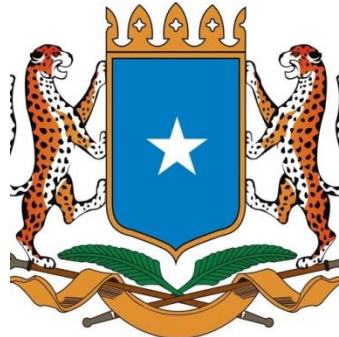


Progress Report of Resilience Projects in Somalia



14th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee and 8th General Assembly Meetings

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Brief background

- 70% of the populations in Somalia  are dependent on 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.
- The current large livestock population estimated at 56 million, has been putting a major strain on limited natural resources such as rangeland, vegetation cover, and water.
- With diverse composition of vegetation resources, Somalia occupies a land area of 638,000 square kilometers in the Horn of Africa, only 13% of Somalia's land is arable, of which only 8% has been cultivated and 98 % is made up of rangelands.
- Majority of the 70 % Somalis whose livelihoods depends on pastoral production system rely on the open natural rangelands and natural water sources for their animals.
- Pastoral destitution (poverty) is principally driven by feed and water scarcity, as the natural resource base in the rangelands is shrinking fast.

Brief background the livelihood diverse sectors



Demographically, Somalia can be divided into five livelihood diverse sectors. About 49 percent of the population still lives in rural areas according to United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA 2015)

- ❖ Pastoralists → 26 percent
- ❖ Agro-pastoralists → 23 percent;
- ❖ Fishing and Coastal Communities ;
- ❖ Urban Population; and
- ❖ Internally Displaced Persons or People (IDPs)

Brief background the livelihood diverse sectors



Alternative estimates for direct employment by the ILO suggest that about 46 percent of all employed persons in the country are working in agricultural activities.

- ❖ Pastoralists → 9 percent in nomadic herding , also other 7 percent engage rural activities included forestry sector;
- ❖ Agro-pastoralists → 25 percent employed in agro-pastoral activities;
- ❖ Fishing and Coastal Communities → 4 percent in fishing;
- ❖ Urban Population and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); 54 percent of employed people work in urban-based governments and the private sector;

Food and Nutrition Security Situation



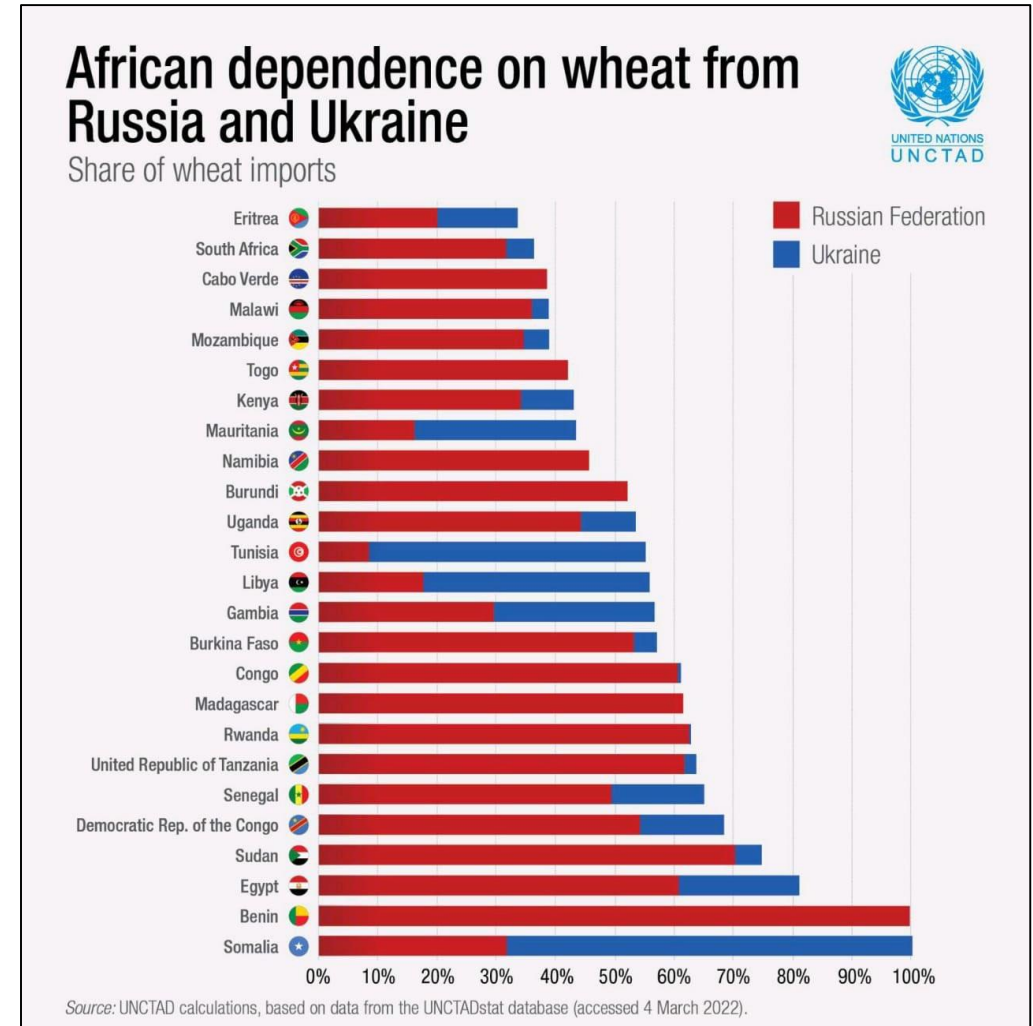
➤ **Key Drivers of Food Insecurity in Somalia**

