



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND  
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

## Progress Report of Resilience Projects in Somalia January to June 2022

14<sup>th</sup> IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee and 8<sup>th</sup> General Assembly Meetings

20-22 July 2022

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

# Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	2
Executive Summary.....	4
Introduction .....	5
2.0    Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 13 <sup>th</sup> PSC .....	6
3.0    Updates the Implementation of the Resilience Projects .....	12
3.1    PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management .....	12
3.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management .....	12
3.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development.....	13
3.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources .....	13
3.1.4 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity .....	14
3.1.5 Development of Renewable Energy Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and renewable energy ensured .....	15
3.1.6 Land Governance .....	15
3.2    PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services .....	17
3.2.1 Transport and Market Development .....	17
3.2.2 Securing Livestock Mobility and Trans-boundary (regional and cross border) Trade .....	18
3.2.3 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services .....	18
3.2.4. Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade.....	19
3.3    PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification .....	19
3.3.1 Livestock Production and Productivity .....	19
3.3.2 Crop production and Productivity.....	20
3.3.3 Fisheries and Apiculture development .....	20
3.3.4 Income Diversification .....	21
3.3.5 Productive Safety Net .....	22
3.3.6. Trans-Boundary Disease Control & SPS Measures and Standards .....	23
3.4    PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response.....	24
3.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response .....	24
3.4.2 Contingency Planning.....	24
3.4.3 DRR (Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness) and Climate Change Adaptation. ....	24
3.4.4 Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Mapping.....	25
3.5    PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer .....	25
3.5.1 Support to Adaptive Research .....	25
3.5.2 Advisory and Extension Systems.....	26

3.5.3 Knowledge Management and Communication .....	26
3.5.4 Promote the Network of National and Regional Dry land Collaborative, Applied and Adaptive Research Centers .....	27
3.6 PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building.....	27
6.1 Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms .....	27
6.2 Conflict Resolution .....	27
3.7 PIA 7: Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships .....	28
3.7.1 Coordination and Platform Management.....	28
3.7.2 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building .....	28
3.7.3 Enhancing Partnerships.....	32
3.7.4 Resource Mobilization .....	32
3.7.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) .....	33
3.8 PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Developments.....	33
8.1 Access to Health and Nutrition .....	33
8.2 Access to education and training .....	33
8.3 Promote Gender Equality, Women’s Empowerment and Social Inclusion .....	34
8.4 Social Safety Nets.....	34
8.5 Migration, and Displacement and Social Inclusion .....	35
4.0 Challenges and Lessons Learnt .....	38
4.1 Challenges .....	38
4.2 Lessons Learnt.....	39
5.0 Recommendations .....	40

## Executive Summary

Despite measurable progress and appreciable advancement achieved in recent years, Somalia nevertheless faces a variety of natural disasters, conflict and economic disruption, crises, and development obstacles and it is ranked as the most vulnerable country to climate change of 181 countries that constraints the country's ability to achieve long-term plan for peace, stability, resilience, sustainable food and nutrition security.

Due to the two decades of prolonged conflict, Somalia is low-income country with per capita Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 270 in 2019. Since the establishment of the central authority in 2004, actions have been taken, which resulted in the adaptation of a provisional constitution in 2012, creation of a parliament and a federal political system. These have achieved remarkable successes of strengthening institutional capacity, increasing production and productivity of productive sectors along with advancement of trade and financial industries. The overall Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) score improved from 8.0 out of 100 in 2013 to 19.2 in 2019. According to the 2020 IIAG, Somalia recorded the 7th highest improvement in IIAG scores over the 2010-2019 period (5.7%). Ratings on human development and the foundation for economic opportunity have both improved and remarkable gains were recorded.

However, there are still great challenges on areas of security and rule of law, which is also improving. A common country analysis acknowledges the recognition that eradicating and ending poverty, hence pathway of achieving zero hunger, will occur probably the best objective in the upcoming decades. The "triple shocks" of 2020, which includes a desert locust infestation, a coronavirus disease pandemic, and recurring droughts of 2021 and 2022 have worsened the outlook of the country and the condition of millions of Somali people. The Federal Government of Somalia is highly committed to contribute to the objective of building resilience for Somali communities and has reached consensus with all key stakeholders that a "triple nexus" approach needs to be strengthened.

