



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND  
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

## Progress Report of Resilience Projects in Somalia April to October 2021

13<sup>th</sup> IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee Meeting,  
30 November to 1 December 2021,  
Naivasha, Kenya

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## Background & Executive Summary

Somalia's governance indicators are improving on the back of political and institutional reforms, implemented since 2016. The overall Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) score improved from 8.0 out of 100 in 2013 to 19.2 in 2019 (Figure 1). Ratings on human development and the foundation for economic opportunity are both improved and gains were recorded, but there are still challenges on areas of security and rule of law, which is also improving. According to the 2020 IIAG, Somalia recorded the 7<sup>th</sup> highest improvement in IIAG scores over the 2010-2019 period (5.7%).

The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) and its Priority Intervention Areas were carefully selected and extensively discussed and designed on the basis of their potential to contribute to enhancing resilience to overall related priority intervention areas, as well as its strategy is fully harmonized with national development plan (NDP9) and the objectives of other programming frameworks, including regional, continental and global strategies, such as the IGAD Regional Strategy, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the AU Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Somalia's development priorities are presented in its ninth National Development Plan (NDP-9, 2020-2024). The NDP-9 is a comprehensive and nationally owned poverty reduction strategy, whose aim is to reduce poverty and inequality through inclusive economic growth, job creation, security improvements, law and order and the strengthening of political stability. The NDP-9 is anchored on four pillars:

- i. **Pillar 1:** Inclusive politics – strategies and interventions that strengthen the effectiveness political processes in Somalia, thereby increasing inclusiveness and reducing violent conflict
- ii. **Pillar 2:** Security and the rule of law – strategies and interventions that reduce insecurity across Somalia and to strengthen citizens' access to an equitable and affordable systems of justice
- iii. **Pillar 3:** Economic development – strategies and interventions that accelerate inclusive growth across the sectors of the economy, with particular emphasis on creating opportunities for women and young people
- iv. **Pillar 4:** Social development – strategies and interventions that improve access by Somali citizens to health, education, and other essential services, including social protection systems.

Somalia is low-income country, with per capita Gross National Income of USD270 in 2019. Since the establishment of the central authority in 2004, actions have been taken to address insecurity, while also focusing on economic and social development. The policy and structural reform efforts since 2016 have stabilized the economy, but growth is low. By focusing interventions in these four pillars, FGS will be addressing the most significant root causes of poverty in Somalia which is driven by political fragility, conflict, insecurity and lawlessness, and exacerbated by climate emergencies. Political stability, security and the rule of law must improve to create the conditions in which efforts to support and climate proof economic growth can succeed. Social development is needed to fuel and sustain economic growth, through human capital development, social protection, and disaster risk management. The poverty strategy for NDP-9 is therefore organized in four pillars: Inclusive and Accountable Politics; Improved Security and the Rule of Law; Inclusive Economic Growth (including increased employment) and Improved Social Development.

The implemented resilience projects and recent proposed interventions in Somalia are therefore extensively discussed and designed on the basis of their potential to contribute to enhancing resilience to environmental impact, climate change and natural disasters and promote the sustainable use of natural resources aligned with objectives of NDP-9, the country programming paper (CPP) and programming frameworks of including, country, regional, continental and global strategies.

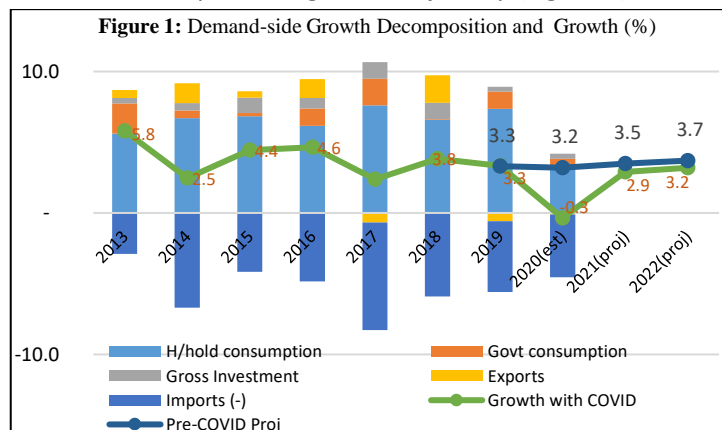
# 1. Introduction

The country is heavily dependent on productive sectors which mainly are agriculture (livestock, crop production, forestry and fisheries) that contributes around 83% of GDP and the main driver of supply side growth, followed by services where 60% GDP contributed livestock alone, which turned into the largest sector of the economy, the largest employer in rural areas with nomadic cultures, and the main driver of exports, and 80% of the foreign currency earnings excluding cash remittances from Somalis in the Diaspora. Additionally, 70% of the populations in Somalia are dependent on livestock for their livelihoods. This overdependence on agriculture has made the economy highly vulnerable to natural and external shocks, including droughts and floods, locust invasions and fluctuations in demand for livestock exports. Thus, agricultural transformation is key for resilience building and higher growth, which requires large investments in irrigation infrastructure and improved livestock production methods, including climate smart technologies.

The agriculture industry, particularly the livestock sectors has been recovering since the lifting of a 9-year ban on the import of livestock from Somalia that aimed to prevent the spread of Rift Valley fever; exports of live animals are now rising at the Berbera, Bosasso, Mogadishu and Kismayo ports. In 2015, after heavy political engagement, investment and commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia in collaboration with FAO in animal disease control programs, record 5.3 million livestock were exported to markets on the Arabian Peninsula. High levels of informality due to heavy taxation, limited regional coordination in the formal sector, frequent droughts, overgrazing, and heightened competition for rangeland and water continue to weigh on the sector. The industrial sector's contribution to GDP has always been low, even before the start of the conflict in 1991, but had fallen further to between 3% and 7% in 2018 from about 10% in 1990. In contrast, the share of the services sector in GDP is estimated at 12-13% in 2018, mainly driven by telecoms and the associated mobile money services, construction services, and trading activities.

Multiple shocks during the period 2017-2021 have disrupted the growth trajectory (Figure 1). Between

2016 and 2020, growth averaged 2.6% compared to 4.6% during 2013-2015 but remains volatile and much lower when compared to countries emerging out of conflict at similar stages, like Liberia. The growth trend is attributed to insecurity, poor business climate, and lack of investment. Gross fixed capital formation averages about 20% of GDP, comprising foreign direct investment (FDI, 9%), public investment (5%) and the rest being private domestic investment. FDI is a major driver of technology transfer, and at this level is too low to generate sufficient productivity growth and structural transformation. Current average growth needs to be raised to levels above the average population growth rate of 2.9% if poverty at 68% is to be reduced. After recovering from the 2016/17 drought, the Somali economy was hit by floods, locust invasions, and the COVID-19 pandemic, all in 2020. Prior to the pandemic, growth for 2020 was projected to rise to 3.2% from 2.9% in 2019, buoyed by better agricultural performance and strong consumer spending. Growth in 2020 contracted by 0.3% due to COVID-19 containment measures that disrupted trade and financial flows (Figure 1).



Source: African Development Bank, National Bureau of Statistics (2021)

## **Drought Impacts across Somalia**

Climate change and variability are the primary and major causes drivers of current climatic of current climatic hazards that have been facing the country over the last 10 years. Heavy rains in 2018 and 2019 wreaked havoc on the country, causing widespread flooding and other severe consequences. Poor rains followed in Dyer 2020, Gu 2021, and the current Deyr season.