- The Russia-Ukraine conflict
- Insecurity
- Climate Change Impact
- Water Insecurity
- Escalating Food Prices
- The rise in fuel costs and the disruption of logistics
- Increased natural resource-based conflict
- COVID-19 pandemic

Rationale: Impact of the War in Ukraine on Agricultural Commodities and Food and Nutrition Security in regional member countries



- Ukraine and the Russian Federation are global net exporters of **wheat, maize**, sunflower oil and other agricultural commodities.
- The war in Ukraine is estimated to have affected about **40-100%** of **wheat supply** in **28** regional member countries.
- Markets on the continent are being affected by price hikes from the international markets, with imported cereals having a **20-50% hike** in some African countries.



Drought Situation in Somalia



➤ Drought Response

➤ Donor Contributions to 2022 Hunimatarian Fund Plan

Total Donor Contributions to 2022 Hunimatarian Fund Plan	US\$ Million
USA	98
CERF	31.5
UK	30.2
Canada	23.3
Germany	15.6
Sweden	14.3
EC	10.7
Netherland	9.8
Norway	7.6
Japan	7.5
Denmark	3.8
Ireland	3.3
Switzerland	3
UN	0.7
Turkey	0.2
Total	259.5

Example of Drought, Food Security and Nutrition Response



Ongoing Resilience Programs

- In 2014 the Bank financed Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP) in Somalia to improve **access to water, pasture, and infrastructure for livestock health and markets.**
- On 24 November 2021, the Bank approved the Multinational: Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security (BREFONS) in the Horn of Africa as a follow-up to the DRSLP II with the objective of improving communities' resilience to food and nutrition insecurity and the impacts of climate change.

Response to Food Security and Nutrition Crises in the Region

- On 20 May 2022, the Bank's Board of Directors approved a UA 1.11 billion African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF) to help African countries avert a looming food crisis due to the disruption of food supplies arising from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis.
- **The African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF) focuses on three pillars;**
 - Delivering certified quality seeds of climate- adapted varieties, fertilizers, and extension services; and post-harvest loss;
 - Providing financing for the large-scale supply of fertilizers to wholesalers and aggregators to bridge the supply gap, to meet the immediate liquidity requirements; and
 - Promoting policy dialogue and the implementation of policy reforms to address structural factors that are preventing modern inputs from reaching farmers in the short and medium term.

Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 13th PSC



- The Country's development and its SDGs development targets made in progress and were mapped against and linked with priorities, road maps, and a monitoring and evaluation framework.
- The full monitoring and evaluation of Somalia's progress in implementing resilience projects at national, regional and global agenda levels is not efficient and possible due to weak statistical systems.
- SDG-specific baselines, targets, and indicators are notably lacking from the NDP-9's result framework.
 - similar challenges are existing IDDRSI and resilience project in CPP Somalia which lacks baselines and targets, in which The Federal Government of Somalia considers very important to be undertaken “ a Baseline Survey
- FGS ensured that IGAD regional projects and programmes provide capacity building opportunities to communities at local, sub-national, and cross-border areas and use existing public and traditional institutional structures.

