# IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITITIVE (IDDRSI)

# COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT (CIPR) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA

11th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee

Virtual Meeting on 23 JULY 2020

# I. Executive Summary

Since 16 March 2020, confirmed novel coronavirus cases have surged to 3,051 (as July 11, 2020), with 92 associated deaths and 1,264 recoveries. The cases have mostly resulted from community transmission, and men constitute nearly two-thirds. Travel suspensions, border closures and restrictions on public gatherings, together with recommended social distancing, are affecting economic activity. The Covid-19 crisis appears set to exact a heavy economic toll. Already reeling from the worst locust invasion in a generation, the country must now contend with a coronavirus-related drop in economic growth, international trade, remittance income, as shutdowns around the world depress the earnings of many Somalis in the diaspora.

The real GDP of Somalia will shrink by 2.5 percent in 2020, relative to expected increase of 3.5 percent before the Covid-19 pandemic. This will lead to a significant decline in GDP per capita. Because Somalia must import staple food items from countries such as China and India, the supply chains have been affected by the imposition of restrictions on travel and transport movement by the foreign countries and Somalia itself. Unemployment rates among young adults and women are very high, with a mismatch between jobs and skills. Conflict and climate disaster have led to substantial population displacement. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has recently revised its 2020 budget with a 35% increase in response to COVID-19 and its impact. The increase in spending results in because of control of covid-19, the upcoming federal election, floods and humanitarian support for those affected by floods. The revision also indicated the domestic revenue has declined by \$67 Million due to covid 19 related measures. Thanks to Decision Point, Somalia is now eligible for grants in support of budget gaps and much-needed development needs.

Despite myriad challenges, Somalia's economy has remained the most resilient despite recurrent shocks of drought, floods and sporadic terror attacks, yet the country also face significant dual threat from a recent desert locust invasion and COVID-19, which has disrupted the economy, and poised to disrupt production and productivity of productive sectors (agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries) and trade along with country's food supply chain. This will further inevitably create increased pressure on situation that struggle for food security, as people already had suffered disruptions to daily livelihoods and a breakdown in local and regional trade.

In fact, Somalia has started gradually loosening lockdown measures. The country has also recently cleared its arrears to the International Development Association, paving the way for the country to receive debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. Somalia's business community is resilient, globally connected and entrepreneurial, technology offers high rates of mobile money penetration, and new opportunities for the Horn of Africa economic cooperation and integration plays to the country's advantage. Since the tenth PSC meeting in Nairobi, Kenya 4-5<sup>th</sup> September 2019, the Federal Government of Somalia has continued to support and coordinate national and regional resilience interventions aimed at building drought resilience. The overall implementations of the main resilience programs in Somalia have experienced significant delays, particularly, Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP) requires an improved effective coordination and cooperation with IGAD for moving forward that will enable the Somali Government's set up goals of building drought resilience communities are translated into action and sustainable achieved.

Assessment of possible adjustments in the IDDRSI Project implementation concludes that we need to adhere to the strict government containment measures to fight against the spread of global COVID-19 pandemic. To minimize the negative impact of pandemic on the implementation of the IDDRSI projects, the focal Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range of the Federal Government of Somalia will organize, coordinate, monitor the IDDRSI-related activities online, and continue to monitor and evaluate the spread of Covid-19 into Somalia and IGAD region, its effects on the society and economy and plan our work accordingly. The Federal Government of Somalia has also established its national IDDRSI Steering Committee and national Expert Panel and participated the regional virtual meeting of the IGAD-FAO on Resilience Steering Committee meeting, RICCAMA Inception Workshop (Strengthening the Resilience of the IGAD region to the adverse Impacts of Climate Change through effective Adaptation and Mitigation Actions). The National Coordinator, in consultation with the focal point continued to brief, update the key officials from resilience-building institutions about forthcoming IDDRSI Platform (PSC and General Assembly) meetings led and effectively coordinated the refinement of the national and regional IDDRSI programming frameworks, hence ensured the consolidation of the CCP Somalia and Somalia's Ninth National Development Plan.

#### II. Introduction

When the first case of COVID-19 was reported on March 16, the Federal Government of Somalia has suspended all international flights and restricted entry for all travelers from worst hit countries through to March 30, 2020. All learning institutions are closed, and public meetings banned in a bid to curb the spread of the novel corona virus, however, essential country's services and interest that protect public health, public safety; public progress and provide essential needs were remained open. Since 16 March 2020, confirmed cases have surged to 3,051 (as July 11, 2020), with 92 associated deaths and 1,264 recoveries. The cases have mostly resulted from community transmission, and men constitute nearly two-thirds. Travel suspensions, border closures and restrictions on public gatherings, together with recommended social distancing are affecting economic activity.

The coronavirus has exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities, disrupted positive gains in economic and social development and affected livelihoods for almost every household, heavily damaged low-income earners. According to a recent study of poverty and vulnerability, Somalia is one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and in the absence of appropriate poverty-reduction policies its vulnerability will impede its economic and social development. Nearly 7 of 10 Somalis live in poverty, the 6th highest rate in the region, behind only the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and South Sudan. The overall incidence of poverty of 69 percent is 19 percentage points higher than the un-weighted average of low-income Sub-Saharan African countries of 51 percent in 2017. Nearly 80% of rural population living in poverty at the Bottom of the Pyramid (BoP) (less than \$2 per day), while a total 53.4% live in extreme poverty (less than \$1 per day) and low economic development of the host communities most of whom general live in the arid and semi-arid regions with bi-modal rainfall.

The real GDP of Somalia will shrink by 2.5 percent in 2020, relative to expected increase of 3.5 percent before the Covid-19 pandemic. This will lead to a significant decline in GDP per capita. Somalia depends on imports of manufactured goods and commodities and lockdowns and restrictions imposed on trading nations in the world due to Coronavirus have a direct impact on the economic performance of Somalia. Interregional supplies of goods and commodities inside Somalia will also add to the problem as the Somali government may choose to take steps to restrict cross-regional business activities in order to prevent the spread of the

virus, which exacerbates the already dire situations of communities in the regions and rural areas. Because Somalia must import staple food items from countries such as China and India, the supply chains have been affected by the imposition of restrictions on travel and transport movement by the foreign countries and Somalia itself.