- Currently, more than 80% of the country is experiencing severe drought conditions following a third consecutive failed rainfall season. This has resulted in significant human suffering.
- Water trucking, migration of populations and livestock and wildlife migration have become rampant and grown common in many areas resulting in rapid depletion of scarce resources.
- River levels in Juba and Shabelle are low and are expected to fall further in the coming months. In Puntland and the central areas, most berkads and shallow wells have dried up, forcing villages to rely on boreholes that are far apart and have little production and poor quality.
- With crop failure expected in most of the agricultural areas, the prospects for Deyr season cereal production remain poor bleak and poor.
- The rainfall forecast for the second half of November indicates that the country will have depressed rains in the country which will not be effective in mitigating the drought conditions.
- Drought conditions are expected to worsen and deteriorate in December 2021 and the first quarter of 2022 leading to a similar situation witnessed in 2017.

Vulnerable people continue to face a complex mix of re-enforcing shocks and stresses that are weakening their resilience to food and nutrition insecurity in Somalia, as well as other member countries of IGAD region, hence is the release of recent a joint statement by the IGAD Executive Secretary, Dr Workneh Gebeyehu (PhD) and the FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for Eastern Africa, Dr Chimimba David Phiri on 18 November 2021, Nairobi. IGAD and FAO call for urgent actions to mitigate the impacts of drought across the Horn of Africa. Due to the threat of deteriorating and further worsening drought conditions, food insecurity in Somalia is expected to rise in the first half of 2022, through rapid, collaborative urgent action by all actors is therefore required now to safeguard and protect the lives and livelihoods communities currently bearing the deteriorating effects of the drought, and avert worsening malnutrition while also safeguarding the long-term resilience of households

## **COVID-19 impacts on the economy in Somalia**

Somalia confirmed its first case of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in Mogadishu on 16 March. As of 19 of November 2021, there are 22,969 confirmed positive cases in Somalia with 1,324 confirmed death cases and total recoveries are 11, 714. The COVID-19 pandemic coupled with drought in 2021 is likely to hold back the economic recovery and deepen poverty in a politically charged environment due to delayed elections.

The attainment of HIPC decision point in March 2020, interim debt relief and Somalia's reengagement with the IFIs led to an increase in financial support that was expected to accelerate economic growth. This prospect has been undermined by the COVID-19 crisis, which restricted fiscal space for pro-poor and growth-oriented spending. Nevertheless, the economy is expected to recover over the medium term, though growth is likely to remain below the pre-COVID-19 projections. Real GDP growth is projected to rebound to 2.9% in 2021 and 3.2% in 2022 driven by recovery in private consumption. The key downside risks to the growth outlook include COVID-19, climate shocks, insecurity and political uncertainty that has caused a reduction in aid inflows and dampened investor sentiment. Somalia's Special Drawing Rights allocation of SDR156.6 million (USD222.8 million) will boost its foreign reserves, ease fiscal pressures, and finance the post-COVID-19 recovery and poverty reduction programs.

## 2.0 Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 12<sup>th</sup> PSC

### I. Progress of Implementation since last PSC Meeting

Since the 12<sup>th</sup> 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. There are several regional missions of IDDRSI that Somalia has participated in held physical recently and are as followed; (1) Gender and Resilience Working Group meeting has taken place on 13-15 September 2021. (2) IGAD Gender and Resilience Share Fair (16-18 September 2021) (3) Regional Meeting to Incorporate CPP Indicators into the IDDRSI Results of Framework: 20-22 September 2021

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 (DRSLP II project) crucial remaining activities are still in progress. However, the African Development Bank financed DRSLP (II project), which the countries in the region including Somalia highly appreciate and recognize the need for continuity of drought resilience enhancing projects, hence, the African Development Bank is therefore financing a new Program to Build Resilience for Food & Nutrition Security (BREFNUS) in the Horn of Africa (HoA) which builds on the progress achieved, leverage the lessons learnt, and consolidate the benefits thus far made in the implementation of DRSLP (II project).

During the identification mission in June 2019, the Bank mission conducted detailed discussions with relevant Governments, IGAD, and other stakeholders including development partners regarding the identification of the new Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Program in the Horn of Africa Region. The great mobilization of countries and IGAD during the various consultation meetings, which confirms the high commitment and expectations of countries and IGAD for the Program initiated by the Bank consultations will continue during the preparation mission and the Program implementation.

During the preparation, undertaken in May 2021, the Bank mission held detailed discussions with government technical teams and other key stakeholders to define and agree on the program's components and activities as well as its technical, financial, institutional, and socio-economic aspects. The mission held meetings with the concerned ministries of the programme. A Regional Team meeting was held on 19 July 2021 to discuss and clear the Program Concept Note. The project appraisal of the Bank mission conducted partially physical to Somalia during 22 to 31 August 2021 to:

- (i) Review and finalize key action points agreed during Bank's preparation mission to Sudan
- (ii) Hold detailed discussions with government technical teams and other key stakeholders to review and finalize project components, sub-components, activities and their costs, sites selection, socio-economic and environmental aspects as well as procurement and financial management.

**Peer Review:** Following the Appraisal Mission, the Program Appraisal Report (PAR) was submitted to Peer Reviewers on 27 September 2021.

**Regional Team Meeting:** Regional Team Meeting for the PAR is scheduled on 15 October 2021.

**Grant Negotiations:** Grant negotiations with the Government of Somalia will be held on 22 October 2021. **Board Submission and Decision:** The PAR will be submitted for Board Review and Decision on 24 November 2021.

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Effectiveness:</i> | January/February 2022 |
| <i>Completion:</i>    | June 2027             |
| <i>Closing Date:</i>  | December 2027         |

### 3.0 Updates the Implementation of the Resilience Projects

The IDDRSI Priority Intervention Areas were carefully selected and extensively discussed on the basis of their potential to contribute to enhancing resilience to environmental impact, climate change and natural disasters and promote the sustainable use of natural resources, in the IGAD region. The strategy is also fully harmonized with the objectives of other programming frameworks, including regional, continental and global strategies, such as the IGAD Regional Strategy, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the AU Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

#### 3.1 PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

##### 3.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management

The remaining crucial activities below sub-component descriptions and tasks of the DRSLP II project (Somalia) are work on progress and will recently completed as below detailed;

- Construction/rehabilitation of 9 Balleys (flood water harvesting reservoirs-8 in Somaliland, 1 in Puntland) with 23,000 m3 volume);
- 7 boreholes with ancillary structures (animal troughs, pipes, reservoir tank, generator) for Somaliland;
- 22 surface/subsurface sand dams (20 for Somaliland, and 2 for Puntland), and 1 water storage steel tank (500 m3) for Puntland.

The Federal Government of Somalia has also developed the national water resources strategic plan (NWRS) which provides a framework for a plan of action for the development and management of water resources from a national perspective. The NWRS provides a suite of strategies, objectives, and actions for the water sector for the 2021-2025 periods. The NWRS targets to unlock key actions and is aligned with the Provisional Constitution (2012), Sustainable Development Goals and sectoral policies and laws. The NDP-9 is the key driver for the NWRS over the next 5 to 10 years.

The Federal Government of Somalia has achieved remarkable progress on these activities mentioned below;

- Enhanced the role of water in unity, growth, and well-being.
- Enhance integrated water resources management.
- Further implemented and strengthened the process of building resilience by promoting sustainable development.
- Further strengthened the process of ensuring the equity, productivity, and sustainable services
- Developed National Hydrological and Meteorological Services Policy.
- Established A Monitoring and Information Management System.
- Progressed the implementation Sustainable Water Resources Management in Somalia Programme to lay the foundations for an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach.

