

SOMALIA

Country Programming Paper

TO END DROUGHT EMERGENCIES IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ARR	Adaptation and Risk Reduction
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CBEWS	Community Based Early Warning System
CBOs	Community based Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCM	Drought Cycle Management
DRM	Joint Disaster risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
OCHA	(United Nations) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
EWS	Early warning System
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia
FSPs	Fragile States Principles
HADMA	Humanitarian And Disaster Management Agency (Puntland)
IASC	(Somalia) Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISF	Somalia Integrated Strategic Framework
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency (Somalia Central/Federal Government)
NERAD	National Environmental Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority (Somaliland)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
REGLAP	Regional Learning and Advocacy Program
RLA	Range Livestock Association
SES	Somali Ecosystem
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
UNSAS	United Nations Somali Assistance Strategy

1. NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT

A. Country context

1.1 Somalia is a pivotal 637,540 km² land mass occupying most of the strategic coastline of the Horn of Africa¹. The country is torn by over two decades of civil strife, war, and the absence of a functioning national state. The persistence of climatic disasters, degraded natural resources, and massive exodus of young men and women are major challenges to the stability and peace in Somalia. The vulnerability and extent of disaster varies between Somaliland, Puntland and South Central (SC) areas. Whereas the SC, the most populated and largest part of Somalia, remains under continued threat from Al Shabaab insurgents, Somaliland and Puntland have achieved relative stability and a modest development. The unifying mandate of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in Mogadishu will, hopefully, be enforced following the recent (10 September 2012) election² of a political newcomer as president. Also the TFG, supported by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), with reinforcements from the Kenyan Defense Forces (KDF) and the Ethiopian Army (EA), is progressively regaining areas that were under the strongholds of Al Shabaab. Election of a new president is a positive step that links with other achievements such as the 2012 London and Istanbul conferences, and is expected to consolidate IGAD's focus on sustainable development. However, the effectiveness of the new president will, by and large, depend on the extent of his success in formulating a capable government, and in clarifying and consolidating the relationship between the federal government and the three semi-autonomous regions³.

B. Impact and extent of recurrent droughts, in particular the 2010/2011 drought, on food and nutrition security and livestock

1.2 The drought of 2010/2011 in the Horn of Africa Region was the worst in 60 years leading to severe humanitarian and food crises affecting over 10 million people mostly from Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia⁴. The frequency and severity of droughts, floods and displacement have intensified during the last decade (**Table 1**)⁵, afflicting devastating consequences on the livelihoods of the majority of the Somali population.

1.3 Somalia is a food deficit country, which normally produces only 40% of its grain food requirements⁶. Imported and humanitarian food aid has always been very essential means of ensuring adequate supply of food grains into the country. The 2011 famine was the worst since the 1991/92 famine with severe negative impact on security, nutrition, livestock and crop production situations (**Table 2.**)^{7,8,9}.

¹ CISS Agriculture Sector Strategy Framework 2007

² By the members of a parliament representing the clans and political factions of the whole country

³ Draft PRRO Somalia WFP 12 September 2012

⁴ FSNAU Technical Series Report No VI 36 March 4, 2011

⁵ Ibidem

⁶ FSNAU Technical Series Report No VI 42 October 8th 2011

⁷ FAO Component of CAP 2012 www.fao.org/emergenceis

⁸ FSNAU Technical Series Report No VI 42 October 8 2011

⁹ FSNAU and FEWSNET 2011; UNICEF 2011; ACTED August 2011

Table 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 2010/2011	4.0	El Nino; poor <i>Dyer</i> rainfall; conflict in SC.	Agro-pastorals and pastorals;	Low cereal production, high cereal prices, severe water crisis. Massive losses and damages to human lives (200,000 dead), and malnourished children (780,000)	high livestock Offtake , outmigration, malnutrition, cereal stockpiling from previous pumper harvest
displacement 2008	2.5	Conflict; continued displacement	Urban and IDP	Increased no of IDP, increased price of foods, major disease outbreaks	Labour 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 mal nutrition; desert locust infestation	Skipping meals, out migration; social support
HoA Food crisis 2006	1.5	Rainfall failure for 3 consecutive seasons; Severe floods	Agro-pastorals	Severe Malnutrition;	Shifting to cheaper food items, skipping meals
Drought 2005	0.6 m	Below normal rainfall' upsurge in civil strife	Agro-pastorals	Crop failure, Increased animal diseases	Reduced meals, out migration
Drought 2004	0.63 m	Limited water availability; delayed and e	Pastorals, Agropastoral,	Massive livestock mortality	Skipping meals; reducing wage rates
Drought 2001	0.8 million;	Disease outbreaks and ban on livestock imports	All specially Northern Somalia	Rapid increase in cereal prices; Rapid deterioration of food situation	Labour migration, loans; hand feeding livestock;
Human Induced famine 1991/1992		Mass looting clan revelry; forced prevention of agricultural activities; also low precipitation	All livelihoods systems	Total crop failure; Wide spread Malnutrition, starvation, death [humans and livestock]; sharp increase in cereal prices; zero access to remittance	None! (Even humanitarian assistance was severely limited)

1.4 Wide attention and disaster relief efforts during famines and droughts have saved lives and restored properties. However, because of the limited scope for diversification, the humanitarian crisis and food insecurity has become a continuous event. For example, according to the latest FSNAU/FEWSNET¹⁰ outlook (August – December 2012) 02.00 million Somalis are

¹⁰ FSNAU and FEWSNET Post *Gu* 2012 FS and Nutrition outlook (August to December 2012(FAOSO and USAID Kenya)

food insecure and 02.12 million remain in crisis. Local cereal prices are expected to rise while the expected food aid will be reduced during the next 5 months.

Table 3: Assessment of 2011 and 1991/92 Famines in Somalia

1991-92 Famine	2011 Famine in Bay and Lower Shabelle
Civil Insecurity	Civil Insecurity
<input type="checkbox"/> Intense large scale civil war <input type="checkbox"/> Intense power-driven clan rivalry <input type="checkbox"/> Closure of ports due to insecurity <input type="checkbox"/> Mass looting and destruction of assets/cereal stocks <input type="checkbox"/> Forced prevention of agricultural activities to starve opposition <input type="checkbox"/> Severely restricted movement	<input type="checkbox"/> Politically and ideologically driven intermittent conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Limited-direct clan driven rivalry <input type="checkbox"/> Open/functioning ports <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted employment and trade activities due to insecurity <input type="checkbox"/> Large-scale displacements of people due to drought and conflicts
Humanitarian Assistance	
<input type="checkbox"/> Severely limited food assistance due to civil insecurity	<input type="checkbox"/> Severely limited humanitarian assistance due to insecurity mostly affecting large scale food assistance programmes
Nutrition Situation	
<input type="checkbox"/> GAM 40-70% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bardera/Baidoa/Huddur: GAM 70% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977) ○ Burhakaba: GAM 55% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977) ○ Beletweyne 1992: GAM 43.8% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977) <input type="checkbox"/> CDR 7.3-23.4/10,000/day <input type="checkbox"/> Human and livestock disease (Measles/Rinderpest)	<input type="checkbox"/> GAM 20- 45% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bay: GAM 44.7% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977) (58.3% GAM based on WHZ, WHO 2006 GS) ¹ ○ Lower Shabelle Riverine: GAM 20.2% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977) (28.7% GAM based on WHZ, WHO 2006 GS;) ○ Lower Shabelle Agropastoral: GAM 28.7% (WHM <80%, NCHS 1977) (40.6% GAM based on WHZ, WHO 2006 GS) <input type="checkbox"/> CDR: in Bay (2.15/10000/day); Lower Shabelle Riverine 5.93/10000/day; Lower Shabelle Agropastoral 4.29/10000/day) <input type="checkbox"/> Cholera, measles
Hyperinflation	
<input type="checkbox"/> 600% increase in sorghum price from '90-92 <input type="checkbox"/> Devaluation of SoSh: 800% from '90-92	<input type="checkbox"/> The inflation rates are 151-234% compared to the base year (March 2007) <input type="checkbox"/> The annual price increase of cereals: 120% in Shabelle and 220% in Bay
Agriculture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Total cereal crop failure (Sorghum Belt); 63% decrease in sorghum production from '90-92 <input type="checkbox"/> No cereal stocks available	<input type="checkbox"/> A significant decline in cereal production - Bay (19% of PWA); Lower Shabelle (37%) in Gu 2011 <input type="checkbox"/> Minimal cereal stock availability
Livestock	
<input type="checkbox"/> 50-70% livestock loss due to deaths in Central/South <input type="checkbox"/> Average 78% decrease in livestock exports	<input type="checkbox"/> Below baseline levels livestock herds for all species <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle price decline: 60% in Bay; 30% in Shabelle
Other Aggravating Factors	
<input type="checkbox"/> Limited to zero access to remittances <input type="checkbox"/> No money transfer systems available <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of legitimate employment	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited access to social support <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased wages and labour opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Trade restrictions <input type="checkbox"/> Taxation on NGO/ UN limiting expansion opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Disease outbreaks – cholera, measles both in Bay and Lower Shabelle

C. Natural, human, social and economic features of the chronic food insecurity

1.5 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 Km² coastlines from the Gulf of Aden in the North to the Indian Ocean southwards (11%). The ecosystem types are identifiable within the *five climatic zones* of Somalia (Figure 1) that directly influence the main agricultural commodities (livestock, charcoal and cropping) that impact on

the major livelihoods systems (Table 3)¹¹. 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. During the 1990s livestock provided the main export earning and contributed to above 40% of the GDP¹². There are varied estimates of the extent and potential of the cropping systems. For example, the pre-civil war cultivable areas (rainfed and irrigated) were estimated as being less than 3% of the land surface¹³, mostly in the southern region. On the other hand, the 2004 joint FAO, WB and EU Livestock Sector Strategy report¹⁴ estimated the engagement of 24% of the Somali rural population in crop farming.

1.6 Overall aridity, scarcity of natural resources, strong clan allegiance, communal land use systems and keen competition for resources were the main reasons for the decade's long civil strife that plagued the country and diminished its prospects for stability and economic progress.

Figure 1: the climatic Zones of Somalia

(TO BE INSERTED)

Table 3: Main livelihood systems in Somalia

Livelihood system	Number of Livelihood zones	Land mass	Population
Pastoral	13 extending across the country with major concentration in central and northern regions	470,000 Km ² (approx., 72% of total area)	2.3 million (29% of total)
Agro-pastoral	12 (8 in the south, 3 in the north and 1 in central region)	151,000 Km ² (23% of total area)	2 million (26% of total)
Riverine	4 concentrated in Southern Somalia along Juba and shabelli rivers	13,300 Km ² (2% of total land)	370,000 (5% of total)
Fishing	Unknown , but is considered as the most important livelihoods system in Puntland . Lower catch than potential is caused by the abundance of livestock meat!	Coastline 3333 Km ² + Sovereign territorial water up to 200 nautical miles, EEZ of 825,000 Km ²	No estimates available
Urban	Urbanization has been very rapid in recent years and includes 100 densely populated cities and towns, accounting for the largest portion of the population, about 2.9 million people, or 38 % of the total.		