Food insecurity is linked to climate risks and leads to a national reliance on imports, creating a large imbalance between exports and imports and to poor nutritional outcomes for the vulnerable. Unemployment rates among young adults and women are very high, with a mismatch between jobs and skills. Conflict and climate disaster have led to substantial population displacement, creating pressures within IDP camps and their host communities, and high rates of IDP unemployment. Somali economic growth is driven by private consumption that is mainly financed by remittance, in addition to crop and animal productions. Remittances from Somali Diaspora, which represent 25 percent of GDP in Somalia and serve as a lifeline for many households—are also expected to tumble by 20 percent as global incomes fall. In addition to increase in the number of COVID-19 cases, heavy flooding and a threat of desert locust infestation also affect the economic growth of the country.

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has recently revised its 2020 budget with a 35% increase in response to COVID-19 and its impact. This budget increase amounts to \$646.9 million, which consists of capital and recurrent budgets. The budget revision notes that the recurrent spending rose by \$129 million while the capital budget increased by 4.09 million The increase in spending results in because of control of covid-19, the upcoming federal election, floods and humanitarian support for those affected by floods. The revision also indicated the domestic revenue has declined by \$67 Million due to covid 19 related measures. Thanks to Decision Point, Somalia is now eligible for grants in support of budget gaps and much-needed development needs. The country has committed to move further in the resilience roadmap during this coronavirus pandemic crisis and post-pandemic recovery and growth, and it is also enhancing the information and knowledge management on drought resilience and mitigation in the country.

Somalia also has several opportunities, as the economy is transitioning from traditional, rural pastoralism to urban, trade and services. Somalia's economy has remained resilient despite recurrent shocks and sporadic terror attacks. In fact, Somalia has started gradually loosening lockdown measures, including easing restrictions on inter-regional movements.

The Federal Government of Somalia is also committed to institutional reforms and reengagement with the region, including opportunities to rebuild human capital and chart a pathway toward economic resilience and growth. The government is focused on reaching **Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) completion Point** to unlock financing for development and poverty reduction. The World Bank supported \$140 million in pre-arrears clearance grants to accelerate progress to the HIPC Decision Point, and secure gains in resilience. Somalia recently cleared its arrears to the International Development Association, paving the way for the country to receive debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

Somalia's business community is resilient, globally connected and entrepreneurial, technology offers high rates of mobile money penetration, and new opportunities for the Horn of Africa economic cooperation and integration plays to the country's advantage. Many opportunities exist within a range of sectors and industries. Some are traditional (agriculture and livestock); some have emerged in response to new technologies or need (telecommunications, mobile money, financial services), while others offer new promises (petroleum, fishing, light manufacturing, and service industries). The need is great, the opportunities are wide, but Somalia's resources and capacity are limited, so NDP-9 outlines a feasible five-year economic strategy.

The Federal Government of Somalia presented its ninth National Development Plan (NDP-9), 2020-2024, which provides the nation with a path leading to economic growth and reduction of poverty within the next five years. The goal of the NDP is to reduce poverty and inequality through inclusive economic growth and employment, improved security and rule of law, and strengthened political stability. It also serves as the basis for an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (i-PRSP) and lays out the Somali development goals, challenges and financing requirements. The eight strategic resilience interventions under the revised Country Programming

Paper (CPP) for Somalia are aligned with the NDP 2020-2024. The following resilience enhancing policies are integrated into each pillar, representing an important strategy for both targeting and prioritizing interventions:

- i. Build the resilience of households, communities and the government
- ii. Better manage Somalia's environment and its natural resources
- iii. Prioritize durable solutions to long term displacement
- iv. Strengthen gender, human rights and other kinds of social equity
- v. Strengthen the interface between humanitarian and development planning
- vi. Make governance improvements a priority in each pillar

# III. Drought-Disaster, Risks and Resilience Situations in Somalia

Somalia is particularly vulnerable to droughts, primarily because of its fragile environment and the variable climate and absence of resilient infrastructure in the country. The prolonged drought occurs more frequent in Somalia such as the severe droughts occurred 1964, 1969, 1974, 1987, 1988, 2000, 2001, 2004, 2008 and 2011,2017 and 2017, in which had led devastating impacts on Somali communities and its productive sectors and productivity, mainly on livestock sector, crops and forestry remain second and third respectively. Open natural rangelands and natural water sources are the survival for the livestock populations in Somalia, which are estimated at 56 million heads. Half of the population are living in rural areas and engaged in the livestock sector where 70% of the populations in Somalia are dependent on livestock for their livelihoods, which contributes 60% of the GDP and 80% of the foreign currency earnings excluding cash remittances from Somalis in the Diaspora.

Drought occurs very often, without having enough time for recovering in between droughts, it entails a high vulnerability of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. The impact of chronic drought-related crises in communities living in the drylands is promptly intensifying, with more and more pastoralists being distressed each time a drought arises. The ability of Somali pastoralist to respond to drought is limited not only due to recurrent of drought, but also due to absence of climate smart agriculture (crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries).

resilient infrastructure, good governance and conflict prevention, the presence of armed conflict, increasing population, a dwindling natural resource base, changes in access to land and water, network denial of regional and social disparities as well as the impact of natural calamities such shocks of flooding and disease outbreaks; and the lack of opportunities and investment for the nation's gender youth, and disadvantaged groups.

Under these circumstances, yet the country's climate profile is generally arid and semi-arid, mainly dry and hot, and has landscapes of thorn-bush savanna and semi-desert with bi-modal rainfall, very small, usually elevated areas have an annual average rainfall of 500–600 mm, but, most of the country has an average rainfall merely 100–200 mm, with rain mostly falling in isolated and heavy storms, where livestock feed and water availability throughout the year remains a major challenge, this probably going to deteriorate. Therefore, unless appropriate steps are urgently taken to sustainably manage the forests and rangelands resources, the livelihoods of the many pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Somalia will continue being disrupted.

However, the 2020 GU (April-June) season has seen significant rainfall across Somalia with many areas recording more than twice their average rainfall over the period. The rains, which intensified since mid-April, have been well distributed in terms of space and time. The heavy rains have left many areas water logged for weeks, particularly; the Juba and Shabelle basins have had excessive flows that will keep flood risks high. On the down side still, the wet conditions and ample vegetation have created favourable conditions for the spread of desert locust infestation across Somalia. On the up side of the rains, there has been tremendous improvement of vegetation conditions and overall water availability throughout Somalia.

