



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)

**12th Platform Steering Committee Meeting
18-19 July 2020**

**COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT
(CIPR)**

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

I. Executive Summary

A sustained period of political and institutional and economic development of Somalia reflects a country transitioning out of fragility, prolonged crisis. Adapting Somali Provisional Constitution on August, 2011, establishment of the federal government in 2012, and the subsequent formation of four new Federal Member States are re-drawing Somalia's new federal map and paving the way for a political settlement. The country's strong and resilience private sector and political relations in the Horn of Africa and Red Sea regions are undergoing dynamic change, with possible new prospects for Somalia to benefit from its proximity to the Ethiopian market for trade and regional integration. Somalia reached the Decision Point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative on March 25, 2020, restoring the country's access to regular concessional financing and launching the process toward debt relief. It cleared its arrears to the African Development Bank (AfDB); the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Development Association (IDA) and reduced its external debt to \$3.9 billion (78% of the revised 2020 gross domestic product (GDP) from \$5.3 billion.

Somalia's economy is transitioning from traditional, rural pastoralism to urban trade and services, which poses a range of opportunities. Despite repeated shocks and crises, such as drought and instability, yet the country's economy has remained resilient and is experiencing moderate development. The government is also committed to structural reforms and regional reengagement, including opportunities to restore human resources and chart a path to economic resilience, development and growth. The government has also begun a series of ambitious reforms to establish modernized, globally recognised institutions that are distinguished by the rule of law and has made substantial progress toward fostering a peaceful, secure, stable and prosperous Somalia for its people. However, years of conflict and fragility have left Somalia's economy with a range of challenges such as acute poverty and vulnerability (nearly 70 percent of the population lived below the poverty line), weak government capacity, asymmetric federal structures, security concerns, human capital deficits, and low levels of state legitimacy, weak fiscal space, recurrent external trade and climate shocks, active insurgency and an incomplete political settlement.

Somalia faces various challenges as a result of its exposure to a range of shocks, including climate and water-related changes, the locust infestation, conflict and instability, and, most recently, the COVID-19 global health pandemic. The effects of COVID-19 are projected to have substantial headwinds and significant negative impact on the economy, with growth downgraded from 3.2% before the onset of the health pandemic to potentially negative 2.5 to 3.0%, as consumption falls due to lower remittances and job losses, and exports of livestock decline. The COVID-19 pandemic did not have any major impacts on the price of locally produced food staples and on livestock exports to the Middle East region from Somalia. Instead,

livestock export volumes remained relatively stable during 2020 and livestock prices remained well above average. The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Somalia has spiked in recent weeks, pushing total reported cases since the outbreak started to over 7,300 with 243 deaths. Climate-related shocks have also exacerbated the situation in Somalia, and the climate related hazards have an especially devastating effect in Somalia, where extreme poverty and violence have rendered people so vulnerable that even small shocks can have a significant impact on their health, well-being and livelihoods. Somalia is becoming increasingly vulnerable to climate change, as demonstrated by the rapid changes from extreme droughts to floods. The 2020 Deyr rainy season has started with moderate to significantly heavy rains reported in Puntland and central regions of Hiraaan, Bakool, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal and southern areas of Sool region. Flooding poses a significant danger to communities living in the riverine areas along the Juba and Shabelle rivers.

Somalia is experiencing a devastating locust upsurge. Currently facing the worst desert locust outbreak in 25 years that threatens food security and livelihoods by posing a “Dangerous” threat to crop production and pastoral resources (FAO, 2020c), the Government of Somalia, in collaboration with FAO, has treated 86 071 ha of land since January 2020 (FAO, 2020b) Through at least mid-2021, Desert Locust will continue to be a significant threat and a serious risk of damage to both pasture and crop across Somalia and funding is needed to increase control efforts over the coming months, with sustained efforts needed in Northern and Central Somalia as national institutions and FAO monitor the development of potential new swarms.

Since the eleventh PSC meeting Somali government has continued to promote, support and coordinate national and regional resilience interventions aimed at building drought resilience. The overall implementation of the main resilience programs in Somalia (such as IGAD FAO Partnership Program, IGAD Dikhil Cluster (Cluster 4) among Djibouti, Somalia and Ethiopia, Say No to Famine – Short-Term Regional Emergency Response Project (STRERP) for Somalia and Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program). For the Short-Term Emergency Response Project for Somalia (STRERP Somalia), the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) is engaged in renewing the second phase of the STRERP for Somalia.

The executing Institution of the RLACC II project (IGAD ICPAC) has recently established a Project implementation unit with the Positions of Project Coordinator, Climate Change Adaptation Expert, Accountant, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Procurement Officer and Administrative Assistant. In the near future, ICPAC will launch the implementation of the project in three targeted regions in Somalia: Puntland (Bari and Nugaal), Somaliland (Awdal) and South Somalia (Galgaduud and Hiraaan).

II. Introduction

A nation emerging out of fragility and protracted recession would have a sustained period of political, institutional change, social and economic development. The 2011 Provisional Constitution, the 2012 establishment of the federal government, and the subsequent formation of four new Federal Member States are re-drawing Somalia's new federal map and creating the space for a political settlement. Somalia's private sector remains a source of resilience and innovation, even though, the political relations in the Horn of Africa and Red Sea regions are experiencing dynamic change, with potential new opportunities for Somalia to benefit from its proximity to the Ethiopian market for trade and regional integration, but all these are depending on peace and stability in Horn of Africa.

Somalia reached the Decision Point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative on March 25, 2020, restoring the country's access to regular concessional financing and launching the process toward debt relief. It cleared its arrears to the AfDB, the International Monetary Fund and the International Development Association, and reduced its external debt to \$3.9 billion (78% of the revised 2020 gross domestic product (GDP) from \$5.3 billion. On March 31, 2020, Somalia reached agreement with the Paris Club on terms of debt relief, and it is working with remaining creditors to reach similar agreements. Somalia also resumed servicing its outstanding debt to the AfDB and IDA. To receive irrevocable debt relief, Somalia must maintain sound macroeconomic policies, implement its poverty reduction strategy—the Ninth National Development Plan (NDP9)—for at least one year, and complete a set of policy measures known as Completion Point triggers that are aimed at promoting inclusive growth and poverty reduction. In March 2020, Somalia qualified for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative decision point. Thereby, clearing arrears to the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and the African Development Bank, and reducing the debt-to-gross domestic product ratio from 113% in 2018 to 70% in 2020. Somalia also has several opportunities, as the economy is transitioning from traditional, rural pastoralism to urban, trade and services. Somalia's economy has remained resilient and is realizing moderate growth despite recurrent shocks and crises, including drought and insecurity. Somalia's growth in 2019 was estimated at 2.9%, following slow recovery from a prolonged drought in 2016/17.

The government is also committed to institutional reforms and reengagement with the region, including opportunities to rebuild human capital and chart a pathway toward economic resilience and growth. Government has also embarked on a series of ambitious reforms to develop modernized and internationally recognized institutions characterized by the rule of law and made serious headway in promoting a peaceful, secure, and stable Somalia for its citizens. Over the past three years in particular, profound transformation of the Government's Public Financial Management (PFM) and Public Administration (PA) systems have supported

Somalia in re-joining the world and in normalizing its relations with international financial institutions such as the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). However, years of conflict and fragility have left Somalia's economy with a range of challenges such as acute poverty and vulnerability (nearly 70 percent of the population lived below the poverty line), weak government capacity, asymmetric federal structures, security concerns, human capital deficits, and low levels of state legitimacy, weak fiscal space, recurrent external trade and climate shocks, active insurgency and an incomplete political settlement. Furthermore, the country continues to face a desert locust upsurge from the end of 2019 and throughout 2020, poor temporal rainfall distribution.

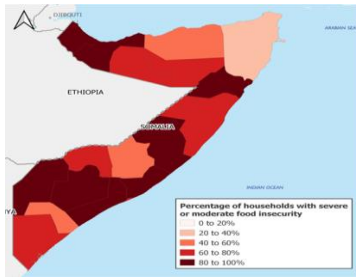
Ninth National Development Plan (NDP9): The Federal government of Somalia commenced the preparation of **the NDP9** structured around the four key roadmaps. It will serve as the basis for an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (i-PRSP) document that will lay out the Somali development goals, challenges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

Drought Situation in Somalia

Delayed and erratic rainfall distribution characterized the October to December 2020 *Deyr* season, resulting in below-average, cumulative rainfall across most of the country. The poor rains led to inadequate replenishment of pasture and water resources and below-average *Deyr* crop production. In addition, Cyclone Gati caused significant damages and livestock deaths in northeastern coastal areas in late November, though the rains ultimately alleviated dry conditions. Furthermore, recurrent floods between July and early November caused further population displacement and damaged crops and farmland in riverine areas of Hiiraan, Shabelle, and Juba regions. Despite favorable *Hagaa/Karan* (July-September) rainfall in agropastoral and pastoral livelihood zones in the Northwest, the rains could not compensate for crop losses caused by poor *Gu* (April-June 2020) rainfall during the planting, germination, and growing season.

According to the March to May 2021 seasonal forecast issued by IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC) during the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum, there are equal chances of receiving either above average, average or below average rainfall amounts in most parts of Somalia. The three-month outlook favors a similar situation for the eastern Ethiopian highlands which are responsible for most of the flow in the Juba and Shabelle rivers in Somalia. A few pockets in Puntland within Bari and Sanaag regions will receive enhanced rains during the season. Warmer than usual season is expected in the northern areas while relatively cooler conditions are likely to occur in the southern parts of Somalia.

Figure1: Percentage of households with severe or moderate food insecurity levels



Source: FAO, 2020; FAO assessment results

As a result of decades of climatic shocks and conflicts, over 4.1 million people are experiencing acute food insecurity. Approximately 1.6 million people face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes in the presence of planned humanitarian assistance during the first quarter of 2021. An additional 2.5 million people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2). This also includes approximately 840 000 children under the age of five who are likely to be acutely malnourished, including nearly 143 000 who are likely to be severely malnourished. The food insecurity is expected to deteriorate from April to June 2021, largely among poor rural, urban and displaced populations, due to the multitude of threats and crises (FSNAU-FEWS NET2021).