¹¹ Compiled: FAO Somalia 5 year strategic plan of action 2012- 2015 and FSANU (Annual Reports 2010/2012); G. H. Musse and H.T. Mohamed (1999) In assessing and Monitoring of Marine Systems . S. Lokman et al (ed) U of Malaysia Kuala Terengganu Malaysia

¹² FAO, WB and EU (2004). Somalia Towards a Livestock Sector Strategy

¹³ CISS Agricultural Sector Strategic Framework 2007

¹⁴ FAO, WB and EU (2004). Somalia Towards a Livestock Sector Strategy

2. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Rationale: The emergency interventions are not enough

2.1 IGAD initiative to End Drought Emergencies (EDE) was a direct response to the severe drought and famine of 2011, which affected the entire Horn of Africa in varying degrees. Overwhelmed by the unprecedented humanitarian crisis, the Heads of State and Governments of East Africa and Horn of Africa (IGAD and ESC) held a summit meeting in Nairobi between 8–9 September 2011¹⁵ that was mainly focused on the need for a strategy to address the threat in a decisive and sustainable way. The Summit was attended by high-level representation of the United Nations, Development Partners (DPs) and international agencies. The consensus reached was to form an IGAD led regional platform for EDE and to move ahead with developing Country Programme Papers (CPPs) linked to the national development strategies and to IGAD regional CAADP and other sustainable development initiative.

2.2 Since the downfall of President Siad Bare two decades earlier, the Somalian people have been engulfed in the flames of a ruthless civil strife and an all out war fuelled by clan rivalries and intensive competition for the meagre and highly vulnerable natural resources (rangelands, water, limited arable lands and under utilized fish and marine resources). Over the years, the DPs established extensive aid and humanitarian relief institutions and tools with the aim of reducing the impact of the crisis, and to save lives specially children and women. In parallel, concerted efforts to identify opportunities to assist the TFG in Mogadishu and the semi-autonomous regional authorities in Puntland and Somaliland in establishing the foundations for sustainable development, continued and evolved overtime; e.g. the design and implementation of interim and periodical assistant plans and strategies¹⁶. The DPs supported programmes command and operate some of the most sophisticated monitoring, information gathering, forecasting, assessment, situation analysis and early warning instruments (e.g. FSNAU, SWALIM, FEWSNET, OCCCHA,).

Factors contributing to vulnerability and drought emergencies:

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

Humanitarian assistance over emphasis on reactive early response strategies without building measures for resilience and mitigation of extreme and unreliable weather conditions

Underinvestment in the productive sectors needed for economic growth: deterioration of service and input delivery institution (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 majority of the skilled labour forces and talent;

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

¹⁵ The Nairobi Strategy: Enhanced Partnership to EDE. Adopted at the Summit on HoA Crisis. 9 September 2011

¹⁶ FAO Somalia: Food security, livelihoods, response and sector rehabilitation: Interim Assistance Plans (2012-2014) for Somaliland; 2012 – 2015 for Puntland and ... for South Central. Somali Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) 2011-2012: FAO, UNICEF and WFP Resilience Strategy July 2012; WFP Draft PRROS 2013-2015; UN Somali Assistance Strategy (UNSAS) 2011-2015) FAO 5 Year FAO Strategy Plan of Action 2011-2015' UNDP Country Program Document 2011-2015

2.3 Although such intensive and highly resourced instruments were useful in reaching out for the drought and famine victims, the impact on breaking the cycle of emergency and dependency on food aid was limited¹⁷. The high cost and unconditional emergency response approach failed to reduce the number of drought and famine victims because it failed to address and mitigate the factors contributing to vulnerability and drought emergencies (**Box1**)¹⁸: In addition, the humanitarian relief efforts have undermined the survival strategies of the Somali pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and turned a large number of the population - specially the young - into either recipients of hand-outs and donations, or bitter unemployed people (IDPs or in exodus).

B. Future outlooks towards drought management

2.4 There is substantial potential for the DPs to join efforts and strategies for sustainable drought management. This potential is being put into test through the evolving effort to replace the yearly based unrestricted instruments for humanitarian relief and food distribution programmes (e.g. CAP 2012) to galvanized collective efforts aiming to lay the foundations for stability and sustainable development (e.g. CAP 2013-2015, FAO, UNICEF & WFP Strategy for enhancing resilience in Somalia, (**Box 2**) , and others)¹⁹. The declaration made after the broadly represented 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 reality within Somalia.

Box 2: The building blocks for enhancing resilience in Somalia

Strengthen productive sectors to enhance household income for the various livelihood types (pastoralism, agropastoralism, farming, riverine, fishing and urban) through improved access of working households to: productive assets, income diversification, intensification, enhanced technologies, employment opportunities, market systems and market information;

Enhance basic services to protect human capital: access of men and women to *basic services* that enhance human capital(e.g. health, nutrition, education, sanitation, food & water safety and hygiene, adequate skill) and *support services* (e.g. extension, animal and plant health services, information and knowledge management for early warning and planning);

Promote safety nets to sustain the basic needs of the chronically destitute /at risk (for a minimum of social protection) this entails moving beyond the discontinuous cycles of short-term assistance to approaches that build resilience by providing a predictable level of assistance to those suffering from long-term destitution as well as for households that are seasonally at risk on a recurrent basis.

Sources: FAO, UNICEF & WFP Somalia (July 2012): A Strategy for Enhancing Resilience in Somalia; and Proceedings of Istanbul Conference- Partnership for Resilience (May 2012)

C. Expected Objectives of the Country Programme

2.5 The Country Programme Paper (CPP) aims to **enhance livelihoods resilience to drought in Somalia** taking advantage of the positive direction realized in the emerging strategies of the DPs, and their focus on developing joint interlinked strategies. E.g. the initiative to enhance resilience in Somalia, described above. The CPP development process will be inclusive aiming to address the opportunities of all relevant livelihoods systems (pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, riverine and marine fishing and forestry based). The Programme will benefit

¹⁷as illustrated through FSNAU and FEWSNET records of periodic forecasts e.g. from 2010 to 2012

¹⁸ Compiled from several sources, FAO, UNICEF, WFP Resilience strategy for Somalia, Istanbul Conference May 2012; OCHHA, FSC coordinator WFP

¹⁹ OCCHA Somalia Chief head Office ; WFP: Draft PRRO Somalia (12 September 2012)

from the lessons learned from past national and regional ASALs development projects. Close interaction with IGAD region and especially the neighbouring countries (Kenya ASALs, Ethiopia, Djibouti) will be assured.

3. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Opportunities

3.1 ***Well investigated, monitored and assessed biophysical and economic resources supported by well represented DPs:*** In spite of the fact that Somalia has been a state in turmoil and a model of instability, there is no other country in the continent or the region that received such intensive monitoring and mapping of its natural and social resources. At present there is a number of strategies and plans of action prepared by the DPs ²⁰, who were able, by and large, to develop reasonably effective channels of communication with the stakeholders in the three systems (NW, NE and SC). For example, FAO Somalia Office in Kenya alone is staffed with 300 professionals about half of them are now working on the ground in Somalia. Moreover the FSNAU, SWALIM FEWSNET as well as the CAPs and HCs among others are some of the most sophisticated information gathering and assessment instruments used in international development arena.

3.2 In addition, ***the extraordinarily challenges that faced the Somali DPs has*** offered each agency extensive knowledge and experience in engaging with the various stakeholders, and amongst themselves. This comparative advantage is expected to provide leverage through interlinked and integrated collaboration needed for scaling up and mainstreaming innovative approaches. For example, there are opportunities to align the capacities and the programmes of the ***DPs on common resilience strategy*** supported by the existing ***rich Information and Knowledge Management tools*** (FSNAU, FEWSNET and SWALIM), and building on the ***existing strategies*** such as UNSAS, the WB, FAO & EU Somalia Livestock Sector strategy, UN Somalia Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) and the 2007 CISS Agriculture Sector Strategic Framework (ASSF).

3.3 ***Very resourceful, motivated and capable diaspora:*** The Somali diaspora have never been cut off from their homeland. Their resilience, entrepreneurship and remittance are credited for the restoration and sustenance of several essential services in the war torn cities and towns. e.g. electricity companies, cell phone towers, bakeries, dispensaries of human and veterinary medicine, NGOs and the most effective cash transfer systems in the developing countries!

3.4 ***Biophysical and Human Capital*** Most of Somalia landscape is stretches of rangelands utilised by ***livestock***. The mostly pastoral and agropastoral livelihood systems are characterised by mobility, risk aversion and proximity to several trade outlets e.g. Somalia

²⁰ FAO Somalia: Food security, livelihoods, response and sector rehabilitation: Interim Assistance Plans (2012-2014) for Somaliland; 2012 – 2015 for Puntland and ... for South Central. Somali Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) 2011-2012: FAO, UNICEF and WFP Resilience Strategy July 2012; WFP Draft PRROS 2013-2015; UN Somali Assistance Strategy (UNSAS) 2011-2015) FAO 5 Year FAO Strategy Plan of Action 2011-2015' UNDP Country Program Document 2011-2015

shares international borders with Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia, and claims a 3,333 Km² coastline stretch from the Gulf of Aden in the North to the Indian Ocean in the south. The country features five main ecosystem types (see section I) five climatic zones and five livelihoods systems (Table 3). Abundance of livestock and its availability for domestic and regional trade was considered as one of the main reasons why the ***extensive fishing potential*** is not being exploited. Past resilience and traditional knowledge of the pastoral, agropastoral farmers and fishfolks of Somali, though challenged by conflicts, internal and external displacement remains vibrant and flexible. Also the linkages between the Somali in diaspora and their roots never faltered or severed as tested during the past two decades. If well exploited and managed, ***irrigation*** could regain its pre-war contribution to Somalia's food security²¹ and economic development. Use of ***Climate Change adapted cropping systems*** (e.g. conservation agriculture, drought and extreme heat tolerant crops) would offer sustainability through diversification and intensification opportunities

3.5 Traditional coping mechanisms and local governance structures and institutions that fill the institutional gap. These are Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the private sector and self-help groups, which are all delivery agents capable of benefiting from this programme. In addition the experience gained in maintaining, democratic processes in Somaliland and Puntland and at the TFG level, though greatly challenged by insurgents and bitter rivalries add to the traditional problem solving mechanisms expected to be nurtured under the CPP

B. Challenges

3.6 Deep rooted conflict and clan rivalry:

- **Impact on governance** Somalia's decades long civil strife and wars triggered by scarcity of resources, lack of government, man afflicted displacement and famine are beyond any imagination, though not barriers to hope. The current disintegration of the land into three entities without unity of purpose and without governance structures
- **Impact on relation with development partners** Lack of consensus and agreement on development needs and implementation modalities, lack of cooperation in information sharing and unnecessary competition for the resources provided by donors and aid agencies.
- **Impact on resource use and mobility:** restricted seasonal migration (including for employment), and access to livelihood resources (for example, agricultural land, grazing areas, and water), limited trade and access to markets²² leading to erosion of assets and resources.

3.7 Acute poverty: due to lack of seasonal or long-term sources of income, in some locations there is total erosion of livelihoods assets and means.

3.8 Poor or lack of roads, security and safety infrastructure: The implication on livestock and labour mobility, cross boarder trade, food and inputs (chemical, medicine, fertilizers, pesticides). Also absence of operational cross border regulations (e.g. SPS, Animal Mobility Certificates) and measures (e.g. influencing the spread of zoonotic and transboundary diseases, smuggling, etc.