On the downside, parts of the country experienced flash flood<sup>1</sup> and flooding has begun in the Juba and Shabelle rivers. Following heavy rains, river levels increased considerably along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers leading to flooding along the Juba and Shebelle. Flash floods were also experienced the Bay and Bakool regions in South West State. Heavy rains and resultant flooding in southern Somalia

<sup>1</sup> Somalia experiences two types of flooding: river floods and flash floods. River floods occur along the Juba and Shabelle rivers in Southern Somalia, whereas flash floods are common along the intermittent streams in the northern part of the country. In the recent past, the country has experienced an increasing severity and frequency of floods. The historically most recent severe floods were those of the Deyr in 1961, 1977, 1997, and 2006, and the floods of the Gu in 1981 and 2005. These floods resulted in human casualties and major economic damage.

disproportionately affected many households and the poor in both urban and rural areas of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the riverine and heavy rainfall areas of Hirshabale (Beledweyne), Southwest (Berdale), Jubbaland (some areas of Gedo region) and other flood-affected districts of the country. This has been displaced populations, destroyed livelihood assets, and generated additional humanitarian needs. Additionally, Tropical Cyclone Pawan in North-Eastern Somalia in early December resulted in flash floods that affected many households.

As of 19 May 2020, flash and riverine flooding in Somalia has affected about 919,000 people, of whom 412,000 have been displaced and 24 killed, in 29 districts. Belet Weyne in Hiraan region is the most affected district after the Shabelle River burst its banks on 12 May, inundating 85 per cent of Belet Weyne town and 25 riverine villages. According to the district flood taskforce, about 240,000 people were displaced from the town and neighbouring villages between 12 and 18 May. In Jowhar district, Middle Shabelle region, riverine flooding has affected more than 98,000 people in 37 locations, bringing the total affected in Hirshabelle to 338,000 people. The risk of disease outbreaks is high due to overcrowding in areas where the displaced people are seeking temporary. More than 293,900 people have been affected by flash and riverine floods in Gedo, Lower Juba, and Middle Juba regions, including 187,000 people in Gedo region and 165,300 people in Middle and Lower Juba regions. Twelve villages in Middle Juba - a region under the control of the Al-Shabaab group - are reportedly flooded, affecting more than 17,100 people.

The recent Gu' flooding exacerbated the humanitarian situation, at a time when COVID-19 cases were increasing and a locust infestation was continuing to form a 'Triple Threat'. WHO has warned that the flooding could exacerbate Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera cases. Since January 2020, over 2,780 cases of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera have been reported; higher than the situation over the same period in 2019, when 1,295 cases were reported. Meanwhile, the beginning of the rainy season, moderate to heavy rains has been reported in many parts of the northern regions. In Somaliland, most of the regions recorded heavy rains of more than 50 mm to 100 mm cumulatively. Moderate rains have also been observed in Puntland; however, a few places in Bari and Nugal regions have only recorded light rains during the Gu' season, however a heavy down pour of rains in Gardo District is recorded and indicated that there were mass destructions of property, loss of lives, social amenities and displacements of households due to the floods. The floods

has caused the death of 8 people, affected by the floods were 8,000 families, out of which 3,750 were displaced. In terms of loses; 27% percent of households lost their small business; 33% lost their shelter & mattresses; 40% lost all assets (such as clothes, food, shelter, utensils and their small business).

The rest of this report is organized as followed. Section IV briefly introduces implementation progress achieved since the last platform Steering Committee meeting in December 17-19, 2018. Section V lists the key challenges for the implementation resilience projects. The main recommendations of the report are presented and discussed in Section VI.

# IV. Progress of Implementation since last PSC Meeting

- Since the 10<sup>th</sup> of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Platform Steering Committee Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, 4-5th September 2019, Somali government is working with its developmental partners and has continued to promote, support and coordinate national and regional resilience interventions aimed at building drought resilience. The overall implementation of the main resilience programs such as IGAD FAO Partnership Program, IGAD Dikhil Cluster (Cluster 4) among Djibouti, Somalia and Ethiopia, Say No to Famine Short-Term Regional Emergency Response Project (STRERP) for Somalia and Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP) are still work in progress.
- The spread of global COVID-19 pandemic into Somalia and containment measures taken by the government has adversely affected the implementation of the project. On March 2020, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has stepped up campaigns to promote social distancing and discourage large public gatherings and imposed restriction of entry visas to the country, suspended all flights in and out the country, closed all schools, and imposed a strict quarantine for suspected persons and contacts. FGS has also ordered a night curfew banning all movement outside homes and suspended domestic travel between cities and districts.

#### A. Update on Progress of Projects (All National and Multi-national Projects)

Recommendation #3: Urges the IGAD Member States to mainstream the CPPs within their long term plans (visions) and Medium Term Plans where projects and programmes that aim in ending drought emergencies are recognized and funded in the national budgets

- The National Coordinator and IDDRSI Focal Point, working the resilience-building institutions in the country have coordinated the refinement of the national and regional IDDRSI programming frameworks, hence ensured the development of an integrated country resilience programing strategy, which in line with Somalia's National Development Plan. The revision of the IDDRSI (hence CPP for Somalia and RPP) has enhanced the information and knowledge management on drought resilience and mitigation in the country and region, promoted effective resilience investments and socio-economic transformation.
- The CPP priority interventions are integrated into the key pillars of NDP which are funded through multi-year budgeting framework for Somalia.

Recommendation #5: Welcoming the efforts made so far in strengthening and establishing the coordination mechanisms at regional and national levels, urges the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to further strengthen the regional, national, sub-national resilience coordination mechanisms in the region.

- The recent IGAD mission to Mogadishu was successfully organized and has achieved its goal for improving the implementation, monitoring and coordination of IDDRSI, within the framework of the Sweden supported project in all IGAD Member States
- Technical Expert Panel for Somalia was established and its TORs developed
- The formation and management of the national IDDRSI Platform Steering was completed and strengthened. This governance structures will optimize the coordination and implementation of IDDRSI.
- The establishment of M&E team for IDDRSI programs was partially achieved due to Covid-19 induced travel restriction to federal member states of Somalia.

- The national coordination mechanism for Somalia has been strengthened with generous IGAD-Swedish funding support that have assisted the coordination of the revision exercises of the country Programming Papers (CPP) for Somalia and Regional Programming Paper, and the development and endorsement of the next phase of the regional program (DRSLP-II), hence coordination of Somalia's interest to participate in the regional project.
- The national coordination mechanisms for Somalia continued to brief and update the key officials from resilience-building institutions about forthcoming IDDRSI Platform (PSC and General Assembly) meetings.
- Contributed the effective coordination of cross-border interventions, hence effective management and implementation of resilience strategy, Country and Regional programming Papers.