Regional Initiatives toward Resilience



- **Programming of Resilience in the Country**
- **Regional Initiatives:**
 - **Horn of Africa Initiatives;**
 - (Economic, Infrastructure, Social and Human Development)
 - **IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)**
 - ➡ **IGAD Clusters**
 - ➡ **Cluster Three: Mandera (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia)**
 - ➡ **Cluster Four: Dikhil (Ethiopia-Djibouti and Somalia)**
 - ➡ **Cluster Five: (Ethiopia-Djibouti and Somalia)**

Priority Intervention Areas



PIA 1: Natural Resources & Environment Management

**Strategic
Objective:**
To enhance drought-
prone communities'
access to and use of
sustainably
managed natural
resources and
environmental
services.

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

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

PIA 3: Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification

**Strategic
Objective:**
To increase the
adaptive
capacities of the
drought-prone
ASAL
communities.

PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management

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

Priority Intervention Areas



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

**Strategic
Objective:**
To improve the
utilization of
knowledge for
drought resilience
in member states.

**PIA 6: Peace
Building, Conflict
Prevention and
Resolution**

**Strategic
Objective:**
To achieve
peace and
stability in the
IGAD region.

**PIA 7: Institutional
Strengthening,
Coordination and
Partnerships**

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

**PIA 8: Human
Capital, Gender
and Social
Development**

**Strategic
Objective:**
To increase
equitable access
to basic social
services in
drought-prone
areas

RESILIENCE & Regional Initiatives

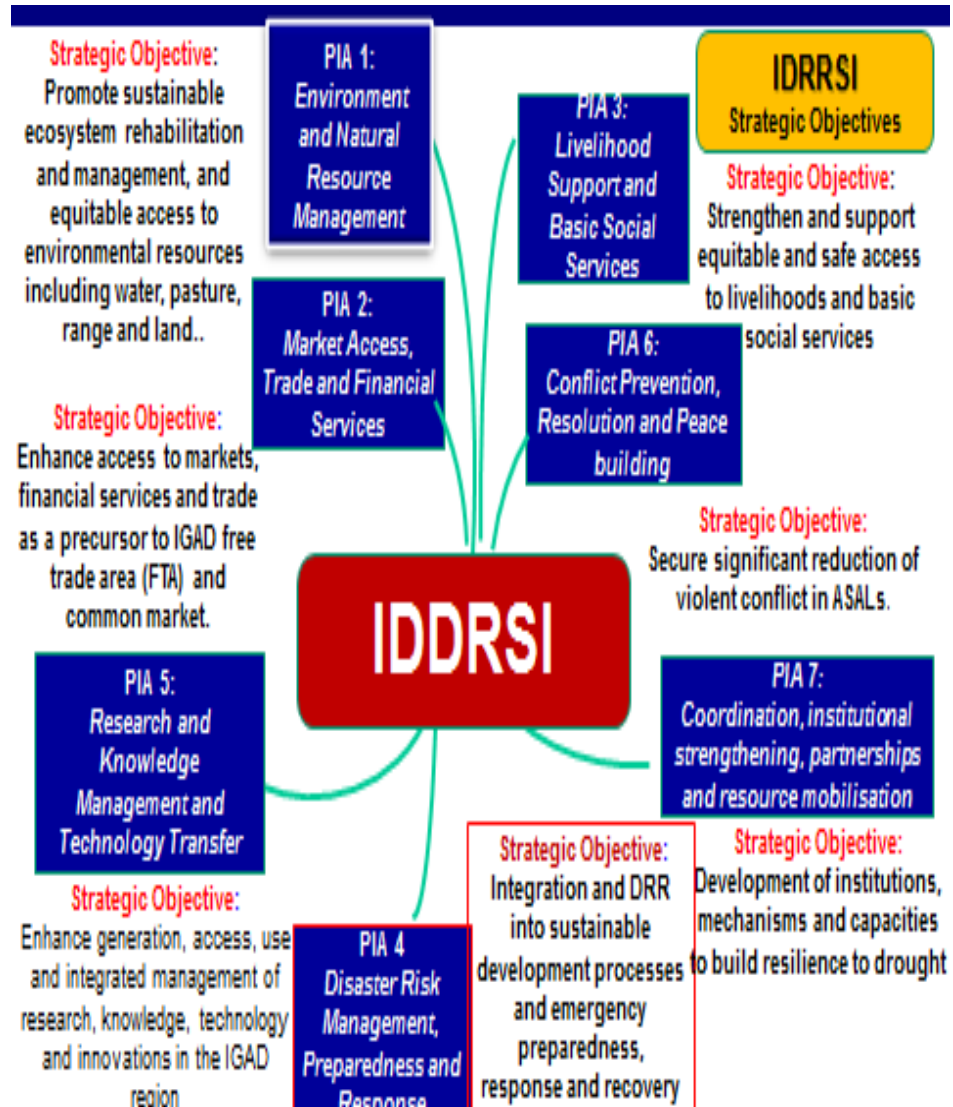


CPP Somalia

- ➔ **Hosted and coordinated by MoLFR, FGS**
- ➔ **Established National IDDRSI Coordination Mechanism**
- ➔ **Alignment of the CPP with National Development Plan 2019-2024**
- ➔ **Translation into investment Plans**
- ➔ **Development of bankable resilience projects**
- ➔ **Establishment of National Expert Panel and Steering Committee for CPP**
- ➔ **IGAD Clusters**
 - ➔ **Cluster Three: Mandera (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia)**
 - ➔ **Cluster Four: Dikhil (Ethiopia-Djibouti and Somalia)**
 - ➔ **Cluster 5 (Ethiopia-Djibouti and Somalia)**
- ➔ **Cross-border projects Knowledge management**
- ➔ **Monitoring & Evaluation**

CPP

Features of the CPP



- National Resilience initiative
- 5 - year undertaking
- Results Based M&E
- Prescriptive, additive
- Subject to revision / improvement

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, particularly, in southern region of Somalia.
- Recurrence, cumulative and prolonged droughts in Somalia or the increased frequency and depth of drought in particular during the past decade and its impact on livestock populations and rural communities, which directly affects food and nutrition security of populations, which lack of coping mechanisms.
