



SOMALIA



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PAPER

Consolidating the Path to Resilience and Sustainability

2019 - 2024



MOGADISHU, JULY 2019

Supported by



Sweden

Sverige



SOMALIA

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PAPER
Consolidating the Path to Resilience and Sustainability

2019 – 2024

Mogadishu, Somalia
20 July 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS.....	iii
PREFACE.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXTS.....	4
2.1 Regional Contexts.....	4
2.2. National Contexts	4
3. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PAPER.....	9
4. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PAPER	14
4.1 Opportunities.....	14
4.2 Challenges.....	17
5. PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS	19
5.1 PIA 1 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	20
5.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management	20
5.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development.....	21
5.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources.....	22
5.1.4 Environmental Management, Including Bio-Diversity	23
5.1.5 Development of Renewable Energy	23
5.1.6 Forestry Development and Management.....	24
5.2 PIA 2 MARKET ACCESS, TRADE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	24
5.2.1 Transport, Market and Infrastructure Development.....	24
5.2.2 Securing Livestock Mobility.....	26
5.2.3 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services	27
5.2.4 Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade.....	27
5.2.5 Development and Harmonization of Financial Services In the IGAD Region	27
5.3 PIA 3 ENHANCED PRODUCTION AND LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION.....	28
5.3.1 Livestock Production, Health and Nutrition	28
5.3.2 Crop Production and Productivity	29
5.3.3 Fisheries Development.....	31
5.3.4 Income Diversification	32
5.3.5 Productive Safety Net	32
5.3.6 Trans-Boundary Disease Control & SPS Measures and Standards	32

5.4 PIA 4 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT	33
5.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response	33
5.4.2 Contingency Planning	34
5.4.3 Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.....	34
5.5 PIA 5 RESEARCH, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.....	35
5.5.1 Support to Adaptive Research.....	35
5.5.2 Advisory and Extension Systems.....	35
5.5.3 Knowledge Management and Communication.....	36
5.5.4 Promote the Network of National and Regional Dryland Collaborative, Adaptive and Applied Research Centres.....	36
5.6 PIA 6 PEACE BUILDING, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION	37
5.6.1 Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms	37
5.6.2 Conflict Resolution	38
5.7 PIA 7 COORDINATION, INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND PARTNERSHIPS	38
5.7.1 Coordination and Platform Management	38
5.7.2 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building	39
5.7.3 Enhancing Partnerships.....	39
5.7.4 Resource Mobilization	40
5.7.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)	40
5.8 PIA 8 HUMAN CAPITAL, GENDER AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	40
5.8.1 Access to Health and Nutrition	40
5.8.2 Access to Education and Training	41
5.8.3 Promote Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.....	41
5.8.4 Social Safety Nets	42
5.8.5 Migration and Displacement	42
6. IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AT NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL	44
7. REGIONAL PRIORITIES	48
9. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING.....	49
ANNEX 1: HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF CAUSES AND IMPACT OF DROUGHT, FLOODS AND CIVIL STRIFE	50
ANNEX 2: COMPARISON OF 1991/92, 2011 FAMINES AND 2016/17 IN SOMALIA.....	52

ACRONYMS

ARR	Adaptation and Risk Reduction
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASRECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CBEWS	Community Based Early Warning System
CBOs	Community based Organizations
CC	Climate Change
CISS	Coordination of International Support to Somalis
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCM	Drought Cycle Management
DINA	Drought Impact and Needs Assessment
DRM	Joint Disaster risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning System
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia
FSPs	Fragile States Principles
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government of Federal Somalia
HADMA	Humanitarian and Disaster Management Agency (Puntland)
IASC	(Somalia) Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
IDDRS	IIGAD Strategic Plan for Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPM	Integrated Production and Pest Management
IRCM	Inter-Regional Coordination Mechanism
ISF	Somalia Integrated Strategic Framework

NAPA	National Adaptation Programme Action
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency (Somalia Federal Government
NERAD	National Environmental Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority
NNGOs	National Non-Government Organizations
NSC	National Steering Committee
OCHA	(United Nations) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
REGLAP	Regional Learning and Advocacy Program
RLA	Range Livestock Association
RRF	Recovery and Resilience Framework
SDC	Switzerland Development Cooperation
SDRI	Somali Disaster Resilience Institute
SES	Somali Ecosystem
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
UNSAS	United Nations Somali Assistance Strategy
VA	Veterinary Associations

PREFACE

Somalia Country Programming Paper (CPP) comes at a critical time to address the current vulnerabilities related to the cyclical drought disasters in Somalia and Horn of Africa. This CPP has been revised in July 2019 to update its content which was initially developed in response to the Nairobi Declaration following IGAD Heads of States Summit held in 2011.

The revision of the CPP has been a collaborative effort all concerned parties led by the relevant line ministries in Somalia led by Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range in close collaboration with other resilience building ministries. The revision was also heavily contributed as well key national experts, IDDRSI coordinator and focal points as well resource institutions such as the Somali Disaster Resilience Institute (SDRI) and development partners. Somalia's revised CPP clearly puts forward and emphasizes focusing on long term solutions for development programming and along building resilience and going beyond short-term emergency and humanitarian responses intervention to disasters.

This CPP acknowledge and promotes the need and significance of promoting and fostering national, regional and global cooperation reach resilience and end drought emergencies for sustaining and improving the lives and livelihoods of communities in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands covering Somalia and majority of the Horn of African region.

This CPP presents a new set of priority intervention areas with detailed strategic intervention areas aligned with the overall IGAD IDRRSI goal and fully harmonized with other countries to build droughts disaster resilience leadership, programming and effective learning for improved programming and impact.

This CPP also puts on the front the need to prioritize effectively the needs of the socially excluded groups such women, minorities, people with disabilities and displacement affected population in any resilience-building processes to ensure that any programming should be efficiently and effectively be reaching out and empowers the most vulnerable groups of the population.

I anticipate and urge that this revised CPP will be considered by the donors, policy makers and programmers as a comprehensive menu of priorities for new developing new and pathways to mitigating droughts disaster risks and build resilience in Somalia and the region.

I am fully cognizant of the importance of mobilizing local and international support and I am confident that donors and partners will join us in investing required flexible and long-term funding to implement our CPP Priority Intervention Areas.

Finally, I am grateful to all the technical participants, stakeholders, resource persons and donors who contributed to revision and finalization of this CPP and commend as a true comprehensive agenda for building resilient and developed communities and systems in Somalia.

Hon. Hussein Mohamed Hussein
Minister of Livestock, Forestry and Range and
Focal Ministry of IDDRSI Somalia

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Federal Government of Somalia would like to acknowledge the valuable support and extend gratitude to the stakeholders who have contributed to the development and subsequent revision of this CPP. We extend special thanks to the focal point in Somalia, IGAD IDDRSI Coordinator and IGAD Secretariat specifically the IDDRSI PCU in gathering and participating the information for this Country Programming Paper (CPP) Somalia.

We also acknowledge the support and input of the Somalia Government Federal and State level ministry staff, technical experts and resource persons for their valuable technical input. The unfettered partnership and experience sharing of all individuals and representatives from the IGAD State Members in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda who, in their personal capacity and throughout group work and plenary discussions contributed information during the regional IGAD IDDRSI level meetings and workshops is gratefully acknowledged.

This revised CPP¹ was compiled as part of the IDDRSI initiative in Somalia and the Horn of Africa. The discussion and technical input for the compilation of this paper was carried out with funding from the development partners through IGAD IDDRSI, with technical support from the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR), Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and Somali Disaster Resilience Institute (SDRI). We are very grateful for this significant support.

The information in this paper was generated from the previous CPP (2013 – 2017) and revised using policies, strategies, and reports commissioned by the Federal Government of Somalia and its Development Partners. Contribution and comments came from Dr. Hashi Osman (IDDRSI Focal Point and MoLFR), Mr Mohamed Omar (DG MoLFR), Mrs Hanna Abbas Osman (MoHADM), Dr. Osman S. Elmi (IGAD IDDRSI); Mohamed Osman Mohamoud, (IDDRSI SC and SDRI). The IDDRSI Coordinator in Somalia has also provided the overall coordination of the project.

¹ The refinement workshop was held in Mogadishu, Somalia on April June 29, 2019, where 24 senior representatives from technical sectors of the Federal Government of Somalia participated. The finale validation meeting took place in Mogadishu, on August 5, 2019.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Horn of Africa (HoA) drought crisis in 2010 and 2011 recorded over 13 million affected people and promoted the need for a new strategic programming approach to address the vulnerabilities of people's lives and livelihoods to the conditions and effects recurrent drought and climatic disasters. The massive humanitarian and displacement crises followed the drought in the Somalia and the region necessitated the need for a renewed focus doing things together differently by the different member states within the Intergovernmental Agency for Development (IGAD) bloc, development partners and beyond.

The Nairobi IGAD Heads of State Summit in September 2011, IGAD Secretariat with the support of the Governments of the Member States and Development Partners were tasked to develop a regional strategy to guide an integrated and comprehensive droughts disaster resilience and ending drought emergencies in the HoA, which resulted in the development of IGAD Drought Disaster and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).

In line with the IDDRSI, the Federal Government of Somalia, prioritised drought/disaster risks reduction and building resilient livelihoods using IDDRSI's integrated programming approach, priorities and framework at sub national and national levels. The Federal Government of Somalia developed Somalia's County Programming Paper (CPP) fully aligned with the IDDRSI framework in (2013 – 2017) and revised in 2019 through a consultative process with local communities, NGOs, state and Federal Ministries and Development Partners.

The revised CPP is a 5-year strategy(2019-2024) identifying priority areas of intervention with structured and categorised specific strategic investments and interventions to build resilient communities, infrastructure and systems both at sub-national and national level. The CPP focuses on the entire states, administrations and districts of the Federal Republic of Somalia (Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South West State and Jubaland) Banadir Regional Administration and Somaliland.

The revised CPP acknowledges the existing government and development partner initiatives, and will also serve as a programming coordination and resource mobilisation agenda for investments required to contribute to build resilience drought emergencies. The revised CPP puts forward eight priority areas of intervention outlined in components: (1) natural resources and environment management, (2) market access, trade and financial services, (3) enhanced production and livelihood diversification, (4) disaster risk management, (5) research, knowledge management and technology transfer, (6) peace building, conflict prevention and resolution, (7) coordination, institutional strengthening and partnerships and (8) human capital, gender and social development.

The revised CPP also aligns its strategic interventions to Somalia's important sectors with impact potential to sustainably feed its people, increased levels of production for national and regional markets; entrepreneurship, sharing of the considerable marine and trans-boundary natural resources; and promotion of robust learning and knowledge exchange.

The revised CPP will be operationalized through the ongoing IDDRSI initiatives and beyond but substantially reach new grass-root stakeholders to promote ownership and contribute effective capacity development at sub-national and national levels.

The CPP is hosted by the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range in close collaboration with Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Agriculture, Fisheries along with national research and academic institutions and development partners who will coordinate the implementation of the revised CPP.

The implementation of the revised CPP will be participatory approach and will focus on inclusive and integrated priority setting between various stakeholders and sets up strong research and effective Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning System to support evidence-based programming and investment prioritisation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 National Geography

Somalia is Africa's eastern most country, has a land area of 637,540km²,and occupies the tip of a region commonly referred to as the Greater Horn of Africa (because of its resemblance on the map to a rhinoceros' horn) that also includes Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti. Bordered by Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti to the west, Somalia has the longest coastline in Africa of over 3,025km, which ranges from the Gulf of Aden in the north to the Indian Ocean in the east and south, with coastlines of around 1,000km and 2,000 km respectively. The country stretches for almost 1,550km from north to south between latitudes120N and10S,and1,095 km from west to east between longitudes410and 510E.

Somalia's terrain consists mainly of arid and semi-arid plateaus, plains, and highlands. It is for the most part a flat country, rising in the southern and central regions to a few hundred meters above sea level near the Ethiopian border. Somalia's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) make up more than80%of the country's land mass and are characteristically prone to extreme weather conditions including high mean surface temperatures, periods of extended drought, highly erratic rainfall and strong winds(UNDP/ICPAC, 2013).



Figure 1: Geographical Location Somalia

Distinct geographical regions in the country include: the northern coastal plain of Guban comprised of semi-arid terrain; the northern highlands which are rugged mountain ranges that rise from the Guban region and contains the country's highest peak (2407m); the Ogaden region which descends southwards from the highlands and consists of shallow plateau valleys, wadis and broken mountains which continue until the Mudug plain in central Somalia (Federico and Giovanni, 2000).The northern region of Somalia also contains the Golis Range Mountains, which run parallel to the Gulf of Aden and ends at Cape Gardafui. The southern part of the country hosts the only two permanent rivers (Juba and Shabelle) which support the country's agricultural area; and supplies water

to the largest city, Mogadishu, in addition to approximately 40% of the total population- loosely estimated to be about 10 million (World Bank, 2013).

Approximately 50% of Somalia's land area can be considered permanent pasture (UNEP, 2010), while 13% is suitable for cultivation. Much of the country is arid and semi-desert making it relatively unproductive for agriculture, with nomadic pastoralism a prevailing livelihood among rural communities. Vegetation is dry deciduous bush land and thicket, comprised largely of Acacia and Commiphora species. Closed forest cover occupies only about 2.4% of the country. However, when the Juniperus forests and evergreen tracts in the mountains in the north are included, the total forest coverage amounts to around 14 percent (90,000 km²) of the land. The mist forests of

the Golis Mountains in the north of the country are important centers of biological diversity and species endemism(UNDP, 2010).

With the longest coastline in Africa(3025km) a few well developed reefs exist directly off the Somalia coast. Most prominent is the Bajuni reef, a125-kilometer long coral reef chain of several small islands, is let sandrocks. The southern Somali coast, with that of Kenya and Tanzania, also forms part of the Somali CurrentLargeMarineEcosystem,encompassing700000km2,and extending 800km between Dares Salaam and Ras Hafun. Abundant biomass develops here and the oceans helf has a wide variety of coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass meadows, beaches and estuaries(UNDP/ ICPAC, 2013).

1.2 Climate

1.2.1 Rainfall Patterns

Rainfall in Somalia is generally low and erratic. The country has an average annual rainfall of about 250 mm. The northern maritime plains are extremely hot and arid with average annual rainfall less than 250 mm; with approximately 400 mm of rainfall in the south, and 700mm in the south-west (FAO,1995).The rainfall received in the central semi-arid parts of the country is as low as 50-100mm/year. A few small areas along the coastal strip of Somalia are classified as subhumid.