Recommendation #7: Recognizes the importance of data and information: urges Member States to share data and information and facilitate the expansion of the 3w database in the region: and appeal to the Development Partners to provide financial and technical support for the regional 3w database.

- The Government has established an independent National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). NBS is mandated to collect, analyze, and disseminate all official economic, social, and demographic statistics. Its immediate priorities include the strengthening of the quality of source data and the production and dissemination of macroeconomic statistics, including the development of a production-based GDP-estimate.
- The government has amended the Statistics Law, which was assent to the law in February 2020. This law replaces the Directorate of National Statistics (DNS) with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The new NBS will be governed by a Board of Directors and a Director-General, which will act as the highest policy-making body of the NBS; and will formulate policies and set its internal regulations, priorities, standards, and criteria for all censuses and surveys to be carried out in Somalia.
- The National IDDRSI Coordinator, working the newly established IGAD Statistical Unit at its Headquarters in Djibouti, has organized and participated a virtual meeting with leaders of the Statistics Agency of Somalia. The primary objective of meetings with the Statistics agency was to strengthen working and institutional linkages with them and establish a functional IGAD statistical database management system for the region. The discussion will help the team to collect data and information on establishment of a functional statistical database management system; and strengthen the coordination and integration in the IGAD region.

Recommendation #9: Welcomes the introduction of a new priority intervention area on "Human Capital, Gender and Social Development", within the revised IDDRSI Strategy, urges the IGAD Member States and Development Partners to pay 3 special attention to the issues of migration and displacement; conflict sensitivity; youth; women and children; and persons with disability.

- The new priority intervention area on "Human Capital, Gender and Social Development" within the revised IDDRSI Strategy are aligned with the NDP 2020-2024. These resilience enhancing policies are integrated into each pillar of the NDP, representing an important strategy for both targeting and prioritizing interventions:
  - > Build the resilience of households, communities and the government
  - Prioritize durable solutions to long term displacement
  - > Strengthen gender, human rights and other kinds of social equity
  - > Strengthen the interface between humanitarian and development planning.

# Participation of the resilience forums

- Organized in the government participation in the steering committee meeting of the IGAD-FAO Partnership Program on drought resilience of the Somali communities.
- Coordinated the government participation on review of existing resilience measurement tools, approaches and applications conducted by IGAD Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience Analysis Hub (IFRAH). This study will help us adopt an appropriate resilience measurement and analysis framework IGAD.
- Assisted the country level consultations with resilience experts from resilience-enhancing Institutions in the country to gather comprehensive information on current resilience practices and experiences with existing resilience measurement frameworks.
- Coordinated the preparation, development and validation of the Somalia Profile for IGAD State of the Region Report, which assesses the performance of the region in six key sectors, namely Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Security (ALFS); Natural Resources

- and Environmental Protection (NREP); Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI); Social Development (SD); Peace and Security (PS); and Gender Affairs (GA).
- Organized the validation workshop of the Somalia Profile for IGAD State of the Region Report, incorporated input from participants into report.
- Organized and planned the IGAD mission to initiate the execution and roll out the plan to improve the implementation, monitoring and coordination, within the framework of the Sweden supported project in all IGAD Member States. During this mission, the following topics were discussed:(a) The salient features, components and outcomes of the Sweden supported project (b) Necessity for, and TORs of, the establishment of a Technical Expert Panel(c) Formation and management of the national & sub-national IDDRSI Platform Steering Committees, as governance structures for optimizing the coordination and implementation of IDDRSI.
- Technical Expert Panel for Somalia was established and its TORs also developed.
- The formation and management of the national IDDRSI Platform Steering was completed and strengthened. This governance structures will optimize the coordination and implementation of IDDRSI.
- The establishment of M&E team for IDDRSI programs is achieved due to Covid-19 induced travel restriction to federal member states of Somalia.

# 1. IGAD- FAO Partnership Program (PP) on Resilience

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.

# An Online IGAD-FAO PP Steering committee meeting was held on April 10, 2020.

The outcome of the meeting on:

■ The treatment of the livestock before restocking, the concept of a community should be based system linked with the suppliers of veterinary drugs, surveillance of animal health system to capture the diseases reports as planned.

- Training for the community animal health workers and collaboration with SOWELPA (South West Livestock Professional Association).
- Bee keeping activity to be seen as a way of diversification of the livelihood resources as training and processing equipment has to be provide for targeted groups. Moreover, trainings for youth to produce the honey processing equipment for the sustainability aspect.
- The Livestock professional association to support in the assessment of the animal health and the vaccination of the restocking livestock to the vulnerable households.
- General country proposals budget was low as compared with the available funds. The budget for the activities for the next six months is estimated at US\$ 312,468 and these activities include:
  - On-site training and sensitization of 30 community members on livestock health and diseases TADs through.
  - > Capacity building training on disease surveillance diagnosis and treatment.
  - Construction of community multipurpose market for agricultural and livestock products with livestock inspection and management area, animal restraining unit, agro vet store, market shade for women etc. with one solar lighting
  - > Supply of agro veterinary drugs and kits for the community agro veterinary store
  - > Business training and SME business grant application to 25 community members with inclusion of representatives form at least 3 community-based women groups relating in agricultural produce, livestock products (meat, milk and animal sellers) and crafts
  - Training on honey bee production, supply of bee hives each with protective support stand to apiary
  - > Construction and establishment of community apiary center with office, storage facility and meeting/processing/training area, fenced for security and fitted with essential structures centrifuge honey processor
  - > Training for CDC members on NRM to develop a community NRM team, community outreach mobilization and sensitization of 100 community members on NRM.
  - > Supply of agro veterinary drugs and kits for the community agro veterinary store business training and SME business grant application to 25 community members with inclusion of representatives form at least 3 community based women groups relating in agricultural produce, livestock products.

Construction and establishment of community apiary center with office, storage facility and meeting/processing/training area, fenced for security and fitted with essential structures centrifuge honey processor.

#### **Forward Actions**

- FAO Somalia and the Jubaland Minister of Livestock to refine, capture the activities (the propose scale up of the activities) and the number of beneficiaries.
- Review of the number of the bucks and does (Restocking) for the correct matching number.
- ICPALD/FAO to link with mosque and the imams for the fair distribution of the restocking goats.