##### 3.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development

The Federal Government of Somalia with the engagement of federal member states has made remarkable progress toward the remaining crucial activities of DRSLP II project (Somalia) as followed;

- On-going activities in which already has made contribution these below activities to be completed as detailed below:
- Land degradation and desertification control measures, including floodwater diversions and water spreading in 500 ha in 2 locations in Puntland.



- On-going new forestry policy and strategy at national level
- On-going new rangeland strategy and management at national level
- FGS committed to sustainable forest management;
- Requested from its partners for reviewing the risk and current forest management and systems in the country,
  - Identified innovative strategies
  - best available on forest fire prevention and control through effective forest management plans
  - Public awareness, responsibility and concern.
- FGS interested with forest monitoring technology
- Requested from its partners to mitigate risks and optimize forestry operations with Forest Monitoring;
  - monitoring forest health remotely
  - getting notified about any changes and risks
  - Managing all your forest stands in one place.

This will be also very helpful as a part of a wildfire prevention plan as well as forest monitoring to understand forest productivity, address tree diseases, and identify deforestation trends.

### 3.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources

All resilience projects that are implemented in the country included the regional and cross boarder projects, the following thematic areas were included progressed and achieved:

- (1.) Implemented sustainable livelihood approaches in the context of access to different natural resources in Somalia
- (2.) Achieved access to natural resources and made rights of inclusivity real.
- (3.) Implemented and succeeded livelihoods and access to natural resources

#### **FNS-REPRO field activities in Sool and Sanaag**

The progress made in the implementation of the Annual Plan/work plan covering the period March 2020 including;

- Improved inclusive access and management of local natural grazing rangeland resources implemented by Nugaal University in Sool Region and Sanaag University in Sanaag Region;
  - Facilitated establishment of community grazing systems that accommodate fodder harvesting and storage, proper stocking, and application of range management principles.
  - Formed natural resource management committees drawn from community members and leaders in each of the 6 villages.
  - Development of natural resource management plans that will govern grazing, fodder harvesting/processing and storage.
  - A total of 2370 NRM HH have been registered and are participating in the project, (Sool-1150; Sanaag-1220) by Nugaal & Sanaag Universities (F: 1010; M: 1334) 75%

### 3.1.4 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity

- **Federal Government of Somalia is committed to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030, and achieve recovery and restoration by 2050.**
  - Transformational change to humanity's current way of living is vital,
  - Encouraged decisive local and national from the country and all sectors of society.
  - Revitalizing relationships and built partnership with global institutions that helps the Federal Government of Somalia of creating the exact tools to guide, monitor and measure such action.
- **Somalia is committed to its target to be measurable, underpinned by science, and have explicit outcomes.**
  - Tackling threats to biodiversity specifically genes, species and ecosystems

- Protecting and restore the benefits nature provides to people
- Disseminating information while highlighting the importance of species conservation for the implementation of the whole framework.
- **Protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures are planned to be expanded to cover at least 30% of the country by 2030**
  - Recognized the rights and roles of indigenous peoples and local communities (“30 x 30”) along with gender, youth and disadvantage groups.
  - The 30% must incorporate all areas of particular importance for biodiversity, including key biodiversity areas (KBAs), with steps taken to ensure habitat connectivity.
  - The National standard for effective area-based conservation, aiming aims to increase the number of protected and conserved areas that deliver successful through (IUCN Green List) a programme of certification for protected and conserved areas – national parks, natural World Heritage sites (including, forest sites such as Somalia’s last frankincense forests which are under threat) community conserved areas, nature reserves and so on – that are effectively managed and fairly governed, which will result the achievement of “30 x 30” and act as a simple indicator of progress.

**The Federal Government of Somalia is further encouraging its commitments of investment in nature every year for the framework to succeed;**

- Increased equivalent to between 0 and 0.5% annual global GDP is needed which where the private, public and philanthropic finance should also be mobilized.
- Committed the country economies to recover from COVID-19 pandemic, as well as further ensuring that stimulus investments do no additional harm to nature, in which the Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range encouraging at least 5% -10% of the overall recovery investment to protecting and restoring nature.
- On behalf the Federal Government of Somalia, the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range is further raising the awareness of all governments and all stakeholders on the urgency to act nature issues with the engagement of all society.
- The Federal Government of Somalia is committed to bring together all stakeholders (public, private and civil society) particularly forestry and range related issues along with the conservation community just before the year 2021 ended and strengthen further revitalize relationships and networks while building partnerships on biodiversity platform (describes the enormous variety of life on Earth) within the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range that effectively will provide input to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at country level that further helps to succeed the country commitments and its implementation.

### **3.1.5 Development of Renewable Energy Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and renewable energy ensured**

As the world moves to clean energy, FGS is committed to move with it and find its place under the sun and encouraged access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services. The country is already implemented and achieved remarkable success as followed;

- Promoted renewable energy sources which essential to sustainable energy
- Strengthened energy security and emit far fewer greenhouse gases than fossil fuels.
- Improved legal framework governing and developed energy sector policy and laws.
- Expanded access to electricity and clean cooking fuels and technologies
- Improved energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy

### **3.1.6 Land Governance**

Expected Outcomes: Land Governance in the IGAD region enhanced & the capacity of national and cross border local institutions strengthened

➤ **Harmonize land governance frameworks on land use in areas with trans boundary implications.**

- Raised resources to implement 3-year project titled: Strengthening Regional Convergence through Inclusive and Conflict Sensitive Land Use and Management in the Somali/Mandera Cluster. The project is in its first year of implementation.
- Held consultative meeting with Federal Government Officials in July (17<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup>) on the implementation of the Somali Cluster Project. The officers were drawn from the departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Rangelands and cooperative.
- Supported the Ministry in charge of Land and that of Women Affairs to develop Women Land Rights Agenda for Somalia.
- Supported the participation of Somalia in the IGAD Ministers of Land and Gender Meeting held in Nairobi to endorse the IGAD Region Women Land Rights Agenda.
- Convened a meeting for the Regional Governments technical teams/staffs on improving land governance in the Somali Cluster. The meeting was held in Addis Ababa in September 2021. This was attended by over 16 representatives from the regional governments
- Convened CSOs meeting on improving land governance in the Somali Cluster. The meeting was held in Addis and was attended by 12 CSOs from the cluster.

➤ **Undertake capacity needs assessment at national and cross border areas**

- Conducted project baseline which included undertaking rapid assessment of key CSOs in the Cluster with respect to understanding land governance.
- Currently engaging consultative assessments of the regional governments with respect to hosting the project offices.

➤ **Organize capacity development trainings for national and cross border institutions**

Training of CSOs (7 from Somalia – Gedo region) on Land and Climate Change Conflict Transformation. The same organizations will benefit from Training of Trainers on Alternative Dispute Resolution scheduled for 7<sup>th</sup> -9<sup>th</sup> December 2021.