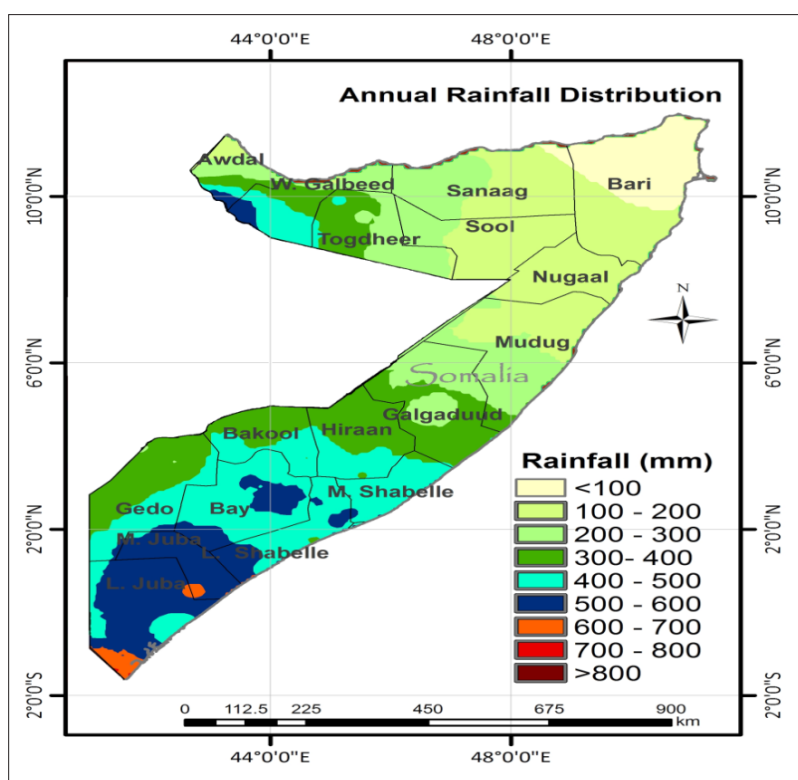


Figure 2: Annual rainfall partners Somalia

The main synoptic scale systems affecting rainfall in Somalia include the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), monsoonal winds and ocean currents, jet-streams in cluding the ‘Somali Jetstream’, easterly waves, tropical cyclones, neighboring Indian Ocean and Red Sea conditions, as well as teleconnections with various regional and global scale climate systems.

The large-scale systems include the Quasi- biennial Oscillation (QBO), El-Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO), Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), and intra-seasonal waves. An additional factor affecting rainfall is the country’s location on the leeward side of the Kenyan and Ethiopian

highlands resulting in high regional rainfall concentrations occurring just outside of Somalia but responsible for providing much of the river flow entering Somalia via the Jubaand Shabelle (UNDP/ ICPAC, 2013).

2.2 Seasonal Rainfall Patterns

Rainfall in Somalia has great spatial and temporal variability. Seasonal rainfall is dominated by the

north and south movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), delineated into four seasons: -

Jiilaal dry season is from December to March. The north-east monsoon is in dominance and conditions are generally dry and hot. The northern parts of the country experience some cool and dry air during this season while the central and southern parts experience very hot conditions.

GU rainy season is from April to June. Relatively wet and hot conditions prevail, with GU considered as the major rainy season in the country. The southern regions receive more rains than the north. Occasionally the *GU* season extends into June or July because of the Haggai rains, which are produced by the onset of moist on shore winds.

Xagga dry season is from July to September. The South-west monsoon dominates, bringing relatively cool conditions, with showers along the coast but dry inland.

Deyr rainy season is from October to November. At this time, the low pressure system (which sucks in moisture) known as the Arabian ridge intensifies over the Equator, and the central part of the country receives moisture in flow from the Indian Ocean while the northern part of the country is under the influence of dry air from the Arabian Peninsula with less precipitation. The rainfall received at this time is less than that of the *GU* rainy season.

Analysis of long term annual mean rainfall (1963 to1990)for the country, delineates four climatic zones, namely: the desert zone in the north-east; the arid zone in the central area of the country; and the semi- arid and humid zones in the south and parts of north-west. These zones have been derived using an eco- climate classification method through analyzing the mean annual rainfall of selected weather stations across the country.

2. REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXTS

2.1 Regional Contexts

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a Regional Economic Community (REC) comprising eight countries, namely: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda and is located in the Horn of Africa (HoA). The IGAD region has a land area of 5.2 million Km², of which 60 - 70 percent is arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and experiences prolonged drought and unpredictable rainfall patterns.

The IGAD region demographic structure is characterised by a high population growth rate of 2.5 to 3.5 percent, with the youth constituting over 60 percent of the estimated 240 million people in the region. However, only 30 percent of the 240 million people live in the ASALs that cover 60-80% of the landmass of the IGAD Member States where economic and social infrastructure is very poor at the cost of the livelihoods of millions of people. This has contributed to the deterioration of productivity, worsening impacts of drought, increasing poverty, food insecurity and other livelihood vulnerabilities.

The predominant livelihood system in the ASALs is pastoral and agro-pastoral production. More than 95 percent of the region is dependent on rainfall, implying that communities are severely challenged by unpredictable rainfall patterns. Droughts are integral to the livelihood systems in the ASALs across the IGAD region but the recurrent droughts mean that coping methods are undermined, situations more complex, stresses increasing, and circumstances worsening. Due to scarcity of resources for sustainable livelihoods, the region is characterized by perennial conflicts.

The 2010 – 2011 drought affected 13 million people in the IGAD region, causing loss of lives and livelihoods which aggravated the region's chronic food insecurity to famine levels in many areas. As a result, the Heads of States of the IGAD Member States gather in Nairobi, Kenya in September 2011 where they agreed to develop a regional drought resilience strategy called the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). Following that the Member States developed Country Programming Papers, where Somalia is no exception.

2.2. National Contexts

Somalia is a pivotal 637,540 Km² land mass occupying most of the strategic coastline of the Horn of Africa², with 9% suitable for cultivation, 17% woodland, 45% for grazing and 29% for other uses, a coastline of about 3,333 km.³ and population estimated in 2013 at 10.25 million persons. The country was torn by over two decades of civil strife, war, and the absence of a functioning national state. Since the collapse of the government in the early nineties the country has undergone a prolonged period of civil war and conflict, where the nature of the crisis and the international context within which it evolved, were constantly changing⁴.

Somalia is a complex political, security and development environment, and much of its recent past has been marked by recurring violence, drought, poverty, and famine. For over the past twenty years, Somalia has experienced frequent conflict, political instability, and environmental and economic shocks, resulting in widespread hunger and malnutrition.

2 CISS Agriculture Sector Strategy Framework 2007.

3 Somalia Ministry of Planning 1988.

4 The conflict has transformed from a civil war in the early eighties through state collapse, clan factionalism and warlordism in the nineties to the present globalized, ideological conflict along clan lines (ref. Accord issue 21, 2010).

Since the collapse of the government in 1991, most public infrastructure and institutions have deteriorated or destroyed. Mobility, whether customary livestock based pastoralism or distress afflicted flight from insecurity or crisis has become a defining feature of contemporary Somalia.

However, with the establishment of the 2011 Provisional Constitution, and the creation of 2012 establishment of the Federal Government Somalia has entered into a period where longer-term peace seems possible. Somalia has had a sustained period of political, economic, and security related progress. Somalia has seen continued progress on the state formation process. Somalia has three new Federal Member States (FMS), which are built through national dialogue and consensus. These FMS are Jubaland State of Somalia, Southwest State and Hirshabelle. Each of these states has its governing structure consisting of Parliament, President and executive council of ministries. In 2016, Somalia has also held a national elections for the lower and upper houses of the federal parliament as well as election of a new president of the Somalia.

Recent Trends of Somalia’s Economy: Somalia’s economy has also shown a remarkable resilience despite over two decades of conflict and weak and ineffective central government. The economy has continued to grow, largely due to the private and informal sectors. Somali entrepreneurs have adapted to a stateless, conflict-ridden economy, effectively reorienting the society away from the public sector dominated structure of the 1970s and 1980s. The private sector dominates trade, money transfer services, transport and telecommunications, and is largely funded by remittances from the diaspora.

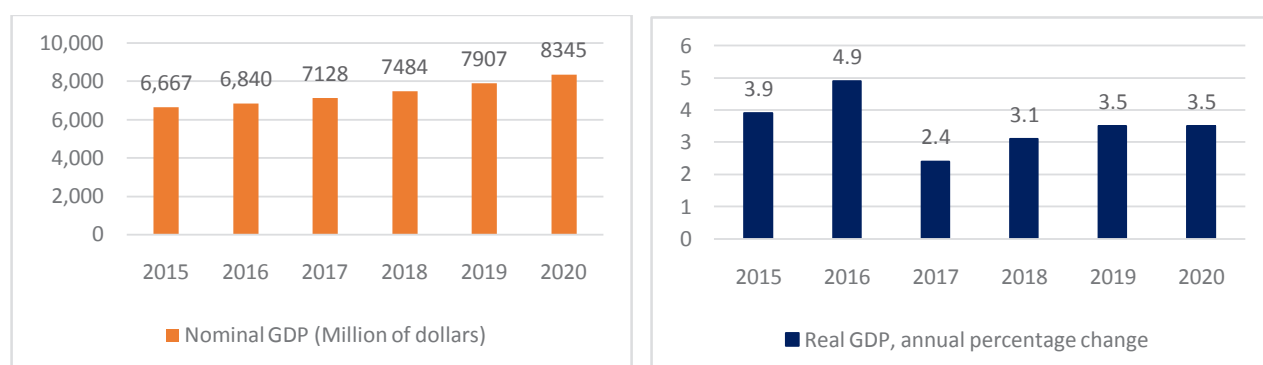


Figure 3: Estimates of the Gross Domestic Products for Somalia 2015-2020
 Source: IMF February 26, 2019 ‘Somalia: First Review under the Staff-Monitored Program-Press Release; and Staff Report’

The gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Somalia was estimated at close to US\$ 5.8 billion in 2010, with a per capita GDP of US\$600. The economic conditions improved rapidly in 2012-13. The recovery was led by growth in livestock and fisheries, and a very active private sector resurgence of the services industry, notably communications, construction, and money transfer services, mainly associated with the return of diaspora Somalis (World Bank 2015). The economic activity has further expanded in 2014 with real GDP rising by 3.7 percent. In nominal terms, the GDP increased by 6.6 percent to US\$5.7 billion (World Bank 2015). The economic growth was estimated at about \$6 billion in 2015, which is six times the pre-war period (1985-1990) average of US \$1 billion (World Bank and IMF, April 2016). The growth has rebounded since 2017, the inflation rate has slowed and the trade deficit has narrowed in recent years. The economy is expected to expand by 3.5 percent in 2019 and next year, compared with a forecast of 3.1 percent in 2018.

Somali Agriculture: Somalia features five main ecosystem types: desert and semi-desert (38%), grass and shrubs (36%), interrupted woods (14%), crop and settlements (1%), and the 3,333 km coastline from the Gulf of Aden in the North to the Indian Ocean southwards (11%) bordering

Kenya. The ecosystem types are identifiable within the five climatic zones of Somalia (Figure 4) that directly influence the main agricultural commodities (livestock and cropping) that impact on the major livelihood systems. The arid and semiarid lands (ASALs) cover over 80% of the landmass and are predominantly inhabited by pastoral and agro-pastoral communities who mostly depend on livestock production.

Agriculture is the largest sector, the biggest employer in rural areas and the major export earner. Largely because of the growing economic importance of livestock production and exports, at least 75 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) comes from agriculture. Agriculture provides 60 percent of Somalia's GDP, 80 percent of its employment and 90 percent of its exports (World Bank group, 2016). Historically, Somalia's economy has been dominated by livestock trade and crop production which also serve as pillars for livelihood development and sustainability among pastoralists and agro pastoralists. The economic contribution of livestock production surpasses crop production and accounts more than 60% of the gross domestic product (GDP) and about three-fifths of Somalia's foreign exchange earnings, while crop production contributes less than 20% of the GDP. It is estimated that less than 35% of the land is suitable for crop production. Currently, agriculture (crop and livestock) dominates the economy, not only in terms of meeting the daily food requirements but also income generation through trade and the provision of Labor.

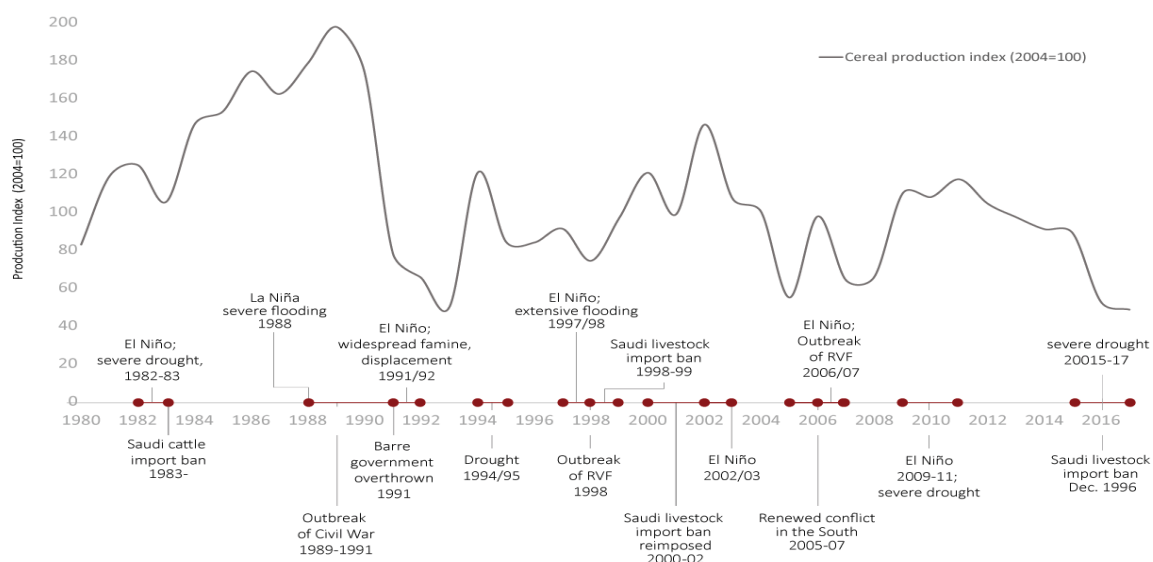


Figure 4: Cereal production pattern in Somalia over the last two decades

The security situation and accessibility to the country has also improved considerably. Somali National Army (SNA) backed by African Union Mission in Somalia have driven al-Shabab militants out of Mogadishu, but the terror group is still capable of conducting attacks, targeting government installations, hotels, restaurants and public places.

Somalia's private sector remains a source of resilience and innovation; and political relations in the Horn and Red Sea region are experiencing dynamic change, with potential new opportunities for Somalia to benefit from its proximity to the Ethiopian market for trade and regional integration. Somalia remains a fragile country despite the substantial progress made in recent years to lay foundations for stability and development. Informality dominates the private sector making market-based financial intermediation challenging, particularly in key sectors of the real economy such as agriculture and energy. The backbone of the Somali economy (agriculture sector, mainly livestock) remains exposed to climate change related shocks. Preliminary gross production estimates for the agriculture sector show that the sector accounts for the largest share of GDP

since the pre-war period – 62 percent in 1986-88 to an average estimate of about 70 percent in 2013-16. Somalia has one of the most expensive electricity rates, at almost US\$1 per kilowatt, and correspondingly the lowest rates of electricity usage in the world. Combined, these factors act as a drag on economic growth and development.

The socio-economic situation of the country is very poor. Approximately, 69% of Somalia's population lives below the poverty line. Poverty in Somalia is more pronounced in the IDP camps estimated to be 88% followed by rural areas with 75% and urban areas with areas 67%. The poor socio-economic and extreme poverty in Somalia can be attributed to a number of factors. The prominent ones being weak central government, civil disputes, natural calamities like floods and droughts. Somalia, witnessed many inhibiting factors including outbreak of civil war, which further aggravated the problem of poverty in Somalia. Inequitable access to the means of production (land and capital), the skewed distribution of wealth, reduced access to economic goods and services and remunerative employment are all causes of poverty. Poverty adversely affects participation in social and political processes and denies life choices while the poor are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters.