#### 2. Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP) PHASE II: Somalia

The Federal Government of Somalia has received financing from the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) towards the cost of implementing the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP II), Somalia project and part of the agreed amount of this grant shall be used for eligible payments under a contract for an Implementing Agency (IA) that will be responsible for the planning and effective implementation of the day to day project activities. Within the framework of its role as a Third Party, in consultation with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), the IGAD Secretariat hired implementing agency (ERNST & YOUNG LLP, Kenya Ltd) and signed contract agreement on 19th October 2016. The Implementing Agency was expected to execute and complete implementation of project activities within 12 quarters (36 months), the final completion date being 30 September 2019. However, the IA failed to perform the assignment as per the agreed upon terms, conditions and implementation timeline of project activities.

The focal ministry for resilience of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) is the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR). During the first three months that Hon. Minister Hussein Mohamud Sh. Hussein (MP) has been in charge of the MoLFR, the Hon. Minister has come to understand that the DRSLP project has experienced serious implementation delays and was, at one time, flagged for cancelation. He immediately welcomed the consensus by all parties that project should, and quickly engaged efficiently and participated in the process of re-assigning to another Implementing Agency. As indicated, the letter dated 11th November 2019 that Hon. Minister sent to Amb.(Eng.) Mahboub Maalim, Former Executive Secretary of IGAD and

Dr. Gabriel Negatu, Director General of African Development Bank Group, the Minister openly acknowledged and highly appreciated the regional efforts being undertaken within the framework of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) which are aimed at building resilience and ending drought emergencies.

On behalf of the Federal Government of Somalia had joined other IGAD Member States to request the AfDB to fund the next phase of DRSLP project; and is grateful for all the past, on-going and planned support that the Bank has committed to the development of our region, including Short Term Regional Emergency Responses Project (STRERP). FGS further succeeded working with IGAD Secretariat for new implementation arrangement and quickly established a Technical Proposals Evaluation Committee, comprising representatives from Federal Government of Somalia and IGAD Secretariat on 14-16th April 2019 in Djibouti has been evaluated Technical Proposals submitted by consulting firms applying to serve as the Implementing Agency for the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP II) Somalia project, and following no objection of the African Development Bank dated 24 April 2019 and completion of combined (Technical-Financial proposal), and has been invited the first high ranking firm, International Organization for Migration (IOM) for contract negotiation meeting which was held in Kenya, Nairobi on 29 May -1st June 2019. Later, IGAD finally terminated contract negotiation process with IOM on 16 December 2019, due to non-compliance of IOM with the requirement of selection process, procedures and rules of AfDB.

The process of implementing DRSPL project is delayed, which further causes a time and monetary cost, and certainly, the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range on behalf of the Federal Government of Somalia has the oversight responsibility of the project. The Hon. Minister Hussein Mohamud Sh. Hussein (MP) had an opportunity to discuss the nature of the DRSLP project with Mr. Mohamed Moussa Director, Agriculture & Environment Division (AED) during the Ministerial and Technical Meeting on IGAD Regional Forestry and Strategy held in Djibouti on 9th March 2020. In this regard, the Hon. Minister explained how the implementation of current DRSLP project is delayed, how this noble project is vital to the country's progress, and FGS puts all its efforts as already succeeded in the participation of the process. On behalf of the Federal Government of Somalia, the Hon. Minister Hussein Mohamud Sh. Hussein (MP)

further pledged his commitment to do everything possible to contribute to the objectives of building resilience for the Somali communities.

It is a fact that the focal ministry has concerns about weak communication with IGAD Fund Management Unit (FMU)., lack of reporting and updates are key remaining challenges facing the implementation of the project. The focal Ministry of the Federal Government of Somalia is requiring an improved effective coordination and cooperation with IGAD Fund Management Unit (FMU) who coordinates this project, with the purpose of moving forward this noble project that will propel Somali Government's set up goals of building drought resilience communities are translated into action and sustainable achievement.

## 3. Short -Term Regional Emergency Response Project (STRERP) - SOMALIA

The STRERP project aims to provide emergency food assistance, fodder for pastoralists and medical supplies to about 800,000 Somali beneficiaries, who are most vulnerable to the impact of the drought. It also puts in place the preliminary building blocks to strengthen links between the production, distribution and consumption hubs of the food systems in the affected regions, leading to increased system-wide efficiency and longer-term resilience. STRERP Somalia aims to address the humanitarian needs of those affected by drought and famine. The project will strengthen the capacity of relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management in Somalia.

#### 4. Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa II (RLACC II)

The RLACC II project is a multinational program, covering Somalia and Sudan, will provide a grant totalling \$9,985,185 to the Federal Government of Somalia. The program activities are country-driven and will target Somaliland (Awal region, villages of Quljeed, Ton and Salawley-Cheikh Hared), Puntland (Bari and Nugaal region), and South Central Somalia (Galguduud and Hiraan States), for a total of USD 9,985,185. The executing Institution (IGAD ICPAC) has recently established a Project implementation unit with the Positions of Project Coordinator, Climate Change Adaptation Expert, Accountant, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Procurement Officer and

Administrative Assistant. In the near future, ICPAC will launch the implementation of the project in three targeted regions in Somalia: Puntland (Bari and Nugaal), Somaliland (Awdal) and South Somalia (Galguduud and Hiiraan).

#### 5. The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Somalia

The objective of the Cross Border Resilience-building project is to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in drought prone areas in the IGAD region. The EU Emergency Trust Fund was established at the Valletta Summit on 12 November 2015 to address the migration crises in the region of Sahel/Lake Chad, Horn of Africa and North Africa encompassing 23 countries.

The Trust Fund aims supporting all aspects of stability and contributing to better migration management as well as addressing the root causes of destabilization, forced displacement and irregular migration. It will do so by promoting resilience, economic and equal opportunities, security and development and addressing human rights' abuses. The project will be implemented in Gedo Region, which is made up of six administrative districts, Garbaharey, Baardheere (the capital), Ceel Waaq in the south and Belet Xaawo, Doloow, and Luuq in the north.

A SECCCI field mission has been undertaken in Dolow region of Somalia on July 14 - 20, 2019. The delegation discussed the project activities and collaborative working modalities within the Mandera Cluster.

#### 6. IGAD Dikhil Cluster (Cluster 4)

- The IGAD Dikhil Cluster is cross border project that straddles the borders of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia (Somaliland). It aims to promote cross-border cooperation and to ensure peaceful resolutions of border disputes. The IDDRSI is spearheading this approach, through projects such as the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP), funded by the World Bank.
- The European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) is also providing support through the Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa, and the Support for Effective Collaboration and Cooperation in Cross-border Areas (SECCCI).