COVID-19 impacts on the economy in Somalia

The effects of COVID-19 are projected to have substantial headwinds on the economy, with growth downgraded from 3.2% before the onset of the health pandemic to potentially negative 2.5 to 3.0% , as consumption falls due to lower remittances and job losses, and exports of livestock decline. The COVID-19 pandemic did not have any major impacts on the price of locally produced food staples, though a brief increase in imported rice prices during the months of April and May were observed, likely linked to COVID-19 disruptions to global rice markets, panic buying in Somalia and increased demand during the month of Ramadan. COVID-19-related impacts on livestock exports to the Middle East region from Somalia were not also as severe as previously anticipated. Instead, livestock export volumes remained relatively stable during 2020 and livestock prices remained well above average. As such, these high livestock prices likely offset the impacts on food access that the rise in imported rice prices could otherwise have had in pastoral areas.

The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Somalia has spiked in recent weeks, pushing total reported cases since the outbreak started to over 7,300 with 243 deaths. Most new cases are from Banadir region, Somaliland, South West, Hirshabelle and Galmudug states. The spike is reportedly linked to poor adherence to preventative measures and suggests the re-introduction of the virus rather than sustained, high community transmission. To mitigate the spike, the Federal Government of Somalia banned all public gatherings, closed schools and universities and instructed Government employees to work from home on 17 February 2021 until further notice.

Climate-related shocks have also exacerbated the situation. Since 1990, Somalia has experienced 30 climate-related hazards – 12 droughts and 18 floods – thus tripling the number of climate-related hazards experienced in the country between 1970 and 1990. Climate-related hazards have a particularly devastating impact in areas of Somalia where chronic poverty and conflict have made people so vulnerable that even minor shocks can seriously affect their well-being and livelihoods.

Flash Floods

The rapid shifts from severe droughts to flooding is a reminder that Somalia is increasingly vulnerable to climate change. The 2020 Deyr rainy season has started with moderate to significantly heavy rains reported in Puntland and central regions of Hiraa, Bakool, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal and southern areas of Sool region. The communities living in the riverine areas along Juba and Shabelle rivers are at high risk of flooding. As heavy rains are expected to continue in November and December, scaling up of livelihoods, improving and supporting health services and WASH facilities is vital in order to prevent further deterioration in food security and escalation of the public health crisis.

Flash floods triggered by Deyr seasonal rains (October-December) have affected nearly 20,000 people especially in Banadir region especially the capital of Mogadishu, Galmudug, South West and Jubaland states in the last two weeks. The floods have inundated swathes of farmland, damaged property and disrupted livelihoods at a time that Somalia is grappling with the COVID-19 pandemic and desert locusts in the northern region. (OCHA, 4 Nov 2020). In Banadir, over 10,000 people, both IDPs and the host community members have been affected, with an estimated 4,000 temporally displaced from their homes. IDP leaders and local officials from Kadha district report that at least 730 IDP houses and 250 latrines have been damaged by flash floods.

Locust upsurge in Somalia



Somalia is experiencing a devastating **locust upsurge**. Currently facing the worst desert locust outbreak in 25 years that threatens food security and livelihoods by posing a “Dangerous” threat to crop production and pastoral resources (FAO, 2020c), the Government of Somalia, in collaboration with FAO, has treated 86 071 ha of land since January 2020 (FAO, 2020b); however, desert locust-related crop and pasture losses have still taken place despite these efforts. According to a recent study by the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group for Eastern Africa (FSNWG, 2020), 48 percent of cropping respondents in desert locust-affected areas of reported high or very high losses, with 65 percent reporting expected below average harvests for their primary crop. Furthermore, 75 percent of livestock

producing respondents reported high or very high rangeland losses, with 42 percent reporting that their livestock were in fair to poor conditions. The Federal government (through its Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation) has recently urgently request for a rapid scale up of response to the ongoing locust threat to mitigate the potentially devastating impact on farmers, pastoralists and agropastoralists in affected areas.

Through at least mid-2021, Desert Locust will continue to pose a serious risk of damage to both pasture and crops across Somalia and acknowledged the need to amplify efforts in the coming weeks and months to mitigate damage towards **food security** and **livelihoods** in Somalia due to desert locust infestation. Funding is needed to increase control efforts over the coming months, with sustained efforts needed in Northern and Central Somalia as national institutions and FAO monitor the development of potential new swarms. There is the need to continue ongoing surveillance and control operations in Puntland, Galmudug, and Somaliland whilst boosting the capacity of southern states (Hirshabelle, Southwest and Jubaland) to combat the threat.

III. Progress of Implementation since last PSC Meeting

Since the 11th IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) virtual Platform Steering Committee Meeting Somali government, working with its developmental partners, has continued to promote, support and coordinate national and regional resilience interventions aimed at building drought resilience. The overall implementation of the main resilience programs such as IGAD FAO Partnership Program, IGAD Dikhil Cluster (Cluster 4) among Djibouti, Somalia and Ethiopia and Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program is still working in progress.

IDDRSI Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) under the Somalia CPP

PIA 1:

▪ Water and Energy Development

The government is committed to delivering services to the people and the Ministry of Energy and Water has completed;

- Electricity bill/Act
- Energy Policy
- Water sanitation policy
- Power master plan
- Technical review and assessment project site in Water Agency building.

PIA 2:

▪ Trade and Industry Development

The Trade business and Industry Development in the country is achieving remarkable progress and the Ministry of Commerce and Industries has completed;

- Deployment of the Somali Quality Assurance Agency
- Completion of Corporate Legislation Policy
- Completed the issuance of Incorporation certificate through online
- And the following standards are in progress
- Completion of SMEs Policy
- Completion of Trade Policy
- Developing an Industrial Development Policy
- Completing the Trade Information Portal
- Development, Capacity Building and Promotion of Area
- Defining Industries and Industrial Zones
- Reconstruction and equipping of the Ministry Offices
- Reactivation of the Ministry's Ports and Airports

■ **Investment and Economic Development**

The government has pledged to prioritize the investment and economic development of the nation and has successfully achieved the following;

- Implementation of the cooperation agreement between Somalia and the United Nations
- Completion of a repatriation Strategy for IDPs, and Refugees and returnees
- Completion of Investment Act is in progress
- Completion of the NGO Act
- Establishment of the National Board of the Statistics Agency

■ **Development Foreign Policy and International Cooperation**

Based on the priorities of the Government Program, the Government is committed to advancing the Foreign Policy and International Cooperation, therefore the Government has achieved the following progress:

- Completed electronic financial information management system of the Ministry
- Provided the required infrastructure and equipment for the Foreign Service Institute of the Ministry
- Provided trainings and skill development for the staff from the Ministry and other government agencies
- Prepared the Code of Public Institutions
- Completed reconstruction of the offices of the Ministry
- Completed the operations of the diplomatic missions
- Developed a modern archiving system.

PIA 3:

■ **Livestock Development**

Livestock development and direct related sectors of this industry is one of the Government's top priorities and the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range is

developing further climate smart agriculture (livestock, forestry and rangelands) with focus on sustainable production and productivity; maintaining ecosystem services and sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people has been completed and implemented the followings:

- Preparation of Quarantine SOP
- Preparation of Dairy Act
- Goat pneumonia vaccine
- Preparation of Meat Act
- Rehabilitation of Mogadishu Central Livestock Laboratory
- Preparation of National Animal Health Strategy

▪ **Agriculture and Irrigation Development**

The government is committed to develop further smart agriculture for crop production sector and Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation completed the following;

- The Ministry has promoted agricultural productivity.
- The Ministry has increased the institutional capacity of the Ministry
- The Ministry has rehabilitated sections of major canals on the Shabelle River

▪ **Fisheries and Marine Resources Development**

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources has achieved a number of priorities for the **Government**;

- Review of the Somali Fisheries Law
- Completion and upgrading of the monitoring office for the licensed vessels and those fishing illegally in Somali waters
- Completion of Somalia's Fisheries Policy and implementation of quality procedures
- National fish conservation.

PIA 4:

▪ **Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management**

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management [MoHADM] has launched the National Disaster Management Policy. This policy provides the legislative framework for embedding disaster management within appropriate structures of the government. The policy is the first of its kind and sets to strengthen national capacities for effective disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, prevention and recovery, in order to protect lives and livelihoods, property, environment and the economy at large. The policy develops capacity at the Federal, Member States and (section/village) levels for timely and effective disaster preparedness and response

PIA 6:

Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (conflict Resolution and Peace Building)

1. Decentralization

To improve services delivery and activities to the community

- The Federal government has succeeded in establishing the Local Councils in Galmudug State
- The Federal Government are in the process of forming the State councils in South West, Hir-Shabelle, Jubbaland and Galmudug.

2. Reconciliation

- The government is implementing the National Reconciliation Policy
- Prevention of civil strife
- Stabilization of districts liberated from terrorism
- Eliminate and combat extremist ideology
- Promoting patriotism and preventing tribalism
- Promoting Tolerance and Dialogue

3. The 2020/2021 election process

The Federal Government has taken steps to implement the agreement of 17 September 2020, and accelerated the work necessary for the election process such as;

- Nomination of Electoral Commissions at the Federal and Regional Levels
- Appointment of the Electoral Commission for Somaliland and Banadir regions
- Formation of the National Dispute Resolution Committee.
- Formulation of National Security Plan for the National Elections
- Development of budget for the National Election
- Determination of 30% quota for women

PIA 7:

▪ Institutional Strengthening & Coordination and Partnership

The Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR) is the focal ministry of resilience, IDDRSI focal point and steering committee member for the Federal Government of Somalia. It provides guidance, technical coordination and oversight for the implementation of resilience development programmes toward productive sectors and their direct related sectors. The focal Ministry has leadership, oversight and coordination responsibility of the resilience projects, also preparing and ensuring progress reports and activities and implementation within IDDRSI Progress report including information on the status of drought, disaster, resilience and sustainability at region, state and country levels, also present these and other related issues during IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee & General Assembly Meeting(s).

- The national coordination mechanism for Somalia has been strengthened with generous IGAD-Swedish funding support that have assisted the coordination of the revision exercises of the country Programming Papers (CPP) for Somalia and Regional Programming Paper, and the development and endorsement of the next phase of the regional program (DRSLP-II),

hence coordination of Somalia's interest to participate in the regional project.