## **3.2 PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services**

### **3.2.1 Transport and Market Development**

The Federal Government of Somalia with the engagement of federal member states has made remarkable progress of the remaining crucial activities of DRSLP II project (Somalia) as followed;

#### *Activities implemented and achievements of resilience projects*

##### **Trainings**

- Implementing partners were trained on the PHLM & Marketing modules, including how to facilitate sessions with lead farmers
- ToT covered 2 days, one day on PHLM, one day on MIS
- Involved practical sessions & group work exercises
- A cost-sharing model to use for distributing PHL equipment has been developed for both HH equipment and cooperatives level equipment. Cost share model reviewed by FGS & FMS
- The cost-share model will use VSLA groups trained by FAO to have farmers and cooperatives contribute a share for ownership of PHL equipment received. Contributions will be channelled back to farmer VSLA for farmer's future use

##### **Market Information Assessment**

- A market information assessment tool was developed to collect data from various value chain actors, including suppliers, wholesalers, traders, and retailers
- Third-Party Monitoring company was oriented on the tool and its deployment
- 60 key informants including, farmers, wholesalers, retailers & traders interviewed during data collection in Beletyweene and Jowhar

##### **Business forums between Cooperative Leaders and Grain Traders**

- Introductory meeting was held in Beletweyne to discuss quality and quantity of maize produced, trader requirements, and to begin price negotiations
  - Attended by 42 traders, 14 cooperative leaders, WFP, SOMDEV SOL and MOAI
- SBCC messaging targeted for smallholder farmers were created for dissemination via different channels
- 5000 farmers received 3 phone SMS's each over 3 weeks with messaging on PHLM grain handling practices

### **Identified Challenges**

#### **Participation of women in in-classroom trainings**

Women participation in in-classroom ToT trainings for PHLM and Marketing modules was low due a lot of women being illiterate, and generally not volunteering to become lead farmers who will mentor other farmers.

#### **Price impasse on the business forums between Cooperative leaders and Grain traders**

Cooperatives who are holding on to large quantities of grain from the past Gu harvest are asking for a high price from grain traders intending to buy their grain, higher than the prevailing market rate. This is because they have categorized their grain into a higher grade because of the grain handling practices they observed for their harvest. Also, there is a general expectation from the cooperatives that FAO or WFP can purchase their grain to use as seed or for grain consumption distribution. The cooperatives have been made aware that FAO and WFP will not be buying seed or grain.

In addition, there were delays in the implementation of the inception phase activities due to the impact of restrictions put in place to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **Recommendations**

Involvement of women farmers in other activities that will build up their literacy and self-confidence to participate in lead farmer trainings, for example, financial literacy trainings or pairing up illiterate women with literate women during training for mentoring. Partnership with other agencies to address other pressing needs in relation to health and the current drought is very key with the leadership of the government.

- Work on progress of construction/rehabilitation of 155 km of rural feeder roads, 5 livestock market enclosures (with loading ramps, watering points, sanitation and shelters) 12 certification points (holding grounds, pasture/feed, water, shades, vet services).

### **3.2.2 Securing Livestock Mobility and Trans-boundary (regional and cross border) Trade**

The Federal Government of Somalia committed to ensure sustainable and safe transboundary movement in which is regional initiative and on-going process, in which already started between Somalia and Ethiopia. Reasons for trans-boundary pastoralism

- Promoted interest in establishing fair and effective mechanisms to regulate and support trans-boundary mobility and trade.
- Recognized the potential and reasons for trans-boundary pastoralism for promoting resource utilization and sustainable rangeland management against drought and shocks;
  - Exploit different pasture, water and other resources according to the season.
  - Rest and rotate pastures to ensure sustainable management

Recognized the reasons for trans-boundary pastoralism toward risk and threat minimization

- Seek security, shelter and protection against livestock raids and conflict –
- Manage the effects of drought and other risks by accessing regions with historical use rights or diversifying risk

### 3.2.3 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services

Access to affordable financial services is critical for poverty reduction and economic growth. Countries with deeper, more developed financial systems have higher economic growth and larger reductions in poverty and income inequality. It is certain that access to and use of basic financial services can improve incomes, increase resilience and improve the lives and quality of life for poor people, particularly, women especially benefit and gain from it.

- Few financial services, with the exception of money transfers and some micro-credit are available to Somali pastoralists, due to their inability to pledge collateral.
- Index-Based Livestock Insurance is on progress and not complete available at all, and is something new that recently introduced by Somalia government and its partners. Overall area of capacity is requiring to be developed for government to implement the country's livestock insurance which is now on progress.
- Furthermore, traditionally women in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities have faced even greater barriers than men in accessing finance.
- There is a need to increase financial access throughout livestock value chains, including via enhancing financial literacy, formal financial credit services, and innovative digital financial services provision.
- Moreover, adoption of risk transfer instruments like livestock insurance, as for example is already the case in Kenya, would be a useful tool for managing drought shocks in pastoral areas.

### 3.2.4. Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade

The Federal Government of Somalia with engagement of Federal Member States has made remarkable process on issues of regional and cross border trade and promoted Horn of Africa initiatives;

- Strengthened the on-going capacity of community-based governance systems, civil society, and government institutions through;
  - Resolving conflicts, addressing grievances, and reducing resource-based conflict through the development and implementation of conflict management plans will contribute to conditions for accelerated economic growth and well-being.
- Succeeded and progressing the initiatives aimed at regional and cross-border cooperation toward resilience, trade, peace building and conflict resolution;
  - Mediation, memoranda of understanding, treaties, protocols, and domesticating regional policies and laws, such as community bylaws.

## 3.3 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

### 3.3.1 Livestock Production and Productivity

*Implemented and on-going activities of the implementation of the DRSLP II project and FNS-REPRO and expected achievements as followed:*

- On-going activities of establishment/rehabilitation of 5 (3 in Somaliland, and 2 in Puntland) regional animal health centres with laboratory diagnosis and disease surveillance capabilities; 7 (4 in Somaliland and 2 in Puntland) mobile veterinary clinical services (equipment and shades).
- Alternative livelihood support: 40 women groups in Somaliland and Puntland trained and provided with inputs for alternative income generating activities.
- Improved livelihood and income opportunities along the fodder value chain
  - Facilitated the formation of fodder producer groups from the village fodder producers, lead farmers and aggregate those into cooperatives with up to 50 percent memberships are from women and youth.
  - Empowered the existing lead Farmers and establishing Agro Pastoral Field School (APFS) networks to manage and sustain knowledge delivery on best practices to farmers as well as strengthen provision of extension services at community level

- Provision of fodder production and processing inputs (fodder seeds, basic fodder processing and baling machines, tillage hours, etc.)
- Capacity development through training on fodder production, seed production, crop residues and value-addition (i.e. Fodder production- planting, management, harvesting and processing), seed harvesting and purifying techniques and crop residues processing (feed blocks and pellet making)
- Establishment and rehabilitation of fodder storage and processing infrastructure (fodder storage and processing facilities will be constructed/ongoing in the target villages and linked to the established producer groups).

### 3.3.2 Crop production and Productivity

- *Implemented Activities and achievements are summarized below:*

#### **Trainings**

- Facilitated TOT training on Farmer field Schools methodology in Jowhar district for Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation extension workers
- Training of trainers on Good agricultural practices and organizational management for the smallholder farmers is ongoing
- Training of farmer on savings and investment- Village savings and loans association initiated

#### **Inputs distribution for the riverine and rainfed farmers**

- 5000 farmers organized in 30 farmer cooperatives across three districts (Jowhar, Beletwyene and Baidoa) are currently being supported with agricultural production inputs including Maize, Cowpea and vegetables. Each farmer will receive 20kg of maize, 10kg of cow peas and 240g of assorted vegetable kits.

### 3.3.3 Fisheries and Apiculture development

In collaboration with partners, Somalia is committed to deliver an integrated package of activities of revitalizing the Somali economy and contributing to sustainable investments in the fisheries sectors. However, apiculture development in Somalia is a very strategic area of intervention because of its global demand and significant growth opportunities. Bees do play a vital part in agriculture, as they aid pollination and increase yield, quantity of seeds, size, and quality of crops in close proximity to hives. The non-wood forest product of the honey production chain diversifies rural populations' sources of income, boosting their adaptability to climate change difficulties and increasing their income options.