²¹ FAO SWALIM (2011) Somali water and land resources: calling for attention

²² Simon Narbeth (2011) "Somalia: Livelihoods, drought, conflict and famine" In: UNICEF/FAO (2011) "Exploring a responsible framework for the Horn of Africa Crisis Response: Context, Challenges, and Best Practices", Monday 3rd October 2011

3.9 **Absence of human capital building social and economic services:** Health, education, clean water, sanitation.

4. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME BUILDS ON THE EXISTING INITIATIVES

A. The country policies, strategies plans and programmes in support of the ASALs, FNS, and resilience to drought

4.1 Over the past years, the DPs undertook the responsibility of developing and supporting a number of country plans, policies²³. The CPP will build on the following current, under revision or under formulation national plans and strategies:

- **United Nations Somalia Assistance Strategy (UNSAS 2011-2015):** UNSAS aims to coordinate the UN humanitarian, recovery and development priorities. Implementation responsibilities for each of three planned outcomes (1. *access to basic social services*, 2. *poverty reduction through improved livelihoods*; and 3. *good governance and security*) are assigned to one or several UN agencies.
- **Somalia Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF),** The CPP will directly feed into the ISF, which, among many other objectives, focuses on enhancing economic development and livelihoods. The ISF states that the relevant regional authorities will develop national economic policies and strategies that provide equitable growth and address immediate conflict drivers.
- **National Development Plan (NDP) (2012 - 2016)** specifically for the northwest region of Somalia, the CPP will build on the strategic objectives identified in the NDP which focuses on poverty reduction and sustainable development. The NDP declares the agricultural sector, including livestock, as a top priority since the majority of the population derive their livelihoods from it.
- **Strategy for Enhancing Resilience in Somalia** developed by FAO, UNICEF and WFP (discussed in the above sections). The CPP could build on targeted interventions (e.g. operated by WFP) aiming to restore and create assets.
- **FAO Somalia Plan of Action 2011-2015.** The objective is to enhance resilience of the rural Somali families to withstand effects of disaster in their assets, livelihoods and food security. The strategy components include (i) Increasing and stabilizing agriculture production and productivity and rural families incomes; (ii) Improving profitable and sustainable utilization of livestock resources; (iii) Sustainable fishing for increased incomes of fishing communities and fishermen; (iv) Managing natural resources for recovery and sustainable use; (v) Supporting public/private partnerships and local institutions and groups; and (vi) Improving preparedness
- **Meat Inspection and Control Act (MICA):** This act is currently being processed through the parliaments and debates in two regions (Somaliland and Puntland). The act will be supported by two central Meat hygiene regulatory unit(s); one in each region. Efforts are being made to expand their operational capacity.

²³ FAO Somalia: Food security, livelihoods, response and sector rehabilitation: Interim Assistance Plans (2012-2014) for Somaliland; 2012 – 2015 for Puntland and ... for South Central. Somali Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) 2011-2012: FAO, UNICEF and WFP Resilience Strategy July 2012; WFP Draft PRROS 2013-2015; UN Somali Assistance Strategy (UNSAS) 2011-2015) FAO 5 Year FAO Strategy Plan of Action 2011-2015' UNDP Country Program Document 2011-2015

- **European Commission Joint Strategy for Somalia (JSP) for 2008-2013:** aiming to contribute to poverty alleviation, peace building, improve security and governance, creation of an enabling environment for the private sector led growth and employment.
- ***Somalia Water and Land Information Management, (SWALIM)*** an FAOSO managed water-and-land information service provider supported by a widely connected data collection networks, equipment and technologies (Remote sensing, GIS, local knowledge).
- ***Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)*** an FAO managed information and forecasting provider for a broad range of lifesaving information and analysis on food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia. The analysis aims to classify varying phases of current food security situations The FSNAU surveys provide baselines for relief and humanitarian programs. The food security data is complemented with real-time climate and soil water information needed for drought monitoring and assessment. In addition, the livelihood analysis provides comparable data for the FSNAU-designated livelihoods zones in Somalia and the wealth of information in this regard will be very valuable for designing resilience programs. Examples of livelihood assets for some Somali livelihood zones are summarized in **Table 4:**

Table 4: Livelihood Assets for some Pastoral and Agro=Pastoral Livelihood Zones in Somalia

Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labor, household sizes - Skills, knowledge - Education (formal and non-formal schools) - Health and nutrition (health facilities)
Natural capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water resources: water catchments (<i>Ballis</i>), <i>Berkads</i>, shallow wells... - Environmental and range resources
Social capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social support networks, kinship support - Neighborhood support: community money contributions for the vulnerable, food and other gifts - Provisional social support in the form of lactating livestock, pack camels - Support through religious obligations: <i>Zakat</i> in the form of livestock, crops and cash; <i>Zakat fitri</i> (food) - Loans in cash and/or in kind - <i>Goos</i> (inter-communal collaboration in farming activities) - Remittances
Financial assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock holdings, land (cultivated) holdings - Sale of livestock and livestock products - Loans and credit access - Engagement in off-livestock/cropping activities (e.g. collection and sale of bush products) - Engagement in petty trade and small businesses
Physical capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water infrastructures: water catchments, shallow and dug wells, <i>berkads</i>, boreholes - Roads - Telecommunications: High Frequency (HF) radios, cellular agencies (Telesom, Golis, Telecom, Sometel, Nation Link...) <p>facilitate remittance flows, local money transfers, and sharing information on rainfall and pasture availability, market prices of commodities</p>

4.2 Early warning and measuring resilience systems “Community Based Early Warning System (CBEWS) The CPP will also make use of the experiences of innovative initiatives and good practices in drought cycle management (DCM) tested and applied in Somalia by Oxfam CBEWS aims to provide holistic, decentralized, timely and participatory early warning information at village, community, and cross border levels

B. The most relevant projects and experiences that could be used as best practices. This should include brief lessons learned from these interventions²⁴

²⁴ Considering the fragmented resources of information provided during the limited time, the above account have missed some important projects such as early warning, trade and crop improvement which are to be included during the process of finalizing this `CPP which includes a widely attended Somali Stakeholders Consultation (See Annex 0; The process after quality review workshop 6-8 October 2012

4.3 A wide experience is available on interventions from projects and programmes supporting natural resource management, livestock, agriculture, fisheries and water development. Also support to marketing and trade, governance and peace building considering the fragmented institutional setup caused by the civil war and instability, it is not possible to judge on viability or sustainability of all of these experiences. Implementation involves a wide range of stakeholders in the three regions (NW, NE and SC) e.g. local authorities; livestock/fisheries/farmer associations; cooperatives and voluntary. Below are some examples:

4.4 Livestock and rangeland subsector: A wide range of current and planned projects mainly supported by FAO providing support to pastoral livelihoods development, marketing and trade, and pastoral disaster risk management. Examples of projects or project components:

- Sustainable *Employment and Economic Development (SEED)* Value chains and productive sectors in Somaliland and Central Somalia (FAO component [Phase I completed; Phase II in pipeline] FAO/WB aiming to:
 - Develop markets and create employment with accompanying skills, focusing on livestock, agriculture and fisheries (including value addition of products along the value chain);
 - Conflict sensitive approaches are emphasized, and studies/research papers on the correlation of conflict and economic development will be conducted during the implementation;
 - The management and sustainability of established markets / facilities enhanced through the facilitation of public-private partnerships (PPPs)
- *Emergency Drought Response* aiming to:
 - Improve fodder production through distribution of fodder to households of vulnerable herders.
 - Improve resilience of the critical nuclear herd for restocking after the drought
 - Water provision by providing 96 collapsible water tanks
 - Restoring the livestock production capacity of the drought affected beneficiaries through the emergency treatments and vaccination against PPR and CCPP.
- *Support and diversification of livelihood opportunities* in urban/peri-urban centers of Puntland. Developing livestock Marketing infrastructure (e.g. livestock inspection and certification systems, training on Animal health certification),
- Integrated assistance to voluntary returnees: Providing flock initiation package consisting of 4 animals (sheep or goats) supported by vaccination and worm and external parasite control services

4.5 Fisheries: subsector there is very few projects supporting fisheries in Somalia, reflecting the low priority given so far. These projects are mainly supported by FAO and include support to fisheries research in Somaliland universities, monitoring Control and Surveillance policy (fisheries enforcement) and construction of four fish marketing and landing stations, and support in the design and procure fuel efficient fishing vessels specifically adapted to the kind of fisheries occurring in Somalia

4.6 Water resources monitoring, development of irrigation and other water management activities: considerable attention is given to water resources development in Somalia because of its chronic scarcity and inconsistent modes of replenishment and use The most prominent programme is the EC supported SWALIM which, by and large, aims to recover and reconstruct water and land information and data bases and to provide critical information for planning and investment. Other on-

going or planned projects are supported by FAO, UNDP, IFAD, EC, WB include a wide range of projects and activities aiming to: crop diversification and intensification through irrigation schemes in SC, emergency or sustainable river management and support to productive infrastructure, capacity development, irrigation consolidation and development of better farming systems in the middle and lower catchments of watersheds in NW, development of water storage facilities for the agropastoral communities during humanitarian emergencies and acute food shortage ; and support to riverine households in southern Somalia.

5. COMBINED APPROACH FOR HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

A. highlights from discussions and assessments of implementing in the country an integrated approach for humanitarian and development interventions

5.1 For the CPP to achieve its goals as a long term planning process, it must factor in its approach programmes and initiatives that create suitable environments for real economic recovery and growth... Two examples where CPP process could be linked are illustrated below:

- ***Linkages with the transforming CAP for Somalia:*** The CAP is in a status of transition from the immediately life saving support to the most distressed, hungry and displaced through the annual CAP process (e.g. CAP 2009, 2010) to more integrated programme that provide the victims emergency aid to build their livelihoods (training, seeds, cash for work) as planned for CAP 2012²⁵ , to the long term development process *CAP (2013-2015)*²⁶ which could be considered as the beginning of transition from the protracted response to laying the foundation for stability by creating an environment that leads to stable economic growth.
- ***Linkages with the Resilience Strategy for Somalia.*** As discussed in earlier section the strategy aims to set the foundations for stability and economic growth of the productive segments in the predominantly ASALs Somalia, while providing a predictable level of assistance to those suffering from long-term destitution as well as for households that are seasonally at risk on a recurrent basis. This strategy, if implemented could consolidate the move away from the discontinuous cycles of short-term assistance to approaches that build resilience.

6. PROPOSED AREAS OF INTERVENTION AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL

A. Target Groups

6.1 The aim of the CPP is to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities to droughts and environmental extremes. The communities are predominantly pastoralists, agro-

²⁵ FAO and emergencies Somalia: http://www.fao.org/emergencies/appeals-and-funding/appeals/consolidated-appeals2012/somalia2012/en/http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/tc/tce/pdf/cap2012/CAP_2012_Somalia.pdf

²⁶ WFP?????

pastoralists; but also include settled farming communities, communities living in rural villages/settlements and urban dwellers. Targeting will take into account socio-economic conditions, demographics and gender issues. The target groups will also include the formal and informal institutions engaged in the development and humanitarian relief programmes. 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, and the private sector and the international and national DPs.