- The national coordination mechanism for Somalia continued to brief and updates the key officials from resilience-building institutions about forthcoming IDDRSI Platform (PSC and General Assembly) meetings.
- Contributed the effective coordination of cross-border interventions, hence effective management and implementation of resilience strategy, Country and Regional programming Papers.
- Somali National Expert Panel for CPP's planning and monitoring platform was successfully established in 14th September 2020 and the next NEP meeting is scheduled on February 17, 2021. In the near future, we are planning to form the subnational NEP.
- Selected members of the Somalia NEP have developed the national monitoring framework for the CPP for Somalia. This framework will be presented to the NEP for validation. The result framework Result of IDDRSI Strategy and CPP with indicators have been established in the last National NEP meeting. The operationalization of the framework will be performed in the near future
- National IDDRSI coordination mechanism was established while the subnational IDDRSI coordination for the two state members were also formed. The remaining four subnational coordination will be established in March 2021.
- CPP National Steering Committee meeting has been regularly convened in Somalia. Last Steering Committee meeting was held in November 2020 and the next National Steering meeting will be held in February 22, 2021
- Establishment of the Subnational steering committee of six-member state of Somalia. CPP Steering Committee for Puntland and Somaliland states have been established for the implementation of DRSLP Component for Somalia but needs reinvigorated. The subnational steering committee for the remaining 4 member states will be established in the near future
- Selected members of the Somalia NEP have been developing monitoring framework for the national development and CPP for Somalia. This framework will be presented to the NEP for validation.

PIA 8

▪ Development of Education Culture and Higher education of Somalia

The Government of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) is committed to providing social services such as education to support Peace-building and State building Goals (PSGs) underpinning the emerging National Development Plan (NDP) and respond to the national and international aspirations and expectations. Ministry of Education and Higher Education established;

- Completed Policy for the Education Building
- Established national early grade learning standards and unit responsible for the early grade learning in the Ministry
- The quality and relevance of the curriculum and related textbooks have been questioned though there have been encouraging gains in the past few years.
- Developed a competency-based national curriculum framework and distributed 640,000 Middle School Curriculum books and 40,000 High School Curriculum.
- Resolved high school diploma disputes with federal member states
- Consulted with University Boards and Educational Agencies.

■ **Women's Development and Human Rights**

Aware of the active role of Somali women in the development of the country, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights has successfully;

- Completed the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act
- Developed Verification Strategy for the 30% Women's Quota in 2021 Federal Parliamentary election
- Reviewed the Sexual Assault Act
- Established the National Disability Agency

■ **Promoting Health and Human Services**

The Ministry of Health and Human Services has completed, implemented and succeeded;

- Renovation of the health facilities in the country and preparation of phase 2 of Covid-19.
- Upgraded and trained health workers and staff working in government-owned hospitals.
- Approved and enforced the regulation for the Health Professionals Commission
- Completed the Sanitation Policy and governance.

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

- The national coordination mechanism for Somalia has been strengthened with generous IGAD-Swedish funding support that have assisted the coordination of the revision exercises of the country Programming Papers (CPP) for Somalia and Regional Programming Paper, and the development and endorsement of the next phase of the regional program (DRSLP-II), hence coordination of Somalia's interest to participate in the regional project.

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- Selected members of the Somalia NEP have been developing monitoring framework for the national development and CPP for Somalia. This framework will be presented to the NEP for validation.

1. Water for Agro-pastoral Productivity and Resilience (Biyoole Project)

- Under the Somali Country Partnership Framework (CPF) and aligned with the Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) and the Somalia Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), the Federal Government of Somalia developed a project to address constraints to water that agriculture and pastoralist communities face. From 2016-2018 the World Bank Water for Agro-Pastoralist Livelihoods Pilot Project (WALP) was implemented in Somaliland and in Puntland. The project was meant as a first step in a longer journey, designed as a pilot project to learn the right tools and knowledge to lead the process in the future. The project was relatively short (2.5 years) and small

(USD 2 Million), meant to tread lightly in the intervention of a precious resource subject both to cooperation and occasional conflict.

- Against this backdrop, an impressive amount was achieved, not only in terms of institutional strengthening and water provided to rural people and their livestock, but also the analytical work and tools that were tested and are now ready for scaling up.
- Based on the success of WALP and framed around rural resilience, the Government of Somalia prepared the Biyoole Project, with support from the World Bank. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to develop water and agricultural services among agro-pastoralist communities in dryland areas of Somalia.
- Total Project Cost is estimated at US\$ 42.00 million. The project was approved by on the Board on July 1, 2019 and it will last until ebruary 28, 2023. Implementing Agency include the Participating States of Somalia
- Achievement of the PDO will be measured using the following four outcome indicators:
 - beneficiaries (number) provided with access to improved water sources under the project, share of which female (percent);
 - target beneficiaries (number) reached with agricultural services, share of which female (percent);
 - target beneficiaries (number) adopting improved agricultural technology, share of which female (percent); and
 - target beneficiaries (number) satisfied with project investments.
- The project outcome and intermediate indicators are presented in the Results Framework (Part V). All project interventions will be led by federal member states ministries, while tracking and reporting of the project will happen at the Federal level.

Table 1. Detailed Financial Activity as of February 28, 2021 (Source: World Bank)

<https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P167826>

Period	Financier	Transaction Type	Amount (US\$)
Jul, 2019	IDAD4970	Commitment	42,000,000.00
Mar, 2020	IDAD4970	Disbursement	1,199,999.99
Jun, 2020	IDAD4970	Disbursement	180,535.70
Aug, 2020	IDAD4970	Disbursement	124,165.93
Sep, 2020	IDAD4970	Disbursement	216,281.99
Nov, 2020	IDAD4970	Disbursement	373,601.30
Dec, 2020	IDAD4970	Disbursement	573,719.81
Jan, 2021	IDAD4970	Disbursement	431,131.22
Feb, 2021	IDAD4970	Disbursement	1,000,000.00

2. IGAD- FAO Partnership Program (PP) on Resilience

The IGAD-FAO PP on Resilience is a joint regional initiative in support of vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the Horn of Africa. The IGAD-FAO PP is embedded in the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), which provides a common framework for government, humanitarian and development partners to build the resilience of populations frequently affected by drought. The partnership is in line with resilience pillars of the Somali National Development (2017-2019) and its strategic objective on building resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. The five-year project is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development Corporation (SDC) with a budget of USD 10 million over 5 years and will be jointly managed and implemented by FAO and IGAD. These achievements include:

Project Period: July 2016 to Aug 2021

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORTING

Outcome 1: Cross-border communities have enhanced trade opportunities, improved access to natural resources and increased productive capacity.

This outcome is intended to provide financial means for communities to directly address cross border problems according to their own priorities. This may entail joint use of shared resources (grazing, water/salt lick, markets roads etc.), opportunities (common markets, infrastructural development etc.) and challenges (conflicts, uncoordinated investments, displacements).

This outcome has two Outputs aimed at improving communities' capacities in developing and implementing inclusive and conflict-sensitive investment plans and proposals through financial support.

Output 1.1: Communities have developed inclusive and conflict-sensitive investment plans and proposals and have the capacity to implement those plans.

Activity 1.2.2 Selection and financing of community proposals (resilience building activities) through Grant mechanism

Description of activities implemented

- Preparation of land by individual beneficiary farmers through making of furrows for irrigation and sowing: **Total 156 acres of land ploughed by SP through contracting community owned tractors and ox drawn ploughs and producing fodder**
- Sourcing and buying of seeds from local farmers who have b. Distribution of seeds to the farmer beneficiaries: **Total of 3120 kilos of quality Sudan grass fodder seeds sourced and distributed to 156 farmer beneficiaries in the target communities each receiving 20kilos**
- Supply of the fuel. construction of the fodder stores in the respective sites monitoring and evaluation by engineers and handover to community. **Total of 15600 liters of diesel distributed to the 156 farmer beneficiaries in the target village**

Outcome 4: IGAD specialized institutions are able to more effectively deliver its mandate

Activity 4.1.2 Enhance cross border drought monitoring and access to climate innovation and technologies. (ICPAC/ICPALD)

- The objective of this activity is to build an Early Warning System for the communities that will enable the communities and policy makers in the cluster better understand and manage rangeland resources, mitigate climate risks and improve their livelihoods thus result in improved community resilience to extreme climatic events.
- Assessment of the current climate information needs of key stakeholders within the cluster has been done. This will help with the design of cluster focused/tailored climate information was done. The assessment covered the existing situation of climate information availability and use and the gaps and needs of climate information of key stakeholders in the cluster
- The specifications for the stations as well as the data sharing agreements with the National Meteorological Agencies have been done
- ICPAC has initiated discussion with the Permanent Representatives in all the Member states on the project in addition to this, the prototype of forage statistical forecasting model and forage balance estimation over the cluster is almost complete. The ICPAC – *HUSIKA* Mobile and Web application will be used for dissemination and feedback mechanisms through a multi-layered Information Management system. Project activities related to desktop work is still ongoing despite the challenges posed by COVID-19.

- The remaining project activities that involve field work and training has negatively been impacted on the COVID-19 pandemic, mainly the AWS station installation for Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia as well as the on-site training of the same. The early warning system for the project areas is highly dependent on the observation data that are to be received from these 12 automatic weather stations, thus the need to install them as soon as possible. Once this is done, further training on how to use the data to generate products will follow. We anticipate that if the current restrictions due to COVID-19 continues, then some activities will be moved to the first quarter of 2021.

Activity 4.1.4 Support integration of livestock and pastoralism theme in the GHACOF.

- Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF). GHACOF is a quarterly event organized by IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) in order to provide climate forecast of the Region together with its implication on the livelihoods of the agricultural and pastoralist of the region. Effectively, it is one of the early warning mechanisms by which Regional outlook cascade to countries level through participants representing different sectors. In the region climate variability and change has an adverse effect on key socioeconomic sectors such as agriculture and Food Security, Disaster Risk Management, water resources, human and livestock health and feed security.
- The GHA region has been noted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as one of the most vulnerable regions of the world to climate change. In this regard, there is need for robust climate advisories like those provided by the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums (GHACOFs).
- The GHACOF products can be used for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities. GHACOF brings together climate scientists, researchers, applications experts from critical socio-economic sectors, governmental and non-governmental organizations, decision-makers, scientists and civil society stakeholders among others. Several users' specific workshops such as: livestock; Agriculture and Food Security; Water Resources; Disaster Risk Reduction; Health are held to discuss and make recommendations on the impact of the forecast on each of the respective sectors.
- The project supported the livestock sector working group from the member states during the June –August 2019 season.
- The sector forum gave the expected impacts and recommended contingent measures to the livestock sector in each of the member states. This was included in the bulletins to policy makers released after the GHACOF

**3. Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP)
PHASE II: Somalia**

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) received funding from the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) toward the cost of implementing the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP II) Somalia. The project was prepared in 2014 by the African Development Bank and the Government of Somalia. The DRSLP Project II for Somalia is the first investment project that the AfDB to undertake since the collapse of the central government in Somalia in 1991. Within the framework of its role as Third Party, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), in consultation with the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR) of the Federal Government of Somalia embarked on selection process of the Implementing Agency that will implement the project. In this connection, IGAD and representatives of the MoLFR undertook the selection of implementing Agency during the third week of April 2019. Although there were two previously selected implementing Agency (E & Y and IOM) however, the Save the Children International (SCI) was selected in March 2020 as the final implementing agency for the DRSLP project, but, Covid-19 disrupted the implementation plans due to the associated restrictions.