Based on evidence, experience and lessons learned, the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) and its Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) were designed on the basis of their potential to contribute enhancing resilience to overall related PIAs, which are fully harmonized with the 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 (NDP9, 2020-2024). The NDP9 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 NDP9 is anchored on these 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 system 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.

The policy and structural reform efforts since 2016 have stabilized the economy, but growth is low. The political stability, security and the rule of law and sustainable development encompassed economic, social and environmental sustainability of the country's progress towards regional, national and global goals is also very low. Beyond doubt, Somalia require to improve further institutional quality, manage natural resources, protect the environment, achieve social inclusion, increase sustainable production and productivity of productive sectors, promote trade and build infrastructure and long-term resilience.

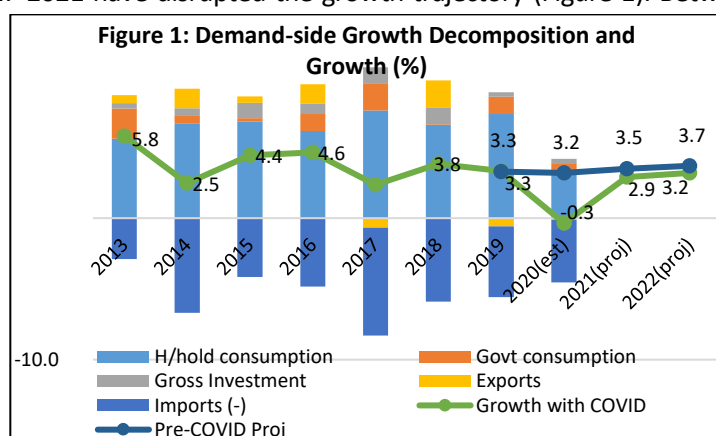
## Introduction

The Somali economy is heavily dependent on productive sectors: livestock, crop production, forestry and fisheries, where the livestock sector alone contributes over 60% of GDP. This sector is the largest sector of the economy, the largest employer in rural areas with nomadic cultures, and the main driver of exports-- 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 sector has made the economy highly vulnerable to natural and external shocks, including droughts and floods, locust invasions and fluctuations in demand for livestock exports.

Somalia is a low-income, food-insecure country and considered to be the most vulnerable to climate change of 181 nations that has struggled to make the arduous shift from "failed" to "fragile" status over the last decade(s). Around half of the population in Somalia lives in rural areas and relies on animal herding and crop agriculture for a living. The rural population is split in half, with half following nomadic pastoralist lifestyles and the other half following agropastoral lifestyles that include a combination of settled crop production and animal grazing.

Somalia has the sixth-highest percentage of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa, where nearly seven out of ten people live on less than USD 1.90 per day, mainly poverty level of rural areas and IDP settlements are both pervasive and severe. Pastoral destitution principally driven by feed and water scarcity, as the natural resource base in the rangelands is shrinking fast. Modest political and development successes of the country impeded by external shocks, widespread insecurity, frequent climate-related disasters, environmental degradation, armed conflict, weak governance and limited state capacity, underfunded in fundamental social services along population growth exceeding economic performance. This affects about 80% of the population and it is a key contributor of a rapid rate of urbanization which has put significant pressure on urban centres to provide public services which will result majority of Somalis will be living in urban areas by 2040. Thus, agricultural transformation is a key for resilience building and higher growth, which requires large investments in irrigation infrastructure and improved livestock production methods, including climate smart technologies.

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, cyclones, floods and the COVID-19 pandemic, all in 2020. The economy of Somalia had been recovering prior to the pandemic; growth for 2020 and 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 the combined impact of



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

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, cyclones, floods and the COVID-19 pandemic, all in 2020. The economy of Somalia had been recovering prior to the pandemic; growth for 2020 and 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 the combined impact of

mentioned, particularly COVID-19 containment measures that disrupted trade and financial flows (Figure 1).

## Food and Nutrition Security Situation

Somalia is grappling with one of its worst droughts in 2022. More than 80 per cent of Somalia is currently facing severe to extreme drought conditions<sup>1</sup>. The drought severity levels are comparable to that of 2010/11 and 2016/17. Crop and livestock production have failed, food costs have risen rapidly, and humanitarian aid has fallen short of the needs of the food insecure population. A total of 6 million people face acute food insecurity. Food insecurity and malnutrition are expected to worsen further and faster between June and September 2022, affecting roughly 7.1 million people, or 45 % of the entire population.