6.2 IGAD initiative to End Drought Emergencies (EDE) 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. The initiative is based on the following considerations:

- The traditionally resilient livelihoods practiced by the predominantly pastoral and agropastoralism communities of Somalia was challenged by over two decades of conflicts, civil war that subjected the people to death by famine ;
- The Somali communities are not homogeneous and have different needs and entitlements to food and or assets;
- The strategies to ending drought emergencies should consider environmental threats (e.g. climate change, water scarcity) and geopolitical changes, and must take into consideration the diversity of the main Somali ecosystem types;
- Sustainable development of the diverse resources and communities of the Somalia ASALs is complex, requires the galvanized efforts of the many actors and players for effective coordination of tasks and responsibilities;

6.3 The EDE initiative will address climate change, resilience and biodiversity issues through a holistic approach integrating the implementation of projects and programmes addressing the country priorities and outputs of the following components (outcome level 1) and sub-components (outcome level 2):

1 Natural Resource Management:

Expected outcome: Access to and sustainable management of the natural resources.

1.1 Water resource development

Output: *new technologies for water management and rain water harvesting*

Interventions:

- Development of policy and institutional environment suited communal and cross border water use
- Empowerment of connected water users associations with meteorological and climatic information
- Scaling up methodologies for conservation agriculture
- Development of breeding and testing protocols for saline and drought tolerant food and feed crops
- Development of gender sensitive approaches for capacity development and awareness building
- Adopting rain and downstream water harvesting technique
- Adopting integrated watershed management technologies
- Establishing community led water pricing policies and seasonal pricing procedures
- Establishing or strengthening water hygiene and quality classification and certification laboratories

1.2. Pasture and Rangeland development

Interventions:

- Development of effective legal environment supportive of reducing the number of grazing animals and increased off take of younger animals
- Encouraging and supporting the participation of the private sector in contracting rainfed and stream down flow farmers to adopt animal ***feed contract farming*** enterprises capable of providing animal feed on a yearly basis
- Designing and implementing community development processes for rangeland protection and use e.g. 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

1.3. Securing Access to Natural Resources

Interventions

- Development of ecotourism approaches that allow diversification use of the rangeland and the wildlife resources

1.4 Environmental management (including renewable energy and biodiversity)

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 (e.g. promoting biofuel from less desirable and invasive biomass)
- Broadening and popularizing use of biological fences
- Adopting innovation that enhance the concept and profit values of biodiversity and maintenance of the endangered species
- Establishment of wildlife protection and conservation policies
- Development and effecting national and regional rangeland use acts capable of reducing cross broader conflicts

2 Market Access and Trade

Expected outcome: improved access to markets and to regional and national trade.

2.1 Transport and market development

Interventions:

- Development of small scale community /small entrepreneur (organisations, 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

2.2. Securing livestock mobility

Interventions:

- Developing and enforcing effective regulatory mechanisms for cross border trade enhancing security (road side police stations), safety (e.g. SPS) and transboundary disease prevention
- Operationalizing the use of cross boundary livestock movement certificates supported by awareness campaigns
- Establishment of cross border water use regulations (e.g. transboundary water use laws) and facilities building on the customary systems

2.3 Financial transactions and private sector development

Interventions

- Developing and operationalizing effective regulatory frameworks for national and international financial transactions
- Development of improved environment (e.g. transparent regulatory framework) for private sector engagement in providing micro-financing in the remote areas
- Establishment of sustainable micro-finance and saving systems building on the customary practices

2.4 Transboundary diseases and SPS measures and standards

- Development of legal frameworks, procedures and facilities to support prevention and control of transboundary and zoonotic diseases
- Effecting linkages between the CPP and IGAD 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

3 Livelihood Support:

The expected outcome: Expected outcome: Adaptive capacities of drought-prone communities is increased

The interventions aim at sustainably increasing food production and nutrition at household level, including strengthening of existing pastoral system complemented by diversification of incomes and the provision of productive and social safety nets as well as education, health care, potable water and sanitation facilities.

3.1 Livestock production & health

Interventions

- Development and implementation of carefully planned nationwide livestock census with the cooperation of the neighbouring countries (within both the national and the regional frameworks of the CPP)
- 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)
- Development of feed production contract farming to supply the private quarantine and export animal holding centers
- Improvement of animal health delivery systems through private veterinary and 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 OIC and AU-IBAR
- Mainstreaming livestock health data in the OIC/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

3.2 Agricultural production and productivity

Interventions

- Development of favorable environment (policy frameworks, appropriate programmes 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, zero tillage, use of low water using food and feed crops)
- Formulation and implementation of regulatory frameworks for pesticide handling and management, horticultural development especially for urban and peri-urban communities).
- 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, specially the voluntary returning youngster (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 disposal of waste);
- 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 and rural savings and credit cooperatives

3.3 Fisheries development

Interventions

- Development of regulatory framework for the establishment and enforcement of management plans for fisheries resources.
- Development of policies and strategies favouring production and marketing of fisheries products
- Improving livelihoods of fishing, coastal and riverine communities – through provision of appropriate fishing inputs and equipment.
- Develop antipiracy polices and incentives to employ the lawless
- Improve local processing and marketing fish to encourage the consumers in the urban dwellers roads and communication systems
- Develop national fish marketing chains supported by the information networks Sustainable fishing - ddevelopment of fisheries policies (in order to protect and optimize the output of Somali national waters).
- Promotion of fish consumption with the objective of improving nutrition.
- Promotion of small scale aquaculture
- Training of fishing communities and related supporting institutions
- Microfinance support to small fishfolks to obtain modern fishing gear, on boat and off boat cold chain
- Developed SPS and related safety measures to enhance local and export consumption and trade
- Effect international agreement to protect the marine treasury of Somalia.

3.4. Income diversification

Interventions:

- Enhance the diversification of household in the 5 livelihood systems though
 - Creating green jobs to enhance community incomes and improve productive infrastructures;
 - Skill development (vocational training), microfinance, and access to market (e.g. formation of marketing);

3.5. Productive and social safety nets

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.
- 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.
- 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.

3.6. Access to basic social services

Interventions:

- Improving the access of the vulnerable people to food and nutrition and enhance their resilience through productive safety nets involving cash and food transfers
- Improve delivery of social services (education, hygiene, health, water etc).
- Investing in human capital through nutrition education and preventive health activities
- Conducting skills-training for livelihood diversification and promotion of 'off-farm' income generating opportunities
- Establishment of climate proof roads, bridges, safe water infrastructure to enable access to basic social services (education, health, clean water, electricity)

4 *Disaster Risk Management*

The expected outcome: enhanced drought Preparedness, Prevention and Management in

4.1. Early Warning / Response System

Interventions:

- Timely response to early warning information is operated
- Reducing the time lapse between EW information and response

4.2. Climate Monitoring and Climate Change Adaptation

Interventions:

- Develop and approve CC adaptation policies
- Incorporate adaptation policies and interventions into the national development strategic plan and budget
- Develop and share reliable climate outlook reports

5 *Research and Knowledge Management*

The expected outcome: improved technologies generated, dissemination, and successfully adapted and used for pastoral resilience.

5.1. Support to adaptive research

Interventions:

- Creation of an enabling environment for adaptive research through strong development of the infrastructure and capacity of the NRAS 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 twining arrangements with local and regional research stations

- Develop linkages with the regional agriculture research institutions (ICARDA, ILRI, ICRAF, IIAT,) and strong linkages with the association for strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and FARA

5.2. Advisory and extension system

Interventions:

- Appropriate advisory and extension services accessible by drought-prone communities
- 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.

5.3. Knowledge management and communication

Interventions:

- 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).

6 Conflict resolution and peace building

The expected outcome: effective response to conflict and sources of conflict to enhance peace and stability for development is in place.

6.1 peace building and conflict resolution

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 are better able to build peace and manage conflict

6.2 Improved governance

Interventions:

- Design and implementation of key public sector reform legislations and practices in an inclusive, gender-sensitive, participatory and transparent manner;
- Strengthen the capacities of parliamentary and civil society actors for effective and accountable Government oversight;
- Establish mechanisms to support improved access to equitable prioritized basic services and for the existence of clear legal framework and appropriate space for NSAs to contribute to reconstruction and democratization;
- Enable the communities to benefit from more inclusive, equitable and accountable governance and improved services.

7. REGIONAL PRIORITIES

7.1 The 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 in Djibouti from 11 – 13 June 2012 at the IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti. The report which included a matrix of national and regional priorities (Annex 5) 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 (with consequent population exodus and refugees).
- 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 at downstream 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 ²⁷ and convergence across borders also make the peoples 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 programmes (e.g. FSNAU, SWALIM, FEWSNET, UNSAS, IFS) as well as the WFP food aid and emergency relief operations.

8. IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

8.1 The CPP project design, fund raising and implementation will involve multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and multi-level coordination mechanisms and drought management agencies which will coordinate activities from national to local levels. The implementation arrangements of the CPP will recognize 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.

²⁷ USAID/Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas

A. At the national level

8.2 The following considerations need to be realized and developed in order to assure smooth and effective implementation of the CPP:

- Recognition/ enforcement of effective entry point for IGAD Platform (e.g. CAADP regional platform) to Somalia (*IGAD Focal Point (s)*) during the interim period while taking into consideration the prospects of the long-term national or federal governance and political establishments.
- Definition of the *CPP implementation modality* at the national, sub-regional levels
- Definition of the *institutional settings* based on the existing realities e.g. These institutions could build on, complement or replace the existing organizations or authorities²⁸;
- 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, fishfolks, farmers' organizations.

B. Development partners' coordination

8.1 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 coordinated mainly through three 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).

²⁸ At present there are two drought management agencies /or authorities in Somaliland and Puntland. Other regional states (such as Galmaadug, Jubaland or Azania State, Shabelle, Benadir and so on) are in the process of operationalising or forming their own. These agencies directly communicate with the international community.

C. The civil society and the private sector

8.2 **The private sector** has invested to fill the void left by the collapse of the public structures in communications, banking, 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.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 The CPP is a multi-sectoral programme that aims to establish the foundation for long term sustainable economic and social growth in the mostly ASALs 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 M&E systems must be 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.

9.2 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 M& E system and used as readily- available tools when developing the M&E system for the Programme.

9.3 The M&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 M& 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.

9.4 The **Participatory 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.

9.5 The M& 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 project action and impart them skills in establishing baselines and subsequent monitoring of the outcomes/impact of the interventions.