Resilient Fisheries, Livestock, Value Chain for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Somalia project is began on January 20, 2021. Within the fisheries and livestock industries, the project initiative intends to create new jobs, increase and diversify livelihoods, develop inclusive economic possibilities, and restore primary infrastructure. Activities will take place across Somalia, with an emphasis on Somaliland, the Central North, Shabelle, and the Juba River areas. The Federal Government of Somalia has already made substantial contribution of tackling the marginalization of the fishers sector and contributing to sustainable development with innovative solutions as detailed below;

- Built on previous progress in enhancing employment and food security for Somalis by sustainably expanding the fisheries and livestock industries including honey producers.
- Contributed to fisheries value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth in Somalia.
- Focused on increased quantity, quality and consistency of production; marketing; expanding access to markets; and building skills and capacities
- The project plans to work with pastoralists, fisherfolk, and honey producers by providing agricultural inputs such as seeds or tools and support with technical training.

### 3.3.5 Productive Safety Net

The Federal Government of Somalia endorsed to “realize a timely, sustainable, safety net against catastrophic climate-related shocks of floods, droughts and disease outbreak”. The

overall objective of Index-Based Livestock Insurance for Somali Livestock is defined as “Strongly consensually reduced communities’ exposure and vulnerability to catastrophic climate shocks by building resilience, protecting pastoralist livelihood and providing an opportunity for timely early response through crowding-in investments from the private sector and partners support ” Short term specific objectives is defined “getting support for preparatory phase with the aim of testing the approach as a pilot study in 1 year time” he remarkable progress that has been achieved during Index-based insurance for Livestock in the Somalia is as followed;

#### **Achievements**

- Increased pastoral uptake of index-based insurance in Somalia
- Pastoral specific insurance package designed.
- Clustering of Insurance unit areas conducted
- Federal level IBLI task force created.
- Federal Member state level technical working group created
- Five stakeholder awareness creation workshops conducted at federal and federal member state levels.
- Equipped IBLI office in MoLFR

#### **Implemented activities**

- Undertake study on rangelands, grazing patterns, range dominance and land cover in Puntland Somalia
- Awareness creation among target participants through workshops and media
- Establish partnership between government and private sector
- Design the insurance packaged and implement
- Conduct clustering exercise to establish insurance unit areas in Somalia. (Puntland)
- Pastoral friendly awareness creation tools developed
- Pastoral specific insurance package designed.
- Clustering of Insurance unit areas conducted
- convene inter-ministerial meeting involving 7-line ministries at federal level
- Institutional support to federal and federal member state through office equipment and capacity transfer.
- Organize stakeholder awareness creation workshops Public and private sector at federal and Federal member states.

#### **Challenges**

- Lack of awareness of index-based insurance in Somalia
- Inherent negative cultural and religious believes on conventional insurance people seems to doubt the Halalness of the index-based insurance.
- Building trust takes time, and trust is needed when it comes to pursuing anything nnovation related.

#### **Recommendations**

- Government participates fully in program design and implementation
- Government hasten engagement process of private and public sectors

#### **These are some of the activities recently completed:**

- Between July-August 2021, it was held a Task Force Facilitation which is an awareness meeting facilitated by COOPI seconded Focal point from the MoLFR and attracted at least 20 members from FGS line ministries including Ministries of Livestock Forestry and Range , Planning, Agriculture, Humanitarian Affairs and Finance, as well as 40 from private sector including banks, insurance and telecom companies, exporting and processing industries, producer associations, universities, as well as other agencies such as FAO, AECF, SOWELPA, etc. Planned to be done in the coming weeks is a meeting involving religious leaders (sheikhs) on the same.

- COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale facilitated formation of producer/marketing associations for products and services (of whom the Livestock Marketing Association are a part of). The main aim of the establishment of producer associations or groups was to facilitate farmer's engagements with markets for more profitable farming and achieve increased economic capacity or income of poor farmers to better provide for their children/families. They were also provided with training to support associations to meet their goals and this training played a vital role in solving techno-managerial challenges with respect to farm produce marketing, input arrangements, providing technical knowledge to farmers, leveraging government and non-government support to enhance asset base for farmers etc.
- These producer associations (including LMAs) are in the process of obtaining registration certificates by the MoLFR SWS.
  1. Conducted refresher training for CAHWs and so far undergoing registration and certification with the MoLFR.
  2. Plan to Provide Livelihoods grants for groups – livestock marketing groups, small-scale value chains (fodder, milk processing, bee keeping, Vet services, sweet potato processing etc.)
  3. Planned to have Livestock associations/cooperatives established and linked to livestock markets.

### 3.3.6. Trans-Boundary Disease Control & SPS Measures and Standards

The Government of Somalia is committed to control trans-boundary disease control and working together with partners to control the spread of contagious livestock diseases, particularly zoonoses, which can be naturally transmitted.

- Promoted and participated in the regional initiatives to control of trans-boundary and trade-limiting livestock diseases, harmonization of approaches, including sanitary and phytosanitary measures standards within the region and between countries;
- Supported regional approach to fair and transparent local and export trade

## 3.4 PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response

### 3.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response

In recent years, various government entities in Somalia have launched a number of projects to help the country mainstream catastrophe risk reduction. The most remarkable among these initiatives, it was the establishment of Multi-hazard Early Warning Center, in which is charged with coordinating disaster risk management initiatives in the country, was one of the most notable of these.

The center has taken the lead in state emergency management and local emergency management committees. One of the main tasks of the center is produced are regular information products on climate such as rainfall and temperature forecasts, early warning on floods and droughts, cyclones, as well as projections on desert locust movement and diseases. Furthermore, SWALIM, an information management programme within the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization in Somalia, provides early warning information through regular updates on water resources with a focus on drought and flood risk early warning; few activities are implemented recently;

- On-going process of further strengthening meteorological services to provide weather, climate and droughts information to the vulnerable communities.
- Developed early warning and response systems for effective climate and drought resilience building and management systems
- Changes in IGAD's climate are translated directly to its economic and social performance.

### 3.4.2 Contingency Planning

The Federal Government of Somalia is committed to produce innovative Drought Contingency planning (DCP) for stakeholders and partners implementing drought risk reduction programmes in



Somalia. In fact, management process that analyses disaster risks and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses. The country's intended contingency planning will result in organized and coordinated courses of action, with clearly defined institutional roles and resources, information processes, and operational arrangements for specific actors when needed.

### 3.4.3 DRR (Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness) and Climate Change Adaptation.

Around 70% of the populations in Somalia are dependent on climate-sensitive livestock for their livelihoods. It provides food, employment and incomes and contributes 60% of the GDP and 80% of the foreign currency earnings excluding cash remittances from Somalis in the Diaspora. Somalia is becoming more vulnerable to resource conflicts as floods and droughts become more severe and frequent, reducing natural resource availability.

The situation is made worse by the lack of national policies on land use and catastrophe risk management. Communities lack the financial, technological, and informational resources, as well as the knowledge of how to prepare for extreme weather impacts, to build resilience to climate change. Somalia has the following policies and strategies with regard to development, DRR and CCA:

| Name of the policy/strategy                                      | Synopsis of the policy documents   |
|--|--|
| <b>Development: National Development Plan 2020 – 2024 (2019)</b> | Comprehensive development policy based on extensive consultations (summarised in the final policy document). Structured around four development pillars, and linked to international and regional development frameworks, as well as other Somali laws   |
| <b>DRR: Draft National Disaster Management policy (2017)</b>     | Draft policy currently under revision. Sets out institutional, legal and policy context, as well as mechanisms for preparing for and responding to disasters. Includes chapter on 'policy outcomes and institutional mechanisms for delivery', and on monitoring and evaluation.   |
| <b>CCA: National Program of Action (2016) and INDC (2015)</b>    | After detailing the climate change risks facing Somalia, the NAPA provides a 'framework for an adaption programme', outlining possible adaption initiatives, and implementing a monitoring structure. Somalia's INDC sets out policies for mitigating the effects of climate change, highlighting especially water use management and the use of indigenous knowledge. |

The Federal Government of Somalia has made substantial contribution of tackling the climate change issues with innovative solutions.