A pronounced youth bulge of the Somalia's demographic profile is another key factor contributing to the poverty. According to the High Frequency Survey results, about 50% of the population is below the age 15 years. This situation is unlikely to change in the near future due to a high fertility rate. It has been and probably will continue to be the major source of conflict in Somalia, where two-thirds of youths are unemployed. The youths are also trapped in an environment of violence, fear, unemployment and poverty. This makes them more likely to become part of conflict. With high youth unemployment and few opportunities for positive engagement, youths often become a ready pool of recruits for violent extremists. Other major structural drivers underlying youth engagement in violent conflict in Somalia are high youth unemployment and lack of livelihood opportunities. Insufficient, unequal and inappropriate education and skills combined with poor governance and weak political participation and a legacy of past violence.

Gender discrimination in Somalia is an old issue in the Somalia's clan – based and patriarchal social environment. Girls are often subject to parental restrictions on education, and there are similar trends of exclusion visible among social minorities. Socio-cultural factors and norms emphasize the unequal power status of men and women in Somalia. Traditions favored male dominance, resulting in low social status of women; yet, women bear heavy responsibilities. Their traditional role is to bear children, do housekeeping, yet in nomadic society housekeeping also includes caring for small animals, fetching firewood, water and building and dismantling the portable houses when family moves from one grazing area to another. In settled agricultural communities, women undertake most of the farming activities, such as planting and cultivating crops and rearing children and marketing produces. In urban areas many women have full responsibility for the household since their husbands have migrated or are involved in clan militias and other related security activities. The majority of urban poor are women and children.

Gender considerations are very relevant for all development areas from macroeconomic frameworks, through governance, to social services and resilience. The achievement of development goals will be limited, and at the same time more costly, in a situation where half the population is disempowered or has limited access to full rights. Peace, stability and development can only be efficiently achieved by addressing the obstacles women face to fully contribute to their country's development. As such, the Refined CPP as well as Somalia National Development Plan (NDP) for 2017 – 2019 recognize the importance of addressing gender disparities and the empowerment of women to enhance overall development efforts.

Somalia lacks access to social services, poor awareness of health programs. Maternal mortality rates are among the highest in world. Studies by UNICEF and others reveal that pregnancy and childbirth are two factors, due to which as many as 45 women die every day in Somalia. People are suffering and dying due to hunger and illness is steeply on the rise. According to OCHA (2015) more than two thirds, or 68 per cent, of the people who are in crisis and emergency are internally displaced and nearly 215,000 children aged under five are acutely malnourished, of whom almost 40,000 are severely malnourished and face a high risk of disease and death.

Preliminary results of Household Survey (Higher Frequency 2016) suggests that most of the poor people are concentrated in the urban areas around 61% of which Mogadishu has 12% and rural area take 28%. This is a new pattern of poverty distribution compared to the one witnessed in 2002. This was caused by the change in the migration patterns caused by civil conflict during the considered period. There was a huge movement of the population from the rural to urban, as poor rural people, due to deteriorating security conditions, were forced to leave their property and move to urban and other safe area to look for safety, better living conditions and employment opportunity. These include those who are now living in IDP camps.

Migration, Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and returnees: Integrating the displaced and returnees into the formal economy and society can drive and diversify economic growth and greatly reduce levels of vulnerability. There are currently an estimated 2 million displaced Somalis scattered in unplanned settlements throughout Somalia and in refugee camps in neighboring countries. IDPs constitute alone 71% of the current humanitarian caseload (FSNAU 2016). Most wish to integrate in their urban environment and others wish to return to their places of origin. Their reintegration is impeded by their exclusion from rule of law, physical insecurity, lack of tenure and access to basic development services (health, education, water and decent employment) (Disaster Management Agency and Protection Cluster Profiling Working Group 2016).

3. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PAPER

The refined CPP of Somalia is informed lessons drawn from over two decades of vulnerability and resilience building, including during the first phase of IDDRSI. To fully understand the vulnerability of the Somali population, we need to understand the concurrent impact of bio-physical and socio-economic drivers. Bio-physical drivers such as change in land use, climate variability, and invasive species all have a severe impact on the ability of the population to survive drought. Hence vulnerability depends on a number of factors including population size, social behavior, economic development, land policies and water management.

Box 1: Factors contributing to vulnerability and drought emergencies (Annex 1)

Environmental: Drought frequency and intensity, climate change, water scarcity, land degradation, overgrazing, uncontrolled charcoal production;

Humanitarian assistance: Over emphasis on reactive response strategies without building long-term resilience and mitigation of extreme and unreliable weather conditions;

Underinvestment in the productive sectors needed for economic growth: Deterioration of service and input delivery institutions (health, education, security, legal, and food safety) and weakness or absence of basic approaches for transfer of technology and scaling up/mainstreaming of innovation;

Political instability and civil strife: Poor governance and ineffective conflict resolution measures (traditional or Contemporary);

Underdeveloped or lacking infrastructure: Main and feeder roads, bridges, water towers, clinics and medical facilities, telecommunication, media, markets, market information;

Outmigration of young men and women: Twenty years of conflict, civil wars and drought forced the exodus of the most majorities of the skilled labor forces and talent;

Massive internal displacement (IDPs): Caused by famines, vulnerability and insecurity, limited or no coping mechanisms).

A recent assessment on risk and resilience (World Bank 2018) describes the root causes of Somalia's fragility. The key findings show that Somalia remains trapped in a protracted cycle of vulnerability, resource constraints, and insecurity. Somalia's enduring challenges are interconnected.

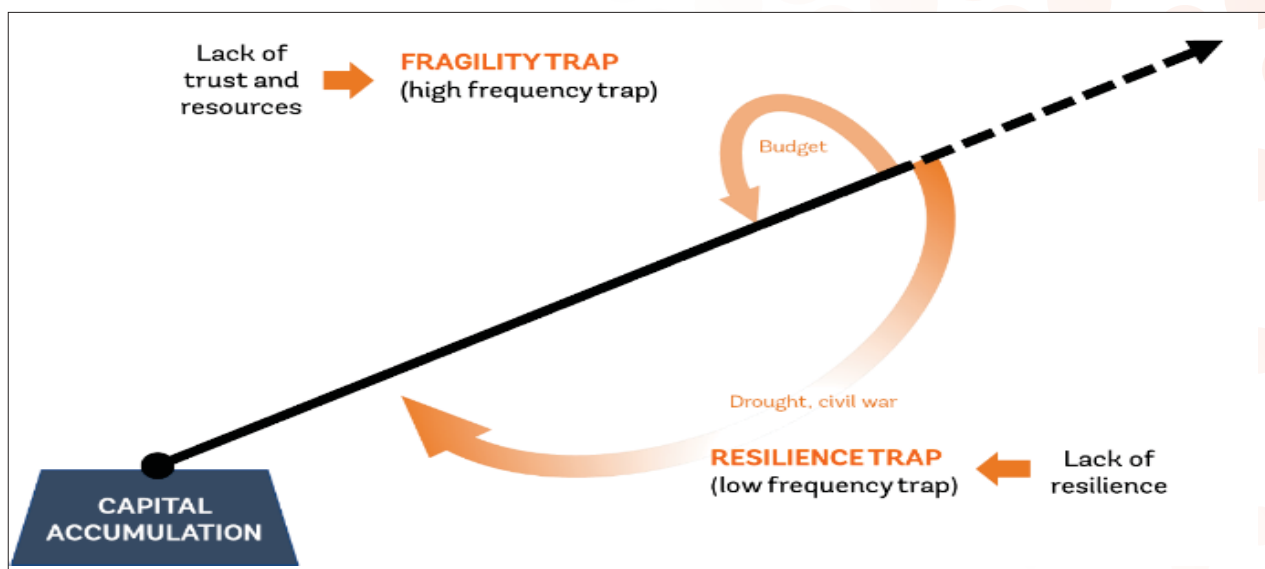


Figure 5: Somalia's Dual Development Trap

Source: Taken from World Bank Systematic Country Diagnostic, Figure 9, Page 22 of Country Partnership Program 2018

These two interlinked cycles are clearly visible in Somalia. First, weak domestic revenues exacerbate the government's inability to deliver a meaningful supply of basic services (such as education and security) which have been fragmented and privatized by conflict. This in turn increases ordinary citizens' mistrust of the government. This persistent 'fragility trap' is closely connected to a chronic 'vulnerability trap' in which environmental degradation and climate change lead to degradation of livelihoods, displacement, unsustainable urbanization, and land conflict. In the absence of government capacity, external humanitarian intervention becomes the only mechanism for addressing fragility and vulnerability, further undermining the role of national institutions and markets.

Persistent conflict in Somalia has also resulted in environmental degradation, recurring humanitarian crisis, waves of displacement, and high levels of youth unemployment, as have high levels of trauma, and inter-personal violence. Some of these factors, in turn, act as drivers for future conflict, impede institution building and reconciliation.

The 2011 famine in Somalia brought into sharp focus the need to support and improve vulnerable communities' ability to withstand shocks. Despite nearly 20 years of humanitarian assistance and countless resources spent in Somalia, there was a broad realization the people remained no better equipped to deal with the frequent droughts and other disturbances that regularly affect Somalia. A concerted effort to build household and community resilience was considered the best approach to reduce the impact of future crises both in Somalia and throughout the Horn of Africa.

To address the severe and recurrent droughts in the Horn of Africa region and tackle the related problem of chronic food insecurity, diminished productivity, increasing poverty and vulnerability, in a sustainable manner, the Heads of State and Government of countries in the Horn of Africa region convened a Summit in Nairobi in September 2011, which culminated in a collective decision to embark on "The IGAD Drought Disaster and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)" which is aimed at addressing the effects of drought and related shocks in the IGAD region in a sustainable and holistic manner. The Summit was attended by high-level representation of the United Nations, Development Partners (DPs) and international agencies. The consensus reached was to formulate an IGAD led regional platform for IDDRSI (15 years strategy) and to move ahead with developing

Country Programme Papers (CPPs) linked to the national development strategies and to IGAD's regional CAADP and other sustainable development initiatives.

The IDDRSI Strategy recognizes the need for a comprehensive and holistic approach to combating chronic food and nutrition insecurity and addresses the deep-seated poverty and environmental degradation to build the resilience of communities and households to the effects of droughts and other shocks in the region. The Strategy identifies 7 priority intervention areas, where the necessary investment and action will help build resilience through reducing the vulnerability of target communities to climatic and economic shocks.

These priority intervention areas include ensuring equitable access and sustainable use of natural resources, while improving environmental management; enhancing market access, facilitating trade and availing versatile financial services; providing equitable access to livelihood support and basic social services; improving disaster risk management capabilities and preparedness for effective response; enhancing the generation and use of research, knowledge, technology and innovations in the IGAD region; promoting conflict prevention and resolution and peace building; strengthening coordination mechanisms and institutional arrangements for more organized, collaborative and synergistic action as well as improving partnerships to increase the commitment and support necessary to execute the objectives of the initiative. In the refined CPP, Human Capital, Gender and Social Development pillar is added to strengthen the social dimensions of the CPP.

In this strategy, the concept of “enhancing resilience” refers to concerted actions to help affected Somali society to cope with crises on the basis of community-based initiatives. Somalia relies on the resilience of individuals, households and communities to protect lives and livelihoods, given the lack of a strong federal government, the absence of reliable public and private systems that provide support, expertise and protection, and less integrated humanitarian, development and investment strategies to address the root causes of crises. Due to long difficulties, the people of Somalia have a traditional coping mechanisms/resilience with some of the related disasters but vary from region to region and by gender, age and livelihood group.

Local resiliency has its limits, especially given sustained and myriad threats often generated by factors well beyond the control of individuals or communities. As witnessed in the famine of 2011, some shocks overwhelm the resiliency of the poorest or marginalized, leading to destitution, displacement, hunger, illness, death and the breakdown of families and communities.

These intolerable outcomes call for a paradigm shift in support of the resiliency of the poor or marginalized; current engagements and assistance modalities are important but simply inadequate. The delayed response to the warnings of crisis issued from 2010 starkly demonstrated the limits of the international humanitarian community as well as the extent of inadequate efforts to build resilience in the years prior to the famine.

There is substantial potential for the government of Somalia to strategize for sustainable drought management. This potential is being put to test through the evolving effort to replace the recurrent drought and humanitarian relief and food distribution programs to galvanize an integrated drought reliance effort aiming to lay the foundations for stability and sustainable development. The declaration made at the Istanbul Conference (May 2012) recognized the urgent need to enhance resilience of the Somali households and communities, through multi-year and sectoral investments suited to each geographic location within Somalia.

The refined CPP for Somalia will contribute to Somalia's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Notably, the new CPP aligns with the NDP's policy priority to build

resilience. The Refined CPP also complements the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) by highlighting strategies to build recovery and transition away from humanitarian dependence, in line with the IDDRSI strategy of ending drought emergence. The implementation of the Refined CPP will be integrated with the RRF, which is both a coordination framework and a financing architecture for implementing the NDP. The Refined CPP will serve as a platform for Somali Government and development partners to provide strategic guidance and oversight for resilience activities.

For the new So-CPP to achieve its goals as a long-term planning process it must contribute to creating suitable environment for real economic recovery and equitable growth. The current debate of the Somali governments and international community is revolving around enhancing resilience of the Somali households in the long term. For more than two decades, natural, political and economic threats and associated failures of resilience have been addressed principally through two paradigms: state building and humanitarian assistance, respectively. While vital, these efforts are necessary but not sufficient for effective and sustainable resilience building of the populations at risk. A shift of paradigm is needed towards building the resilience of the Somali households and communities in the medium and long term, including through multi-year and multi-sectoral engagements.

The refined CPP, therefore, should rely on an integrated resilience programming—a cross-sectoral approach with a long-term commitment to improving the three critical capacities: absorptive capacity (disaster risk management), adaptive capacity (longer-term livelihood investments), and transformative capacity (improved governance and enabling conditions).

Combined approach for humanitarian and development: The Somali government's ability to deliver significant services to its people is still low due to weak institutions, lack of taxation system and insecurity while about 40 percent of Somalis rely on money sent from relatives and friends overseas to meet their basic needs and humanitarian assistance. The country receives over USD 1.3 billion in remittances every year, dwarfing humanitarian aid and comprising between 25 and 45 percent of the country's economy. Somalis use most of this money to pay school fees, food, health care and other necessities. Out of an estimated population of 12.3 million, 2.3 million Somalis remain highly vulnerable to external shocks and are at risk of sliding into food security crisis in the current drought of 2016/2017 while the 2016/17 drought also affected half of the Population which is estimated 6.2 million people (Annex 2). However, the population has shown a remarkable resilience by maintaining family-based social safety nets and coping mechanism through generous support among Somali communities inside the country and outside (Diaspora).

According to the official development Assistance (ODA) for Somalia totaled US\$ 1.3 billion in 2016. With an ODA to GDP ratio of 21%, Somalia is a highly aid dependent country. Remittances are another key flow for Somalia, estimated at \$1.4 billion in 2016 (23% of GDP).

Greater focus on enabling private sector investment and domestic revenue mobilization would lessen Somalia's long term dependence on aid. Foreign direct investment (FDI) totaled US\$ 756 million in 2016, according to IMF estimates. At US\$ 113 million, domestic revenue represented just 2% of GDP in the same year.

In Somalia, most of investment on the resilience programs are from development partners while the government efforts were mainly on mobilization and fund raising through international conferences on Somali issues for example Brussels conference in 2013, London Conferences in 2012, 2013 and 2017 and Istanbul Conferences in 2012 and 2013 due to the government yet is backed by the International communities and not afford to invest itself yet sustainable programs



on drought and resilience due to political divergences, insecurity and building institutions which collapsed since 1991.