### Key Drivers of Food Insecurity in Somalia

The impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, climatic shocks, violent conflict and insecurity, and the COVID-19 epidemic are the main drivers of food insecurity in Somalia.

#### The Russia-Ukraine conflict

Somalia is suffering as a result of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which negatively impacted the country's food security. Somalia, like other food importing Sub-Saharan African countries, heavily relies on wheat and fertilizer from Ukraine and Russia. Somalia has been affected very hard. Primarily, 53% of the food imports to Somalia in 2021 were produced and shipped from Ukraine.

As a result of decline in supplies since the Ukraine conflict began. Somalia has been distressed and faced serious food deficit. The Ukraine war and the shutdown of shipping ports have caused the food imports to be halted food donations not to be received, hence food shortages and price spikes. In addition, the focus and response of the international communities to the various crises facing Somalia have been diluted. According to UNOCHA, only 3.2 percent (\$47.1 million) of the required funds (\$1.5 billion) for the Somalia's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has been received in June, 2022. Because of the diversion of financial resources in support of Ukraine, funding for Somalia has been curtailed.

#### Fragility and Insecurity in Somalia

Somalia is a fragile and conflict-affected situation, commonly known as a transition state. This indicates that its general exposure, vulnerability to internal or external pressures surpasses its existing capacity to prevent, respond to, and recover from them, posing a danger and could create instability and war. Particularly, violent extremism and terrorism, political instability, high rates of poverty and unemployment, low human capital, institutional capacity gaps, shortfalls in service delivery, food insecurity, and climate change impacts, including competition over dwindling resources, particularly water and pastures, all contribute to Somalia's insecurity and fragility.

#### Climate Change

The current food problem is largely the result of climate change. Climate and climatic shocks, including drought, floods, and the desert locusts upsurge, endanger crop output and pastoral resources. A record multi-season drought has afflicted nearly 90% of the country's districts (66 out of 74). Food and water scarcity have grown increasingly urgent as a third consecutive rainfall season failed in the latter three months of 2021.

#### Water Insecurity

---

<sup>1</sup> Source: OCHA Somalia 26 May 2022: Somalia: Drought Situation Report (As of May 2022, April 2022)

Water insecurity eventually affects 3.2 million people who face acute water shortages. Extreme aridity and water scarcity are increasing livestock deaths and harsh animal conditions and increasing cattle fatalities due to starvation, malnutrition and drought-related diseases. Due to a critical water deficit, families have been forced to migrate to urban and peri-urban centres without guaranteed access to food and nutrition. According to reports, the extreme drought has also escalated clan violence and displacements.

### Escalating Food Prices

The Ukraine crisis has implications on food security because both Russia and Ukraine are important in global food markets such as wheat, maize, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, and sunflower oil. Furthermore, Russia is a major exporter of nitrogen fertilizers and pesticides and the second largest supplier of both potassic and phosphorous. Other factors contributing to Somalia's food and nutrition insecurity include a lack of access to veterinary services, feed, pasture, and water.

### Escalating fuel costs and the disruption of logistics

The rise in fuel costs has driven up the cost of transport and food items. Food price increases are causing households' purchasing power to dwindle. Families have been forced to sell their properties and other valuable assets in order to obtain food and other lifesaving necessities. The price of a food basket has already risen, particularly in Somalia and the whole region, which rely significantly on wheat from Black Sea basin nations, and the disruption in shipments threatens food security even further. Since January, shipping charges on some routes have more than doubled.

### Increased natural resource-based conflict

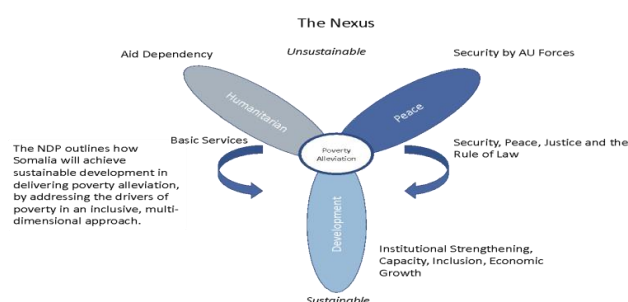
Due to the scarcity of natural resources such as pasture and water, as the natural resource base in the rangelands is shrinking fast, there is also an increased risk of inter-communal conflict.