Annex 0: The Process after the Quality Review Workshop 6- 8 October

- a) *Lead extensive consultations with all stakeholders, including non-state actors to ensure inclusiveness and involvement of partners at country level.*
- Following the quality review workshop 6- 8 October, priority will be given to developing the CPP further through consultation with the national stakeholders in order to: verify the priority interventions; develop implementation structure and arrangements; and, identify financing and financial resources. The most likely and possible process would be through an ad hoc meetings with the three systems (NW,NE,SC) separately and/or all together (preferred)
- b) *Define capacity development and technical support requirements, as well as roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders:* tailored capacity-building will have to be developed by partners for the different regional administrations.
- c) *Follow up on the commitment of donor partners (DPs) expressed during the Nairobi meeting to support the country programme:* Partners to lobby for increased donor contribution in view of country equitable economic growth, resilience building and livelihoods support in Somalia.
- d) *Define a resource mobilization strategy.*

ANNEX 1: RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR THE CPP (WORK IN PROGRESS to be completed and finalised at the Somali stakeholder consultation)

EXPECTED IMPACT	Enhanced resilience of drought-prone communities in xxxxxx(enter Country Name)			
Target	At least 50% of the 5Somali Livelihood system (pastoral, Agropastoral, Riverine famers, fishfolks, urban) population increases their capacity to cope with shocks.	Baseline	Verification Sources	Key assumptions
Indicator	Variation as a percentage in the proportion of affected population in need of humanitarian assistance and food aid	40 % (4 million) of population in need of assistance during the 2010/ 2011 drought shock	Consolidated appeal (CAP)/Emergency Humanitarian Response Reports (EHRP), FNSAU, SWALIM, FEWSNET, emerging GOS reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the population in need of humanitarian assistance is a consequence of increased resilience. Enhanced periodicity and severity of droughts impacts negatively on resilience. Resilience is multidimensional and dynamic. The combined effect of the effective implementation of the interventions under the six Components aligned of the EDE Initiative will contribute to increase resilience. The contribution and commitment by the seven targeted countries will be a necessary condition for achieving the EDE imitative expected impact.
Key Proxy Indicators	# of drought emergencies recorded in the targeted countries by biennium	Table 1 in CPP and FSNU reports	Consolidated appeal (CAP)/Emergency Humanitarian Response Reports (EHRP) FNSAU, SWALIM, FEWSNET,	
	% of households below the Acute and Chronic Food Insecurity level	To be verified at the Stakeholder consultation	FAO/WHO/UNICEF/Ethiopia DRMFSS and MoA	
	Average annual household income by livelihoods type	To be verified at the Stakeholder consultation	National Bureau of Statistics. Household Surveys	
	Human Development Index of drought-prone communities		National Human Development Reports (UNDP)	
	% of drought-prone communities population with access to primary level education, accessible roads, clinics and communication means (cell phones)	To be verified at the Stakeholder consultation	UNESCO. National Education Sector	
	Assets level of drought-prone communities	To be verified at the Stakeholder consultation	National Bureau of Statistics. Household Surveys	
	Terms of Trade of IGAD countries	To be verified at the Stakeholder consultation	National Bureau of Statistics.	
	Coping strategy index		National Bureau of Statistics.	

	Components 1: Natural resource management				Key assumptions
Expected Outcome	Access to natural resources secured for drought-prone communities				
Target	Pastoral and rural households have secure access to sustainably managed natural resources including during droughts				
Indicator	Within X (to determined at the Somali stakeholders consultation) years, all households in the 5 livelihoods systems will have secure access to sustainably managed natural resources including during drought shocks				
Baseline					
Sub-Components	Intermediate Outcomes	Expected	Indicators	Baseline/targets	Verification sources
1.1 Water resource development	Increased availability, judicial and equitable access to water from sustainably managed resources for livestock and crop production		-Area under irrigation (riparian or captured from seasonal streams) -distance to usable water sources -volume of water available from sustainably managed sources. -use of new frontier technologies in water harvesting, management and use innovations	to be provided as part of the stakeholder consultation	FSNAU, SWALIM, FEWSMET; MAFSAN, FWGN, etc reports from concerned GOS units as possible
1.2. Pasture and Rangeland development	Pastures/ rangelands under sustainable management and with equitable access		Improved public sector capacities for land use planning and environmental protection - Increase in sustainable community-based natural resource management initiatives - % of households claiming having adequate access to natural resources - % annual increase in land area under improved and	to be provided as part of the stakeholder consultation	FSNAU, SWALIM, FEWSMET; MAFSAN, FWGN, Emerging GOS reports etc.

		sustainable management - % of degraded land rehabilitated per annum % annual increase in normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)			
1.3. Securing Access to Natural Resources	- Access to sustainably managed natural resources is enhanced	-% of Households claiming having adequate access to natural resources	to be provided as part of the stakeholder consultation	FSNAU, SWALIM, FEWSMET; MAFSAN, FWGN, Emerging GOS reports etc	
1.4 Environmental management (including renewable energy and biodiversity)	The adoption of renewable energy technologies is prioritized and significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss is achieved	Biodiversity loss. No. of approved policies and programmes on the adoption of renewable energy			
Components 1. Activities/outputs (unedited and tentative for discussion at the stakeholder consultation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and natural resources utilized in a sustainable, equitable, gender- and conflict-sensitive manner through the formulation and implementation of strategic policies • Identify, test and introduce new technologies for water management and rain water harvesting • Support land, water, forest and fisheries assessments, information collection and management • Establish geodetic network to map land characteristics for planning, management and monitoring of land use and condition • Develop land use systems for sustainable production and protection • Recovery and sustainable use initiatives including regulation of charcoal production, use of renewable energy technologies, rehabilitation of degraded land, reforestation • Develop policy on wildlife management and biodiversity protection • Halt further deterioration of biodiversity and Identify sites rich in biodiversity for protection • Support community-based projects promoting the sustainable management of wildlife resources 					

	Components 2: Market access and trade					Key assumptions
Expected Outcome	Access to markets and trade is improved					
Target	Drought-prone communities household incomes are increased by 50%					
Indicator	Variation of household incomes in drought-prone communities as a percentage: % increase in pastoral/rural household incomes % decrease in importation of livestock products (dairy products, eggs, honey...) % increase in exports <i>opportunities</i>					
Baseline						
Sub-Components	Intermediate Outcomes	Expected	Indicators	Baseline/Targets	Verification sources	
2.1 Transport and market development	Access to markets and trade by drought prone communities increased		Variations in the values of trade transactions in the drought prone areas		GoS relevant units	
2.2. Securing livestock mobility	Mobility of pastoral communities is secured in the countries. Access to grazing and water resources is increased Access to markets and export outlets		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- % of households claiming limitations in mobility. Number of strategic grazing zones and water points accessed.- Number of pastoral/rural producers' organizations and cooperatives linked to markets- Value of private sector investment in livestock and livestock products value chains (dairying, meat, honey, poultry) and marketing- Value of private sector investments in agriculture value chains and marketing		<i>surveys</i>	
2.3 Financial transactions and private sector development	-Effective regulatory frameworks for national and international financial transactions are developed and operational		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- -Variation in the value of financial transactions in the drought-prone areas –- Clear and transparent regulatory framework for private sector development and financial			

	-Enabling environment for private sector development, financial transactions and micro-finance in pastoral/rural areas is improved	transactions implemented - Increased number of micro-finance organizations providing a greater volume of funds to small and micro-enterprises			
2.4. Transboundary diseases and SPS measures and standards	Legal frameworks, procedures and facilities to support prevention and control of transboundary and zoonotic diseases are developed in the country	- Variation of transboundary and zoonotic diseases recorded in the country - Importing countries satisfied with the animal health and sanitary controls of animals and animal-derived products			
Components 2. Activities/outputs (unedited and tentative for discussion at the stakeholder consultation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out value chain analysis of key crops and livestock products (meat, dairying, poultry production, honey production), select priority commodities and identify and address constraints to market opportunities along the value chains Support vulnerable households to participate in value chains and markets Organizing producers into producers/marketing cooperatives and linking them to traders, processors and exporters Improving livestock/agriculture finance and public-private partnerships Promoting greater private sector participation in livestock value chain, including meat/live animals, pastoral dairying, bee keeping/honey harvesting and poultry production Developing agricultural value chains, marketing structures, rural enterprises engaged in agriculture processing and private sector aggregation Improving enabling environment for financial transactions and small and micro enterprises Establishing epidemio-surveillance, control, quarantine and certification Systems Establishing basic veterinary public health and hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) systems 					
Component 3: Livelihood support					
EXPECTED OUTCOME 3	Adaptive capacities of drought-prone communities are increased.				
Target	50% of the population living in drought prone areas increased adaptive capacities to drought				
Indicators	% of households consuming at least 2100 kcal per day (Nutritional Surveys reports, HEA reports)				
	% increase in food production (Food Security Assessment reports, Annual Crop Assessments, National Agricultural Census)				
	% Increase in household income (HEA surveys, National Bureau of Statistics, National Economic Survey Reports)				
Baseline	<i>enter baseline information</i>				

Sub-Components	Intermediate Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline/Targets	Verification sources	
3.1 Livestock production & health	Livestock production and productivity are increased. \\	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % Increase in milk and meat production (MT) and % increase in herd growth Value of private sector investment in livestock services (e.g. animal health, feed, financial services) 	enter baseline information		
Activities/outputs(unedited and tentative for discussion at the stakeholder consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out census of livestock • Improve livestock production by improving animal feed systems, animal health delivery systems and animal breeding through artificial insemination following expanded database on breed characterizations • Strengthening livestock sector service providers, including those providing financial services, feed and animal health services Improving access to extension					
3.2 Agricultural production and productivity	- Crop production and productivity are increased Favorable policy environment towards diversified and climate change adapted crops developed and effected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in annual crop production (MT) and productivity per crop • % annual reduction in post harvest losses • % annual reduction on dependence on commercial imports of staple food products • % annual increment of farming households using better and appropriate production technologies (Seeds, tools, mechanization, Good Agricultural Practices & Integrated Production & Pest Management) • Number of new agricultural technologies generated, tested, disseminated and adopted 			

3.2 Activities/outputs unedited and tentative for discussion at the stakeholder consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Expanding arable land through improved land managementImproving irrigation systems and infrastructures, improving rain-fed agronomic methods and improving water-use efficiencyReducing on-farm post harvest losses and preserving crop qualityPromoting innovative public-private partnerships in the agriculture sectorIncreasing the availability of and access to agriculture finance; credit for microfinance institutions and rural savings and credit cooperativesAgricultural services: extension, input supplies, research, technology development/testing					
3.3	Fisheries	<i>Fishery production is increased</i>	<i>% increase in fish catch (MT)</i>		
3.4. Income diversification		Diversification of Household Income sources is promoted for enhancing resilience	Diversity of income sources of targeted communities (average number of income sources by household and contribution to total income as a percentage)	Household surveys. National Bureaux of Statistics.	
3.5. Productive and social safety nets		<i>Dependency on safety net programmes is reduced</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of households graduated from safety net programmes% annual in households graduated from safety net programs% of targeted households reporting improved access to markets for their products% of households having increased their income by adopting at least one income generating activity% of households that have access to financial services% reduction in underweight children in pastoral areas	Programme monitoring reports , Food security assessment reports	
3.5 Activities/outputs unedited and tentative for discussion at the stakeholder consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Promoting mechanisms and processes that can enable vulnerable households to identify the requirements and capacities for productive safety nets and livelihood diversification programsImproving the access of the vulnerable people to food and nutrition and enhance their resilience through productive safety nets involving cash and food transfers					

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Investing in human capital through nutrition education and preventive health activitiesSkills training for livelihood diversification and promotion of ‘off-farm’ income generating opportunitiesProviding credit					
3.6. Access to basic social services	Access to basic social services increased	Number of households accessing basic social services	Economic survey reports, Human development reports		
Components 4: Pastoral Disaster Risk Management				Key assumptions	
EXPECTED OUTCOME 4	Enhanced drought Preparedness, Prevention and Management.			Enter key assumptions	
Target	Effective drought early warning systems and response mechanisms are in place in all IGAD countries				
Indicators	Response time between Early Warning and response (National Humanitarian response plans & reports)				
	% of national recurrent budget available for early warning response (contingency fund)				
Baseline					
Sub Components	Intermediate Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline/Targets		Verification Sources
4.1. Early Warning / Response System	Timely response to early warning information is operated	Time lapse between EW information and response	enter baseline information		EW bulletins, LEWS, HPG/ODI publications, FEWS NET.
4.2. Climate Monitoring and Climate Change Adaptation	Reliable climate outlook reports available and shared. CC adaptation policies and interventions are incorporated into the national development strategic plan and budget	Number of institutions utilizing the information. No. of CC Adaptation policies approved and budget of programmes and interventions.	enter baseline information		IGAD Website hits, GHACOF reports, Meteorological updates. National Development Plans and Budgets.