Resilience Investments in Somalia are seen very significant as many programs were invested. Different actors have adopted and implemented projects which are aligned with the country paper program which is aimed at to enhance livelihood resilience to drought disasters in Somalia, in contributing to peace, development and protection of the land, taking advantage of the positive direction shown by the emerging initiatives of the development partners and their focus on developing joint interlinked strategies through seven priorities intervention areas.

In the last five years, good progress has been made to implement the agenda set out in CPP where development and humanitarian approach are implemented in a complementary manner based on contexts of specific country and in the region.

4. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PAPER

4.1 Opportunities

The Federal government of Somalia commenced the preparation of the ninth National Development Plan (NDP9) structured around the four key roadmaps. It will serve as the basis for an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (i-PRSP) document that will lay out the Somali development goals, challenges and financing requirements. These strategic resilience interventions under the revised CPP for Somalia is aligned with the present National Development Plan (NDP 2017-19), and will feed into the 10th. NDP 2020-2024.

Government Development Roadmaps: Economic Recovery and Growth, Social Development, Inclusive Politics and Security and Justice. The New Federal Government of Somalia has developed its reform agenda dubbed “The government roadmap”. These roadmaps have enabled the government to track implementation, improve coordination between ministries and agencies, enhance accountability and transparency at all levels, and most critically will allow Somalia to streamline the support received from our international partners.

The Country partnership framework (CPF) (FY19-FY22). The World Bank Group’s (WBG) have endorsed the first four-year Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Somalia and approved two investment programs worth \$80 million. Based on the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) and wide-ranging consultations, the Bank Group will support priorities in two Focus Areas: (i) building institutions to deliver services, and (ii) restoring economic resilience and opportunities. The two focus areas of the CPF—institutions and services and economic inclusion and sustainable growth—aim to translate political and institutional gains into tangible improvements in the lives of people. Across both areas, the CPF aims to ensure gender equality and equity, the inclusion of marginalized groups, and will seek to address fragility by building resilience across all sectors.

UN Peace building Fund: The Government of Somalia and the United Nations have launched five projects supported by the UN Peace building Fund, which will be implemented by UN agencies in partnership with the Government and civil society organizations. The five projects will address displacement, stabilization, reconciliation, state-building and land disputes, as well as promoting gender sensitivity and focusing on women as peace builders in the National Defectors Programme. The amount allocated to the portfolio of projects by the UN Peace building Fund is 14 million USD. It will be one of the largest allocations given to a single country and a doubling of the existing portfolio in Somalia. According to the Minister of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, Engineer Abdi Mohamed Sabrie ‘These projects support Somalia moving forward and each one of us, whether it’s the Ministry, or UN agencies, we are here to take these projects with both hands and make sure that we deliver, to the Somali population, especially the displaced of Somalia’.

The interest and commitment by the international community on Somalia in response to the improved political environment and the establishment of the new democratically elected government. In parallel, the So-CPP will draw on the vibrant private sector. There is great potential for the Somali businesses to move away from short-term investments towards longer-term investments that contribute to building resilience and sustainable development.

Somali Diaspora are extremely motivated and engaged in civil societies and nation building and they have never been cut off from their homeland. However, creating the conditions to actively involve the diaspora is critical. In addition to their financial and technical contribution to the

country, their networks offer global business opportunities and a wealth of ideas, perspectives and relationships. The diaspora, estimated at 1–1.5 million people, maintain strong links with Somalia and provide remittances of USD 1 - 2 billion per year (AfDB 2013). Remittances are estimated to provide up to 40% of household income and help provide basic services (AfDB 2013). Their resilience, entrepreneurship and remittances are credited for the restoration and sustenance of several essential basic services in Somalia for example electricity companies, cell phone towers, bakeries, dispensaries of human and veterinary medicine, NGOs and the most effective cash transfer systems in the developing countries.

Those remittances played an essential role in preventing containing the catastrophe in 2011 (Maxwell).

Well investigated, monitored and assessed biophysical and economic resources supported by well represented DPs - *in spite of being* in conflict for over twenty years, Somalia received intensive and continuous monitoring and mapping of its natural and social resources. Presently there are a number of well-informed strategies and plans of action prepared by the DPs²⁰, who were able to develop reasonably effective channels of communication with the stakeholders in the three administrative systems (NW, NE and SC).

The challenges that faced the Somali DPs has offered each agency extensive knowledge and experience in engaging with the various Somali stakeholders, and amongst themselves. This comparative advantage is expected to provide leverage through integrated collaboration and forge partnership needed for scaling up and mainstreaming innovative approaches. For example, there are opportunities to align the capacities and the programs of the DPs with the **FAO-WFP and UNICEF joint resilience strategy** and the **UN Somalia Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF)**.

Biophysical and human capital - most of Somalia landscape is stretches of rangelands utilized by livestock. The mostly pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood systems are characterized by mobility, risk aversion and proximity to several trade outlets. The country features five main ecosystem types, five climatic zones and five livelihood systems. Abundance of livestock and its availability for domestic and regional trade was considered as one of the main reasons why the fishing potential is not fully exploited. Past resilience and traditional knowledge of the pastoral, agro-pastoral farmers and fishing communities of Somalia, though challenged by conflicts, internal and external displacement, remains vibrant and flexible. If sustainably developed and managed, the Somali fisheries sector has the potential to significantly contribute to the national economy through food security, foreign exchange earnings and creation of employment opportunities

Adoption of appropriate agronomic practices and improved Climate Change (CC) adaptive genetic material (conservation agriculture, drought and extreme heat tolerant crops) would offer sustainability through diversification and intensification opportunities. If well exploited and managed, *irrigation* could regain its pre-war contribution to Somalia's food security⁵ and economic development.

Traditional coping mechanisms and remarkable existent resilience of the Somalis - the people of Somalia are traditionally resilient, especially considering the magnitude of challenges that have marked the country over times. The intrinsic resilience that varies with gender, age and livelihoods is grounded in determination, entrepreneurship and mobility, and is maintained by solidarity that span the local to the international, including clans, the private sector and a robust and generous diaspora.

5 Somali water and land resources: calling for attention SWALIM (2011)

Local governance structures and regional institutions fill the institutional gaps not addressed by the current regional administrations. These are Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the private sector and self-help groups, which are all service delivery agents capable of benefiting from this program.

Progress achieved in the Implementation of IDDRSI in first Five years (2011-2016)⁶

The IGAD Region has been engaged in the implementation of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), which is being executed in a concerted, coordinated manner throughout the IGAD region, aimed at building the resilience of drought-prone communities, to effectively address their challenges and vulnerabilities, including food insecurity, poverty and environmental degradation. The National IDDRSI Platform Team of Somalia has assessed the progress towards the realization of the IDDRSI. The team has identified gaps, achievements and recommendations on drought resilience across Potential Intervention Areas. The findings of the assessment shows that the government is very committed to the implementation of IDDRSI strategy adopted in 2011 and its Country programming paper. The Resilience issues are a top National agendas. Many efforts have been done by the Government, development partners, UN agencies, private sector, Civil Society among others through resources mobilizations, implementations of jointly programs on drought disaster resilience through consortium approach and improved the coordination mechanisms while attracted many donors despite challenges of insecurity while most of the governmental budget goes mainly to the security sector.

The IGAD-FAO PP on Resilience is a joint regional initiative in support of vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the Horn of Africa. The IGAD-FAO PP is embedded in the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), which provides a common framework for government, humanitarian and development partners to build the resilience of populations frequently affected by drought. The partnership is in line with resilience pillars of the Somali National Development (2017-2019) and its strategic objective on building resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. The five-year project is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development Corporation (SDC) with a budget of USD 10 million over 5 years and will be jointly managed and implemented by FAO and IGAD. The project is geared towards building resilience of cross-border communities, including selected cross-border locations of Ethiopia (Liben), Kenya (Mandera) and Somalia (Gedo). Significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of the IGAD-FAO PP on resilience.

The Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme II (DRSLP II) is also part of a multinational programme that covers Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. The project areas are Puntland, Somaliland and South Central regions of Somalia. The total cost of the Somalia Component is UA 15 million. The project is expected to improve living conditions of rural community beneficiaries in target areas of Puntland and Somaliland estimated to be 800 000 people and their 4 million animals.

The Joint Resilience Programme (JRS) 2011 – 2016: In late 2011, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) joined forces in the development and adoption of a joint strategy on community resilience for Somalia.

⁶ The data and information have been collected from various Federal and Regional Ministries and agencies of the Federal Republic of Somalia, development partners, UN agencies, International and local organizations, private sector, Civil Society Organizations and academia, including secondary data sources. The data were collected by using different approaches through online and desk-review approach was used to collect all the available data as the assigned time for the consultancy was very short. Face to face meetings were done with various stakeholders where by the consultation meeting and validation workshop were held in Mogadishu

Drawing on household risk management, sustainable livelihoods and disaster risk reduction models, the strategy proposes a comprehensive approach to support Somalis exposed to the ongoing protracted crisis aimed at delivering three integrated and complementary outcomes that provide the foundation to enhance household and community resilience – enhanced productive sectors, enhanced basic services and a minimal social protection mechanism.

Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP): The Somalia Resilience Program consortium (SomReP) was started in 2013 by 7 International NGOs who are seeking to address cycles of chronic vulnerability and food insecurity in Somalia. The consortium is led by World Vision International and has membership from ACF, ADRA, Care, COOPI, DRC and Oxfam. The overall goal of the program is to increase the resilience of chronically vulnerable people, households and communities in pastoral, agro-pastoral and a peri-urban livelihood zone is to address long-term exposure to recurrent disasters. The following is an overview the SomReP projects and what the program has achieved from 2013 – 2016 in terms of measurable impact.

Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS): The “Building Resilient Communities in Somalia” (BRCiS) Consortium was founded in 2013, by five international NGOs with long experience in Somalia – Cooperazione eSviluppo (CESVI), Concern Worldwide (CWW), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Save the Children International (SCI). The overarching goal of the Consortium is to address Somalia Communities’ long-term exposure to recurrent disasters and destitution.

4.2 Challenges

Deep rooted conflict and clan rivalry: Prolonged conflict has made Somalia one of the most “fragile. States” in the world. The country has disintegrated into clan-based entities that lack unity of purpose, political will and capacity to provide the basic functions needed for development. Other critical constraints are lack of consensus and agreement on development needs and implementation modalities; poor sharing of information and unnecessary competition for the resources provided by donors and aid agencies.

Acute poverty: due to lack of seasonal or long - term sources of income causing drastic erosion of livelihood assets and means and deepening poverty.

Changing socio-economic conditions and overexploitation of scarce natural resources. Appropriations of communal resources, deforestation, overgrazing and loss of biodiversity have become widespread compounding the impact of drought and the increasing vulnerabilities.

Poor infrastructure with its implication on livestock and labor mobility, cross border trade, food and inputs (chemical, medicine, fertilizers, pesticides) coupled with absence of operational cross border regulations (for example the SPS, animal mobility certificates) and measures (e.g. influencing the spread of zoonotic and transboundary diseases, smuggling).

Poor basic social services such as health, nutrition, education, social protection and water and sanitation. After decades of state neglect and conflict, the absence/inadequacy of these social services is a crucial barrier to the attainment of economic potential and development.

Other challenges included the following:

- Inadequate policy, legal and institutional frameworks
- Piracy and illegal exploitation of national resources (natural, marine, mineral) and dumping of waste
- Limited human resource capacities or weaknesses
- Brain drain and youth migration
- Invasive plants, animals and insects
- Trading imbalance and negotiation
- Repeated natural disasters.

5. PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS

Target Groups

The aim of the refined So--CPP is to enhance the resilience of the vulnerable communities to droughts and environmental extremes. The communities are predominantly pastoralists, agro-pastoralists; but also include settled farming communities, communities living in rural villages/settlements and urban dwellers. Targeting will take into account socioeconomic conditions, demographics and gender issues. The target groups will also include the formal and informal institutions engaged in the development and humanitarian relief programs. These include national, regional and local governance structures, traditional institutions including community based organizations (CBOs), faith/religious organizations and other civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs, professional associations, the private sector and the international and national DPs.

The IGAD Strategic Plan for Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) in the Horn of Africa is an integral part of the African Union Policy Framework on Pastoralism in Africa and IGAD's regional CAADP framework.

Development and Approval of the Country Programming Paper

The development and approval of the country program paper in 2013, though a consultative process involving the three zones of South Central, Puntland and Somaliland is a key achievement for Somalia. The CPP was revised after stakeholders' consultation workshop held at IGAD Secretariat 12 -16 June 2013, where seven senior representatives from technical sectors from Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central regions of Somalia participated. The revised CPP was validated by Ministerial meeting held at IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti on 16 June 2013.

The rising interest of the development partners in supporting the Somalia CPP is a good indication of change in resilience programming within Somalia. This has ensured that the drought resilience programming is taken into highly consideration as there was also a political fragmentation.

Resilience Chapter is included in the Somalia National Development Plan (2017-2019): The Resilience Chapter in the National Development Plan is one of the key achievements as this indicates that there is a highly political will of the resilience agenda at National level and it outlines how all Somalis will benefit from and contribute towards peace and prosperity described in the SNDP and how that development will be based on risk management or evidence based. It seeks progress in three areas during: the economy and society will incur fewer losses and hardship to future crises; development will be accelerated by the economic and social integration of youth, displaced, returnees and Diaspora and the extremely poor will be independent and access developmental not humanitarian support.

The Resilience Chapter is about moving from a reactive approach to a proactive one. Resilience is the will to survive and for a person to claim his/her rights as members of just and equitable society. Progress towards these objectives will be made through a three-pronged strategy:

- Where decades of conflict have eroded cross-community collaboration or an ability to plan, there will be support to plan key physical and market infrastructure investments, the actions communities themselves can take and the sustainable management of natural environments all of which will promote peace, broad economic growth and minimize loss from predictable crises;

- Where extreme poverty leads to conflict or natural hazards having disproportionately severe impacts, investments to support the economic independence and social inclusion of the poorest in society will be made;
- Where peace and economic growth is encumbered by the exclusion of large, potentially dynamic segments of our community (particularly the youth, displaced and returnees and Diaspora) their economic and social integration will be accelerated by specific initiatives.

Since 2011 and development of the country Program Paper, resilience and resilience related projects are implemented in Somalia therefore this is the good indication to tackle and address the impacts of the frequency climatic disasters. At political level, there were many efforts of how vulnerable communities are built their capacities to cope with the shocks and avoid the negative impacts of the climatic disasters like drought and flood.

The IDDRSI will address climate change, resilience and biodiversity issues through a holistic approach integrating the regional coordination programming with the member states' implementation of projects and programs in addressing the country priorities and outputs⁷ of the following components (outcome level 1) and sub-components (outcome level 2).

5.1 PIA 1 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Strategic Objective: To Enhance Drought-Prone Communities Access to Sustainably Managed Natural Resources

The objective of this PAI and its components is to enhance the access of drought-prone communities to natural and environmental resources and sustainably manage them. The component will address the access and sustainable management issues through increasing availability of resources and promoting their sustainable management which includes water resources, land, reliable and predictable access to natural resources and promoting and securing environmental management, rangeland and forest management, renewable energy and biodiversity. For its implementation, the PIA will build on the results of the effective implementation of below subcomponents.

5.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management

Expected Outcomes: Water resources are managed sustainably and equitable access is ensured

The outcome aims at increasing the availability of water through resilient development of sustainably managed water resources human consumption, livestock and crop production. The outcome will also support sustainable development and management of shared water resources and watersheds.