### COVID-19 pandemic

Across Somalia, the socioeconomic and political pressures of COVID-19 continue to be a risk. Due to global lockdowns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, remittances were substantially reduced. This has been decreasing the food purchasing power of most Somali families who rely on financial support from relatives working in other countries.

### Food Security Response

Overriding food security challenge facing Somalia are widespread and extreme poverty. Recent assessment (NDP9 2019-2025) shows that 69 percent of people in Somalia live below the international poverty line of \$1.90, and that 49 percent of Somalis are unable to meet average food requirements, even if they spend all their income on food. Such extreme poverty represents great vulnerability among the majority of Somalis to the shocks – drought, displacement, poor health, loss of income or assets, political fragility, insecurity and lawlessness – to which they are repeatedly exposed.



Source: NDP9 (2019-2025), Figure 33: Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus, pp. 111

The implementation of the poverty strategy for NDP9, which is organized in four pillars: Inclusive and Accountable Politics; Improved Security and the Rule of Law; Inclusive Economic Growth and Improved Social Development, will be addressing the root causes of poverty. These food insecurity and problem of poverty can be most addressed through a range of policy and programme interventions.

The interventions that the government is committed to implement include: (1) interventions that strengthen the effectiveness of political processes in Somalia; (2) strategies and interventions that reduce insecurity across Somalia; (3) strategies and interventions that accelerate inclusive growth across the sectors of the economy, with particular emphasis on creating opportunities for women and young people and (4) strategies and interventions that improve access by Somali citizens to health, education and other essential services, including social protection systems.

The government recognises that stability and peace are necessary conditions for food security and the long-term sustainability of food systems. In Somalia, millions of people are at risk of starvation due to violent conflict, radical extremism and insecurity. People are forced to migrate to seek for alternatives to secure their livelihoods. The government efforts to combat hunger have to go hand-in-hand with those to build peaceful and prosperous societies. The government aims to achieve political stability, security and the rule of law. This will, in turn, create the conditions in which efforts to support and climate proof economic growth can succeed.

Promoting food security requires people's access to quality food items, health services, drinkable water, and sanitation. Greater use of health facilities, better access to safe sources of potable water, and improved sanitation significantly reduce the risk of disease, including waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, which have a detrimental effect on metabolism and lower the body's capacity to absorb food.

Social development is needed to fuel and sustain economic growth, through human capital development, social protection and disaster risk management. As a core pillar of human capital, health and education are also an important driver of productivity and hence food consumption. National food security in the country requires an abundant supply of cheap and nutritious food for the burgeoning population. As a large majority of Somalis rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. The crop yields are amongst the lowest in the world due to poor seeds and degraded soils, a lack of fertiliser and other essential inputs, and insufficient mechanisation and transport infrastructure. A shift from farming as a subsistence activity to farming as a business is needed and has to be matched with the right set of policies, institutions and investments. So the government is committed to intensify agricultural production in Somalia through climate-smart agriculture and technology. The government needs to boost farming productivity by first raising smallholder farmers' productivity.

Smallholder farmers lack the means to adapt to rising temperatures and adverse weather events such as droughts and floods, there is a critical need to strengthen the ability of farming communities to cope with the impacts of climate change. Investing in weather forecast systems, efficient irrigation technology and heat- or drought-tolerant crop varieties can help boost farm productivity under increasingly severe climate conditions. Fragmentation of agricultural land due to population pressure in rural areas means that in many rural areas the farms are small to provide food security or a living income for the household. Smallholder farmers with weak and insecure tenure rights are under threat of being evicted from their farms and have little incentive to invest in their land. A reform of customary land-tenure systems is required to leverag the transformation of agriculture and raise agricultural productivity levels. This tenure system should include a consolidation of farm plots to make commercial agriculture viable.



The lack of variety in crop production and, more broadly, in income-generating activities remains a big problem in Somalia. The government aims to develop and strengthen agricultural value chains, including agro-processing industries. These bear enormous potential for job creation and value addition. The government has to adjust its private-sector development and industrial policies in order to attract more agribusinesses and investors. They, in turn, have to link up with smaller farms and related economic sectors and work in close partnership.

The government is also making great effort to increase trade in agricultural commodities and services. The government needs to remove trade barriers for food and reap the benefits of regional markets. Yet fragmentation of land due to population pressure in rural areas means that in many rural areas the farms are too small to provide food security or a living income for the household. There is a high dependency on off-farm income and little incentive to intensify production.