- The concept of sand dams was new for Somalia, where traditionally the water storage was in small reservoirs. The sand dams projects were designed and developed to control and manage the flow of runoff from seasonal streams by building a dyke and allowing the water to seep through the sandy river beds.
- During dry seasons, the runoff becomes subsurface water, which is utilised by the communities by digging wells.
- This innovation is now being replicated by other development organisations, including projects such as;
  - Water for Agro-pastoral Productivity and Resilience (Biyoole); and
  - Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in The Horn of Africa (BREFONS) and other development projects.

### 3.4.4 Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Mapping

Natural disasters have been more common in Somalia in recent decades, with greater intensity and complexity, and their consequences have had substantial consequences for the country. Floods and

droughts are two natural cyclic phenomena that frequently strike the area, claiming the lives of people, crops, and livestock.

**Key issues and impact:**

- The humanitarian situation in Somalia has been worsened by a recent double climate disaster-drought in two thirds of the country.
- Floods and droughts are two natural cyclic occurrences that frequently affect areas on a regular basis, claiming the lives of people, crops and animal.
- The impact of political tensions in years.
- COVID-19 and the worst desert locust infestation in years.
- More than 70% of urban households reported a considerable drop in household income as a result of the pandemic's impact.
- The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting drop in economic performance of the country, as well as increased food consumption poverty levels by 18-20 per cent in urban Somalia
- The COVID-19 outbreak impacted 30% of Somalia's small and medium-sized businesses, which are mostly owned by women. Small-scale manufacturing, urban agriculture, construction, and service industry supply chains were among the hardest hit.
- According to recent assessment, access to health care plummeted by 41.6 percent after the outbreak of the pandemic
- Women who labor in the informal sector for small and medium-sized businesses were particularly among the hard hit. Their stress was exacerbated by the fact that they had to care for their children. In terms of access to education and learning opportunities for school-aged children who stayed at home, girls suffered disproportionately compared to boys.

### **3.5 PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer**

#### **3.5.1 Support to Adaptive Research**

- Enhanced knowledge, skills and capacity of local communities around nutrition
  - Reviewed of seasonal livestock marketing and fodder production calendars and seasonality of incomes from these livelihood components and their implications on nutrition.
  - Discussed with communities and beneficiaries about on-and-off farm income diversification throughout the year and on the direct and indirect contributions of the selected value chain products to food system resilience in the targeted areas
  - Supported establishment, through capacity development, of an innovation and knowledge/experience sharing platforms for improved adoption of an appropriate technologies and appropriate practices on fodder, animal health, and rangeland rehabilitation.

#### **3.5.2 Advisory and Extension Systems**

- Provided useful technical information about new technologies that can improve the climate smart agriculture toward productive sectors (crop-production, livestock, forestry and fisheries) including income and welfare of farmers and other rural people
- Progressed towards above mentioned activities of enhanced knowledge, skills and capacity of local communities around nutrition
  - Preliminary reviews were undertaken by the two implementing partners (UVRDO and HAVOYOCO) on the effects of the seasonality of incomes on household food security leading to insights on how to improve fodder production as the main livelihood opportunity among most of the households.

#### **3.5.3 Knowledge Management and Communication**

Strengthening evidence-based learning through research, monitoring intervention outcomes, and developing a knowledge management system and communication for sharing lessons are all critical to improving resilience in Somalia. This can be accomplished by learning from others' innovative

methods and producing, packaging, and analysing data for decision-making purposes. However, the country's knowledge management and communication systems are not fully advanced in term institutions and resilience project, but through a regional approach and the existing IDDRSI knowledge management and communication can be developed. The country has made some progress and recently achieved these successes as detailed below;

- Strengthened knowledge management and communication of innovative practices toward on-going resilience projects.
- Strengthened collaboration, learning and adaptation of state, non-state actors, and communities.

### 3.6 PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building

#### 6.1 Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms

Peace and security have remained elusive commodities in Somalia, particularly during droughts, when competition for scarce water and pastures can lead to violent conflict, hence pastoral destitution (poverty) is principally driven by feed and water scarcity, as the natural resource base in the rangelands is shrinking fast. Resource disputes, exacerbated by easy access to small guns, interrupt livestock and crop production as well as traditional migrations for pasture, water, and markets.

Actually, these are existing and reality in clan based society, and it is a part of complex, dynamic social-economic and political systems which the government already has taken into account during strategy formulation and resilience programming. Federal Government of Somalia, in collaboration with IGAD and its specialised institutions like ICPAC and ICPALD made valuable contributions to prevent and manage conflicts, do everything possible to promote peace building and contribute to the objective of building resilience for Somali communities

#### 6.2 Conflict Resolution

Over the years, Somalia utilized innovate approaches and collaborate with society at all levels to find the best practices and constructive solutions toward attaining peace and development with the help and assistance of Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) which has been played a critical and fundamental role in conflict resolution and peace building.

Government of Somalia concentrated the bottom up approach to solve the most pressing problems of the country through the radical efforts to attain peace and stability where peace building initiative are led by local communities themselves toward a better world.

- ✓ Encouraged by placing people's heart of all conflict resolution activities, and prevent a deteriorating of conflict dynamics.
- ✓ improved the legal system of the country
- ✓ Enhanced the ability of the authorities to safeguard the rights of the population

### 3.7 PIA 7: Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships

#### 3.7.1 Coordination and Platform Management

The strengthening of institutions and procedures such as IDDRSI at all levels that contribute to resilience must take place in the context of an understanding of the complexity of the country. In Somalia's IDDRSI platform at national level require to be strengthened and build its capacity for an effective oversight, coordination, ensuring a successful implementation of its crucial program, in addition, guiding the platform on policy issues and overseeing implementation of IDDRSI.

The IDDRSI Platform, its constituent sections, and partners must have access to research and skill development that will enable them to meet the challenges of drought and other social-economic-political factors with which they engage. There are already some successes and a few guiding

concepts that will guide the development of future analytical competence and skills across the platform which need to be enhanced.