Strategic interventions

- Introduce and scale new technologies for water management and rainwater harvesting
- Development of policy and institutional environment suited for communal and cross border water use
- Establishment of water users associations for maintenance and cost recovery and empower them through access to metrological and climatic information
- Development of soil and water structures; establish wind breaks and shelter belts for sand dune stabilization

⁷ These as well as the outputs/ activities in the Result Framework (Annex 1) are tentative to be confirmed / completed and finalized at the Somali Stakeholder Consultation.

- Scaling up water efficient methodologies and technologies of conservation agriculture, electronically landscape sensitive water distribution equipment
- Construction of animal watering points and drilling boreholes along customary migration routes.
- Promotion of improved irrigation systems (including small-scale treated waste-water irrigation) and scaling up of other methodologies for conservation agriculture
- Adopting integrated cross border watershed management technologies (e.g. downstream water harvesting and rain water harvesting technologies)
- Establishing community led water pricing policies and seasonal pricing procedures
- Establishing or strengthening water hygiene and quality classification and certification laboratories
- Establish new water supply systems with equitable and improved access for all households
- Promote multi-use water supply to provide water to support livelihoods
- Create sustainable operation and maintenance systems (for example PPP) or through establishment of water users associations
- Empowerment of rain water harvesting through the construction of dams in pastoral and agro pastoral areas
- Development of urban water supply systems with institutional capacity development
- Establish wildlife watering points during droughts.
- Sustainable water management practices
- Improving technical capacities for decentralized operation and maintenance of water infrastructure.

5.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development

Expected Outcomes: Rangelands and pastures under sustainable management are increased

This outcome aims at increasing sustainably the availability of pastures and rangelands and supporting the resilience and sustainable development and management of rangeland and pasture resources.

Strategic interventions

- Rehabilitation of degraded lands and promotion of re-vegetation/tree nurseries, fodder production, woodlots, seed bulking and conservation
- Encouraging and supporting the participation of the private sector to adopt sustainable animal feed contract farming enterprises
- Designing and implementing community development processes for rangeland protection and use for example community level natural resource management committees with modern functions based on the traditional and customary laws and practices
- Development of effective land use and land resting policies
- Developing effective livestock/wildlife interaction and disease transitions policies implemented by inter-sectoral service coordination structure (human, animal health departments)

- Establishment of land right acts with the aim, among other, to protect the rangeland users from the infringement of the private owners on the communal grazing resources.
- Control of invasive alien fodder and grass species.
- Promotion of Sustainable Land Management (Soil and water conservation; Agroforestry, Forestry, Agro ecology).

Expected Outcomes: Carrying capacity of rangelands improved

This outcome aims at increasing the resilience of the land to support long term sustainable suitability for grazing while maintaining and improving the rangeland vegetation, soils, and water rich and diverse for sustainable livestock and pastoral community development.

Strategic interventions

- Assessment of the carrying capacity of the environment under different human and livestock populations (stresses) and interrelated resilience to droughts, floods, conflict
- Landscape management in cross border areas
- Strengthening gender dimension across agro-pastoral production investments
- Promotion of silvo pastoral production and marketing
- Establishment of committees for Silvo pastoral resources management
- Training of stakeholders in Sustainable Natural Resources management and
- Building local capacity to manage real-time land degradation mapping for identification of emerging hotspots of natural resource challenges.

5.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources

Expected Outcomes: Securing equitable access to sustainably managed key strategic natural resources enhanced

This outcome aims at enhancing equitable and secured access to key natural resources.

Strategic interventions

- Development of ecotourism approaches that allow diversification use of the rangeland and the wildlife resources
- Development of national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services
- Development of individual and institutional capacity through training programme in biodiversity conservation and monitoring with adequate human and financial resources in place for conservation management work, and capacity development strategy at national and sub-national levels
- Establishing conflict and gender sensitive and inclusive national and sub-national procedures to ensure community participation and consultation of all key natural resources development, planning and programming
- Developing capacity to formulate or update regulations and laws securing equitable access of natural resources and clarify the role of key actors, stakeholders and institutions.
- Supporting renewability and environmental rehabilitation measures to enhance key natural resources ecosystem resilience and protect biodiversity.

5.1.4 Environmental Management, including Bio-Diversity

Expected Outcomes:

1. Conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems enhanced
2. Biodiversity loss halted
3. Pollution control in the IGAD region strengthened

This outcome aims at ensuring the promotion and adoption of environmentally friendly support of biodiversity conservation and management to ensure reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss is sustainably reached, and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems enhanced and pollution control strengthened.

Strategic interventions

- Broadening and popularizing use of biological fences
- Adopting innovations that enhance the concept and profit values of biodiversity and maintenance of the endangered species
- Establishing and promoting wildlife protection and conservation policies
- Strengthening gender dimension across agro sylvo pastoral production investments
- Participatory Land Use Planning and resource management policies to address population growth and use of marginal lands.
- Development of environmental pollution control arising from the production, usage, storage and transportation of hazardous and toxic wastes.
- Reduce soil erosion due to agro-chemicals to arable lands, marine and fresh water systems.
- Develop institutional and monitoring mechanisms to environmental pollution along the coastline bordering the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea
- Build and enhance capacity to maintain adequate early warning, monitoring and surveillance for risks and hazards as result of environmental pollution.
- Develop a national policies and strategies for environmental pollution control and waste disposal.

5.1.5 Development of Renewable Energy

Expected Outcome: Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and renewable energy ensured.

This outcome aims at promotion and adoption of environmentally friendly and renewable energy technologies achieved

Strategic interventions

- Development of policies and incentives favoring community and small entrepreneur owned renewable energy resources that are competitive and accessible compared to charcoal
- Adopting renewable energy technologies ex. promoting solar, bio-fuel from less desirable and invasive biomass
- Improving Hydrological and Hydro-meteorological information
- Enhancing integrated Water Resources management plan

5.1.6 Forestry Development and Management

Expected Outcome: Sustainable, equitable and efficient forestry resources management developed

This outcome aims at increasing sustainable and efficient forestry regulatory, management and utilization mechanisms developed to contribute resilient livelihoods and environmental sector development.

Strategic interventions

- Develop integrated forest resource information management system to provide country-wide real time information on forest resources to report to the national, regional and international forest resources management initiatives and platforms
- Develop an operational national capacity development program and GIS for forest Assessment and monitoring system
- Invest and scale forest management planning to support watershed rehabilitation, erosion control and restoration of forests and identification of new locations for forest rehabilitation and restoration.
- Invest and create new and diversified livelihoods and income generating activities for local communities to reduce degradation of forest resources, illegal cuts of trees and overgrazing pressure on forests
- Support country wide regulatory and enforcement of rules to protect forests
- Re-establish, develop and support modernization of tree nurseries to enable large-scale rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest areas across the country.

5.2 PIA 2 MARKET ACCESS, TRADE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Strategic Objective: To improve transport, market infrastructure and financial services in ASALs

This PIA is to enhance access of communities in ASALs areas to improved and quality transport means, market and physical infrastructure, trade and financial services in order to increase livelihoods and incomes, in particular, incomes from trade including cross border, livestock products, and increased and harmonized financial integration with the region.

5.2.1 Transport, Market and Infrastructure Development

Expected Outcome: Equitable access to markets, trade and basic services improved

This outcome aims at increasing and securing access to efficient transport network, markets and infrastructure and developing of value addition practices and facilitating market integration by removing trade barriers.

Strategic Interventions

- Development of small scale community/small entrepreneur (organizations, cooperatives, associations) owned quarantine facilities connecting the producers to the traders
- Establishment of means to integrate the traditional livestock value chain by supporting community and villages based abattoirs, cold chains (refrigerated trucks)
- Establishment of climate proof roads (main and feeder) and development of sustainable maintenance systems based on community supported levy system

- Mainstreaming effective traceability and branding systems
- Using annually renewable household livestock ownership vouchers linked to the incentive of receiving priority services and inputs
- Encouraging feedlot manufacturers to subsidize breed improvement by providing high producing male off springs as part of the feed promotion campaigns
- Establishing mobile market information systems
- Establishing producer and consumer information management and dissemination systems to support both in making informed decisions
- Establishing quality control units and regulatory frameworks for agricultural products
- Establishing, at regional and national levels, livestock export strategy capable of controlling market saturation in the importing country markets
- Developing meat and fish market facilities with affordable community owned and operated cold transport and storage chains
- Activating trade and pricing policies supportive of the producers engagement in the markets
- Enhancing popular awareness and train community cadres for implementing SPS measures
- Encouraging measures to enhance value addition of agriculture commodities (value chain development as part of value chain integration and livelihoods diversification)
- Supporting small scale micro/credit marketing schemes.
- Establishment/operationalization of integrated agricultural services centers
- Setting up and equipping youth advisory service groups for support – advice to value chain stakeholders
- Establishment of inclusive financing mechanisms for farmers and SMEs
- Supporting the promotion of environmentally-friendly, regional and international driven chains of agri-food values and
- Strengthening private sector platforms for strengthening value chain actions)
- Promoting market orientation and competitiveness of producers and traders along the value chain
- Encouragement of PPP investments in feedlots for off-take, export slaughterhouses and tanneries and leather development facilities
- Enhancing standards for feed and fodder, livestock products, value addition
- Policies - supporting countries that do not have policies and frameworks that would enhance the above initiatives towards resilience building
- Promotion of Sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards for livestock products, feed and fodder to ensure safe, healthy products for both pastoral consumption and export
- Strengthening Livestock Market information systems (LMIS) to enhance interregional trade
- Support to harmonization of Grades and Standards of livestock and livestock products
- Facilitation of regional compliance with SPS measures and participation in Regional/ Continental trade fairs
- Development of other regional policies and legal frameworks that will be domesticated at national level, coordination at regional level and promotion of value addition in areas of production and south to south learning and

- Promoting value addition in livestock products and market linkages to create employment and wealth while injecting liquidity in the communities
- Support to the professionalization of agro-pastoral value chains actors and development of partnerships for access to regional/international markets
- Assistance in the design and implementation of sub-projects for the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains
- Support to establishment of youth SMEs including establishment and operationalization of business incubation centers
- Construction and equipping of small processing and marketing units for agricultural products and dairy products and
- Study and assembly of industrial processing units (animal products, cereals and fruits) and marketing of materials.
- To support with some micro finance to recover and generate income to build up asset basis.
- Enhance access to market and trans-boundary trade, also to benefit with some grant as a insurance to cover for the business market and the loses.
- Promote insurance companies that is efficiently providing the necessary requirement needed in hardship time

5.2.2 Securing Livestock Mobility

Expected Outcome: Mobility of marketable livestock in IGAD Member States secured

This outcome aims at securing mobility of livestock for grazing land and water through rational access to water and pasture for livestock and integrated mobility for trade at national and regional levels.

Strategic Interventions:

- Developing and enforcing effective regulatory mechanisms for cross border trade, enhancing security (road side police stations), safety (SPS measures) and transboundary disease prevention
- Support to regional feed and range platform and animal health networks for sharing lessons and good practices on climate resilient practice
- Operationalizing the use of cross boundary livestock movement certificates supported by awareness campaigns
- Establishment of cross border water use regulations (for example transboundary water use laws) and facilities building on the customary system
- Development and implementing national and regional rangeland use acts capable of reducing cross border conflicts.
- Assessment of the carrying capacity of the environment under different human and livestock populations (stresses) and interrelated resilience to droughts, floods, conflict
- Landscape management in cross border area.
- Development of legal frameworks, procedures and facilities to support prevention and control of transboundary and zoonotic diseases
- Effecting linkages between the CPP and IGAD technical programs and projects that promotes the Inter Regional Coordination Mechanism (IRCM) for the control and prevention of transboundary and zoonotic diseases.

- Enhance awareness and public relation efforts among the importing countries to assure their satisfaction with the animal health and sanitary controls measures in Somalia.

5.2.3 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services

Expected Outcome: Access to secure and affordable financial services enhanced

This outcome aims at ensuring that effective and integrated regulatory frameworks for national and regional financial transactions and supporting increased country readiness and access to financial services for enhanced markets and trade enhanced.

Strategic Interventions

- Developing and operationalizing effective regulatory frameworks for national, regional and administrative unit financial transactions system
- Providing improved environment (for example transparent regulatory framework) for private sector engagement in providing basic social services and micro financing in the remote areas
- Establishment of sustainable micro-finance and saving systems building on the customary practices.
- Establishment of inclusive financing mechanisms for famers and SMEs.

5.2.4 Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade

Expected Outcome: Regional and cross-border trade increased

This outcome aims at facilitating strengthened regional and cross border trade to support regional driven exchange of commodities and goods and services and reach sustainable economic development.

Strategic Interventions:

- Develop and enforce effective regulatory mechanisms for cross border trade
- Sustain peace and security through improved border regulation and customs
- Improve cross-border trade infrastructure, market and facilities in the border areas to enhance trade traffic flow, security, revenue collection and reduce travel time and cost
- Improve enhanced public health and sanitation of people and commodities
- Enhance human and institutional capacity in cross border trade regulation, management and coordination

5.2.5 Development and Harmonization of Financial Services In the IGAD Region

Expected Outcome: Financial services policies harmonized

This outcome aims at investing in regional financial integration through harmonization of macroeconomic and financial management and building capacity for country readiness for financial integration sector through institutional development and financial sector investment

Strategic Interventions

- Explore and invest in regional financial integration through harmonization of macroeconomic and financial management policies
- Support regional wide development of adequate economic policies to promote sustainable fiscal policies and functioning financial regulatory system

- Facilitate and build capacity for country readiness in participating effectively financial market and access to finance in IGAD region
- Support and promote institutional quality and efficiency of the public and private banking sector.
- Promote private sector financial sector institutional development and financial sector investment climate in IGAD to attract foreign direct investment
- Develop IGAD country assistance strategy for development and harmonization of financial services

5.3 PIA 3 ENHANCED PRODUCTION AND LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION

Strategic Objective: To increase adaptive capacities of households in drought-prone communities is increased

The PAI will focus on increasing adaptive capacities of drought-prone communities through improved food production, health and nutrition status, increased household incomes and livelihood assets. The PIA will invest interventions that focus on increasing livestock production, crop and fodder production, forestry and fisheries production and productivity. The PIA also aims inclusive and productive safety nets with facilitation livestock mobility and disease control for drought prone communities

5.3.1 Livestock Production, Health and Nutrition

Expected Outcome: Livestock Production and Productivity in ASAL Increased

This outcome aims adopting effective management systems for livestock census, increased production and productivity of local breeds, increased value addition services and increased value for money for animal health, feed, financial services.