Components 5: Research and Knowledge Management					Key assumptions
EXPECTED OUTCOME 5	Improved technologies are generated, promoted and successfully adapted for pastoral resilience				Enter key assumptions
Target	Drought-prone communities adopt best practices for increasing resilience to shocks				
Indicators	% of drought-prone communities population adopting best practices (National Households Surveys)				
	Appropriate financial instruments are in place for technology access and adaption by communities				
Baseline	enter baseline information				
Sub Components	Intermediate Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline/Targets	Verification Sources	
5.1. Support to adaptive research	An enabling environment for adaptive research is in place in the country	Level of investment for adaptive research	enter baseline information	Planning and Finance Ministries; Association for strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)	
5.2. Advisory and extension system	Appropriate advisory and extension services are available and accessible by drought-prone communities	Outreach rate of extension services	enter baseline information	The national extension services; Bureaus of Statistics; Agricultural Surveys	
5.3. Knowledge management and communication	Increased access to information and dissemination of knowledge contributes to enhanced community resilience	Outreach of knowledge dissemination activities and satisfaction of beneficiaries	enter baseline information	Household surveys. Agricultural sector ministry.	
	Components 6: Conflict resolution, peace building and improved governance'				Key assumptions
Expected Outcome		Effective response to sources of conflict to enhance peace and stability for development are in place			
Target		Conflict Indexes are "low" within the country			
Indicator	•	• Conflict indexes Conflict indexes / Frequency of conflicts • GDP per capita as measure of economic performance and state strengths			

Baseline				
Sub-Components	Intermediate Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline/Targets	
6.1 peace building and conflict resolution	Communities and government/regional administrations are better able to build peace and manage conflict	Effective mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution are in place		
6.2 Improved governance	Communities benefit from more inclusive, equitable and accountable governance and improved services,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public institutions providing basic public services, particularly to the most marginalized and vulnerable (Expansion of the delivery of public services is achieved, as measured by citizen satisfaction surveys) • Degree to which accountable and participatory governance institutions deliver basic safety/security and foster an enabling environment for increasing livelihoods • The performance, transparency and accountability of public institutions, including the security sector, to conform to international standards • Voice and Accountability Index (effective participation of Non State Actors in peace building and good governance supported) 		
Components 6: Outputs(<i>unedited and tentative for discussion at the stakeholder consultation</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities of Government/regional authorities, particularly civil society and the private sector strengthened for conflict management, peace building and human development 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cross-regional and cross-zonal partnerships, studies and policies developed that contribute to peace, cooperation and development.</i> • <i>Key public sector reforms designed and implemented in an inclusive, gender-sensitive, participatory and transparent manner</i> • <i>The capacities of parliamentary and civil society actors strengthened for effective and accountable Government oversight</i> • <i>Mechanisms in place to support improved access to equitable prioritized basic services</i> • <i>existence of clear legal framework and appropriate space for NSAs to contribute to reconstruction and democratization</i> 	
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¹Partially adopted from UNDP Somalia (2011-2015)

ANNEX 2: PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS PER SUB-COMPONENT (WORK IN PROGRES PENDING SOMALI STAKEHODERS CONSLTATION)

Policy and legal framework	Institution strengthening and capacity development at all levels	Infrastructure development	Financial instruments
Component 1: Natural Resource Management			
Sub-component 1.1: Water Resources Development			
Re-declaration of EEZ, Fisheries management plans, Monitoring Control and Surveillance policy (fisheries enforcement)			
Sub-component 1.2: Pasture, land and environmental management			
Sub-component 1.3: Biodiversity			
Sub-component 1.4: Renewable energy			
Sub-component 1.5: Climate change adaptation and mitigation			
Component 2: Market and trade access			
Sub-component 2.1: Transport and market development			
Sub-component 2.2: Securing pastoral mobility for trade			
Sub-component 2.3: Availability of financial services			
Sub-component 2.4: Trans-boundary disease & SPS measures and standards			
Meat acts in Somaliland and Puntland	Establishment of meat Hygiene Committees in Somaliland and Puntland	Construction of livestock and meat markets Construction of slaughter houses	
Bilateral agreement between Ethiopia and Somalia different admins in fish trade	Quality and control of fish products	Fish landing points with cold chain included	Credit access for fishermen
Component 3: Livelihood and basic services support			
Sub-component 3.1: Livestock production and health			
Sub-component 3.2: Agriculture production and productivity			

Policy and legal framework	Institution strengthening and capacity development at all levels	Infrastructure development	Financial instruments
Sub-component 3.3: Fisheries development			
	Design and procure fuel efficient fishing vessels specifically adapted to the kind of fisheries occurring in Somalia	Fish landing points with cold chain include	Credit access for fishermen
Sub-component 3.4: Securing livestock mobility and sustainable access to resources			
Sub-component 3.5: Income diversification			
Sub-component 3.6: Productive and social safety nets			
Sub-component 3.7: Basic services: education, health care, drinking water and sanitation			
Component 4: Pastoral Disaster Risk Management			
Sub-component 4.1: Early warning/ Response system			
Sub-component 4.2: Climate monitoring			
Component 5: Research and Knowledge management			
Sub-component 5.1: Support to adaptive research			
Sub-component 5.2: Advisory and extension system			
Sub-component 5.3: Knowledge management and communication			
	Min of Fisheries/universities, to be supported in fisheries research/assessment/data gathering (necessary for the production of fisheries management plans)		
Component 6: Conflict prevention, management and peace building			
Sub-component 6.1: Conflict resolution			
Sub-component 6.2: Peace building and mediation mechanisms			

ANNEX 3: ON-GOING AND PLANNED INTERVENTIONS (QUICK ASSESSMENT)

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
Emergency support to animal health and production in drought stricken areas of Somalia TCP/SOM/3301	Yes		FAO	Local authorities, NGOs							01 Dec 2011 30 Nov 2012		400,000 USD	10,000 HHs	Increase the sustainable access to basic humanitarian services for vulnerable populations – and in particular to the ones in a state of humanitarian emergency, livelihood crisis, IDPs and those living in areas of return and resettlement as well as to enhance the local capacity for durable social service delivery and its response to natural or conflict driven disaster	SC
TCP Facility TCP/SOM/3302	Yes		FAO	/							15 Nov 2011 31 Mar 2012		49,637 USD	/	/	/
Emergency Drought Response in the Horn of Africa OSRO/RAF/112/BEL	Yes		Belgium	International and local NGOs, public and private Somali institutions							01 Dec 2011 30 Nov 2012		1,291,990 USD (Somali component: 410,000 USD)	6,200 HHs	Restored agricultural and livestock production of drought affected target beneficiaries	SC

²⁹ \a 1= Natural Resource Management; 2= Market Access and Trade; 3= Livelihood and basic services support; 4= Disaster Risk Management; 5= Research and Knowledge Management; 6=Peace Building and Conflict Resolution. Indicate number of sub-component.

³⁰ Smallholder, small hhs, small producers, , clinic, school, small enterprise dairy, etc

³¹ district, state, governorate, etc

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
Emergency Drought Response OSRO/RAF/113/FRA	Yes		France	Local and International NGOs							28 Oct 2011 27 Oct 2012		2,743,484 USD (Somali component: 1,000,000 USD)	2,000 HHs (fodder production component) + 5,000 HHs (livestock production component)	Protect livestock assets and strengthen resilience of affected communities in the drought prone regions of South Somalia	SC
Drought Recovery and Smallholder Adaptation Programme in Djibouti and Somalia OSRO/RAF/114/IFA	Yes		IFAD	LPAs, INGO's, NGOs and local authorities							21 May 2012 - 31 Dec 2013		1,300,000 USD (Somali component: 1,000,000 USD)	1,400 HHs (fodder production component) + 2,000 HHs (construction/r ehabilitation of strategic communal stores component)	Improved food and nutrition security and restored livelihoods for 4050 drought-affected households in Djibouti and Somalia	SC
Support to Pastoral Livelihood Development (Phase II). Promoting an internationally competitive Somali meat industry OSRO/SOM/004/EC	Yes		European Union	VSF Germany							01 Aug 2010 31 Jul 2013		2,400,000 USD	60,000 HHs	Increased income and reduced food insecurity though private sector led economy growth	NW - NE - SC
Improvement and Sustainable Use of Genetic Plant Resources Programme (Phase II) OSRO/SOM/005/EC	Yes		European Union	International and Local NGOs, SAGRA							01 Apr 2010 31 Mar 2013		2,340,000 USD	10,000 farmers	Agricultural income increased though improved access of farmers to quality seeds and planting material	SC
Value chains and productive sectors in	Yes		United Kingdom	Local NGOs, authorities							01 Dec 2010 31 Jul 2012		5,751,985 USD	20,000 HHs (livestock)		NW -SC

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
Somaliland and Central Somalia (FAO component) OSRO/SOM/007/UK														component) + 7,500 recipients & 4,200 HHs (canal rehabilitation/ irrigation component)	Improve the environment for economic activity and employment in Somalia	
Value Chains and productive sectors in Somaliland and Central Somalia. OSRO/SOM/010/UK	Yes		United Kingdom	Participating Organisations ILO, UNDP, and Save the children							01 Dec 2010 31 Jul 2012		2,498,645 USD	20,000 HHs (livestock component) + 7,500 recipients & 4,200 HHs (canal rehabilitation/irrigation component)	Improve the environment for economic activity and employment in Somalia.	NW - SC
Value chains and productive sectors in Somaliland and Central Somalia. OSRO/SOM/011/UK	Yes		United Kingdom	MoL, municipalities, slaughterhouse operators, community leaders, institutions and local NGOs							01 Dec 2010 31 Jul 2012		64,233 USD	20,000 HHs (livestock component) + 7,500 recipients & 4,200 HHs (canal rehabilitation/irrigation component)	Improve the environment for economic activity and employment in Somalia	NW - SC
Support to the Somali Animal Health Sub-sector OSRO/SOM/101/EC	Yes		European Union	MoL, Livestock Professionals' Associations, Terra Nuova, COOPI, VSF Germany							01 Apr 2011 31 Dec 2012		287,758 USD	5 million of pastoralist and agro- pastoralist	Increase income and reduce food insecurity through private-sector led economic growth.	NW - NE- SC
Hydro-geological	Yes		CHS - Common Humanitarian Fund for	UNICEF							07 Apr 2011 31 Jul 2012		499,946 USD	40 beneficiaries	Contribute to sustainable water	NW - NE