### 3.7.2 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

- **Rehabilitation of Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoA) HQ**
  - Implementing agency of DRSLPII project (Somalia), concluded the tender evaluation process and selected a successful bidder for the reconstruction/rehabilitation of the ministry of Agriculture and irrigation HQ office premises in Mogadishu.
  - On 21<sup>st</sup> September 2021, the contract was signed by the contractor in witness of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Ministry's office. The ground-breaking stone laying ceremony was conducted on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2021 and SC and the Ministry officially handover the site to the contractor. From there the contractor mobilized the necessary tools and demolition of the existing infrastructures started on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2021.
  - The demolition has been completed and the work is progressing well.
- **Rehabilitation of Mogadishu Water Agency building**
  - Ministry of Water Resource and Energy and implementing agency "SCI" started the tender evaluation process for Mogadishu Water agency rehabilitation. The tender was opened in mid July 2021 with 13 bidders applying.
  - The bid opening session was done through physical attendance by those who were able to physically attend and virtually for those who could not attend physically.
  - The bid evaluation process was concluded after a comprehensive bid evaluation process and finally evaluation report was submitted to AfDB through IGAD on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2021. However, no bidder qualified because they come short-of one or two important requirements. After rigorous consultations, only re-advertisement was the viable option. Re-advertisement will be conducted once the Bank approves the re-advertisement process.
- **Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) regional office in Afgoye and Jowhar:**
  - Implementing Agency "Save the Children" received No objection approval from the AfDB bank through IGAD. SC is in the process of revising the BOQs and other necessary documents to start of the tender advertisement process.
  - Once all the procurement documents (SBDs, BOQs and technical drawings) are updated and revised, then SC will advertise the tender.
- **Rehabilitation for the building of the Rangelands Agency, Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR)**
  - Ministry and the SC have resumed discussions on how to fast track activities implementation under the ministry of Livestock.
  - MoLFR have had a meeting on 11th August 2021 in Decale Airport hotel and have agreed on key action points including: the SC and MoLFR have jointly prepared and finalized MOU for capacity building trainings, ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR) in collaboration with SC prepared capacity building detailed implementation plan.
  - MoLFR has nominated National coordinator to oversee the overall coordination of the project for the ministry and also planned the capacity to be implemented.
- **Capacity building training for Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation staff:**
  1. **Drought resilience farming training**

- Provided 5 days in-house training on drought resilience farming to 20 technical staff from ministry of Agriculture & irrigation.
- Selected from key technical staff at federal and state level with each federal member state contributing 3 participants and federal level contributing 5 participants.
- The workshop was designed to cultivate the capacity of the frontline technical staff of the ministries of agriculture on climatic-related issues and adopt modern resilience farming techniques on both riverine and rainfed areas for the aim of improving agricultural productivity and climate change resilience.
- The workshop aligned with drought resilience farming which aims to address the problem of the absence of reliable skills and knowledge required for decision-making at all levels and bridge the gap between agricultural communities and national development priorities.

The training was meant to address the growing concerns by many farmers in Somalia on the need to rethink the current farming techniques in the presence of drought and climate change, and to formulate advanced skills and knowledge that will ensure agricultural productivity, sustainability, and resilience to the impacts of drought and climate change. It is now evident that efforts to increase agricultural productivity will not only come from land expansion and conversion, but rather the generation of accurate, robust, and timely information and knowledge, this will be key in supporting decision-making for sustainable management in the presence of drought and climate change to improve agricultural production. The key objectives of this training were:

- Introduce participants to new farming techniques and technologies including water management, pest control and Management, climate change difficulties and drought cycles in Somalia.
- Inform participants about deficit irrigation and its strategies and climate change triggered invasive pests and their control measures.
- Guide participants on how to schedule irrigation water based on crop water requirements using CROPWAT software.
- Build resilience through agricultural pests and disease management to improve agricultural productivity, sustainable land management and climate change resilience.

Ministry of Agriculture & irrigation hired three experienced training consultants from Somali National University to conduct the training. The training was comprehensive and used different methodologies to suit the topics and the different participants.

The training employed a participatory approach that consisted of classroom presentations, discussions, and field demonstrations. The training workshops accommodated about 20 participants. This was to ensure maximum engagement through discussions and interactions among participants as well as with the facilitators. The training involved both theoretical and practical learning that permitted participants to gain both theoretical and practical understanding of drought resilience farming. The summary of the training topics was:

- Irrigation systems and water management strategies/ Overview of Agricultural pests and Pest categorization, Climate Smart Pest Management, CSPM Toolbox and Local pest and diseases.
- Deficit irrigation and its strategies/ Introduction to Transboundary Plant pests and disease (TPPS). Desert Locust as main TPPS, Main pests of TPPS (FAW and QB) and other invasive species.
- Evapotranspiration Reduction Methods/ The role of IPM on TPPS Management and Overview of Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS).

- Irrigation Scheduling using CROPWAT Software/ Overview of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) and its Modern Tools
- Water Harvesting Techniques/: Locally available Agrochemicals and their status.

## **2. Drought Resilience farming field practicum**

- With the key MoA technical staff provided with 5 days high level Drought resilience farming training, it was inevitable to complement the theoretical knowledge with practical and hands-on skills.
- The field practicum session was an opportunity for Ministry staff coming from Member states to gain understanding of the actual challenge farmers are facing and as well learn new locally adopted techniques/technologies for solving the challenges in a bid to adopt back in their respective areas.

- The main objective of the hands-on practicum session on drought resilience farming was to complement and cement the theoretical knowledge gained through the 5 days intensive training.
- The overarching goal is to enable participants acquire clear grasp of knowledge and skills as well as select-borrow solutions or approaches that maybe suitable in their respective member state's agricultural sector. After the training, participants were taken to the field to practically see some of the concept learnt in the training.
- The field practicum was organized for three full days and participants visited in Tawakal and karuri villages in Afgooye and ZamZam university greenhouse in Mogadishu. The sites to visit were selected based on the topics for the field practicum session.

### 3.7.3 Enhancing Partnerships

- Established and implemented learning mechanism that reinforces field activities and facilitates improved policy and practice on food system resilience implemented by Wageningen University of Research (WUR) through FNS-REPRO Project
- Determined to deepen friendly and brotherly ties between Turkey and Somalia, which is dynamic and strong that have helped to achieve tangible progress and remarkable successes over the years in several fields including forestry on bilateral cooperation for strengthening the forestry sector in Somalia.

### 3.7.4 Resource Mobilization

The Federal Government of Somalia committed to effective role that lies with innovative approach, it has guide vision and strategy which is successfully implemented;

- more rationale allocation of resources;
- better management of public expenditure;
- enhanced mobilization of both internal and external resources;
- greater performance in public investments and strengthening of public enterprises productive capacity;
- Open and simple foreign exchange policies and regulation and prudent fiscal and monetary policies.

### 3.7.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

The Federal Government of Somalia has recognized the importance of resilience projects toward the monitoring, evaluation and learning practices which is to apply knowledge gained from evidence and analysis to improve development outcomes and ensure accountability for the resources used to achieve them. Furthermore, FGS made remarkable progress and further implementing MEL and these activities and commitments are on progress of implementation;

- Ongoing process of Somalia institutions to further strengthen the collaboration, learning and adaptation of state, non-state actors, and communities.
- Progress were made to further strengthen capacity and systems of local, national and regional institutions
- Undertaking a baseline survey for the M&E and learning of the resilience projects in CPP Somalia and preparing associated tool for data collection
- Planed to further develop Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) with the National Expert Panel for each institutions

## 3.8 PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Developments

### 8.1 Access to Health and Nutrition

Somalia's health system was badly harmed by conflict, instability, and the lack of governmental institutions, and it was placed 195th out of 195 countries in the 2020 Global Health Security Index.

Inadequate budget, substandard infrastructure, a dearth of competent employees, insufficient access to health services for the poor and minimal regulation of private providers are among the issues facing the health system. COVID-19 has further exposed the sustainability challenges posed by Somalia's dependency on donor funding for the health sector and nutrition, given that it has the

lowest health indicators in the world. Somalia has made substantial progress in developing and implementing resilience projects related to communities accessing health and nutrition and recently achieved these remarkable successes listed below;

- Strengthened the health delivery system and support skills development.
- Improving Somalia's health system which will require the delivery of an essential healthcare package and strengthened of community health extension services.
- Improved and sustained health, nutrition, and hygiene practices

## 8.2 Access to education and training

Human capital is a resilience capacity includes assets such as education, training, intelligence, skills, health, and other qualities valued by employers such as loyalty and punctuality that also empowers people to explore new and more secure sources of income and more correctly to say resilient livelihood opportunities. Resilient people and households need human capital to manage adversity and change. The Federal Government of Somalia, in collaboration with partners has been invested and progress these below mentioned access to education and training as detailed below;

- Increasing educational attainment of the country
- Process of revitalizing and developing vocational entrepreneurship and employment skills
- Ongoing process of strengthening financial capabilities.
- Boosting aspirations and self-confidence are critical in developing capacities to adapt and transform in the face of shocks and stresses.