MoLFR is the focal ministry of resilience, IDDRSI focal point and steering committee member for the Federal Government of Somalia. It provides guidance, technical coordination and oversight for the implementation of resilience development programmes toward productive sectors and their direct related sectors. To move activities forward, in collaboration with MoLFR, the implementing agency “SCI” has carried out extensive reviews of sites verifications, finalized the technical drawing, revision of work, and procurement plans, as well as held monthly meetings to discuss updates and challenges. However, despite these efforts, there have been numerous challenges and learning opportunities for partners. The DRSLP II project falls under responsibility of the MoLFR and will be implemented successfully by the implementing agency “SCI” during the short remaining period of the project. In order to have a successful implementation of this crucial program, the MoLFR and the implementing partner “SCI” are committed to do everything possible contributing to objectives of poverty reduction and accelerated economic growth on a sustainable basis in Somalia.

Strengthening coordination mechanisms for the implementation of DRSLP in Somalia:

The character of the DRSLP components in Somalia underscores both the necessity and challenges of coordination and underpins the significance of the role being played by the National Coordinator of DRSLP project in the focal ministry. The National Coordinator of DRSLP Project will be accountable to the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range for an effective oversight; coordination and ensuring a successful implementation of this crucial program and will be directly working with SCI and IGAD on coordination and implementation activities of the DRSLP project.

The National Coordinator will further ensure DRSLP project to promote a ‘whole-of-government’ approach to incentivizing cooperation and enhancing state citizen-trust through FGS-led responses within regional initiative to multiple crises. The objective of SCI is to deliver services through effective implementation of the day to day project activities on the ground and will work very closely with the national ‘focal points’ coordinator of the project which are linked to the implementing of these following component and sub-component descriptions and tasks including working with other focal points in the Ministries in charge of DRSLP initiatives.

Activities achieved in Inception period 2020

The SCI technical team thoroughly reviewed the existing drawings on BoQs and realized that there is a need to develop new technical drawings and BoQs relevant to proposed activities of the project. During the review process, SCI took an in-depth analysis of the project documents and with close consultation with the different line ministries and looking into the target community needs.

The following activities have been achieved:

- Revised Work Plan
- Revised Procurement Plan and submitted to IGAD & AfDB for review and approval
- Revision of the Project inception phase deliverables
- Preparation of the project log-frame
- Sites selections criteria Guidelines
- Program activities implementation guidelines; to be used as the main guide during the procurement process for this project

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORTING

The following section outlines the activities carried out in the target location in Somalia

a) Status of sites verifications and implemented project activities 4 in Puntland

Component 1.1: Water Resources Development & Management

i. Activity 1.1.6: Water Storage Tanks (500 m3, Steel)

Implementing agency finalized consultative meetings and discussions with Puntland’s Water Development Agency (PWDA) on the 500m3 elevated stainless-steel tank construction. There are no changes of the original plan of the tank and will be constructed as planned. PWDA has also shared the technical specifications with Save the Children. Both the ministry and SC have agreed the Water tank’s BoQs and designs. Site verification for the tanks was jointly done by both the Ministry of Water engineers and SC Engineers, and Puntland Water Agency signed off the design of the Water Tank. Moreover, all related procurement processes have been placed and

Standard bid documents and specific procurement notices have been prepared to annex to the bidding documents for advertising purpose.

Component 2.1: Market Support Infrastructure and Information System

Activity 2.1.1: Construction/ Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads (55km) - Sheerbi-Dhahar-Xingalol:

SC's Puntland area team and the Project management held the final consultative meeting with PL Minister of Public works and finalized the target locations for the feeder road. After the discussion with the Ministry of Public Works, it was finally agreed that the estimated length of the feeder road will be 55km (between Sheerbi and Dhahar 35km, and between Dhahar and Xingalol 20km). A feasibility study and a technical assessment will be conducted based on the findings and market rates; BoQs and designs will also be developed. SC requested the Ministry to prepare and signoff official confirmation letter for change of the feeder road from (Ceel-Daahir to Badhan) to (Sheerbi-Dhahar-Xingalol) in which the Ministry has accepted and shared with SC. The technical assessment of the roads, including quantity surveying, will be led by the ministry's technical engineers. SC has developed the technical ToR and shared with the ministry for a review and technical inputs, and the ultimately finalized and agreed. Both SC and the ministry's technical team will carry out the feasibility study in January 2021.

ii. Activity: 2.1.6 Construction/Rehabilitation of 2 Livestock market enclosures equipped with loading ramps, water points and shelters in Qardho, and Darasalaam

During this reporting period, the SC technical engineers finalized reviewing the existing technical designs and BOQs of the project and found out that the existing technical documents were of low quality and do not meet the standards required by the project chief engineer. For the purpose of developing quality standards, SC technical engineers organized a meeting with the Ministry of Livestock team and requested if the ministry had other international standards in place. However, the ministry has confirmed that there were no such standards under the custody of the ministry, but the ministry suggested if SC technical team could pay a visit to Bossaso Livestock market enclosures that were previously constructed by private companies.

SC technical teams together with the Ministry of Livestock team carried-out cross learning visits compounded with technical assessments to Bossaso livestock markets. The findings of the outcome of the visit and the technical assessment were that SC technical team and the ministry team agreed to develop new BoQs and Designs for Qardho and Darasalaam. Finally, SC technical team has developed new standard technical designs and BoQs for the livestock markets agreed with the ministry. In addition, once all the designs and the BoQs had been developed, SC procurement specialist prepared the Standard Bid Documents of the one livestock market for

Qardho. The Livestock Market for Darasalaam is still under consideration for possible relocation to a site within Galkayo district in the same region. In the meantime, tendering process for livestock related activities for Qardho has been initiated and all necessary PR raised. The tender for advertising is ongoing.

iii. Activity: 2.1.7: Construction of 2 Certification Points and Quarantine Units in Qardho and Darasalaam

In consultation with PL Ministry of Livestock , SCI technical team have developed new standard technical designs and BOQs for the Certification Points and Quarantine Units in Qardho, Darasalaam. SC procurement specialist prepared the Standard Bid Documents of the two Certification Points and Quarantine Units in Qardho and Darasalaam. Tendering process initiated and all necessary PR raised. The tender for advertising is ongoing.

iv. 2.5: Activity: 2.1.4: Construction of mobile veterinary shades:

Identification and determination as well as the specification of this activity is ongoing. The technical team from the ministry and SC are still discussing the best suitable facilities that be used for this activity.

Component 3.1: Livestock production and health:

Activity 3.1.1: Construction of 2 Regional Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories with Disease Surveillance Capabilities in Qardho and Garowe, Puntland

In consultation with the Puntland's ministry of Livestock, SC technical team have developed new standard technical designs and BOQs for the Regional Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories in Qardho and Garowe. SC procurement specialist prepared the Standard Bid Documents of the two Certification Points and Quarantine Unit in Qardho. Tendering process initiated and all necessary PR raised. The tender for advertising is to start soon.

v. Activity: 3.1.8 Vehicles for 4 Mobile Clinic and Mobile Veterinary Shades in Puntland

Following consultations with the Ministry of Livestock, the DRSLPII project team has developed detailed vehicle specifications and prepared SBS vehicle, and tendering process initiated and all necessary PR raised. The tender for advertising is to start soon.

vi. Activity: 3.1.6 Equipment for 4 Mobile Veterinary Clinical Services

In consultation with the Ministry of Livestock, SC is currently developing detailed list of Equipment for Mobile Veterinary Clinical Services and instruments of Vet Lab. After finalizing the list of Equipment for Mobile Veterinary Clinical Services and instruments of Vet Lab, SC will start SBDs and other relevant procurement process and will submit No objection Request to IGAD & AfDB.

Component - 4: Program Management and Capacity Building:

Activity: 4.1.13 Vehicles for 2 Line Ministries

In consultation with the ministry of Livestock, Save the Children has developed detailed vehicles specifications and has subsequently prepared SBS for the 2 vehicles. Tendering process initiated and all necessary PR raised, and the tender for advertising is ongoing.

vii. Activity: 4.1.14 Motorcycles (Department of Livestock) (6)

After consultations with the Puntland's Ministry of Livestock, Save the Children has developed detailed Motorcycles specifications, and has prepared procurement process for the 6 motorcycles.

Figure 1: I GAD & SC teams with Minister and DG for ministry of Public Works, Garowe



Figure 2: IGAD & SC teams with Minister and DG for ministry of Livestock, Garowe



b) Status of sites verifications, and implemented project activities in Somaliland

Component 1.1: Water Resources Development & Management:

1. Activity 1.1.1: Construction of 8 Water Baileys (23000m³) with ancillary facilities:

During this reporting period, DRSLPII's project team finally completed the site verifications and the project revisions required as result of the evolved needs of the target beneficiaries throughout the life time of the project. Additionally, the project team held various discussions with the senior management of the Water Resources Development about finalizing technical designs and quantities for the construction of Water Baileys (23,000 m³). After the SC team completed verifications and technical assessments of sites earlier proposed for Baileys, it became clear that due to budget devolution of the project through time, and environmental considerations, the number of initial proposed Balley need to be reduced from 11 to 8 Baileys. The assessment report was shared with the Ministry of Water Resources Development.

The ministry has reviewed the technical assessment, and made suggestions on the best suitable sites appropriate for the constructions of Balleys. Consequently, the ministry has produced the list of final potential sites from the target districts of the Balleys that will undergo the water studying exercises of the Balleys. The SC has submitted a letter with recommended locations for the water Balleys to IGAD. Since submitting the recommended changes, the donor has approved the TOR for sub-surface dams, and Balleys. The project team has prepared the procurement documents and the expression of interest and the TOR have been advertised.

2. Activity 1.1.2: Construction/rehabilitation of 20 subsurface dams

Due to verification and project revision, the number of sub-surface dams initially proposed were reduced from 25 to 20. The TOR for water studies of sub-surface dams including topographical surveying, soil analysis and drainage water shed studies were developed and shared with IGAD/AFDB for inputs and final issuance of the NO objection letter. While waiting the feedback from the donor, SC approached both the regional and central Ministries of Water Resource Development in Somaliland and received the list of final potential sites from the target districts of the sub-surface dams, which will undergo studies to ensure the best suitable sites appropriate for the constructions of dams in terms of the need vulnerability as well as the environmental compatibility. At the time of writing this quarterly report, SC has received the No objection letter from the AfDB, and SC has started the procurement for advertising the expression of interest for conducting the technical survey of sub-sand dams.