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
Assessment and Survey in Selected Areas of Somaliland and Puntland - (CHF-DMA-0489-123) OSRO/SOM/103/CHS			Somalia												resources management in Somaliland and Puntland through collection and analyses of hydro-geological information and groundwater resources assessment and management	
Capacity building project for effective implementation and coordination and monitoring of cluster activities OSRO/SOM/105/CHS	Yes		CHS - Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia	Terre Solidali							30 Mar 2011 30 May 2012		357,000 USD	100 beneficiaries	Increase the cluster's ability to implement and monitor cluster-led interventions	NW - NE - SC
Livelihood support for agro pastoral communities in humanitarian emergency and acute food and livelihood crises in South Central Somalia OSRO/SOM/106/CHS	Yes		CHS - Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia	COOPI, SOWELPA, SOADO, SADO, ASEP, WOCCA							20 Apr 2011 20 Apr 2012		2,115,233 USD	126,876 beneficiaries	Increase access to food to 10,000 agro-pastoral Households among the 25,800 Households targeted by the Nutrition cluster intervention in south Somalia	SC
Protecting pastoral community livelihood assets in South Central Somalia and enhancing the community capacity to cope with shock through an integrated approach - CHF-DMA/0489/122			CHS - Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia								20 Apr 2011 20 Dec 2012		1,429,065 USD	10,000 HHs	Contribute to stabilising food access and nutrition of people in crisis (including IDPs) through provision of emergency livelihoods support	SC

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
OSRO/SOM/107/CHS																
Irrigation Consolidation and Development of better farming systems in the Dur Dur Watershed, Awdal region, Somaliland - phase II OSRO/SOM/108/EC	Yes		European Union	COOPI - DRC (first phase) MoA, Amoud University and other Institutions (second phase)							01 Jul 2011 30 Jun 2014		3,750,000 USD	1,600 farming families + 5,000 trained farmers	To strengthen and diversify livelihoods at household level of the people of the Dur Dur Watershed in Awdal region of Somaliland.	NW
Livelihood Support to Famine Affected Households in South Central Somalia OSRO/SOM/109/AUL	Yes		Australia	Local, International partners, Independent organizations (SAGRA, COMORAD)							15 Aug 2011 15 Aug 2012		2,095,200 USD	4,500 HHs (agri component) + 4,500 HHs (livestock component) + 3,000 HHs (CFW component)	Improve food availability and access to address immediate needs and strengthen resilience of Somalia's drought affected communities in South Central Somalia	SC
Improvement of livelihood of vulnerable households in urban and peri-urban areas of Central Somalia and Mogadishu OSRO/SOM/110/EC	Yes		European Union	ILO, Terre Solidali							10 Feb 2012 31 Dec 2014		1,769,938 USD	4,345 workers	To provide and enabling environment for investment and public-private partnership and for improving livelihoods of vulnerable households in urban areas through employment creation.	SC
Livelihood Support for Agro-pastoral Communities in Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood crises in South	Yes		UNOCHA	Local authorities, National and International							22 Jul 2011 20 Jan 2012		5,999,998 USD	50,000 HHs	To increase food availability and access for drought affected communities in the identified parts of Southern Somalia. In the long-term, the project will strengthen resilience to drought	SC

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
Central Somalia OSRO/SOM/111/CHA				NGOs											and improve livelihoods of agro-pastoral and riverine communities in Juba and Shabelle regions.	
Drought Management and Livelihood Protection project OSRO/SOM/112/WBK	Yes		World Bank	National and International NGOs							01 Aug 2011 30 Aug 2012		4,666,667 USD	15,000 beneficiaries (CFW component) + 35,000 beneficiaries (Agriculture and Livestock Productive Capacity component)	The main objective of this project is to provide targeted emergency support to drought affected populations in Somalia including cash for work to preserve their livelihoods and the distribution of agricultural inputs, livestock feed or veterinary services in order to support the recovery of agriculture and livestock productive capacity.	SC
Livelihood support to pastoral and agro-pastoral households in Southern Somalia OSRO/SOM/114/SPA	Yes		Spain	INGO's, NGOs and local authorities							03 Aug 2011 02 Aug 2012		2,816,901 USD	4,500 HHs (agri input component) + 4,000 HHs (CFW component) + 4,000 HHs (livestock component)	Improve food availability and access to address immediate needs and strengthen resilience of Somalia's drought affected communities in South Somalia	SC
Emergency Drought Crisis Response in Somalia OSRO/SOM/115/BEL			Belgium	Relevant ministries, national and international NGOs, independent organizations (SAGRA, COMORAD)							01 Sep 2011 31 Aug 2012		1,333,334 USD	4,500 HHs (livestock component) + 2,500 HHs (CFW component)	Improve food availability and accessibility in order to address immediate needs and strengthen resilience of Somalia's drought affected communities in South Somalia	SC
Emergency Crisis Response OSRO/SOM/118/SWI	Yes		Switzerland	Veterinary Associations (SOWELPA,							01 Sep 2011 31 May 2012		1,688,029 USD	30,000 HHs	The main objective of this project is to protect livestock assets and restore livestock production of vulnerable, small-scale herders	SC

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
				CERELPA, BENALPA)											and strengthen resilience of the affected communities in South Somalia.	
Livelihood Support to Agro-pastoral and Riverine Households in Southern Somalia - (AID-OFDA-IO-11-00032) OSRO/SOM/119/USA	Yes		USA	Local and International NGOs							01 Sep 2011 31 Mar 2012		4,000,000 USD	14,500 HHs	To enable most affected households meet part of their basic needs by increasing access to the minimum expenditure basket through cash for work activities.	SC
Support and diversification of sustainable livelihood opportunities in urban /peri-urban centres of Puntland OSRO/SOM/120/ITA	Yes		Italy	Government authorities and local NGOs							01 Nov 2011 01 Nov 2013		1,333,332 USD	Livestock producers, pastoralist and agro-pastoralist	Generate wealth and create employment at producer community level but it will also provide an opportunity for capacity building as well as rural infrastructure development and management.	NE
Emergency Crisis Response Project OSRO/SOM/121/EC			European Union	International and National NGOs							19 Aug 2011 18 Nov 2012		10,043,972 USD	30,400 HHs	Contribute to improved food security of the agro-pastoral, riverine and pastoral communities in humanitarian emergency and acute food and livelihood crisis in Hiran region, Southern Somalia	SC
Drought Management and Livelihood Protection project OSRO/SOM/122/WBK			World Bank	International and National NGOs, local authorities, veterinary associations (SOWELPA)							01 Aug 2011 30 Aug 2012		3,733,333 USD	15,000 beneficiaries (CFW component) + 35,000 beneficiaries (crop and livestock input component)	Provide targeted emergency support to drought affected populations in Somalia including cash for work to preserve their livelihoods and the distribution of agricultural inputs, livestock feed or veterinary services in order to support the recovery of agriculture and livestock productive capacity.	SC

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
Increasing food security and employment opportunities for vulnerable youth in Puntland and Mudug OSRO/SOM/123/ITA	Yes		Italy	Authorities, Local and International NGOs							16 Jul 2012 15 Jul 2013		1,240,000 USD	Youth and fishing communities	Promote youth engagement in improving their livelihoods sustainably by providing them with viable livelihood alternatives through the fisheries sector as a strategic approach towards sustainable economic development and stability	NE-SC
Livelihood Support to Pastoral, Agro-pastoral and Riverine Households in Southern Somalia OSRO/SOM/124/USA	Yes		USA	Local and International NGOs							08 Nov 2011 31 May 2013		49,968,440 USD	63,090 HHs	The time-critical short-term objective of this intervention is to immediately enable drought affected HHs meet part of their basic needs by increasing access to the minimum expenditure basket. The indirect long-term results of the intervention are rehabilitation of productive capacities and reinforcement of coping mechanisms for the drought affected communities in the project target areas.	SC
Support to Agricultural Markets in Somalia OSRO/SOM/125/EC	Yes		European Union	Authorities, International and local NGOs							15 Dec 2011 14 Jun 2014		2,750,000 USD	55 FOs + 10,000 farmers (will receive market info)	Improve food security and food production in Somalia by improving access to agricultural markets and marketing systems.	NW -SC
Support to Agricultural Productivity and Grain Storage in the Irrigated Areas of South Somalia OSRO/SOM/126/EC	YEs		European Union	National and international NGOs, direct engagement of communities and functional local authorities							15 Dec 2011 14 Dec 2013		5,000,000 USD	39,000 beneficiaries	To reduce poverty and consolidate peace in Somalia through sustainable and equitable growth	SC

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
Emergency Response Programme to the Humanitarian Crisis in Somalia (2012) OSRO/SOM/201/MUL	Yes		Multilateral	International and local NGOs, public and private Somali institutions							01 Jan 2012 30 Jun 2013		32,621,632 USD	600,000 HHs	Restored agricultural and livestock production by drought-affected target beneficiaries	NW - NE- SC
Integrated Assistance to Voluntary Returnees in Somalia OSRO/SOM/202/CHS	Yes		CHS - Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia	UNHCR, International and National NGOs							04 May 2012 03 May 2013		3,204,658 USD	3,000 HHs	Facilitate the reintegration of returning IDP women and men to their places of origin	NE - SC
Support to the Implementation of the Tsunami Livelihood Recovery Project OSRO/SOM/812/WBK	Yes		World Bank	Local authorities							20 Dec 2010 31 Mar 2013		1,579,646 USD	Fishing communities	Provide support to the Implementation of the Tsunami Livelihood Recovery Project	NE
Somali Agri-Productive and Enterprises Project (SALEP) OSRO/SOM/904/QAC	Yes		QAC	International and National NGOs							29 Apr 2009 28 Dec 2010		1,810,985 USD	3,000 vulnerable farmers (training) + 1,000 agro-pastoralist (training) + artisans /trade associations/farmers/livestock owners	Improve the livelihood of Somali households	NW -NE - SC

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
Food Security & Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU) GCP /SOM/041/MUL	Yes		Multilateral	FEWSNET, SWALIM, OCHA, International and National NGOs, other technical institutions							01 Mar 2009 28 Feb 2013		20,568,073 USD	Somali populations vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity + Emerging national government structures concerned with nutrition and food security / Somali Academic Institutions who focus on food security and nutrition education / Commissions or agencies charged with contingency planning or emergency preparedness / NGOs and CSOs requiring local information for strategic planning and monitoring purposes	A broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning thereby ensuring that communities, agencies and authorities in Somalia as well as the international aid community are empowered to respond.	NW - NE - SC

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
Improve livelihoods of the fishing, pastoral and agro pastoral communities, women groups and association members in Iskushuban district, Bari region of Puntland GCP /SOM/043/SPA	Yes		Spain	Authorities, NGOs, CSO, professionals associations							01 Jun 2010 31 Dec 2012		2,437,229 USD	9,200 HHs	Strengthen the capacity of fisheries, pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to enable them cope with shocks affecting their livelihoods	NE
Somalia Water and Land Information Management System, Phase IV GCP /SOM/049/EC	Yes		European Union	International and National NGOs, CSO, technical partners							01 Feb 2010 31 Jan 2013		5,033,763 USD	Somali institutions that will benefit from SWALIM's growing knowledge base and the full range of capacity-building efforts targeted at them. Beneficiaries will also include UN agencies, donors, INGOs, local NGOs, educational institutions and the private sector, all of whom will be able to access and use SWALIM data, information systems and maps.	This project is the fourth phase of the Somali Water and Land Information Management programme, which is a long-term programme aimed at enabling Somali institutions to provide crucial information on water and land in an efficient and effective manner. SWALIM IV will focus on completing baseline information and monitoring networks, promoting the effective use of the information by strategic stakeholders and building the capacity of Somali stakeholders for water & land information management.	NE - NW - SC