- Lack of innovative plans and resilience infrastructure.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt cont..



- Weak domestic revenues exacerbate the government's inability to supply basic services such as education and security to its citizens.
- Delay experiences of most resilience projects in Somalia including DRSLP II and resilience projects such as cross border.
- Low implementation capacity: Limitations in institutional and human capacities, inadequate expertise, and management-related problems in are major hurdles that may retard implementation of programs.
- The coordination component of the project was an afterthought and not part of the initial design.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt cont..



- Lack of operational fund is still one of the key factors limiting the implementation of the platform coordination mechanism and along weak coordination mechanism and capacity.
- There are lengthy bureaucratic procedures during the short implantation period leading to delay in implementation of projects
- Deep-seated Poverty and the marginalization and political conflicts in the majority of the Somali population.
- Frequent conflict outbreaks and insecurity (Rural and Borders)
- The COVID-19 pandemic and its management protocols
- Desert locusts, floods, and droughts hindered normal operations in the cross-border area.

Recommendations & proposed way forward



- Key resilience reforms should include enhancing peace through the holding of free, fair and transparent elections and the consolidation of democratic institutions at all levels, and lessons learnt from previous programs should influence the planning & implementation
- Develop and strengthen systems for enhanced efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in humanitarian, development and resilience building.
- Improve governance and combatting corruption and build institutional capacities, improve the business climate; support climate change adaptation; address food insecurity; enhance coordination between the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States (FMS);
- Develop and enforce national strategies, policies, legislations, cascaded institutional frameworks, structures,

Recommendations



- FGS and IGAD had no reserve of funds to buffer the resilience projects when there was a delay in funds availability.
- Reduce the lengthy bureaucratic procedures and micromanagement in project implementation.
- strengthen financial management and monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Note that resilience projects have a higher likelihood of accomplishing their stated objectives if they are home grown and owned.
 - Therefore emphasize the need to recognize and support the role of the national institutions in effectively and efficiently implementing the IDDRSI.
- 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.

A high-speed photograph of a single water droplet falling into a pool of water. The droplet is captured mid-fall, just above the point of impact, creating a series of concentric ripples that spread outwards. The background is a deep blue gradient.

Thank you