3. Activity 1.1.3: Construction of 7 strategic boreholes and their ancillary structures

As result of the project revision and site verification, 5 subsurface dams were converted into one strategic borehole, making 7 the total target boreholes that will be constructed. The standard technical designs and BOQs of the ancillary structures of the borehole were developed and finalized, while the TOR for hydro-geophysical surveying of the borehole were developed and shared with the donor for their final inputs as well as issuance of the NO objection letter of the surveying works. SC project team has approached the Ministry of Water Resources Development to finalize the potential sites at the target districts of the boreholes that recommended to undergo the hydrological surveying intended for proper siting of the new boreholes. The Ministry has issued official letter detailing the proposed sites at district for surveying borehole drilling. At the time of writing this quarterly report, SC has received the No objection letter from the AfDB, and SC has started the procurement for advertising the expression of interest for conducting the technical survey of hydrological and geophysical surveying of 7 boreholes.

Component 2.1: Market Support Infrastructure and Information System

1. Activity 2.1.1: Construction/rehabilitation of 100km feeder road (34km- Maid hinter-land, 33km- Borama to Baki road and 33km-Gabiley to Caada road)

SC team already has finalized and completed the sites verifications and revision of the original target sites of the feeder roads. Based on the verification exercises carried out by Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Save the Children, the 34km road connection proposed for Maid hinterland will not change. While the road connections proposed in the three different areas in Awdal will be combined and targeted with the road connection between Borama and Baki. All 33km feeder road initially proposed for Awdal (11 km for Ali-xaydh to Gargaara (Turk pass), 11km Boon-Xalimaale and 11km for Heego to Hamarta) will be combined all to improve the road network between Baki and Borama. Similarly, the initially proposed 33km road connecting Alleybaday- Geedbaladh- Wajaale will be replaced by a rather more regularly used road between Gabiley-Caada. This feeder road is heavily used by pastoralists and farming communities and is located in the same district.

In addition, after these comprehensive site verifications, and road revisions, SC has also drafted and developed the TORs for quantity surveying of the feeder roads and shared with the Somaliland National Road Development Authority (NRDA) to provide their inputs to the TOR as well as technical guidance for the commencement of the feeder roads. The technical assessment of the roads including the quantity surveying will be jointly done by SC technical team and the technical team of the NRDA. Hence, the final inputs of the TOR as well as the determination of the assignment timeframe and the cost estimation are still pending with the NRDA team. Once their inputs are received, SC and the Ministry of Livestock will be ready to start the roads assessment of Baki- Borama roads as well as the road connection between Gabiley and Caada. The assessment is scheduled to start in February 2021.

2. Activity: 2.1.2: Construction/Rehabilitation of 3 Livestock Market enclosures equipped with loading ramps, water points and shelters in Borama, Hargeisa and Burao towns

The initial target sites of the original proposal have not been changed and the sites remains as per the original locations proposed in the original version of the proposal. During this quarter, SC tried to review the technical designs and BOQs inherited from the previous implementation agency. However, the received designs and BOQs are below the national and international acceptable standards of the livestock markets. To improve the quality of the designs and the proposed facilities, SC technical teams together with the Ministry of Livestock's technical engineers carried out new technical assessments of the three livestock markets of Hargeisa, Borama and Burao. Based on the findings of the assessments and according to the priorities received from the Ministry, SC developed new standard technical designs and BOQs for the livestock markets in Borama, Hargeisa and Burao. Similarly, SC project team has prepared the Standard Bid Documents (SBDs) of the three livestock markets in Hargeisa, Borama and Burao.

3. Activity: 2.1.3: Construction of 4 livestock Certification and Quarantine Units in Wajale, Farawayne, Salahley and Borama

The technical designs and BOQs received from the previous implementing agencies are reviewed and verified. The designs are in an acceptable standard considering with the available budget and SC decided to carry on the previous inherited designs and BOQs. The SBD documents of the livestock certification and quarantine units are currently under final reviewing. Upon completion of the reviewing works of the SBD, the project team will start the tendering process in the first week of February 2021.

4. Activity: 2.1.4: Construction of mobile veterinary shades

The project's Livestock Specialist with discussions with the Ministry of Livestock's technical team is currently undertaking the identification and determination as well as the specification for the construction of mobile veterinary shades as well as analyzing the best suitable facilities that can be used for this activity.

Component 3.1: Livestock production and health:

1. Activity 3.1.1: Construction of one Regional Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories with Disease Surveillance Capabilities in Borama town

After technical assessments conducted by SC technical team, it was discovered that the technical designs and BOQs inherited from the previous implementing agency were below standards. Therefore, Save the Children in consultation with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries carried out a new technical assessment and produced technical designs and BOQs conforming to the national and regional vet lab standards. Similarly, SC project team has also produced the SBD final document of Borama Vet Lab, and the SBD is ready for advertising.

2. Activity: 3.1.2: Equipment of 3 Regional Veterinary Laboratories:

The implementation of this has been planned for the 2nd year of the project timeline.

Figure 3: IGAD and SCI teams meeting DG and technical staff for ministry of Livestock, Somaliland



Figure 4: DG and technical team from ministry of Water in Somaliland welcoming SCI and IGAD team



c) Status of sites verifications, and implemented project activities in Southern States & Banaadir (Mogadishu)

Component 1.1: Capacity Building activities for MoAI, MoEWR & MoLFR:

In the Southern States and Banaadir, the following activities have been undertaken:

i. Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation

a) Target output: Rehabilitation, furnishing and equipping of offices of the Ministry Agriculture & Irrigation in Mogadishu, in line Ministries Middle & Lower Shabeelle regions of Somalia

b) Activities Description

Technical Review and assessment project site in Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation HQ in Mogadishu, Jowhar in Middle Shabelle, and Afgoi in Lower Shabelle regions of Somalia

c) Activities completed

After reviewing the project documents, Save the Children team and the senior officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have discussed in full length about the activities, proposed activities and current needs. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoAI) has confirmed that its priority in Mogadishu HQ is to demolish one of its current buildings and build two large stores and staff canteen.

After consultation meeting with the senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, including the Minister, the Director General and other department officials, it was recommended that, in place of the initial proposed building, scope of the project will be revised and the initial budget used for the construction works of two regional offices (one in Jowhar for Hirshabelle State, and the other one in the initial location in the Afgoye town). To reflect the ministry's request, SC technical engineer has produced revised technical building designs and the Ministry's senior management has approved the technical building specifications for the proposed building.

Figure 5: IGAD & SC teams with Deputy Minister and DG for ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Mogadishu



Figure 5: SCI technical team meeting with the DG and technical Advisor from ministry of Agriculture, Mogadishu



In November 2020, the Deputy Minister, the DG and other technical team held meeting (see Fig.1) Mogadishu with the visiting IGAD team, and SC technical team. The team discussed how best to move forward with the proposed constructions for the Ministry. SC team informed the visiting IGAD team, and the ministry that the technical design has now been completed and agreed by both the ministry and SC. SC team will now start the procurement process for starting the rehabilitation of the building (s). On a different note, in order to implement, the training activities in the capacity build component, SC team requested the Ministry to submit the outline of trainings needs for its staff. At the time of writing this report, the Ministry has not submitted yet the requested information. The Project Director is following up this with the ministry, and more update to follow in the next quarter's report.

ii. The Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR)

MoLFR has leadership, oversight and coordination responsibility of the DRSLP project and ensuring SCI to comply with all the conditions and requirements of the Federal Government of Somalia and the donor throughout the project cycle. MoLFR, IGAD-FMU and the Save the Children have discussed about the DRSLP project implementation and strengthening coordination mechanisms for the implementation of DRSLP in Somalia. After lengthily engagements by MoLFR with implementing agency, including the Minister, DG and his senior teams included the Ministry Director of Forestry and Range (Focal Point of IDDRSI) and Senior NRM & Resilience advisor (IDDRSI steering committee member) have established communication with the Project Director, and the Area Representative in the Southern States, SC team were discussed about many issues and full agreement has now been reached. One of the outcome of this comprehensive meeting was an agreement to work closely between parties MoLFR, IGAD and SC MoLFR. Meeting minutes has been prepared and all the key action points agreed. Moreover, the MoLFR & SC have drafted an MOU, currently awaiting remaining input and it is expected this MOU will be finalized in March 2021.

- a) Target outputs:** Rehabilitation, furnishing and equipping of offices of the Rangelands Agency, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Mogadishu
- b) Activities Description:** Technical Review and assessment project site in Rangelands Agency, ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Mogadishu

c) Activities completed: MoLFR is the focal ministry of resilience and also beneficiaries overall project, the Ministry wants this project to move forward fast and is committed to do everything possible contributing to objectives of poverty reduction and accelerated economic growth on a sustainable basis in Somalia also to enhance leadership, coordination, cooperation, engagement and wide participation toward overall issues that deals with implementation, achievements and set up goals of the projects as outlined all results of the proposal collaboratively with the other ministries working with the project. MoLFR is working closely with Save the Children for the successful implementation of this project. Particularly, this capacity-building programme of this project. In November 2020, SC team met senior technical team led by the DG, and one of the action points of this meeting was the SC and the technical team from the MoLFR to conduct the technical sites assessments and prepare the technical drawings and BOQs, to be approved by the MoLFR, before implementation of this activity. Due to the eviction process and COVID-19 pandemic and its management protocols restricted movement and expected to delay some aspects of project implementation. The concerned authority is expected to provide access of the building very soon and MoLFR will offer SCto gain access for SC technical to conduct technical assessment in the Rangelands Offices in Mogadishu

Activity Photos

FIGURE7 AND IGAD TEAMS MEETING WITH MINISTER AND SENIOR OFFICIALS FROM MoLFR



FIGURE 8: IGAD AND SCI TEAMS MEETING WITH MINISTER AND SENIOR STAFF FROM MINISTRY OF MoLFR, MOGADISHU



iii. Ministry of Energy and Water

a) Target outputs: Rehabilitation, furnishing and equipping of offices of the Ministry Energy and Water Development in Mogadishu,

- b) Activities Description:** Technical review and assessment project site in Water Agency building, Ministry of Energy and Water, Mogadishu
- c) Activities completed:** Several consultation meetings were conducted with the senior officials of the Ministry of Energy and Water resource including the head of different technical water departments. The head of technical water department from the ministry and the Save the Children Technical team conducted a joint site visit to National Water agency head-quarter building, which needs rehabilitations. During the site visits, the team shared the views to complete technical assessment on Mogadishu Water Agency headquarter, building and technical designs, specifications and BOQs. It was also pointed out that there is a need to have a final meeting with the Ministry and DG to discuss full length of activities. To move forward, SC Engineers team have completed the technical designs with the BOQs. After these are completed, SC team will have further meeting with ministry's senior management and will finalize an agreement on all the new design and layout.