Programme/Project Name Indicate:	Ongoing	Planned	Funding Agency/ Donor	Implementing Agency/ Partner(s)	CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ²⁹						Start –End	Budget (USD)		Target Group ³⁰	Objectives	Programme/ Project Area ³¹ or systems (e.g. NW, NE or SC)
					1	2	3	4	5	6		Donor	Total			
Capacity Enhancement of the Principal Somalia TFG Line Ministers UTF /SOM/041/SOM	Yes		Somalia	/							01 Jan 2007 31 Dec 2007		605,941 USD	Primary beneficiaries of the project will be the four line Ministries and thence the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic. Through an enhanced Governmental capacity, the indirect beneficiaries will be the Somali people	Enhance capacity in key line Ministries of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia.	SC

ANNEX 4: ON-GOING AND PLANNED INTERVENTIONS BY COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS (**WORK IN PROGRESS PENDING SOMALI STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION**)

Component Sub-component	1) Ongoing Interventions 2) Planned Interventions	Lead Agencies	Key Implementing Partner(s)	Funding Agency/ Donor(s)	Start-End	Budget /a Million US\$	A) Success Stories for Scaling-up /b B) Challenges/Obstacles in Implementation and Potential Risks /b C) Potential Synergies and Links with Past and Ongoing Interventions /b
1. Natural Resource Management							
1.1. Water resources development							
1.2. Pasture, land and environmental management							
1.3. Biodiversity							
1.4. Renewable energy							
1.5. Climate Change adaptation and mitigation... etc							
2. Market access and trade							
2.1. Transport and market development							
2.2. Securing Pastoral mobility for trade							
2.3. Securing financial transaction							
2.4. Trans-boundary disease, measures and standards							
3. Livelihood support and basic social services							
3.1. Livestock production & health							
3.4. Securing livestock mobility and sustainable access to resources							
3.5. Income							

Component Sub-component	1) Ongoing Interventions 2) Planned Interventions	Lead Agencies	Key Implementing Partner(s)	Funding Agency/ Donor(s)	Start-End	Budget /a Million US\$	A) Success Stories for Scaling-up /b B) Challenges/Obstacles in Implementation and Potential Risks /b C) Potential Synergies and Links with Past and Ongoing Interventions /b
diversification							
3.6. Productive and social safety nets							
3.7. Education, health care, drinking water, sanitation							
6. Conflict resolution and Peace building							
6.1. Conflict resolution							
6.2. Peace building and mediation mechanisms							

Annex 5: Matrix of the National and Regional Priorities for the IGAD CAADP (April 2012)³²

Emerging Pillars ³³	IGAD CAADP	National level priorities ³⁴	Regional level priorities ³⁵
1. Sustainable natural resource use and management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and water resource management Land access and tenure (in different member states) Pasture and rangeland management 		Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce appropriate land use policies/land classification, and regulatory frameworks; Rehabilitation of degraded rangelands through reforestation (gully erosion control and sand dune fixation) Soil conservation through anti-erosion measures; alternative energy policy to curb desertification and deforestation (charcoal burning); reforestation schemes and introduction of sound and sustainable agro-forestry; elimination of alien and unwanted plant species; land enclosures and other illegal acquisition of land; Land and water resource management through irrigation schemes, gully control, construction of bridges, check dams and feeder roads, lighting, water pumping, etc). Establishment of Natural resource management policy and acts between IGAD states based on land classification, mapping, land demarcation and law enforcement) Establishment of pasture and rangeland management plan (Grazing systems, grazing reserves. Establishment of National Resource Management committee at community level and customary laws). Establish Land rights act. Right of pastoralist movement tracking Wildlife protection and conservation policy Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of Rain Water Harvesting-techniques (dams, hafirs, etc.) Construction of new and Rehabilitation of the existing water schemes and reservoirs (boreholes, dams, wars, earth dams) Improved irrigation methods and rehabilitation of irrigation water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing centre for sharing best-practices and information exchange on sound and sustainable land, water and Natural resource management; Caring out Environmental Impact Assessment policies on cross-border programmes and interventions; Developing Joint policies and planning of transboundary water and forest resources; Develop cross border wildlife protection and conservation law Joint investment programs in land and water Establishment of regional pasture and water use act Establishment of regional pastoralist associations (implementation of the existing pastoral policy framework, IGAD) ; REVIEW Investment the utilizing of existing in regional early warning systems, data centres and information sharing (pillar 3) Adopt common strategy against impacts of climate change and natural calamities Developing combined/regional policy on banning the exportation of charcoal

³² Source: Consolidated dialogue for the identification of the regional priorities for the IGAD CAADP Compact and investment plan. IGAD supported workshop Dibouti June 2012

³³ These are as agreed by the Regional Team in Nairobi

³⁴ National level priorities are those that an individual country can handle on its own, but have regional implications. For example research in drought resistant sorghum done in Uganda can be beneficial to other IGAD member states where similar agro-ecological characteristics exist

³⁵ Regional level priorities are those that require joint efforts of more than one member state to produce the desired goals or outcomes. For example control of trans-boundary diseases, trans-boundary animal movements, require efforts of neighboring member states to jointly put in place control measures.

	<p>infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated water-management • Introducing techniques and facilities for Water shed management • Water pricing policy • Formulate and implementation of appropriate. Water management policies and act; • Make assessment in the water carrying capacity of potential dry rivers • Increase the number of shallow wells • Select alternative energy for water bombing • Specialized laboratory for the classification of water types • Hydrological surveys and mapping of potential water 	
<p>2. Enhance market access and regional trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market development • Trade policy (technical and non-technical barriers, SPS measures, policy harmonization, commodity sensitive diseases) • Infrastructure development (road, rail, market, water, communication, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish market information and communication system • Construction of Feeder roads and improving market infrastructure, storage facilities • establish better market organizational structures and organizations • Establishment of quality control Unit and regulatory frameworks for agricultural products • Setting up a Plan for livestock export strategy in order to avoid market saturation in the importing countries market • Develop meat and fish market facilities with cold chains storage • Establishment of Market information and dissemination centre <p>Construction of shades, offices, quality control laboratories at the livestock markets in Somalia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of markets for vegetables and horticulture products. • Trade policy, fair trade policy on technical and non-technical barriers, SPS measures, policy harmonization and commodity sensitive diseases i.e. livestock movement control, pest control, vector control, rodent control • Investment in livestock holding grounds; infrastructures, animal feed and water • Establishment of waste disposal infrastructure for the markets • Improved Marketing of agricultural products through, micro processing, branding, packaging, certification etc • Diversifying marketing outlets of livestock (searching other markets) • Develop quality control unit for imported goods such as: veterinary drugs, pesticides, biological vaccines, fertilizers and other livestock imported products • Develop market for frankincense and gum products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market development • Trade policy on technical and non- technical barriers, SPS measures, policy harmonization and commodity sensitive diseases(Trans-boundary animal disease, TADs, livestock movement control, pest control, vector control, rodent control for disease transmission • Invest Infrastructure development (road, rail, market, water, water catchment at the border area, communication, etc) • Development of Trans-boundary water laws • Regional economic integration with in IGAD member states (free movements of goods and harmonization of services) • Promotion of regional trade fairs and exhibitions • Establish intra-regional information exchange on agriculture, livestock and fish marketing expertise • Developing regional marketing for forest (honey) products • Establishment of regional exchange programs for experts in agriculture, frankincense, livestock and fisheries for improving IGAD member states trade • Establishment of regional financial institutions such as Development banks • Hydrogeological and geophysical surveys conducted in all member states

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a marketing system for agricultural/livestock and marine resource inputs • Development of PPP policy in livelihood sectors, government institutions • Development of livestock disease investigation and diagnostic laboratories • Promotion of private sector investment in livestock and fisheries • Adoption of appropriate food technology for value addition • Reducing the impact of seasonality on price volatility • Controlling illegal fishing vessels and combating pirates on the ground 	
3. Increasing food production, productivity and value addition to enhance food security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock production and management • Crop production and management • Fisheries resources management • Disaster risk management (safety nets, early warning systems and information, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved seed production and introduction of adapted and more productive species and cultivars; • Adoption of appropriate and on-the-shelf technologies; • Investing fodder cultivation and conservation and improving water supply • Provision of financial services <i>and savings management</i> to farmers, frankincense collectors and herders • Invest the reduction of post-harvest losses through better storage systems • Value-addition through agro-processing • Investment for Increasing land under cultivation, intensification and increase potential arable land • Create conducive environment for private sector investment in agriculture • Improved livestock health and disease control • Sustainable management and utilization of marine resources • Preventing curb illegal fishing and dumping of hazardous substances into the marine environment • Provision of basic fishing equipment to fishing communities • Establishment of national strategic food reserves • Formulate a national early warning policy based on indigenous and complemented by conventional knowledge and mitigation; sharing and dissemination of information on early warning; safety nets; establishment of food reserves; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster risk management (safety nets, early warning systems and information, etc) ; bullet ins, forecasting and other metrological data and information sharing, contingency plans such as storage facilities, budgets etc • Prioritizing agriculture in the regional development plan (honouring CAADP commitment) • Reinforce intra-regional pests migratory control • Investing Regional TV, Radio training and awareness programs

4. Institutional development and support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock research • Crop research • Fisheries research • Extension services • Farmer organizations • Service organizations • Policy analysis and advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and expansion of existing Livestock/crop/fisheries research institutions • Enhance human resource development • Allocation of funds for research and dissemination of research results through extension services; • Promotion and Application of indigenous knowledge on agriculture, livestock, rangelands, weather etc • Provision of appropriate animal health services(CAHWs, Vets, para-vets,) • Promotion of private sector investment in research • Establishment of farmer and herder organizations; • Formulate appropriate and participatory policies, decision making procedures • Training of Community based animal health workers (CAHWs) • Formation of Community fisheries organizations and cooperatives • Policy translations and dissemination • Discover and investing new alternative cooking energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and Promotion of joint regional research themes in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and water • Regional collaboration in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and water training, information dissemination • Copy rights and patents of research
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<p>Cross-cutting priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Networking • Coordination • Training • Knowledge management • Gender mainstreaming • Partnership platforms • Compliance with regional, continental and global treaties and agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of academic and professional training Institutes in agriculture, Livestock, Fishery and environment • Knowledge systems, peer review, and policy dialogue • Providing Capacity building for all private and public institutions • Establishment of Networking facilities between regional authorities • Creation of good Coordination mechanism among all regional entities • Gender mainstreaming • Establishment of Partnership platforms Compliance with regional, continental and global treaties and agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving and expanding Regional Sheikh Technical Veterinary School Training • Developing of Regional of excellence for Pastoralists of the region • Training and improving women capacity for the development of Regional Agriculture programs and projects • Establishment of Regional Partnership platforms • Compliance with regional, continental and global treaties and agreements • Compliance with regional, continental and global treaties and agreements
<p>a. Peace building and conflict resolution – intrastate and interstate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to land, water and pasture • Community empowerment and conflict resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop act for the access to land, water and pasture in order for the prevention of water disputes, grazing land disputes and prohibiting the increasing of water points and burkeds in the community grazing areas. • Community empowerment and conflict resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop regional act for the access to land, water and pasture in order to prevention water disputes, grazing land disputes and prohibiting the increasing of water points and berk ads in the community grazing areas. • Development of mechanisms for community empowerment and conflict resolutions