## 8.3 Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion

The Federal Government of Somalia has made commitments and efforts in realizing gender rights and inclusion as well as empowerment of women through participation in decision making highlighting the roles for peace building and rebuilding of Somalia. Somalia has made substantial progress in developing and implementing these policies strategies and plans protecting, as well as focused on vulnerable groups and situations. These include as detailed below;

- Somali Women's Charter;
- The National Youth strategy;
- Durable Solutions;
- Human Rights and Children's Rights;
- the National Disability Act; the FGM Act;
- National Gender Policy; along with the
- Social Protection Policy.

The implementation of these policies and enforcement of the legislation are important aspects of social protection. The recently designed or on-going country's rural resilience program's contribution to gender equality, women empowerment and social inclusion has identified four key entry points to enhance livelihood diversification thereby resulting in socio-economic benefits for women (in male and female headed households) and youth through:

- (i) design and implementation of gender sensitive infrastructure and services for example installation of boreholes and use of solar systems and biodigesters to reduce labour intensity burden on women, child care barrier and time poverty constraints;
- (ii) development of agribusiness value chains as strategies for livelihood diversification targeting both women and youth and access to productive resources like financial services, entrepreneurship training, markets and market linkages and climate smart agricultural practices through their cooperatives and groups;
- (iii) transformation of socio cultural gender norms through GALS Approach and Methodology to support women's role in decision making and leadership in their agro pastoral communities;
- (iv) recruitment of a Gender Expert in the PIU to ensure gender mainstreaming of the GAP activities along the program components and strengthening the capacity of key



stakeholders in the implementing FGS ministries to address the gender issues during the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation periods.

Additionally, the Federal Government of Somalia is committed to include gender expert(s) for each resilience projects that will be implemented in Somalia. The gender expert will be responsible to build the capacity of PIU and regional implementing staff and focal points on issues around gender mainstreaming to close the gender gaps identified resulting in empowerment of women and achievement of gender equality. By the end of each project, there should be targeted achievement of at least 30% - 50% participation by women depending on the country's commitment and number of women reached for each particular project with increased income for women and economic empowerment due to increase in per capita income among women compared to men.

## 8.4 Social Safety Nets

The Somali Government represented is currently implementing the Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP) also known as Baxnaano, which seeks to provide timely and predictable nutrition linked cash transfers to 200,000 targeted poor and vulnerable households in 21 targeted districts while putting in place the key building blocks for a national shock-responsive safety net system in Somalia.

Baxnaano utilizes a partnership between the Somali Government and United Nations organizations. The FGS has reached a service agreement with the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support and implement the project's critical components. The World Food Program supports the first component focusing on the delivery of the cash transfers, while the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supports the Government in the implementation of developing systems for social safety net and enhancing government capacity.

### Overview of the Progress across Project Areas

- Progress Developing a Unified Social Registry; a database of poor and vulnerable persons with aim of supporting social programmes to determine;
  - eligibility,
  - facilitate inclusion; and
  - enable intra-programme coordination of benefits
    - ✓ enable the country to respond effectively
    - ✓ Ensure many citizens as possible access Social protection services.

As of September 2021, these below listed remarkable achievements are achieved;

- Developed USR system which undergoing testing
- Developed National Cash Transfer Delivery System operational manual.
- Developed and finalized a concept design note which covers the initial design ideas for all the operational processes (excluding the targeting processes) for delivering and managing cash and the institutional arrangement for Baxnaano.

## 4.0 Challenges and Lessons Learnt

### 4.1 Challenges

#### **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.

## 4.2 Lessons Learnt

**Table B1:** Lessons learned and reflected in project design

| No | Lessons Learnt  | Actions incorporated in the Project design  |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Geographical focus  | The need to ensure that resources are not thinly spread and to allow for optimal use of staff for technical assistance and supervision activities |
| 2. | Participatory and socially inclusive identification, design, planning, implementation, and evaluation of development interventions                      | This is to ensure ownership and sustainability after project life   |
| 3. | Baseline survey at project start-up and robust result-oriented monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system   | This is to allow for tracking of changes, monitoring progress, evaluating outcomes, and assessing impact  |
| 4. | Training of project staff at project take-off on Bank's procurement and disbursement procedures and project activities-time planning and prioritization | This is to ensure time-based logical sequencing of project activities and smooth flow of funds during project implementation                      |
| 5. | Capacity building of all relevant stakeholders on the technical, financial and management aspects of project activities                                 | This is to facilitate efficient and effective project implementation.   |
| 6. | Mainstreaming gender, youth and environmental concerns (including climate change) into project design   | This is to allow for greater social and environmental impacts.  |

| No | Lessons Learnt  | Actions incorporated in the Project design |
|----|-----------------|--|
|    | and activities: |  |

## 5.0 Recommendations

The overall Somalia resilience programs and projects that are implemented or the project and programs that will be carried out in the country with significant drivers and manifestations of fragility, conflict and violence. They include Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest and Jubaland. The programs will interact with some of the drivers and manifestations of fragility in these regions. Taking the fragility context into account in the design and implementation of the program will contribute to building resilience to not just to food and nutrition insecurity, but also to violent conflict. It will therefore yield peace and security dividends in country in general as well as the horn of Africa region.

The application or use of conflict-sensitivity and Do-No-Harm techniques is critical and vital in ensuring that existing intercommunal tensions and fragility drivers are not exacerbated, but rather mitigated. It is also very essential to guarantee that the most vulnerable, youth, women and disadvantaged groups are not forgotten. Internally displaced persons, refugees, and host communities are among them. There is need for the strengthening social safety infrastructure and long-term rural protection frameworks. Increased market access for pastoralists and national/regional disaster coordinating initiatives are examples of these frameworks. It is vital to invest in farmers' and pastoralists' livelihood recovery as well as capacity-building for disaster preparedness, which is also very critical.

It is proposed that a fragility and conflict expert are included each in the PIU of each resilience initiative implemented in the country to ensure that conflict-sensitivity and Do-No-Harm principles are taken into account at all levels of reliance program/project implementation. These include ensuring the following:

- As much as possible, Leaving No Clan/Community Behind by ensuring equal access of all clans/communities – majority and minority, to project interventions. This includes fairness in the selection of project sites to avoid perceptions of partiality and favouritism.
- Consulting with beneficiary communities and taking into account their views, including of women and youth, to ensure that project interventions address real and not perceived needs.
- Including as much as possible, and as long as skills availability permit, local young people and women in the execution of the project.
- Avoiding areas under the control of violent extremist groups, to prevent any potential harm on project implementation workers or beneficiaries.
- Avoiding the destruction of personal or community properties and livelihoods, or disruption of markets during project implementation, and making provisions of compensation, in case properties and livelihoods are destroyed.
- Avoiding any potential harm on the natural environment that may negatively affect the health and wellbeing of local inhabitants.
- Avoiding any unnecessary interference in local cultures and traditions, with regard to project interventions.
- Transferring knowledge on areas of projects priority interventions areas to enhance the autonomy of beneficiary communities and their capacity to take control of their future as well as to adapt, anticipate and absorb shocks and stress relating to resilience at all levels.