FIGURE 10: SC & IGAD TEAMS MEETING WITH MINISTER OF ENERGY & WATER AND SENIOR OFFICIALS FROM MOEWR



4. Short –Term Regional Emergency Response Project (STRERP) – SOMALIA

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

Activities

- Team from Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD) and IGAD held an online meeting on **Monday, 28th September 2020** to discuss the approach necessary to secure the much-needed next phase of the STRERP Project. Somalia was happy with the STRERP Project, except for the Capacity Building component, whose implementation you feel should have been done differently. If a new STRERP project is approved, the Government of Somalia will be justified to negotiate a

different mode of implementation, given the country's improved management and administrative capacity.

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

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

6. The SECCCI

Summary SECCCI achievement, Identified Challenges, and Recommendations

Support for Effective cooperation and Coordination for Cross-border initiative (SECCCI) overall objective is intended to address the drivers of conflict and instability, irregular migration and displacement in the cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa through improved cross-border coordination and cooperation. It was envisaged that the complex inter-related development challenges of the Horn of Africa require a coordinated response that partially rests upon improved cross-border cooperation. Thus, cross-border cooperation is being increasingly pursued as a synchronized approach to address the root causes of vulnerability and build resilience to recurrent problems among communities in the cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa.

In order to attain this objective, the project has 4 output and activities to address the intended objectives of the project. the below outputs and achievements of the project activities to address each output. These activities are conducted by IGAD and other activities were implemented by various stakeholders (UNDP, UNEP and NGO's) at cluster areas on resilience and peace building and conflict resolution (management).

Output 1: Policy development and mechanisms for cross-border cooperation enhanced

- The project brought regional policy frameworks, structures, and protocols for cross-border cooperation; community capacity enhancement; and effective

cooperation and coordination, monitoring and evaluation of cross-border initiatives closer to the cross-border region.

- The staff recruitment process was done on time and resulted in attracting a great pool of talent of right and competent project staff. These included cluster coordinators, project coordinators, project managers, project experts, deputy cluster, administrative and finance staff, among other critical roles for the whole project areas.
- Valuable support and contribution by IGAD Secretariat, Divisions, SLs and technical support to the project is laudable and was fully matched with the required institutional capacity and the availability of resources.
- 'Burn rates' were generally higher in this project, with staff putting in more support, skills, and time to achieve its objectives.
- The project successfully brought communities together and utilized the perspective they bring in tackling the cross-border challenges.
- Community dialogue created awareness about existing MoU's, policies, agreements, and protocols between cross-border authorities and communities and led to the identification of policy gaps.
- The SECCCI project developed an exit strategy with phased over activities that formed the basis for starting new focused cross-border flagship projects.
- The flexibility and adaptability approaches in innovation among the staff created opportunities for working with diverse financing modalities.
- Raising awareness, especially in the information-sharing platforms, supported domestication of effective cross-border policies, protocols, and MoU's that enabled the participants to be aware of and identify, and generate possible gaps in the existing agreements and protocols.
- Vast reach to communities and local/sub-national government level advantage due to existing IGAD's networks and grassroots presence.
- Transhumance and movement of people mapping and design of protocol facilitated resource sharing.
- The project supported conflict resolution between warring communities, facilitated by existing agreements

Output 2: Coordination mechanisms in support of improved cross-border cooperation in place at all levels.

- Enhanced cooperation between cross-border member states, especially by strengthening common agendas around peace and security, livestock production and productivity, and natural resource management challenges.
- The steering committee's decision-making role was strengthened, especially from active engagement with the committees and stakeholders, e.g., the case of Mandera office.
- Cluster coordination meetings ensured the project was effectively and efficiently implemented. Through these meetings, the project team shared news, information, and events that are ongoing in cluster areas.

- Coordination of partners at cluster level also helped with leveraging each other's resources and improved understanding. Synergies and complementarity among KPs (reduce duplication).

Output 3: Stakeholder capacities developed in support of cross-border cooperation.

- Effective cluster coordination that created opportunities to build implementing partners' capacities provided a harmonized framework upon which the project performance was assessed, measured, improved, and predicted.
- Contextualized climate change information, manuals, and specialized training raised community awareness like had never been done before.
- The project strengthened cross-border institutions in sharing information by benchmarking, recognizing similar issues, and sharing information on innovative areas, e.g., management of Prosopis.
- Government officials' technical capacity was enhanced, whereas scientists and universities were contacted to do more research.

Output 4: Development planning processes at the cross-border level are better understood, more evidence-based, participatory, and accountable.

- Effective utilization of existing community structures/government at mainstreamed local, national, regional structures in disease surveillance, community peace structures, protocols, etc.
- Allocated funds were utilized and monitored for effective project delivery: this enhanced accountability and promoted confidence in the project implementation.
- The project integrated gender mainstreaming by developing gender-sensitive annual thematic reports, gender-responsive knowledge products, including gender parameters in the web-based KM platform, and gender-responsive inter-sectoral technical working group established and functional.

Output 5: Knowledge Management system captures and disseminates results and good practice facilitates cross-border coordination and cooperation.

- Successful creation of a Knowledge Management (KM) portal enabled sustainable preservation of knowledge assets such as training manuals, MoUs, policies, and protocols.
- Access to resources and sharing of information was facilitated by the portal and this increased awareness of drought resilience
- The project positioned the KM portal as a platform for the regional resilience platform (IDDRSI), where partners upload content, share fair platform, meetings, etc.
- Provision of data on a cross-border cluster, including evidence to back up and recommendations, enabled evidence that influenced results.

Challenges face during SECCCI project implementation

- Lack of and delay of clear disbursement of fund process meant funds were not available on time hence project delay in some aspects.
- There was lengthy bureaucratic procedures during the short implantation period leading to delay in implementation.
- General programmatic, operational inefficiencies
- There were aspects of inadequate communication that we not timely and often hindered smooth operations
- Lack of clarity and training of critical cluster-related project management systems.
- Inadequate budget allocated for implementing the agreed planned activities,
- Funds reduction without prior notification. Amending plans to fit such changes took time.
- Lack of adherence to the cost components of the project.
- Some partners did not review the budget before project implementation started to reflect changes from project design to project starting up.
- Lack of continuous engagement by IGAD to EU, UNDP to push for IGAD interest was not adequate.
- The project agreement did not allow flexibility to revise activities to reflect the actual operational, programmatic context.
- The process of policy development requires enormous resources (time and money), which were not factored in project design and budgets.
- The project did not consider the scope of IGAD's mandate (i.e., review, identifying gaps, developing, and domesticating policies, MoU's and agreements) and not amending these. In some cases, the project assigned activities to IGAD that were out it's control
- The rigidity of donor in changing significant project aspects to achieve greater impact.
- The coordination component of the project was an afterthought and not part of the initial design.
- The roles of each partner were not well defined.
- Other partner staff operated independently, and yet there was part of SECCCI.
- There was no contractual agreement with other partners, and so no accountability.
- Implementation timelines, project components varied from one partner organization to another.
- Involved third-party monetary agencies had other indicator frameworks and no contractual agreement with ALTAI
- General sense of a blame game and lack of taking responsibility on project aspects that were not succeeding.
- Mismatched expectations at the community level, especially on the scope of the project such as in infrastructure subject
- Logistical and fleet management challenges, especially since the fleet ownership and fleet operational funds were allocated to one partner.
- Reallocation or funds to activities that were not in the agreed plans.

- Frequent conflict outbreaks and insecurity often leading to border closures, particularly in Mandera and Moyale delayed project implementation.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and its management protocols restricted movement and delayed some aspects of project implementation.
- Desert locusts, floods, and droughts hindered normal operations in the cross-border area.
- Delays in starting the project such as the establishment of the field office, delay in hiring IGAD staff, and delays in LOA (UNDP-IGAD)
- An inter-cluster tech committee wasn't established.

Recommendations

- IGAD had no reserve of funds to buffer the project when there was a delay in funds availability. The agreement EU/UNDP/IGAD HQ/SLs should have been addressed at the start based on financial assessment of IGAD (moderate risk).
- Reduction of micromanagement in project implementation
- There is a need for systems and reporting periods flexible to the realities and contexts on the ground.
- An effective project design should consider the unique position of IGAD, negotiate considering the cash flow, etc.
- A realistic financial management process such as disbursement and spend ratio, timely funds release, cash flow availability, and timely two-way communication will support project management.
- Funds were typically released too late for timely implementation because there was no formal structure for requesting funds. This means would have been safer to request more than was required for per quarter.
- The project would have benefited from adequate management support to support follow-up on issues raised, addressing, and re-occurring challenges.
- National government interventions are required to address some of the cross-border issues. Therefore, it is essential to coordinate with the respective governments at the project design level to ensure that support.

7. Cross border MOU for the control and eradication of transboundary diseases between Ethiopia and Somalia

- Oct 23, 2018 agreed to launch the Cross border between Ethiopia and Somalia for animal health coordination for the control and eradication of transboundary diseases
- IGAD's Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) will arrange meetings between the two countries to proceed discussion and finalize the MOU on the control and eradication of transboundary diseases. Other priority transboundary diseases from the Horn of Africa (HoA) as most countries have long and porous borders; and animals move for pasture; water and trade.

- The federal Governments of Somalia and Ethiopia have recently signed the MOU on the control and eradication of transboundary diseases in Addis Ababa.

8. Early Warning Tools for Increased Resilience of Livelihoods in the IGAD Region

FAO project funded by government of Sweden and Netherland on Early Warning Tools for Increased Resilience of Livelihoods in the IGAD Region, which is in direct support to IDDRSI Implementation in Somalia. This project is implemented through the Federal government of Somalia.

- Through support from the government of Sweden and Netherlands- FAO in partnership with IGAD, Texas A&M University and AgriTechTalk International- is strengthening the institutional capacity of Somalia government to generate evidence-based livestock early warning information to allow predict animal feed shortfalls in the country and the needs of pastoralists ahead of a possible climate-induced disaster.
- The FAO support will help Somalia put in place appropriate strategies at national and state levels to improve preparedness, address feed shortages, make efficient use of locally available feed resources, and take informed decisions based on sound data to develop sustainable livestock sectors in Somalia.