Chronic food insecurity, physical isolation and lack of access to formal safety nets increase communities' susceptibility to shocks to their agricultural system, especially extreme weather events. The government is therefore working with its partners to strengthen the capacity to deliver food, both in times of crisis for vulnerable groups and for the poor having issues affording proper nutrition. Plans include storage, distribution channels, beneficiary registries and quality of food. In the 2021/22 drought, the government scaled up food assistance plans beyond currently planned levels to reach at least 2-3 million people monthly beyond April 2022.

Women's empowerment and an improvement in household decision-making processes can influence food security outcomes. Women's larger access to economic resources can ensure more investments in productive activities, thereby increasing household income. Even more important may be the impact of women's economic empowerment on the intrahousehold distribution of resources.

Short term and humanitarian responses predominate in Somalia's protracted food crisis, yet development paradigms are always appropriate. The government response needs to address the long-term effects of these interventions and to develop more appropriate food security strategies that link humanitarian to development (resilience interventions). Strengthening Disaster Management is another government goal to alleviate food insecurity in the country. The provision of public works programs when natural disaster strikes provide alternative employment and income to vulnerable households. These require having a pipeline of public works projects with funding and also requires a skills training program. The specific strategic interventions proposed to improve and strengthen government's disaster risk management capacity include:

- Implement National Disaster Management Policy
- Promote gender equality in disaster risk reduction
- Improve coordination capacities of humanitarian response agencies at national and sub-national levels
- Fully implement priorities set out in the Somalia Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF)
- Design and implement an early warning system, working with existing systems

**Urban Planning** helps contribute the fight against food insecurity in the urban areas of the country. The provision of basic services to all Somalis, including the displaced and underserved, will need the support of long-term city planning services, including capacity, systems and funding.

## Drought Situation in Somalia

Since the last Steering Committee meeting, Somalia has been devastating and grappling with one of its worst droughts. More than 80 per cent of Somalia is currently facing severe to extreme drought

conditions<sup>2</sup>. The drought severity levels are comparable to that of 2010/11 and 2016/17. It is estimated that around 7.7 million Somalis are facing lack of water and food shortage. The number could reach 8 million in months which is the half of Somalia's population

### Gu rain season

The 2022 Gu rainy season in Somalia<sup>3</sup> came to an early end in May, with depressed rainfall amounts recorded and forecasts indicating little to no rainfall through mid-June. The overall seasonal rainfall performance was poor. The northern areas recorded 30% to 60% of the average rainfall while the central and southern areas received 45 % to 75%. This marks a fourth consecutive failed rainy season since late 2020.

Gu season rainfall has moderated drought conditions in most parts of the country as it replenished pasture and water resources. However, this improvement is expected to be short-lived as drought conditions are expected to worsen throughout the prolonged dry Hagaa (July-September) dry season. Dry and hot conditions will continue across most parts of the country during this dry Haggai (June/July-September) season except for parts of Somaliland that will receive moderate Karan rains. Water resources are expected to decline drastically during the forthcoming dry season as water demand and use increases. The Juba and Shabelle River levels are currently 30 percent below the short-term average, with limited water available to support irrigation of crops and other uses. The river levels are expected to decrease further in the coming weeks and months.

### Drought Response

The government has already declared the drought a humanitarian state of emergency On November 2021 and recently the Prime Minister has appointed Committee on Drought Relief that would work to provide humanitarian assistance to those affected by the drought. The new government has recently nominated a Special Envoy for Drought Response Somalia special envoy for drought response has been meeting with representatives from the donor countries and humanitarian partners to discuss ways in which they can provide emergency relief assistance to the people severely affected by the ongoing devastating drought. For Somalia, there are in urgent humanitarian appeal of 1.46 billion USD but this remains severely underfunded by a staggering 98%<sup>4</sup>.