- The IGAD, with EU support, commissioned a team of consultants who would undertake an assessment in cross-border site between Somalia and Djibouti (Douda Deeerjog Loyaado). The team was supposed to conduct:
- Identification and assessment of the unemployed youth in and around thee cross-border demonstration areas to engage them in the restoration process of the degraded ecosystems
- Formulation of a report on unemployed youth and its engagement strategy
- Development of a report on the environment-based livelihoods in each of the demo-site
- Formulation of a proposal for the joint management plan of the pilot demo site.
- Development of a regional pilot project proposal on the restoration of the degraded areas in line with the requirements of the GCF, addressing land degradation, climate and socio-economic challenges in an integrated manner
- Organize a regional workshop to have the pilot project validated by member states and other stakeholders
  - 7. The Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of Cross-border Initiatives in Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana & Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia (SECCCI)

The SECCCI aims to address the drivers of conflict and instability, irregular migration and displacement in the cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa through improved cross-border coordination and cooperation. Its specific objectives of the project are:

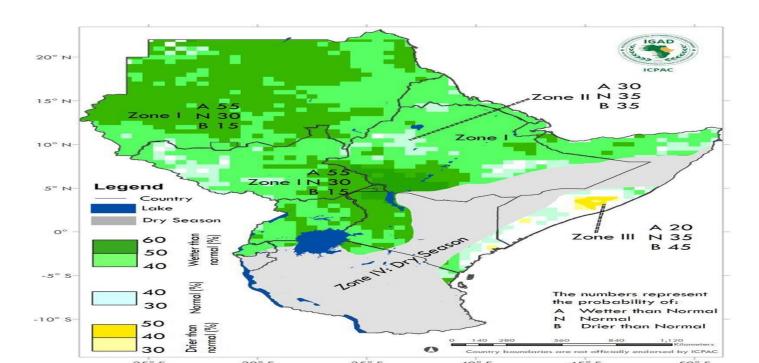
- To strengthen regional policy frameworks, structures and protocols for cross-border cooperation between national and local Governments, the private sector, civil society and international technical and financial partners in development; Capacities of communities, local governments and civil society to fully engage in processes for development planning and results are built;
- To ensure effective cooperation and coordination, monitoring and evaluation of cross-border initiatives including involvement of relevant national and regional actors in these processes.

The program is being implemented in the following cross-border areas: (1) Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya, covering South Omo Zone in Ethiopia, and parts of Turkana and Marsabit Counties in Kenya (Cluster I); (2) Marsabit County, Kenya and Borana and Dawa Zones, in Ethiopia (Cluster II); (3) The Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia border, covering Mandera County in Kenya, Gedo Region in Somalia, and Dolow ado and Dolo bay woredas in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia (Cluster III) and (4) Western Ethiopia and East Sudan, covering Benishangul Zone in Ethiopia and the Blue Nile State in Sudan (Cluster IV).

Cross-border work has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As governments scrambled to reduce the spread of the disease, most countries in the IGAD region imposed some form of restriction on movement, particularly of people, as well as goods across borders.

#### 8. Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) took place over Zoom on the 18th of May 2020

The National IDDRSI Coordinator for Somalia has organized and participated the Somali participants of the Fifty-Fifth Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF55), which was convened online on the 18 May 2020 by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) to issue the June to September 2020 rainy season forecast for the region.



The June to September is an important season for Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Uganda. A wetter than usual season is forecasted for western and central Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia, southeastern South Sudan, western Kenya, eastern and central Uganda. The rest of the region is expected to receive the usual rainfall, except for a limited area of coastal of Somalia, where less than usual rain is expected. The virtual Forum brought together climate services providers and users from key socio-economic sectors, governmental and non-governmental organizations, decision-makers, climate scientists, and civil society stakeholders, among others, to discuss impacts and mitigation measures for the upcoming season.

- 9. The Inception Phase Workshop for the Strengthening the Resilience of the IGAD region to the adverse Impacts of Climate Change through effective Adaptation and Mitigation Actions (RICCAMA)
- The RICCAMA Inception Workshop on ZOOM was held on July 9, 2020. The National IDDRSI Coordinator for Somalia has organized and participated the RICCAMA inception workshop that was held online on July 9, 2020. The objective of the workshop was to create awareness and publicity on the project to the various stakeholders in the region, identify potential partners and develop a road map with those partners. It will also be an opportunity to develop contacts with the member states and ownership of the priorities by the governments. The specific objectives of the inception phase workshop include to:
  - 1. Build a common understanding of the project objectives and expected outcomes and implementation modalities among all project partners and stakeholders;
  - 2. Develop a road map of project coordination at national level including roles and expected benefits/needs of the mapped institutions;

- 3. Review and update project M&E baseline data, information and targets
- 4. Share experiences and information on existing projects, programs at national or regional levels to ensure synergies and avoid overlapping of activities;

#### 10. Identify and expand the network of IGAD to new institutions

The workshop participants were drawn from the eight Member States (Djibouti, Eritea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda) where RICCAMA project is being implemented. Participants will be drawn from UNFCCC focal points in the respective countries, ministry of environment and line ministries, Green Climate Fund National Designated Focal Points, National Meteorology and Hydrology Services, private sector organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and representatives from key partner organizations. ICPAC staff and EU Delegation in Djibouti will provide technical support to the workshop.

# 11. Somalia Crisis Response Project (SCRP)

- Recently the World Bank has approved US\$137.5 million for Somalia to help the nation address its multiple crises such as the effect of Covid-19, the flood and the worst desert locust infestations in 25 years with new swarms reported in all states across the country.
- The Somalia Crisis Response Project (SCRP) will provide immediate support to the areas hardest hit by these crises by supporting the recovery of livelihoods and infrastructure in flood and drought affected areas and will strengthen Government's systems and capacity for disaster preparedness.