IV. Challenges and Lessons Learnt

Key challenges encountered include:

- Instability and stepped-up attacks of Al-shabab terrorists in the capital is still the greatest obstacle to implementation of the IDDRSI plan in southern region of Somalia.
- Cumulative and prolonged droughts in Somalia: Because of poor rainfall in GU season and prolonged droughts across southern regions, where 2.2 million people are projected to face acute food insecurity by September, over 40 per cent more than in January this year. A further 3.2 million people are expected to struggle just to meet minimum food requirements over the same period.
- Weak domestic revenues exacerbate the government's inability to supply basic services (such as education and security) to its citizens.
- Temporary cessation of DRSLP activities since April 2018 is a setback for the effective and efficiency implementation of the DRSLP activities in the three project areas: Banadir region, Puntland and Somaliland.
- Recurrence of Drought or the increased frequency and depth of drought in particular during the past decade and its impact on livestock populations, which directly affects food and nutrition security of populations, which lack of coping mechanisms.

- Low Levels of Infrastructure: The risks described above are also compounded by low levels of infrastructure development.
- Low implementation capacity: Limitations in institutional and human capacities, inadequate expertise, management-related problems in are major hurdles that may retard implementation of programs
- Deep-seated Poverty and the marginalization and political conflicts in the majority of the Somali population
- Violent Conflicts and the violent resource-based inter-clan are also major risks to the implementation of programs.
- Lack of operational fund is still one of the key factors limiting the implementation of the platform coordination mechanism.
- Low absorption rate of the resources for project implementation remains a significant hindrance to the implementation of IDDRSI.
- Decades of conflict have also led to large-scale protracted displacement with substantive progress to durable solutions remaining elusive. The ongoing conflict has multiple layers, including continued competition for resources between communities, resulting in a need for local reconciliation. Insecurity continues to pose big challenges to Somalia's short-term stability and long-term development.
- Lack of and delay of clear disbursement of fund process meant funds were not available on time hence project delay in some aspects.
- There are lengthy bureaucratic procedures during the short implantation period leading to delay in implementation.
- There were aspects of inadequate communication that we not timely and often hindered smooth operation
- Lack of clarity and training of critical cluster-related project management systems.
- Inadequate budget allocated for implementing the agreed planned activities,
- Funds reduction without prior notification. Amending plans to fit such changes took time.
- Lack of adherence to the cost components of the project.
- Some partners did not review the budget before project implementation started to reflect changes from project design to project starting up.
- Lack of continuous engagement by IGAD to EU, UNDP to push for IGAD interest was not adequate.
- The project agreement did not allow flexibility to revise activities to reflect the actual operational, programmatic context.
- The process of policy development requires enormous resources (time and money), which were not factored in project design and budgets.
- The project did not consider the scope of IGAD's mandate (i.e., review, identifying gaps, developing, and domesticating policies, MoU's and agreements) and not amending these. In some cases, the project assigned activities to IGAD that were out it's control

- The rigidity of donor in changing significant project aspects to achieve greater impact.
- The coordination component of the project was an afterthought and not part of the initial design.
- The roles of each partner were not well defined.
- Other partner staff operated independently, and yet there was part of SECCCI.
- There was no contractual agreement with other partners, and so no accountability.
- Implementation timelines, project components varied from one partner organization to another.
- Mismatched expectations at the community level, especially on the scope of the project such as in infrastructure subject
- Logistical and fleet management challenges, especially since the fleet ownership and fleet operational funds were allocated to one partner.
- Reallocation of funds to activities that were not in the agreed plans.
- Frequent conflict outbreaks and insecurity often leading to border closures, particularly in Mandera and Moyale delayed project implementation.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and its management protocols restricted movement and delayed some aspects of project implementation.
- Desert locusts, floods, and droughts hindered normal operations in the cross-border area.
- Delays in starting the project such as the establishment of the field office, delay in hiring IGAD staff, and delays in LOA (UNDP-IGAD)
- An inter-cluster tech committee wasn't established.

B. Update on Progress of implementation of last PSC Recommendation

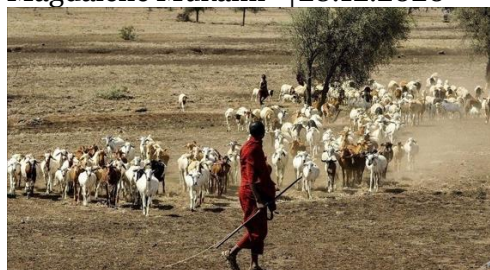
Recommendations	Key areas of focus
<p>11.1. Recalls recommendation 10.1 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting, 4-6 September 2019, seeking to facilitate the development of a robust M&E and impact assessment framework for the revised CPPs and RPP, which should be aligned with regional, continental and global result frameworks; and urges the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to undertake regular performance reviews at national and sub-national levels and continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels;</p>	<p>- The establishment of NEP with diverse representation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Somali National Expert Panel for CPP's planning and monitoring platform was successfully established in 14th September 2020 and the next NEP meeting is scheduled on February 17, 2021. In the near future, we are planning to form the subnational NEP. <p>- Tasks conducted by the NEP on CPP result framework, M&E – field visits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Selected members of the Somalia NEP have been developing monitoring framework for the national development and CPP for Somalia. This framework will be presented to the NEP for validation. ■ NEP members have developed the national monitoring framework for the CPP for Somalia. This framework will be presented to the NEP for validation. The result framework Result of IDDRSI Strategy and CPP with indicators have been established in the last National NEP meeting. The operationalization of the framework will be performed in the near future.
<p>11.2. Recalls recommendation 10.5 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting, which sought to further strengthen the regional, national, sub-national and cross border resilience coordination mechanisms in the region, and calls upon the IGAD Secretariat to support capacity development of the Member States institutions coordinating and implementing IDDRSI at all levels;</p>	<p>- Supports to countries on the revitalization of the national CPP Steering committees and what they achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National IDDRSI coordination mechanism was established while the subnational IDDRSI coordination for the two state members were also formed. The remaining four subnational coordination will be established in March 2021. ■ CPP National Steering Committee meeting has been regularly convened in Somalia. Last Steering Committee meeting was held in November 2020 and the next National Steering meeting will be held in February 22, 2021.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NEP streamlined the CPP activities into Somali National Development (2019-2024) ■ We have organized the participation of Somalia's delegation in the regional IDDRSI Steering Committee meeting which took place virtually on July 23, 2020. The IDDRSI Steering Committee meeting is tentatively scheduled on March 18, 2021 ■ NEP meeting to review CPP projects and progress report for the resilience initiatives and prepare country presentation is now scheduled on February 17, 2021. ■ Attended the Technical team and cluster representatives' meeting on February 8-11 on scalable resilience-enhancing technologies and innovations in the IGAD Cluster III. The main objective of this meeting was to review a rapid assessment of value chain analyses of documented good practices and innovations that can be identified from the different cross-border projects in the Mandera Cluster. The undertaking also aims at increasing evidence-based research on different thematic areas to influence development of policies, scaling of good practices and design of future resilience interventions in the region. The study highlighted bottlenecks, barriers, and gaps in the scaling-up process and how these challenges could be addressed at the local and regional levels. ■ Organized the participation of the SomDel consultations with food security, nutrition, and resilience experts in the region to understand the practice in the different Member States with respect to food security, nutrition, and resilience-related information systems. The consultations will take place online on January 2021. <p>- Strengthening existing sub-national steering committees and the establishment of new ones. Please, provide detailed statistics on the number of sub-national committees at the 11 IDDRSI meeting and current numbers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establishment of the Subnational steering committee of six-member state of Somalia. CPP Steering Committee for Puntland and Somaliland states have
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	<p>been established for the implementation of DRSLP Component for Somalia but needs reinvigorated. The subnational steering committee for the remaining 4 member states will be established in the near future.</p>
<p>11.3. Recalls recommendation 10.4 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting on the intensification of resource mobilisation to support humanitarian interventions and resilience projects in “hot spot” areas in ASALs; and urges IGAD and Member States to hold a resilience investment conference, aiming to involve new partners and improved access to the climate adaptation funds;</p>	<p>- IDDRSI Team to report on this item.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The IDDRSI Team for Somalia support the preparation of the feasibility study for next phase of DRSLP 2, which Somalia and developmental partners are expected to contribute over US\$40 million. ■ The IDDRSI Team for Somalia raise awareness and information on the resilience investment opportunities in resilience enhancing areas. ■ The IDDRSI Team for Somalia has also participated the meeting and forums on the humanitarian and resilience discussions.
<p>11.4. Further calls upon the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to promote investments in the ASALs and cross-border clusters, including in sustainable land and water management, market access and trade, and livelihoods diversification, as well as supporting engagement of the private sector in the development of ASALs infrastructure, in order to realize sustainable development and equitable regional integration;</p>	<p>-Cross border resilience programming documents developed and related initiatives.</p> <p><i>Responding to crises and building resilience</i></p> <p>€40 million contribution from Germany's KfW development bank will support FAO's efforts to build the resilience of resource-poor producers, pastoralists and fishers in three of the world's most food insecure countries - the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Yemen, work undertaken in partnership with other UN agencies.</p> <p>In Somalia the funding will be allocated to support FAO resilience interventions targeting almost 150 000 people in a bid to enhance production from irrigated and rainfed agriculture in various ways. FAO will also map out new options for productive diversification and help communities establish cooperatives and village savings-and-loans so they can take advantage of new economic opportunities. This work too is part of a joined-up, larger program involving UNICEF and WFP.</p>
<p>11.5. Calls on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to document information about IDDRSI related projects and share with IDDRSI stakeholders at sub-national, national and regional level for purposes of knowledge exchange and transfer;</p> <p>Weather prediction saves lives, livelihoods</p> <p>Weather forecast helps nomads, farmers in</p>	<p>-Providing any knowledge product developed by the Member States on resilience initiatives.</p> <p>1. Development of Education ,Culture and Higher education of Somalia</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) is committed to providing social services such as education to support Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) underpinning the emerging National</p>

disaster-prone Puntland region to move to safer areas

Magdalene Mukami | 28.12.2020



Development Plan (NDP) and respond to the national and international aspirations and expectations. Ministry of Education and Higher Education established;

- Completed Policy for the Education Building
- Established national early grade learning standards and unit responsible for the early grade learning in the Ministry
- The quality and relevance of the curriculum and related textbooks have been questioned though there have been encouraging gains in the past few years.
- Developed a competency-based national curriculum framework and distributed 640,000 Middle School Curriculum books and 40,000 High School Curriculum.
- Resolved high school diploma disputes with federal member states
- Consulted with University Boards and Educational Agencies.