Strategic Interventions

- Development and implementation of carefully planned nationwide livestock census in cooperation with the neighboring countries (within both the national and regional frameworks of the CPP), and following the census, develop revised livestock national plans and strategies
- Adopting effective management systems to increase production and productivity of local breeds
- Increased value and reduce cost of privatized services (e.g. animal health, feed, financial services...etc.)
- Support to the livestock (camel and goat) value chains
- Development of feed production contract farming to supply animal feed to the private quarantine and export animal holding centers
- Improvement of animal health delivery systems through private veterinary and veterinary association (VA) entrepreneurs
- Developing community owned input service providers
- Enhancing the capacities of the diagnostic laboratories and develop twining and collaborative arrangement with the help of OIE and AU-IBAR
- Mainstreaming livestock health data in the OIE/AU-IBAR managed information systems and within the framework of the ICRM (the AU-IBAR operated One Health Framework)

- Improving value chain integration of the traditional producers with the local and small-scale abattoirs and cold chain systems
- Strengthening the smallholder livestock production marketing financial services, market access and pricing policies
- Improvement of animal health service delivery through public and private veterinary professionals' in line with existing veterinary code
- promotion of Index based crop and livestock insurance program to reach smallholders through mobile technologies
- Improving access to cross-border natural resources (pastoral hydraulic infrastructure, rangeland and transhumance routes)
- Development of pastoral perimeters (rangeland development and rehabilitation)
- Construction of livestock markets and vaccination parks and relevant technical and supervision studies
- Improving access to cross-border natural resources (pastoral hydraulic infrastructure, rangeland and transhumance routes) and
- Promotion of community-led range rehabilitation initiatives based on the traditional systems but supported by modern scientific mechanisms.
- Strengthening Livestock Market information systems (LMIS) to enhance interregional trade
- Support to harmonization of Grades and Standards of livestock and livestock products
- Facilitation of regional compliance with SPS measures and participation in Regional/ Continental trade fairs.
- Promotion of Sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards for livestock products, feed and fodder to ensure safe, healthy products for both pastoral consumption and export.

5.3.2 Crop Production and Productivity

Expected Outcome: Crop Production and Productivity in ASALs Increased

This outcomes is aiming at increasing crop production and productivity through the adoption of appropriate production technologies suitable for dry- lands and increased climate smart irrigated agriculture achieved.

Strategic Interventions

- Development of favorable environment (policy frameworks, appropriate programs and strategies) to enhance the overall growth and performance of the agricultural sector
- Improving farmers' productive capacity and access to services and inputs (skill training, technology, improved machinery and tools, technology - Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPPM), conservation agriculture).
- Formulation and implementation of regulatory frameworks for pesticide handling and management, horticultural development especially for urban and peri-urban communities in drought prone areas
- Rehabilitation of checks dams, water catchments and reservoirs on rivers and streams
- Integration of crop and livestock production systems – improving mutual existence of and benefits from production systems, specifically in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones

- Enhancement of the skills, especially the voluntary returning youth (men and women) of the agriculture communities through vocational and agricultural technical education (training at all levels)
- Adoption of new technologies and methods (including crop varieties, water efficient technologies, on farm water management)
- Supporting and promoting practices and innovations to reduce post-harvest loss and to preserve quality and safety by improving and integrating value adding measures along the value chain (from production to consumption and waste disposal)
- Improvement and application of land use systems classification and mapping, practices needed to assist in land use planning and livelihood diversification
- Expanding arable land through improved land management
- Improving irrigation systems and infrastructures, improving rain-fed agronomic methods and improving water-use efficiency
- Promoting innovative public-private partnerships in the agriculture sector
- Increasing the availability of and access to agriculture finance, credit for microfinance institutions, producers' associations and rural savings and credit cooperatives
- Empowering national planning, statistics and information management units.
- Rehabilitation/Construction of hydraulic infrastructure (Water harvesting) , small holder irrigation schemes,
- Rehabilitation /Construction of Rural feeder roads
- Development of improved seed production centers (agriculture and agro-forestry).
- ICT-based agricultural management to help farmers receive timely weather related information and warning to protect their assets against damage
- Develop and share climate and biomass prediction products to inform relevant sectors including farmers and herders
- Promote Index based crop insurance program to reach smallholders through mobile technologies
- Remote -sensing technologies for precision farming and life-cycle assessment tools (v) Integrated Soil Fertility Management Technologies
- Encourage water harvesting (from Humidity)
- Promote stress Tolerant Crops-Breeding of crop varieties that are resilient to stresses including heat, drought.
- Promote use of marginal lands for Expanding arable land through an improved land reclamation and management system.
- Promote innovative public-private partnerships in the agriculture sector.
- Establish Technical Agricultural Schools
- Empower national planning, statistics and information management units.
- Encouraging organic agriculture, greenhouses, mixing farming and hydroponic culture.
- Establish grain storage facilities to improve quality of grains and reduce post-harvest losses, ensure a continuous flow of goods in the market.
- Improve food security through policymaking, value chain development, increase agricultural production and market regulation reform.

- Establish national agriculture commodity market data and information exchange access retrieval system
- Support and promote the establishment of meteorological stations to provide meteorological and climatological services.
- Reduce postharvest loss through improving storage, processing and value addition activities with proper training, equipment and facilities.

5.3.3 Fisheries Development

Expected Outcome: Fishery Production in ASALs Increased

This outcome aims at sustainably increasing fish production through strengthening of fishery/aquaculture development interventions

Strategic Interventions

- Development of regulatory framework for the establishment and enforcement of management plans for fisheries resources
- Development of policies and strategies promoting production and marketing of fisheries products
- Improving livelihoods of fishing, coastal and riverine, communities – through provision of appropriate fishing inputs and equipment
- Improve local processing and fish marketing to encourage fish consumption in locations far from the coast line in contribution to improving nutrition situation
- Invest in fish Processing Plants and Value Addition Facilities;
- Develop national fish marketing chains supported by the information networks
- Investment in small, medium and large-scale commercial fisheries
- Promotion of small-scale aquaculture
- Train fishing communities and related supporting institutions
- Reduce vulnerability of coastal communities;
- Provide microfinance support to small fish-folks to obtain modern fishing gear, on boat and off boat cold chain
- Develop SPS and related safety measures to enhance local and export consumption and trade
- Effect international agreement to protect the marine treasury of Somalia.
- Improved fishing, fish handling and fish processing infrastructure to improve the quality and quantity of fish catches
- Support to PPPs to enhance investment and governance of fisheries
- Investment in data collection System and development of reliable and adequate information on fisheries
- Awareness raising on fish consumption and benefits of sea foods;
- Enhance effective management and sustainability of fisheries resources
- Control the illegal Fishing
- Investment in Exclusive Economic Zone fishing
- Promote the blue economy.

5.3.4 Income Diversification

Expected Outcome: Household Income Sources Diversified

The outcome aims at supporting the diversification of household income sources for household livelihood security and resilience.

Strategic Interventions:

- Creating green jobs to enhance community incomes and improve productive infrastructures
- Support on-farm diversification of agricultural production (crop, animal, fish)
- Skill development (vocational training), microfinance, and access to market (e.g. formation of marketing)
- Creation of temporary employment in labor intensive schemes (cash for work, food for work, vouchers for work...etc.)
- Establishment of agro-processing units and value addition interventions for agricultural products (crop, animal, fish and by-products).

5.3.5 Productive Safety Net

Expected Outcome

1. Access to food for chronically food insecure households improved
2. Graduation from the safety net programme enhanced

Strategic Interventions:

- Enforcing the implementation of the third pillar of the resilience strategy for Somalia
- Promoting mechanisms and processes that can enable vulnerable households to identify the requirements and capacities for productive safety nets and livelihood diversification programs
- Improved coping mechanisms and provision of livelihood assets (restocking in livestock, provision of appropriate fishing gear, food for work, cash for work as well as food for asset interventions). The modalities of provision of the suggested safety nets must ensure minimal disruption to markets and productive systems.

5.3.6 Trans-Boundary Disease Control & SPS Measures and Standards

Expected Outcome: Demand for livestock products from the IGAD region increased

This outcome aims at ensuring that major trans- boundary animal diseases (TADs) and plant pests are sustainably managed and controlled and that SPS measures and standards are developed and implemented.

Strategic Interventions:

- Development of legal frameworks, procedures and facilities to support prevention and control of transboundary and zoonotic diseases
- Effecting linkages between the CPP and IGAD technical programs and projects that promotes the Inter Regional Coordination Mechanism (IRCM) for the control and prevention of transboundary and zoonotic diseases.
- Enhance awareness and public relation efforts among the importing countries to assure their satisfaction with the animal health and sanitary controls measures in Somalia.

5.4 PIA 4 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Strategic Objective: To enhance drought disaster management in IGAD Member States

This PIA aims at enhancing the disaster risk reduction and management capacity of the communities and institutions in the IGAD member states' drought prone communities to effectively predict and prepare and response to disaster and mitigate vulnerabilities and effects through effectively early action and efficient contingency planning

5.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response

Expected Outcome: Smart and comprehensive early warning and timely response

This outcome aims at ensuring timely response to early warning information for early response and action.

Strategic Interventions

- Early Warning Systems (EWS) need to be designed with a multi-hazard approach to ensure, leveraging resources and capacities, cost-effectiveness, interoperability, and maintenance and sustainability
- Strengthen the four component of EWS (Information generation, Dissemination, Monitoring & Evaluation and Right response)
- Decentralize the National Multi-Hazard Disaster Monitoring and Response Plan
- Capacity enhancement for National Emergency Operations Center(NEOC)
- Adopt and implement community Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS)
- Timely response to early warning information is operational
- Promotion of community-based safety nets mechanism, early warning disaster preparedness plans and effective community emergency preparedness plans
- Reducing the time lapse between early warning information and response
- Use of media TV, Radio, training for climate change awareness raising
- Regional cooperation and trans-boundary information sharing – IGAD member countries sharing information on regional vulnerability, early warning of hazards and drought preparedness and research among many others
- Strong government support to establish national early warning systems and alignment of policies, planning, legislation, resources across different levels of the government
- Coordination among national technical services for monitoring, detecting, forecasting, development and issuance of authoritative warnings that take vulnerabilities and exposure of elements into account
- Promote and support reliable EWS dissemination channel to authorities at national to local level and public entities
- Establish a feedback mechanism through appropriate risk communication system, based on local context
- Operationalize the Disaster Contingency and Response Fund/Plan
- Adopt the Disaster Management Policy
- Strengthen existing State Level DM system to enhance efficient timely response mechanism
- Enhance Disaster Risk Reduction through risk profiling and contingency planning

- Enhance traditional disaster coping systems
- Develop Contingency Plan for humanitarian intervention.

5.4.2 Contingency Planning

Expected Outcome: Vulnerability to disaster risk in drought-prone communities reduced

This outcome aims at preparing communities and organizations to respond well to a disaster and their potential humanitarian impacts by planning ahead and addressing to vulnerability to disaster risk in drought-prone communities reduced.

Strategic Interventions

- Improved response and implementation times for assistance to targeted communities and affected areas
- Develop, create and avail risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets, transportation means and facilities for storing food and none food items.
- Conduct and develop preparedness gap analysis and contingency action planning and standard operating procedures, alert systems and triggers
- Develop logistics readiness capacity, human and financial resources mobilization, strategic communications facilities and networks
- Build organizational structure and capacity and crisis management capabilities for disaster-response
- Develop and set-up nation-wide strategic relocation site support immediate evacuation and easy access to deliver essential activities
- Train and prepare paid and volunteer staff
- Prepare and set up national and sub-national logistics, IT and telecommunications support for temporary use and alternative means

5.4.3 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Expected Outcomes:

- Adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters strengthened
- Vulnerability to climate-related hazards and natural disasters reduced

This sub-component has two outcomes. The first outcome aims at ensuring that reliable climate related disaster risks are reduced through resilience adaptation policies and reliable outlook reports for drought-prone areas. The second outcomes aims at addressing the vulnerabilities to climate related hazards and natural disasters through climate change polices and community resilience enhancement interventions.

Strategic Interventions:

- Develop and approve climate change adaptation policies
- Incorporate adaptation policies and interventions into the national development strategic plan and budget
- Develop and share reliable climate outlook reports
- To support the reformation of the Institutional Framework (in DRM & CCA context) to creating an enabling environment to enhance the local capacity, system/ structure including leadership

- Re-visit, revise and formulate relevant DM policy, legislation and agreements in view to integration CCA aspects, and filling gaps based on lessons learned
- Establish and strengthen National and regional institutional mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to drought
- Establish and restructure national, regional and district disaster management, and technical committees
- Enhance the institutional capacity of disaster management agencies for better service delivery in DRM & CCA context.
- Mainstream Climate Change and DRR into District Development Plans
- Conduct and profile periodically and country-wide hazard, risk and vulnerability mapping
- Mapping of pastoral movements and drought events occurrence

5.5 PIA 5 RESEARCH, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Strategic Objective: To improve utilization of knowledge for drought resilience in Member States

The objective of the PIA is to ensure that improved the adoption and uptake of knowledge and learning and their translation to efficient technologies and policies aiming at building resilience in drought-prone areas and communities. The PIA will aim at improving adaptive innovation and research; advisory and extension system, and knowledge management and communication.

5.5.1 Support to Adaptive Research

Expected Outcome: Access to adaptive technologies and innovations in drought-prone communities improved

This outcome aims at ensuring creating an enabling environment for adaptive research and supporting research in technologies best adapted to drought-prone areas and communities efficiently introduced and operated.

Strategic Interventions

- Creation of an enabling environment for adaptive research through strong development of the infrastructure and capacity of the National Agricultural Research Schemes (NARS) and the technical colleges
- Increase investment in the development of national public goods (downstream research results with immediate capacity for adoption and scaling up)
- Develop twinning arrangements with local and regional research stations
- Develop linkages with the regional agriculture research institutions (ICARDA, ILRI, ICRAF, and IIAT) and strong linkages with the association for strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and FARA.

5.5.2 Advisory and Extension Systems

Expected Outcome: Adoption and scaling up of resilience-enhancing technologies and innovations enhanced.

This outcome aims at ensuring that appropriate advisory and extension services are available and accessible to drought-prone communities and supporting mechanisms for these communities to obtain advisory services on demand availed.

Strategic Interventions

- Appropriate extension networks are established to effectively deliver adaptive researches' approved technologies and knowledge on best practices to farmers, herders and fisher folks
- Developing community owned and supported extension enterprises with a capacity to recruit local subject matter specialists (SMS) and to access media and internet based information (village internet concept)
- Enhancing knowledge of the communities with knowledge and skills to responding to changes in production systems, climate change, market demand and supply
- Ensuring gender participatory research on resilience sustainability. Establishment of marine Agro-vet development skills training center to resilience drought strategies
- Establishment of pilot farmers' pastoralism and fisher folks schools to build their capacity to enhance productivity
- Capacity building of institutions and personnel
- Build resilience centers

5.5.3 Knowledge Management and Communication

Expected Outcome: Access to information to enhance resilience improved

This outcome aims at increase efficient storage, access to information and dissemination of knowledge products contributing to enhanced community resilience and regional knowledge systems harmonization and integration.

Strategic Interventions:

- Improvement of the existing knowledge management institutions such as universities and Technical colleges
- Establishment and support for farmers, pastoralists, and Fisher folks' Information and awareness dialogue on drought resilience issues
- Packaging and dissemination of gender based resilience information and best practices
- Community-based surveillance systems for health/diseases/protection issues
- Increased access to information and dissemination of knowledge
- Regional cooperation and trans-boundary information sharing especially on good practices
- Improved access to information on natural resources, food, nutrition, and livelihoods
- Improving capacity in research and extension services (including marine and fresh water studies).

5.5.4 Promote the Network of National and Regional Dryland Collaborative, Adaptive and Applied Research Centres

Expected Outcome

- Robust learning in drought-prone communities promoted
- Applied and adaptive research aligned to the development priorities of the resilience agenda

This sub-component has two outcomes. The first outcome aims at robust learning and knowledge exchange among communities, implementers, governments, and donor continuously promoted and utilized. The second outcome aims at development priorities for resilience agenda and applied and adaptive research aligned through regional, national and sub national collaborative networks.