The Project's immediate response will benefit up to 1.7 million Somalis – particularly the most vulnerable populations, farming communities, Internally Displaced Peoples, rural and urban communities, and host communities with a strong focus on female-headed households – affected by locusts and flooding. The Project will provide basic services and livelihood support, including:

- Establishing a cash-for-work scheme for vulnerable households;
- Controlling the desert locus population through ground and aerial spraying operations and surveillance;

- Restoring and protecting farmers' capacity for agricultural production; and
- Promoting household hygiene and methods of treatment.
- In addressing medium-term flood recovery, the Project will rehabilitate water and sanitation systems, broken or non-functioning flood control systems (such as embankments, drainage, and irrigation canals), health facilities, bridges, and smaller roads.
- Responding to the government's urgent request for additional financing, the SCRP also includes a \$20.5 million emergency investment in COVID response. Immediate prevention and containment measures include risk communication, surveillance, and contact tracing, together with the procurement of medical equipment and supplies. The Project will also support national capacity for severe case management, enhanced laboratory testing capacity, and an Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System. This adds up to a holistic multi-ministerial government-led approach to prevention and treatment.
- The Project will ensure women's inclusion and participation in decision-making bodies, including participation in the development of the integrated community preparedness, adaptation, and response plans. Investments will be made in integrated flood and drought preparedness and flood risk management.

## 12. Other Resilience-building initiatives in Somalia

- According to UNOCHA May 2020 operational report, about 279 humanitarian actors were operational in all 18 regions of Somalia. The humanitarian actors in Somalia have assisted about 2.3 million vulnerable people with life-saving assistance through 8 clusters: food, nutrition, health, water and sanitation and hygiene, shelter and non-food items, protection camp coordination and management and education. On 16 March, Somalia confirmed the first coronavirus case. As the numbers of positive cases spike, humanitarian actors have intensified preparedness and response activities. Desert locust surveillance, flash and riverine floods and control operations are being strengthened.
- The following diagrams depicts the trend of the number of people assisted per cluster during January to May 20202



# V. Challenges and Lessons Learnt

#### Key challenges encountered include:

- In addition to increase in the number of COVID-19 cases, heavy flooding and a threat of desert locust infestation also affect the economic growth of the country.
- Instability and stepped-up attacks of Al-shabab terrorists in the capital is still the greatest obstacle to implementation of the IDDRSI plan in southern region of Somalia.
- 3.2 million people are expected to struggle just to meet minimum food requirements over the same period.
- Delays in the implementation of the DRSLP activities in project areas of Somalia. This program was halted in April 2018 due to poor performance of the Implementation Agency. This implementation bottlenecks are adversely affecting the resilience of the drought stricken communities in three project areas.

- Weak domestic revenues exacerbate the government's inability to supply basic services (such as education and security) to its citizens.
  Temporary cessation of DRSLP activities since April 2018 is a setback for the effective and efficiency implementation of the DRSLP activities in the three project areas: Banadir region, Puntland and Somaliland.
- Low Levels of Infrastructure: The risks described above are also compounded by low levels of infrastructure development.
- Low implementation capacity: Limitations in institutional and human capacities, inadequate expertise, management-related problems in are major hurdles that may retard implementation of programs
- Deep-seated Poverty and the marginalization and political conflicts in the majority of the Somali population
- Violent Conflicts and the violent resource-based inter-clan are also major risks to the implementation of programs.
- Lack of operational fund is still one of the key factors limiting the implementation of the platform coordination mechanism.
- Poor coordination among the IDDRSI-related projects in Somalia and organizational silos of the IGAD-executed projects are key bottle neck for the effective management of the IDDRSI in Somalia.
- Low absorption rate of the resources for project implementation remains a significant hindrance to the implementation of IDDRSI.
- Decades of conflict have also led to large-scale protracted displacement with substantive progress to durable solutions remaining elusive. The ongoing conflict has multiple layers, including continued competition for resources between communities, resulting in a need for local reconciliation. Insecurity continues to pose big challenges to Somalia's short-term stability and long-term development.

# B. Update on Progress of implementation of last PSC Recommendation

The National IDDRSI Coordinator is working with the members of the national Coordination mechanism has

- Supported the development of the national IDDRSI Steering Committee and national Expert Panel.
- Assisted and participated the regional virtual meeting of the IGAD-FAO on Resilience Steering Committee meeting, RICCAMA Inception Workshop,
- Continued to brief and update the key officials from resilience-building institutions about forthcoming IDDRSI Platform (PSC and General Assembly) meetings.
- Coordinated the revision exercises of the country Programming Papers (CPP) for Somalia and Regional Programming Paper.

- Led and effectively coordinated the refinement of the national and regional IDDRSI programming frameworks, hence ensured the consolidation of the CCP Somalia and Somalia's Ninth National Development Plan.
- Enhanced the information and knowledge management on drought resilience and mitigation in the country and region,
- Assessed the 2020 GU rainfall situation in the country, drought impacts on and response for vulnerable communities in the southern region of Somalia. Assessed the effect of floods and heavy GU rainfall on the northern regions of the country.
- Contributed the effective coordination and the implementation of the recommendation of the 10th IDDRSI PSC meetings and cross-border interventions, hence effective management and implementation of resilience strategy and programming (CPP and RPP).
- Participated in the virtual regional forums/events to share and exchange best practices on implementation of the eight priority intervention areas of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).
- Help assess and approve the work plan of the IGAD-FAO Partnership Program on drought resilience of the Somali communities in Mandera cross-border areas.
- Monitored and evaluated the spread of Covid-19 into Somalia, its effects on the society and economy and plan our work accordingly.

# Participation of the resilience forums

- Participated the IGAD KM and Cross-Border working Group (CBCWG) Meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on May 29-31, 2019. It brings together all IGAD Divisions, Specialized Institutions and Programs that have active projects and program in cross-border areas of the region and supports IGAD's cross-border initiatives that are aimed at building the resilience of the people in the borderlands. It CBCWG also aims to strengthen creative and innovative use of knowledge management to enhance business processes and contribute to the achievement of IGAD's goals.
- Organized and facilitated the virtual discussion on the consolidation of CPP refinement for Somalia with National Development Plan
- Organized and facilitated the virtual discussion on the establishment of IGAD Statistics.

The National IDDRSI Coordinator for Somalia has organized and participated the RICCAMA inception workshop that was held online on July 9, 2020. The objective of the workshop was to create awareness and publicity on the project to the various stakeholders in the region, identify potential partners and develop a road map with those partners.