Total Donor Contributions to 2022 Humanitarian Fund Plan <sup>5</sup>	US\$ Million
USA	98
CERF	31.5
UK	30.2
Canada	23.3
Germany	15.6
Sweden	14.3
EC	10.7
Netherlands	9.8
Norway	7.6
Japan	7.5

<sup>2</sup> Source: OCHA Somalia 26 May 2022: Somalia: Drought Situation Report (As of May 2022, April 2022)

<sup>3</sup> Source: FEWSNET Somalia Seasonal Monitor: April 25, 2022 and Somalia faces Risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) as acute malnutrition and mortality levels rise, May 31, 2022

<sup>4</sup> Source: UNOCHA Somalia 13 Jun 2022

<sup>5</sup> Source: UNOCHA 13 Jun 2022: **Somalia Humanitarian Fund Allocation Dashboard (As of 13 June 2022)**

Denmark	3.8
Ireland	3.3
Switzerland	3
UN	0.7
Turkey	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>259.5</b>

Insufficient funding is, therefore, hindering humanitarian efforts and capacity to reach more people in need, additional funding is, therefore, urgently needed to avert the worst outcomes. Insufficient funding is, therefore, hindering humanitarian efforts and capacity to reach more people in need. With the limited resources available, the government and Humanitarian partners have only been able to reach 2.4 million out of all those in need of humanitarian assistance<sup>6</sup>. Humanitarian partners in collaboration with the national and local authorities are scaling-up their responses through water trucking, water source chlorination and rehabilitation of existing water sources to address critical needs.

Somalia's situation is deteriorating and facing a severe water and food shortage. Most of these communities' primary source of income is livestock, which has died. Crops have failed, so there is no food. Families have depleted what little reserves they had. Despite Short-Term Improvements, drought conditions are expected to worsen across Somalia during July through mid-October 2022 dry period. River levels a Source: long the Juba and Shabelle are still within the historical minimum. The government and international partners have responded to the crisis but insufficient funding is hindering humanitarian efforts and additional funding is, therefore, urgently needed to avert the worst outcomes.

## 2.0 Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 13<sup>th</sup> PSC

Since the 13<sup>th</sup> IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) virtual Platform Steering Committee Meeting on 30 November- 01 December 2021, Somali Federal Government, in collaboration with developmental partners has continued to promote, support and coordinate national and regional resilience interventions aimed at building drought resilience.

The Federal Government of Somalia ensured the country's resilience initiative and the joint resilience action to be aligned and mainstreamed across the government's agenda in Somalia's national development plan for 2020 to 2024 (NDP-9), IGAD Regional Strategy, the AU Agenda 2063 which also incorporates the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's guiding principles. The Country's development plan and aforementioned initiatives, strategies along with its SDGs development targets made in progress and were mapped against and linked with priorities, road maps, and a monitoring and evaluation framework.

However, 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. According to the African Development Bank, SDG-specific baselines, targets, and indicators are notably lacking from the NDP-9's result framework. Beyond doubt, 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 for the M&E of the Resilience Project in CPP Somalia and Preparing Associated Tool for Data Collection". As stated

---

<sup>6</sup> . Update on Humanitarian activities June 15, 2022, Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

by NDP-9, the Government's intends to use localized SDG targets to harmonize with a common global framework and "making alignment of funding and interventions straight-forward with the added benefit of simplifying/streamlining reporting" which need to be realized.

FGS acknowledges that increasing the resilience of the country requires a coordinated approach among all parties (development partners and stakeholders across all sectors). This strategy aims to undertake longer-term development interventions that address the root causes of recurrent human and nature induced humanitarian crises. The progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can only be realized through collective and coordinated efforts across all development partners including the UN and as well as with the Somali government and people.

## 3.0 Updates the Implementation of the Resilience Projects

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

#### 3.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management

Water scarcity and feed is the main cause of pastoral destitution in Somalia, as the natural resource base in the rangelands is shrinking fast. To enable realistic improvements in livestock production, water and feed resources ought to be considered in the broader development perspective and not just as an emergency response to drought. The Summary of implementation progress of major crucial planned activities and tasks of the Natural Resources Management Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program DRSLP II project (Somalia) to be completed by the end of the project is shown in table 1.

Table 1. Natural Resources Management				
Target outputs	Activities Description/ Project target	Project target revised at MTR	Reporting Progress of year 2022	
			Activities completed	%
Number of permanent water sources developed and rehabilitated	6 boreholes; 11 Baley; 30 sand dams; 1 water storage tank (500 m <sup>3</sup> )	7 boreholes; 9 Baley; 22 sand dams; 1 water tank	Recruitment of design & supervision consultants completed/ ongoing; water tank contracted	30
Rangeland/pasture (ha) rehabilitated	500 ha of gully erosion control measures done in Puntland	10 km <sup>2</sup> of sand dunes stabilization	BD being finalized	20

However, the scarcity of water in Somalia can also lead people to over-extract groundwater resources, in order to meet their water needs, as more wells and boreholes are created unnecessary to meet water demands in unsustainable ways that harm the environment, therefore the Federal Government of Somalia successfully developed and implementing 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 also 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;

- Further strengthened and enhanced the role of water in unity, growth, and well-being.
- Enhance integrated water resources management.