2. Women's Development and Human Rights

Aware of the active role of Somali women in the development of the country, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights has successfully;

- Completed the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act
- Developed Verification Strategy for the 30% Women's Quota in 2021 Federal Parliamentary election
- Reviewed the Sexual Assault Act
- Established the National Disability Agency

3. Promoting Health and Social Care

The Ministry of Health has implemented and succeeded;

- Renovation of the health facilities in the country and preparation of phase 2 of Covid-19.
- Upgraded and trained health workers and staff working in government-owned hospitals.
- Approved and enforced the regulation for the Health Professionals Commission
- Completed the Sanitation Policy and governance.

4. Water and Energy Development

	<p>The government is committed to delivering services to the people, and the Ministry of Energy and Water has done;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Electricity bill/Act ■ Energy Policy ■ Water sanitation policy ■ Power master plan. <p>5. Women's Development and Human Rights</p> <p>Aware of the active role of Somali women in the development of the country, the Women and Human Rights has been successful in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Completed the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act ■ Developed Verification Strategy for the 30% Women's Quota ■ Review of the Sexual Assault Act. ■ Established the National Disability Agency. <p>6. Promoting Health and Social Care</p> <p>The FGS Ministry of Health has implemented and succeeded;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Renovated health facilities in the country and prepared phase 2 of Covid-19. ■ Upgraded and trained health workers and staff working in government hospitals ■ Approved and enforced the Health Professionals Commission structure ■ Completed the Sanitation Policy and Government presentation. <p>7. Water and Energy Development</p> <p>The Ministry of Energy and Water has done;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Electricity bill ■ Energy Policy ■ Water sanitation policy ■ Power master plan. <p>8. Trade and Industry Development</p> <p>The Trade business and Industry development has succeeded;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deployment of the Somali Quality Assurance Agency ■ Completion of Corporate Legislation Policy ■ Completed the issuance of Incorporation certificate through online ■ And the following standards are in progress
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Completion of SMEs Policy ■ Completion of Trade Policy ■ Developing an Industrial Development Policy ■ Completing the Trade Information Portal ■ Development, Capacity Building and Promotion of Area ■ Defining Industries and Industrial Zones ■ Reconstruction and equipping of the Ministry Offices ■ Reactivation of the Ministry's Ports and Airports <p>9. Investment and Economic Development</p> <p>The government has pledged to prioritize the investment and economic development of the nation, and has achieved the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implementation of the cooperation agreement between Somalia and the United Nations ■ Completion of a repatriation Strategy for IDPs, and Refugees and returnees ■ Completion of Investment Act is in progress ■ Completion of the NGO Act ■ Establishment of the National Board of the Statistics Agency <p>10. Development Foreign Policy and International Cooperation</p> <p>Based on the priorities of the Government Program, the Government is committed to advancing Foreign Policy and International Cooperation. Thus, the Government has achieved the following progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Completed electronic financial information management system of the Ministry ■ Provided the required infrastructure and equipments for the Foreign Service Institute of the Ministry ■ Provided trainings and skill development for the staff from the Ministry and other government agencies ■ Prepared the Code of Public Institutions ■ Completed reconstruction of the offices of the Ministry ■ Completed the operations of the diplomatic missions ■ Developed a modern archiving
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	<p>ssystem.</p> <p>11. Livestock Development</p> <p>Livestock development is one of the Government's top priorities, and the Government has been implemented the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Preparation of Quarantine SOP ■ Preparation of Dairy Act ■ Goat pneumonia vaccine ■ Preparation of Meat Act ■ Rehabilitation of Mogadishu Central Livestock Laboratory ■ Preparation of National Animal Health Strategy <p>12. Fisheries and Marine Resources Development:</p> <p>The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources has achieved a number of priorities for the Government;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Review of the Somali Fisheries Law ■ Completion and upgrading of the monitoring office for the licensed vessels and those fishing illegally in Somali waters ■ Completion of Somalia's Fisheries Policy and implementation of quality procedures ■ National fish conservation.
<p>11.6. Urges Member States and Development Partners to put in place the fiscal stimulus to support recovery from the multiple hazards that hit our region, and strengthen the food security and peace processes in the region by simultaneously addressing resilience enhancing interventions.</p>	<p>- The IDDRSI Team to report on the progress made in this direction.</p> <p>The World Bank Group's support has focused on helping scale government health and livelihoods financing in the short and medium-term, accompanied by a proposed supplemental budgetary support operation. The current country portfolio is approximately \$1.23 billion in 18 projects. Recently approved projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shock Responsive Safety Net for Locust Response Project (\$40.0 million) approved in June, 2020. The project focuses on addressing the immediate impact of the locust infestation on poor and vulnerable households by meeting their short-term food security and consumption needs and protecting their livelihoods and human capital assets through emergency cash transfer. ■ Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (\$137.5 million) approved in May, 2020. The

	<p>project supports the recovery of livelihoods and infrastructure in flood and drought-affected areas and strengthen capacity for disaster preparedness nationwide. The project also includes a \$20.5 million emergency investment in COVID response for immediate prevention and containment measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recurrent Cost and Reform Financing Phase III (\$68 million) approved in June 2020. The new phase evolves the RCRF program towards protecting basic services through performance-based fiscal transfers to Federal Member States. ■ Somalia Re-engagement and Reform Supplemental Development Policy Financing (\$55.0 million) approved in June, 2020. The goal objectives of the DPF are to facilitate full normalization of relations with the World Bank Group (WBG) and support Somalia's economic recovery through policy reforms that strengthen fiscal management and promote inclusive private sector-led growth.
<p>11.7. Welcome the plans and progress in the development of the next phase of the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP), to be funded by the African Development Bank; and urges all Member States representatives on the committee to check with their respective ministries of finance to ensure that drought resilience is included in the list of projects to be supported under the country's next allocation from the Bank</p>	<p>Provide the commitments of your respective governments regarding the allocation from the AfDB, and progress of the feasibility study, including the support provided by the government officials and experts:</p> <p>Somalia government is committed to renew of the second phase of the DRSLP and conduct the feasibility study for the DRSLP. The activities taken so far include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECU-IGAD Somalia National Team continues reviewing resilience related literature i.e., policies, laws strategies. • The Team's understanding of the assignment, including issues such as the wide range of IGAD's activities, programmes and approaches that can contribute to build resilience of food & nutrition security in the Horn of Africa (Somalia) • Team members digested roles of their assignment need regarding IGAD's activities, programs and documents • Carryout consultation with the different national stakeholders (Somaliland/Puntland) in order to elaborate the program document in more details for each activity (sector)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of logistics for traveling to Mogadishu • Recruitment of one expert in South-Somalia (Hiran Region) who can collect data and information from the Hirshabele state and Gedo region) • Call conference with Ministries officials (Livestock, Agriculture, Environment) specifically General directors of Somaliland, Puntland, Federal Government of Somalia • Identify the implementing partners of the IDDRSI programme in Somali regions to make mapping • Consultation with few stakeholders in Somaliland to collect relevant information and data has been carried out. <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kick-off meeting with Federal government in Mogadishu has not been achieved due to delayed travel costs • Mapping of IDDRSI implementing partners was not accomplished as the planned kick-off meeting not taken place. • Delays in site selections
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Recommendations

- One of the key recommendations for the implementation of IDDRSI resilience projects is that lessons learnt from previous programs should influence the planning and implementation of IDDRSI. It is recommended that the new reliance programs should be based on the achievement of the past programmes supporting drylands resilience to drought. We also underscore the importance of knowledge management and lesson sharing as critical resources to support development, implementation and monitoring of effective resilience programmes in ASALs.
- We note that resilience projects have a higher likelihood of accomplishing their stated objectives if they are home grown and owned, as opposed to those that are led by the donors and others. We therefore emphasize the need to recognize and support the role of the national institutions in effectively and efficiently implementing the IDDRSI.
- We underline the need to better coordinate the resilience programs executed by IGAD with a clear implementation modality to create synergies. We also recommended that all co-funding, public investments in similar initiatives, and on-going projects contributing towards the project interventions be documented and shared with the steering committee.
- IGAD had no reserve of funds to buffer the project when there was a delay in funds availability. The agreement EU/UNDP/IGAD HQ/SLs should have been addressed at the start based on financial assessment of IGAD (moderate risk).
- Reduction of micromanagement in project implementation
- There is a need for systems and reporting periods flexible to the realities and contexts on the ground.
- An effective project design should consider the unique position of IGAD, negotiate considering the cash flow, etc.
- A realistic financial management process such as disbursement and spend ratio, timely funds release, cash flow availability, and timely two-way communication will support project management.
- Funds were typically released too late for timely implementation because there was no formal structure for requesting funds. This means would have been safer to request more than was required for per quarter.
- The project would have benefited from adequate management support to support follow-up on issues raised, addressing, and re-occurring challenges.
- National government interventions are required to address some of the cross-border issues. Therefore, it is essential to coordinate with the respective governments at the project design level to ensure that support.

Annex I: Country Project Summary Sheet

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

¹ Priority Intervention Areas of the IDDRSI Strategy which include (i) Environment and natural resources management; (ii) Market access, trade and financial services; (iii) Livelihoods support and basic social services; (iv) Disaster risk management, preparedness and effective response; (v) Research, knowledge management and technology transfer; (vi) Conflict prevention, resolution and peace building; and (vii) Coordination, institutional strengthening and partnerships

IN THE HORN OF AFRICA II (RLACC II)	PIA 6; PIA 7					Cooperation				
The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Somalia The EU Emergency Trust Fund was	PIA 1; PIA 2; PIA 3; PIA 4; PIA 6; PIA 7	2017	2020		UNDP/IGAD	Livestock, Agriculture, Natural resource, Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Security		EUTF		Gedo Region (Garbaharey, Baardheere (the capital), Ceel Waaq in the south and Belet Xaawo, Doloow, and Luuq in the north)
The IGAD Dikhil Cluster aims to promote cross-border cooperation and to ensure peaceful resolutions of border disputes.	PIA 1; PIA 2; PIA 3; PIA 4; PIA 6; PIA 7	2018			EUTF/IGAD	Livestock, Agriculture, Natural resource, Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Security		EUTF		Somaliland borderland
Biyoole Project	PIA 1; PIA 2; PIA 3	July 1, 2019	February 28, 2023.		World Bank Group	Water and agricultural services among agro-pastoralist communities		World Bank Group	42.00 million	Federal and federal member states