#### Recommendations

- Proposing the new reliance programs should be based on the achievement of the past programmes supporting drylands resilience to drought. We also underscore the importance of knowledge management and lesson sharing as critical resources to support development, implementation and monitoring of effective resilience programmes in ASALs;
- Encouraging all development stakeholders to consider that resilience projects have a higher likelihood of accomplishing their stated objectives if they are home grown and owned; we therefore emphasize the need to support the national institutions in order to effectively implement the IDDRSI;
- Coordinating the resilience programs executed by IGAD with a clear implementation modality to create synergies. We also recommended that all information of IDDRSI related project such DRSLP II for Somalia component be documented and shared with the steering committee and local stakeholders in Somalia;
- Developing further climate smart agriculture, livestock forestry, fisheries sectors with focus on sustainable production and productivity; ensure and improve national food security and nutrition; improve environmental stewardship of the country's fragile natural resources, particularly forests, rangelands and biodiversity from plant pests; and improve plant protection and adapt to an increasingly threatening climate change; strengthen animal health services; boost economic development and trade; enhance phytosanitary capacity for the country's food/feed safety;
- Strengthening implementation, monitoring and coordination of resilience projects at country level through effective cooperation and collaboration with MoLFR which is the focal ministry of resilience of the Federal Government of Somalia, and this must be applied to all IGAD specialized institutions and programmes;
- Enhancing mutually understanding when problems or predicaments rise, and further effectively encouraging the mutual understanding and collaboration of IGAD and FGS, finding together the best practice and solutions through an innovation and creativity;

- Enhancing coordination at regional, national and sub-national levels, particularly IGAD region's cooperation and mutual understanding, knowledge transfer, academic collaboration for exchange visits, scientific and research collaboration related to crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry sectors and NRM at all levels while encouraging global south-south, north-south, and triangular cooperation(s);
- Revitalizing relationships and building network(s), partnerships and cooperation with international institutions through IGAD for developing project and programs toward development of productive sectors;
- Strengthening institutional capacity of the agriculture, livestock forestry and fisheries sectors and NRM at all levels for national resilience building and economic development (including food security monitoring, early warning and risk mitigation, animal health, food safety along with country's food supply chain; and sectors policies and strategy developments);
- Increasing production and productivity of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry sectors (including improvement of infrastructure, food security, nutrition, commodity marketing and trading systems, employment creation, gender equality, equal opportunities, and NRM).

**Annex I: Country Project Summary Sheet** 

| Title  | Alignme<br>nt with<br>IDDRSI<br>PIA <sup>2</sup>         | Status<br>(on-<br>going,<br>Complet<br>ed) | Start<br>Date | End<br>Date | Implementing<br>Agency(s)             | Line Ministries  | No. of<br>Beneficiar<br>ies                            | Develop<br>ment<br>Partners | Budget                             | Project Sites  |
|--|--|--|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| IGAD- FAO<br>Partnership Program<br>on Resilience                          | PIA 1;<br>PIA 2:<br>PIA 3:<br>PIA 4;<br>PIA 6;<br>PIA 7. | on-going                                   | 2016          | 2020        | IGAD FAO                              | Livestock, Agriculture, Natural resource, Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, National Security  |  | SDC                         | 10,000                             | Somali Cluster<br>between<br>Somalia,<br>Kenya and<br>Ethiopia     |
| The Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme II (DRSLP II) | PIA 1;<br>PIA 2:<br>PIA 3:<br>PIA 4;<br>PIA 6;<br>PIA 7  | On-<br>going                               | 2015          | 2020        | FMU of IGAD,<br>Ernest & Young<br>LLP | Livestock, Agriculture, Natural resource, Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation.  | About 800<br>000 people<br>and 4<br>million<br>animals | AFDB                        | UA 15 million ( US\$ 22.8 million) | Puntland,<br>Somaliland,<br>South central<br>regions of<br>Somalia |
| Say No to Famine:<br>Short Term Regional<br>Emergency Response<br>Project  | PIA 1;<br>PIA 2:<br>PIA 3:<br>PIA 4;<br>PIA 6;<br>PIA 7  | New  | 2017          | 2019        | Save the<br>Children                  | Ministry of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management Environment, Livestock, Agriculture, Natural resource, Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation. |  | AFDB                        | US\$ 34.8 million                  | All regions<br>affected by<br>drought and<br>food<br>insecurity    |
| RURAL<br>LIVELIHOODS'  | PIA 1;<br>PIA 2:   | 2018                                       | 2020          |             | IGAD ICPAC                            | Environment,<br>Livestock,   |  | AFDB                        | USD 9,985,185.                     | Somaliland,<br>Puntland and  |

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Priority Intervention Areas of the IDDRSI Strategy which include (i) Environment and natural resources management; (ii) Market access, trade and financial services; (iii) Livelihoods support and basic social services; (iv) Disaster risk management, preparedness and effective response; (v) Research, knowledge management and technology transfer; (vi) Conflict prevention, resolution and peace building; and (vii) Coordination, institutional strengthening and partnerships

| ADAPTATION TO<br>CLIMATE CHANGE<br>IN THE HORN OF<br>AFRICA II (RLACC<br>II)   | PIA 3:<br>PIA 4;<br>PIA 6;<br>PIA 7                     |      |      |           | Agriculture, Natural resource, Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation             |                        |  | South Central<br>Somalia   |
|--|---|------|------|-----------|---|------------------------|--|--|
| The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Somalia The EU Emergency Trust Fund was  | PIA 1;<br>PIA 2:<br>PIA 3:<br>PIA 4;<br>PIA 6;<br>PIA 7 | 2017 | 2020 | UNDP/IGAD | Livestock, Agriculture, Natural resource, Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Security | EUTF                   |  | Gedo Region ( Garbaharey, Baardheere (the capital), Ceel Waaq in the south and Belet Xaawo, Doloow, and Luuq in the north) |
| The IGAD Dikhil Cluster aims to promote cross-border cooperation and to ensure peaceful resolutions of border disputes.    | PIA 1;<br>PIA 2:<br>PIA 3:<br>PIA 4;<br>PIA 6;<br>PIA 7 | 2018 |      | EUTF/IGAD | Livestock, Agriculture, Natural resource, Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Security | EUTF                   |  | Somaliland<br>borderland   |
| Somalia Crisis<br>Response Project<br>(SCRP)   | PIA 1<br>PIA 9<br>PIA 3<br>PIA 4<br>PIA 6<br>PIA 7      | 2020 |      |           | Health.<br>Agriculture,<br>Natural resource,  | World<br>Bank<br>Group | \$137.5 million for Somalia to help the nation address its multiple crises such as the effect of Covid-19, the flood and the worst desert locust infestations in 25 years with new swarms reported in all states across the country. |  |
| Resilience of the IGAD region to the adverse Impacts of Climate Change through effective Adaptation and Mitigation Actions |   |      |      |           | Natural resource,  Climate Change and Adaptation and Mitigation                       |                        |  |  |

| (RICCAMA) |  |  |  |  |  |
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