Strategic Interventions

- Collaborate and promote regional, national and sub-national research and educational institutions to produce and generate, high-caliber studies and research on vulnerability, and resilience.
- Support and establish collaborative networks within IGAD at regional and national level strengthen drought disaster resilience-building expertise among communities, students, faculties, researchers, practitioners and policymakers.
- Engaging with communities, research institutions, practitioners and policymakers in informing effective drought disaster resilience leadership, programming and learning

5.6 PIA 6 PEACE BUILDING, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION

Strategic Objective: To guarantee peace and stability in IGAD region

Narrative: The PIA aims at ensure effective conflict transformation and peace building through early detection and response to sources of conflict to enhance peace and development. The PIA addresses thematic areas related to mediation, conflict resolution and peace building.

5.6.1 Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms

Expected Outcome

- Reduced incidences of violent conflict in drought-prone communities
- Effective response to conflict and sources of conflict to enhance peace and stability for development established.

This sub-component has two outcomes. The first outcome aims at promoting social cohesion, culture of peace in ASAL community, conflict management and mediation capabilities enhanced. The second outcome aims at response to conflict and peace building effectively enhanced and developed.

Strategic Interventions

- Enhancement of the capacities of government/regional authorities, particularly civil society and the private sector strengthened for conflict management, peace building and human development
- Development of cross-regional and cross-zonal partnerships, studies and policies developed that contribute to peace, cooperation and development
- Increase the capacity of the communities and government/regional administrations to build peace and manage conflict
- Support for customary mechanisms of dispute resolution, peace maintenance and justice and their collaboration with government-owned systems
- Conflict sensitivity demonstrated in the design and placement of services, and the allocation of resources including humanitarian assistance
- Incorporation of peace building elements in school curricula

- Peace building and conflict resolution initiatives including involvement of communities through local committees in management of common resources such as grazing areas and watering points. The local authorities recognize the potential conflicts that can arise from unregulated use of common resources and how they affect rural livelihoods, specially the poorest and most vulnerable households.

5.6.2 Conflict Resolution

Expected Outcome

- Response capabilities to resolve resource-based conflicts, and insecurity in ASALS increased
- Peaceful settlement of conflicts in ASALS increased

Narrative: This subcomponent has two outcomes. The first outcome aims at addressing root causes of conflict and ensuring that effective mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution are in place for resolving resource-based conflict in the ASALS communities.

Strategic Interventions

- Design and implementation of grass-root and community led conflict resolution and transformation, public sector reform in an inclusive, gender-sensitive, participatory and transparent manner
- Strengthen the capacities of community, local and national government institutions, parliamentary, and judiciary and civil society actors for effective peace and reconciliation and accountability
- Establish mechanisms to support improved access to justice and basic services to contribute to social cohesion, reconciliation, reconstruction and democratization
- Support for customary and community-level forms of governance and peace building
- Enable the communities to benefit from more inclusive, equitable and accountable governance, justice and basic services.

5.7 PIA 7 COORDINATION, INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND PARTNERSHIPS

Strategic Objective: To strengthen the institutional capacity, coordination structures and partnerships for effective implementation of IDDRSI

The objective of this PIA is to strengthen the institutional internal processes capacity to effectively spearhead coordination and foster partnership through continuous development of both human and institutional capacity of the institutions and effective resource mobilization tied with high quality monitoring, evaluation and learning to maximize value for money and impact of interventions

5.7.1 Coordination and Platform Management

Expected Outcome: Harmonized, synergized and well-coordinated Drought Resilience Initiative

This outcome aims at supporting drought resilience initiatives actors and stakeholders are well coordinated through efficient, evidence and knowledge driven platforms established.

Strategic Interventions

- Strengthening Institutional arrangements for multi-stakeholder coordination at national and regional levels

- Set up and establish core Institutional Framework for sub national, national and regional levels
- Support comprehensive institutional and function reviews to identify challenges and obstacles for better coordination among the relevant actors at various levels and within the government structures at different levels.
- Strengthen follow-up, reporting and documentation mechanisms for drought-resilience efforts and achievements.
- Improving regional and national early warning and drought mitigation, preparedness, and response
- Ensuring the availability of funds and resource for strengthening platform operations to carry out effective operations at regional sub national and national levels.

5.7.2 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

Expected Outcome: Effectively functioning institutional arrangement to implement IDDRSI at regional and national level

This outcome aims at strengthening the functional capacities of the institutions in disaster and resilience operations to be capable of delivering both national and IDDRSI levels drought resilience arrangement to implement IDDRSI and other initiatives at regional and national levels.

Strategic Interventions

- Review and develop existing and new policies for drought disaster resilience initiatives
- Support harmonized institutional arrangements within the countries and in particular disaster and resilience mandated institutions
- Support the development of disaster resilience and risk reduction courses at colleges and universities
- Integrate disaster risk reduction in the primary and secondary education
- Support access to on-job training for civil servants involved in the disaster risk reduction
- Integrate disaster risk reduction in the national development plans and budgets
- Empower local institutions to lead on the capacity building activities.

5.7.3 Enhancing Partnerships

Expected Outcome: Purposeful and sustained partnerships for Drought Resilience Initiative built

This outcome aims at fostering new networks and partnership and expanding the existing networks to disaster resilience and engagement of none traditional actors such as private sector enhanced.

Strategic Interventions

- Promote new partnership with cross-sectoral stakeholders across sectors (like health, education, environment, agriculture, finance and planning)
- Support and engage national platforms, local communities and local governments, parliamentarians, private sector, civil society, media academic and research institutions.
- Reduce partner duplication through better alignment of national and local policies, and development of capacities at the national and local level to coordinate donor investments in drought resilience initiatives.

5.7.4 Resource Mobilization

Expected Outcome: Funding of IDDRSI by stakeholders increased

This outcome aims at resource mobilization for all IDDRSI priority intervention increased by stakeholder to reach resilience in ASALS communities

Strategic Interventions

- Design a Resource Mobilization (RM) Strategy and Action Plan that can help structure and guide the RM effort.
- identify partners/clients and continuous update the details and specificities of potential resource partners
- Focus RM efforts on the higher-level results of the strategic framework
- Coordinate the approach to partners/clients
- Create joint ownership and accountability and value for money
- Establish planned, upfront, pipeline resources

5.7.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Expected Outcome: Impact of IDDRSI tracked for improved policy and practice

Strategic Interventions

- Develop regional and national resource mobilization strategies
- Invest in strong strategic communication for reaching wider audience of donors
- Grow donor-based income from local communities and private sector
- Tap into national budgets annual allocations.

5.8 PIA 8 HUMAN CAPITAL, GENDER AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objective: Human capital developed, gender issues mainstreamed and social issues strengthened.

This PIA aims at reaching inclusive social development through intervention that improve societal services related health and nutrition including Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH) and Sexual Reproductive Health, formal and informal education (TVET) and promotion, protection and safeguarding of the rights of socially vulnerable groups such women, children, minorities, people with disabilities, displacement affected population and promotion of gender equality and women empowerment.

5.8.1 Access to Health and Nutrition

Expected Outcome: Healthy and well-nourished communities in drought-prone areas of the IGAD region

This outcome aims at increasing households' and communities' equitable and inclusive access health and nutrition service including control and management of zoonotic diseases and hygiene and sanitation serviced improved.

Strategic Interventions

- Promote health and nutrition of ASAL communities through improvement health facilities;

- Increase the availability and quality of one health service for human, animal and environmental health
- Promotion of dietary diversification to enhance nutrition
- Rehabilitation of drinking water resources;
- Establishment of sanitation and hygiene facilities
- Support health and nutrition for people with disabilities

5.8.2 Access to Education and Training

Expected Outcome

- Inclusive and equitable quality education and training
- Employability in formal and informal sectors improved

This subcomponent has two outcomes. The first outcome aims supporting and investing inclusive and equitable education and training for all including marginalized communities and disabled people achieved.

Strategic Interventions

- Promote education for ASAL communities through improvement and rehabilitation of education facilities to accommodate marginalized and people with disabilities
- Development and scaling-up the mobile education services for pastoral and nomadic communities
- Increase the availability and quality of public and private educational services in the ASAL,
- Support technical and vocational skills education and training for ASAL communities
- Improve teacher education and training
- Improve curriculum and teaching material
- Integration of drought disaster resilience in the education systems
- Promote girls education in rural communities
- Support quality and services of the higher education institutions

5.8.3 Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Expected Outcome

- Gender disparities in political and socio-economic development in drought-prone areas reduced
- Persons with disabilities effectively participate in, and benefit from political and socio-economic development opportunities in drought-prone

Gender equality and women's empowerment are key to inclusive and sustainable development.

Strategic Interventions

- Effectively and efficiently promote gender equality and freedom from discrimination of all persons in Somalia
- Reduce gender inequalities and discrimination through legal and policy reform, advocacy, empowerment
- Create an enabling environment for gender equality and equal opportunities
- Create secure and safety nets for women

- Create an enabling legal, policy and institutional environment to achieve gender equality and equal opportunities;
- Improve safety and security for women
- Make available quality gender statistics and information to address gender disparities
- Enact and popularize key legislation and policy frameworks (Sexual Offences Bill, FGM Bill, FGM Policy, UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan)
- Increase women's representation in political and leadership positions up to 30%
- Develop and implement monitoring framework to measure women's rights and gender equality
- Put in place mechanism for tracking public allocations to gender equality
- Reduce the incidence of SGBV and prevalence FGM in the country.

5.8.4 Social Safety Nets

Expected Outcome: Extremely vulnerable populations able to meet basic human needs through social protection

This outcome aims at improving the social safety status for members of all food-insecure and vulnerable households in drought-prone already improving creation and maintenance of household and community livelihood assets.

Strategic Interventions

- Strengthen the household and community assets to access productive safety nets to cover all food insecure households;
- Support and invest in Assets Building Programme in the drought-prone communities;
- Support and invest in agriculture/livestock sector development and insurance system
- Strengthening locally driven and resilient social protection programs
- Support government led transfers food and cash to food insecure households,
- Explore cash transfers and vouchers through conditional or unconditional to specific groups such as refugees, IDPs, marginalized and people with disabilities.

5.8.5 Migration and Displacement

Expected Outcome

- Durable solutions to displacement reached
- Orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people facilitated

Strategic Interventions

- Protect, respect and ensure the social, economic, cultural, political and civil rights of IDPs and refugee returnees reversing social marginalization and displacement-related discrimination through enhanced governance and rule of law ensuring access to relevant offices and justice mechanisms at district, municipal, state and federal levels
- Create opportunities for IDPs and refugee returnees to participate in public affairs and most importantly in decision-making pertaining to their own future
- Enhance the absorption capacity of basic services for IDPs and returning refugees
- Enhance access to affordable housing and land as well as to vocational skill and professional development and

- Facilitate and diversify access to employment sectors and labor market
- Create job or income opportunities for youth
- Improve legal protection, participation and access to governance for IDPs and returnees
- Ratify and implement the African Union Convention on the assistance and protection of IDPs in Africa (Kampala Convention), including through the finalization of the IDP policy and the setup of an inter-ministerial body at federal and regional levels
- Ensure respect for the rights of IDPs and returnees in line with international treaties, notably their right to and ability to make a free and informed decision on their durable solution, and capacity building of authorities at all levels
- Set up participation methods to ensure that the IDPs, returning refugees and host communities in the planning of any durable solutions program
- Improve access to public offices, public affairs and decision-making by setting up local forum for formal exchange between IDP and returnee communities with relevant authorities to discuss relevant public policy matters related to their displacement and their future
- Include IDPs and refugee returnees in country-wide individual documentation programs and remove obstacles for them to obtain such documentation
- Establish an accountability mechanism to minimize harmful impact of gate keeping and increase access to authorities by IDPs and returnees
- Mitigate displacement causes mitigated whenever possible
- Strengthen the capacity relevant authorities at all levels to anticipate, prevent and mitigate natural disaster impacts and reduce disaster-related displacement through effective early warning and disaster risk reduction notably in areas affected by recurrent natural disaster patterns
- Review and improve the legal framework for protection against forced evictions from public and private property and improve access to land and land tenure security for IDPs and returnees
- Update displacement data through collaborative profiling methodologies to better enable and operationalizing complementary and integrated humanitarian and developmental solutions
- Establish durable solutions advisory services at local levels which facilitate contacts and provide relevant information for IDPs and returning refugees, including support and cooperation with local authorities, on safe and free movement, notably by informing on and removing explosive hazards as well as managing the residual threat, and on access to services
- Improve access to land and property, regulated land use, tenure security and affordable housing
- Establish, strengthen and amend existing and new legal and policy frameworks with fair and accessible procedures for resolving disputes involving IDPs and returnees over the ownership of land and property they were previously forced to abandon.
- Provide special support and incentives for the private sector to engage and invest in the development of land, low-cost housing and infrastructure
- Strengthen community structures to address land-related concerns at grassroots level as a mechanism for increasing access to justice.

6. IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AT NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL

The Coordination Mechanism is achieved by addressing the root causes of drought and by working together to strengthen resilience of vulnerable communities in arid and semi-arid land (ASALS) through national ownership, enhanced and proactive partnership, multi-stakeholder representation, sustained technical assistance and capacity building. The Platform Coordination unit is currently hosted by the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MLF&R) for the Federal Republic of Somalia.

The Federal Government of Somalia has committed itself to develop a new comprehensive medium-term National Development Plan (NDP) aligned with the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and county programming paper (CPP). The NDP covers the period from January 2017 to December 2019 and set the vision, goals, desired strategic outcomes, and specific annual targets for these outcomes. During the process and preparation of the National Development Plan, the Resilience institutions made reference CPP by focusing the main targets and achievements mentioned in the CPP documents. The main targets of the NDP are aligned with the National Priorities. CPP has not been contributing to the NDP but also specific Strategic plans of the Ministries responsible for drought resilience issues as well.

The So-CPP has been designed with engagement of all multi- stakeholders, multi-sectoral and multi-level coordination mechanisms and drought management agencies which has contributed to the finalization of the country programme paper and coordinated activities from national to local levels. The implementation arrangements of the CPP has provided space in recognition of the geographical, institutional and livelihood differences across the country. The successful implementation of the programme will depend on a very close interaction between all active institutions and partners in Somalia.

NATIONAL LEVEL

The following considerations are needed to ensure smooth and effective implementation of the So-CPP:

- Recognition/enforcement of effective entry point for IGAD Platform (IDDRSI) to Somalia (IGAD Focal Point (s)) during the interim period while taking into consideration the prospects of the long-term regional, national and federal governance and political stability and institutions;
- Division of labor for the different components and sub-components of the So-CPP to identify the appropriate modality for implementation at the national, and sub-regional levels;
- Definition of the institutional settings, roles and responsibilities based on the existing realities e.g. these institutions could build on, complement or replace the existing organizations or authorities;
- Identification of linkage of implementation, M&E and Knowledge Management with the DPs (in relation to data and information collection, integrity, processing and use, Technical assistance and capacity development, advocacy);

- Linkages with the private sector building on Somali's strong entrepreneurship traditions when identifying and supporting medium and long term investment opportunities;
- In order to assure sustainability and impact, effective representations of the stakeholders along the livelihoods value chain will be organized, supported and brought to the decision-making and implementation processes. The actors will be selected from / across various levels of CSO, NGOs, sectoral and sub-sectoral working groups, producers' organizations. The stakeholders will be involved in the border control, trade, safety and security, livelihood promotion, pastoral associations, water users associations, fish-folks, farmers' organizations.