- Successfully implementing 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 further 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 been made remarkable progress toward the on-going implementation of remaining crucial activities of DRSLP II project and other activities implemented by partners (Somalia) as followed;

- Land degradation and desertification control measures, including floodwater diversions and water spreading in 500 ha in 2 locations in Puntland.
- Achieved transformational change and increased the participation of women in leadership, decision-making, and resource management.
- On-going new forestry policy and strategy at national level
- On-going new rangeland strategy and management at national level and ready for validation.
- FGS committed to sustainable forest management and participated in Near East Forestry and Range Commission (NEFRC) activities;
- FGS requested assistance 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 has shown interest the use of forest monitoring technology also requested from it 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

### 3.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources

**Progress towards the Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Programme (FNS-REPRO):**

- The key activities progresses under component of *“improved inclusive access and management of local natural resources”*.
  - Facilitated establishment of community grazing systems that accommodate fodder harvesting and storage, proper stocking, and application of range management principles.
  - Form 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.
- Achievement:
  - Formation of 7 Natural Resource Management committees one in each of the 7 villages under output 1 i.e Lafweyn, Daragayeswayne, Indhocad ,Turka, Balanbal, SuufDheere & Xarqo villages

- A total of 3560 NRM HH have been registered and are participating in the project, (Sool-2140; Sanaag-1420) by Nugaal & Sanaag Universities (F: 1296; M: 2264) 75% F. About 200 pastoralists from the 7 villages have received training in natural resource management issues and 900 others trained on improved grazing practices such as destocking reseeding and importance of regeneration of rangelands.
- Participatory stakeholder and community consultations around natural resource management issues and topics were undertaken both at the regional and village levels, has ensured buy in and change of attitude and adoption of improved grazing practices. Change of attitude and mind set has led to allocation of communal land for fodder harvesting & improved community grazing systems in 5 villages in Sool and Sanaag. Seven Community based Natural Resource Management plans developed and under implementation and a total of 660 HAs of communal land has been allocated by communities for sustainable fodder and seed harvesting expected to improve their resilience in times of crisis in the future.
- Towards supporting peace efforts, Sanaag and Nugaal Universities with support from FAO and regional and local authorities have continued to resolve emerging resource based issues thereby avoiding those becoming conflicts. Communities have been able to internally avert/resolve natural resource based conflicts applying skills entrenched by the project.

FGS proposed a long-term resilience and human capital development strategy, as well as committed to further build and sustain governments' capacity to respond to recurring crises while promoting more integrated ways of working with the government and partners to secure equitable access to natural resources which will increase sustainable production and productivity for ending hunger through capacity-building and support for policy development and delivery systems.

Some of the resilience projects that are implemented in the country including the regional and cross boarder projects, the following thematic areas were also and achieved:

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

#### 3.1.4 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity

Somalia is one of the most vulnerable countries in the horn of Africa to climate change because its livelihoods are directly dependent on productive sectors (livestock, agriculture forestry and fisheries) which are very susceptible to climate change and climate variability. If the effects of climate change are not effectively addressed, they will continue harm Somalia's livelihoods and environments. Therefore, it is crucial that all local and international parties involved in the country's development including peace-building process should adequately take into account, environmental management and biodiversity; and climate security issues in their research, planning, and programming.

In Somalia, this entails promoting the role of women and young people as peacemakers, mainstreaming environmental peace-building and risk-management strategies, incorporating climate considerations and ecosystem restoration into state policies, service delivery, the security sector, and the rule of law, and enhancing local adaptive capacity by implementing new sustainable practices. This entails measures to strengthen humanitarian–development– peace triple-nexus responses to climate change; mainstreaming environmental management, biodiversity, peace-building and risk-management strategies; promoting the role of women and youth as agents of resilience, peace and stability in Somalia; including climate considerations and ecosystem restoration into state policies, service provision, the security sector and the rule of law; and reinforcing local adaptive capacity by introducing new sustainable practices and supporting all other relevant stakeholders (public, private and civil society).