National IDDRSI Coordination Mechanism

The Somalia IDDRSI Platform Coordination Mechanism, which was formulated in 2016, aims to provide guidance and technical support in the design, planning, implementation and evaluation of components of the national drought resilience program. It is a multifaceted, multi-sectoral platform that requires the engagement and cooperation of various stakeholders, and, from a drought management perspective, needs the capacities of diverse ministries and national institutions. The Platform Coordination Mechanism consists of three levels coordination: National Steering Committee (NSC), Technical Committee and Task force.

National Steering Committee (NSC)

This Steering Committee consist of line Ministers that are relevant to the implementation of ID-DRSI Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs). Its main functions are to provide policy directives, mobilize resources for the identified priority investment areas, play a key role in coordinating interventions, support capacity development, promote information and knowledge sharing and report to the chair of the Committee, the Council of Ministers and National Legislative Bodies (Upper house & Parliament).

A Technical Committee

The Technical Committee is made of the Director Generals/permanent Secretaries of relevant line Ministers, key technical development partners, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector representatives. The main functions of the Technical Committee include supervision of the implementation of the IDDRSI, guiding resource mobilization and coordinate resource allocation, monitoring progress, and reporting to the National Ministerial Steering Committee.

Task Teams

The Task Teams are a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder teams consisting of senior and technical employees of government line ministries and agencies, focal points of regional governments, expert(s) of Development Partners and technical representatives from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and private sector. The role of the task teams is to plan, coordinate and communicate with the stakeholders. They organize meetings and workshops, prepare minutes of the meetings, collect and analyze data, conduct field visits, disseminate information, report the progress of IDDRSI implementation to the Technical Committee and obtain feedback on regular basis. The following designated lead ministries coordinate the technical stakeholders in the implementation of IDDRSI Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs):

Table 2: Lead Line Ministries for the IDDRSI Priority Intervention Area (PIAs)

S/ No.	PIAs	Lead Ministries
1.	Livelihood Support and Basic Services	Ministry of Livestock (Chair) and Ministry of Agriculture (Co-chair), Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources (Co-chair)
2.	Market Access, Trade and Financial Services	Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Chair) and Ministry of Finance (Co-chair)
3.	Environment and Natural Resources Management	Environment Office (Chair) and Ministry of Water Resources (Co-chair)
4.	Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (Chair)
5.	Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (Chair) and National Bureau of Statistics (Co-chair)
6.	Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building	Ministry of Internal Affairs & Security (Chair) Ministry of Livestock (Co-chair)
7.	Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Investment (Chair) Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (Co-chair)

The national platform coordination mechanism links with The Regional IDDRSI Platform Coordination process, which brings together the different partners and stakeholders including Member States, Development Partners and implementing Partners, including UN agencies, Civil Society and specialized research and training institutions; and IGAD Secretariat. As part of its institutional arrangements, the IDDRSI Platform has a 3-tier structure that comprises a General Assembly of participating stakeholders, a Platform Steering Committee and a Platform Coordinating Unit. The IDDRSI Platform provides the modalities through which the region's IDDRSI priorities, implementation and progress for resilience investments are discussed and coordinated.

A DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS' COORDINATION

The programme requires the involvement of Somalia development partners' (DPs). Important coordination mechanisms for their assistance and technical support exist. The humanitarian and development operations in Somalia are currently coordinated mainly through three UN driven mechanisms:

- Somalia Technical Groups. In the agricultural sector, this is the Food Security and Economic Development Sector Committee (FSEDSC) which includes three working groups (a) cash based response; b) agriculture; and c) livestock).
- The UN Inter-agency Standing Committee's (IASC) cluster-based coordination structure. The cluster system is managed by the Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN Country Team through the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC). Nine clusters have been created, each led by UN Agencies and/or NGOs. The Food Security Cluster is co-led by FAO and WFP, and includes the participation of international and national partners.
- The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) which defines the overall direction on the UN policy's engagement in Somalia and oversees the implementation of the United Nations Somalia Assistance Strategy (UNSAS).



THE CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The private sector has invested to fill the void left by the collapse of the public structures in communications, banking, electricity and water supply and transportation. In some cases, service delivery is carried out through public/private partnership modalities. Therefore private actors represent, in that respect, a key actor for some of the programme components. **NGOs and CBOs** have also been filling gaps with particular success at the village level and in remote areas.

7. REGIONAL PRIORITIES

The So-CPP development process included an IGAD supported consolidated report for Somalia based on two consultancy reports from south central (TFG) and north east (Puntland) Somalia. The two reports were consolidated with support and contributions from representatives of different ministries (Ministry of Agriculture; Water and Mineral Resources; Fisheries, Environment and Planning) during the workshop held from 11 – 13 June 2012 at the IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti. The report which included a matrix of national and regional priorities (Appendix 4) took into consideration the following:

- Eleven of Somalia's 18 pre-war regions are along the border with Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. The pastoral communities on each side of the borders share common language, gynecological, social, cultural and economic heritage, and continue to exploit common and complementary grazing resources. The cross-border movements have intensified in recent times as a result of increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters (droughts) and the long-drawn-out civil strife in Somalia.
- The countries with Somali inhabited regions are also bound together by two perennial rivers originating from Ethiopia (Juba and Shabelle) that irrigate the most important agricultural areas of Somalia. High rains in the Ethiopian highlands imply good cropping and harvests or devastating floods in Somalia. Below normal rains and droughts in Ethiopia mean scarcity of water and sometimes absolute dryness of the rivers. Long dry seasons and droughts along the borders (Somalia-Ethiopia and Somalia- Kenya) cause massive human and livestock movements to either direction of these boundaries. Moreover, Somalia shares marine and coastline resources with Kenya (Indian Ocean) and with Djibouti (Red Sea).
- The ecological continuum and constant social and livelihood overlaps and convergence across borders also make the people of the countries prone to threatened by the major transboundary and zoonotic diseases. Therefore, policies, and strategies for sustainable resource use, drought management and enhancement of the social capital must be interlinked and complementary. Such complementary planning and resource mapping is evident in the ongoing information gathering, early warning and strategic programs.

9. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The So - CPP is a multi-sectoral programme that aims to establish the foundation for long-term sustainable economic and social growth in the mostly drought prone areas of Somalia. The programme aims to achieve a wide range of outcomes and sub-outcomes (components): biophysical, livelihoods support, social economic, regulatory and policy, infrastructure and humanitarian and disaster risk management related. Therefore, the Result Based participatory M&E systems (RBM&E) has been developed in a manageable way using to the most possible normative, analytical models available to the DPs based on the most reliable sources of information and communication.

The Result Based M&E system is linked to the umbrella RBM&E tool developed by IGAD that is also applicable to IDDRSI, to identify challenges and emerging trends in DDRSI of the IGAD Region. The RBM&E system will develop periodic analysis and reporting in order to provide the Member States with the time needed to assess results and initiate actions where and when needed.

Because of the extended civil war and stateless situation in Somalia, the DPs developed information gathering, analysis and communication systems (e.g. FSNAU, FEWSNET, SWALIM, UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster surveys on health, DFID's data on governance and peace) that will be integrated in the RBM&E system and used as readily-available tools when developing the RBM&E system for the Programme.

The RBM&E system will be developed at the component and the subcomponent levels and with all the programmatic details needed for developing the implementation action plans at the systems (NW,NE and SC), national and IGAD levels. The RBM& E system will be developed in a participatory approach that allows the contribution of all stakeholders to assist in identifying the indicators and in monitoring the progress.

The **Participatory Result Based M&E** of the program will build on the experiences developed by the UN system (e.g. the three-tier framework to measure the strategic objectives of the CAP process) and other organizations such as DFID. However, overall because of the protracted civil strife and destruction of resources, data availability and project monitoring are major challenges.

The RBM& E system will track progress against program targets and provide the data required to monitor delivery of the Results Framework. Where the evidence base is weak or data are unavailable for monitoring, research will be commissioned to undertake new data collection. The program will engage the communities in monitoring program activities and impart them skills in establishing baselines and subsequent monitoring of the outcomes/impact of the interventions.

The RBM&E system will be integrated into a learning, sharing and research development program aiming to provide a continuous flow of proven innovations and best practices for scaling up.

Annex 1: Historical timeline of causes and impact of drought, floods and civil strife

Event (year)	Affected People (Million)	Major Causes	Livelihoods Affected	Impact	Coping mechanism
Drought 2016/ 2017	In 2018: over 4.4 million people in Somalia needed emergency water and sanitation services; Displacement Prior to the drought, about 1.1 million people were internally displaced in Somalia. An additional 926,000 people across Somalia were displaced between Nov. 2016 and Oct. 2017.	Rainfall failure, conflicts, floods	All livelihoods	The drought has caused damages and losses across a number of sectors totaling over USD 3.25 billion, requiring recovery interventions estimated at USD 1.77 billion. The total damages amount to US\$ 1.02 billion and losses estimated at US\$ 2.23 billion	High livestock off take, skipping meals; cereal stockpiling from previous pumper harvest, skipping meals, displacement and migration (local and international) Livelihood diversification where possible (including casual labor) Reliance on social support
Drought and famine 2010/2011	4.0	El Nino; poor <i>Deyr</i> Rainfall; conflict in SC.	All livelihoods	Low cereal production, high cereal prices, severe water crisis. High livestock mortality, low productivity and herd loss, massive losses and human deaths (200,000 dead) and malnutrition. (e.g. 780,000 malnourished children)	High livestock off take, skipping meals; cereal stockpiling from previous pumper harvest, skipping meals, displacement and migration (local and international) Livelihood diversification where possible (including casual labor) Reliance on social support
Displacement 2008	2.5	Conflict; continued displacement	Urban and IDP	Increased number of IDP, increased food prices, major disease outbreaks	Labor migration, social support, sale of livestock, self-employment
Drought 2007	>1.0	Rainfall failure, conflicts, floods	Urban areas but also pastoral and agropastoral	Crop failure, prices of maize and sorghum doubled, critical malnutrition, desert locust infestation	Skipping meals, out migration; social support

HoA Food crisis 2006	1.5	Rainfall failure for three consecutive seasons, severe floods	All livelihoods systems	Severe malnutrition, food insecurity	Shifting to cheaper food items, skipping meals
Drought 2005	0.6 m	Below normal rainfall, upsurge in civil strife	All livelihoods	Crop failure, increased animal diseases, increased food prices	Reduced meals, out migration
Drought 2004	0.63 m	Limited water availability	Pastorals, Agropastoral	Massive livestock mortality	Skipping meals, reducing wage rates
Drought 2001	0.8 million	Disease outbreaks and ban on livestock exports from Somalia	All (especially northern Somalia)	Rapid increase in cereal prices, rapid deterioration of food security	Labor migration, social support and loans, hand feeding of livestock, livelihood diversification where possible
Human Induced famine 1991/1992		Clan based conflicts, mass looting, forced prevention of agricultural activities, low precipitation	All livelihood systems	Total crop failure, widespread malnutrition, starvation, death (humans and livestock); sharp increase in cereal prices; reduced access to remittances	Mass displacement and migration, reliance on kin and local forms of social support (external humanitarian assistance was severely limited)

Annex 2: Comparison of 1991/92, 2011 famines and 2016/17 in Somalia

1991-92 Famine	2011 Famine in Bay and Lower Shabelle	2016-2017
Civil Insecurity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Intense large scale civil war □ Intense power-driven clan rivalry □ Closure of ports due to insecurity □ Mass looting and destruction of assets/cereal stocks □ Forced prevention of agricultural activities to starve opposition □ Severely restricted movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Politically and ideologically driven intermittent conflict □ Limited direct clan driven rivalry □ Open/functioning ports □ Restricted employment and trade activities due to insecurity □ Large-scale displacements of people due to drought and conflicts 	
Humanitarian	Assistance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Severely limited food assistance due to civil insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Severely limited humanitarian assistance due to insecurity mostly affecting large scale food assistance programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ An estimated 6.2 million people—more than half of the population—are food insecure (IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4)²⁰ and in need of humanitarian assistance, mostly in remote rural areas. □ Of this number, an estimated 3.3 million people are still in Phases 3 and 4²² due to acute food insecurity and thus in need of continued emergency humanitarian

Nutrition

- GAM 40-70% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977)

- o Bardera/Baidoa/Huddur: GAM 70%

- (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977)

- o Burhakaba: GAM 55% (WHM <80% NCHS1977)

- o Beletweyne 1992: GAM 43.8% (WHM<80%, NCHS 1977)

- CDR 7.3-23.4/10,000/day

- Human and livestock disease (Measles/Rinderpest)

- GAM 20- 45% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977)
- o Bay: GAM 44.7% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977)

- (58.3% GAM based on WHZ, WHO 2006 GS)

- o Lower Shabelle Riverine: GAM 20.2% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977)

- (28.7% GAM based on WHZ, WHO 2006 GS)

- o Lower Shabelle Agro pastoral: GAM 28.7% (WHM<80%, NCHS 1977)(40.6% GAM based on WHZ, WHO 2006 GS)

- CDR: in Bay (2.15/10000/day);

- Lower Shabelle Riverine 5.93/10000/day;

- Lower Shabelle Agro-pastoral 4.29/10000/day)

- Cholera, measles

- Food insecurity and scarcity of drinking water, coupled with displacement, have contributed to a stark rise in malnutrition and water-borne disease.

- Some 1.2 million children in Somalia are projected to be acutely malnourished in 2018—an increase of 50 percent over the previous year.

- The country is also facing an Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/ cholera outbreak in 12 of its 18 regions, with the fatality rate hitting 2.3 percent at one point, more than double the emergency threshold.

- Nearly 5.5 million people continue to be at risk of contracting water-borne diseases like cholera.

- An estimated 926,000 people were displacement by the drought from November 2016-September 2017

Hyperinflation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 600% increase in sorghum price from 1990-92 □ Devaluation of SoSh: 800% from 1990-92 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Inflation rates 151-234% compared to the base year (March 2007) □ Annual cereal price increase: 120% in Shabelle and 220% in Bay 	
Agriculture		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Total cereal crop failure (Sorghum Belt); 63% decrease in sorghum production from 1990-92 □ No cereal stocks available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Significant decline in cereal production - Bay (19% of PWA); Lower Shabelle (37%) in <i>GU 201</i> □ Minimal cereal stock availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The productive sector (Irrigation and Rain-fed Crops, Livestock and Fisheries) accounts for 59 percent of all the effects, while the physical (Water & Sanitation, Environment and Transport), social (Health, Nutrition and Education), and cross-cutting themes make up 38 percent, 1 percent, and 1 percent, respectively. <p>The next most affected sector is crops, which makes up 10 percent of the total damages and losses.</p>
Livestock		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 50-70% livestock death in Central/South □ Average 78% decrease in livestock exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Below baseline level livestock herds for all species □ Cattle price decline: 60% in Bay; 30% in Shabelle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The two most affected sectors are Livestock, and Environment & Natural Resource Management, comprising 50 percent and 36 percent of the total effects, respectively.

Other Aggravating Factors

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Limited to zero access to remittances❑ No money transfer systems available❑ Lack of legitimate employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Limited access to social support❑ Decreased wages and labor opportunities❑ Trade restrictions❑ Taxation on NGO/ UN limiting expansion opportunities❑ Disease outbreaks – cholera, measles both in Bayand Lower Shabelle | |
|---|---|--|



Avenue Georges Clemenceau | P.O. Box 2653, Djibouti - Republic of Djibouti

Tel: +254 21 35 40 50

Fax: +253 21 35 69 94 /21

Email: igad@igad.int

Web: <https://resilience.igad.int/>