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

In Somalia, for instance, there are approximately 11 million people without access to electricity, making energy availability exceedingly scarce. Thus, they turn to conventional biomass resources, which meet 80–90% of Somalia's entire energy needs, or to illegal activities like charcoal manufacture, which have a negative impact on the country's Acacia trees and land degradation. The United Nations Security Council banned the export of charcoal from Somalia in 2012, and in 2019 it also strengthened this ban by recommending to UN member states that no charcoal should ever be imported into or exported from Somalia. 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 and progresses renewable energy sources which essential to sustainable energy
- Strengthened energy security and emit far fewer greenhouse gases than fossil fuels.
- Improved and enforcing 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

Somalia occupies a land area of 637,540 square kilometres and only 13% of Somalia's land is arable, of which only 8% has been cultivated and 98 % is made up of rangelands. Land is one of the most valuable resources that nature has provided, actually it need to be protected. Actually, the way we manage and govern the land resources has a direct impact on food security and nutrition, climate change, livelihoods, security, peace and stability. Access to and control over land has a significant impact on the power dynamics within a society and among members of the same family. The Federal Government of Somalia and IGAD Member States are all recognized that the IGAD region faces multiple challenges, ranging from natural disasters to man-made crises; hence FGS is indebted to the IGAD Land Governance Program which focuses light on the plight of cross border cooperation, pastoralists and particularly women, youth and disadvantaged communities in the region.

In Somalia, it is particularly at a time when millions of people in the region are facing food deficit and faces a variety of man-made and natural disasters and impact of climate change, hence it is very crucial to halt and reverse the loss of forest cover, rangeland degradation and biodiversity loss through sustainable forest and rangeland management; and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, including protection, restoration, afforestation, and reforestation, also increase efforts to prevent land and forest and rangeland degradation and biodiversity loss and take urgent actions to combat desertification, climate change and its impact; and build resilience communities. Another significant issue that has given the courage or confidence of elite exploitation in Somalia is the absence of unambiguous land tenure rights and applicable law. To address the underlying causes of exploitation, the FGS must bridge the gap between customary tenure systems and the administration of statutory law. These differences have allowed the more powerful elites to seize land and have exacerbated clan rivalries. There are no clear land tenure rules or institutions at the national or municipal levels.

There is no single government authority in charge of managing these land tenure concerns, but the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range is the leading institution of the land governance in Somalia, as well as in charge of managing the highest percentage of land, landscape, forestry and rangelands. A priority should be given to drafting land-reform laws that incorporate traditional dispute-resolution mechanism such as xeer, as well as strengthening the FGS's competence to judge land-related conflicts. Somalia has successfully participated in the 11th steering committee meeting of the regional land governance on 1-2 June 2022, Entebbe, Uganda. The country presented its report of the current status and progress of the Somalia's land governance focusing on productive sectors

with the aim of sustainably enhancing disaster resilience of vulnerable communities. The IGAD Regional initiative and cross border progress toward land governance are illustrated below table:

**Table 1: Land Governance**

Table 2: Expected Outcomes: Land Governance in the IGAD region enhanced & the capacity of national and cross border local institutions strengthened	
<b>Strategic Interventions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Harmonise land government frameworks on land use in areas with transboundary implications.</li> </ul>	<p>IGAD is implementing a conflict sensitive land use planning project in the Somali Cluster. The project covers Gedo region of Jubbaland State (Dollow and Beled Hawa), Somali Regional State of Ethiopia (Dollo Ado, Dollo Bay and Barey) and Mandera County of Kenya (Banissa, Mandera North, Mandera East and Lafey)</p> <p>To strengthen regional convergence through inclusive and conflict sensitive land use and management, IGAD through the Land Governance Programme and with support of SDC undertook the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established cluster coordination office in Mandera and is in the process of finalizing the hosting of project field office by the Jubbaland Land Authority. One shared staff has been agreed upon and an additional staff; a legal officer will be recruited by IGAD to support strengthen land governance and enhance effectiveness in resolving land disputes in the region.</li> <li>• IGAD convened Local Governments/Regional Governments (Somali Regional State, Mandera and Jubbaland) technical officers meeting in 13<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> March 2022 to discuss and strengthen structures for shared resources in the Somali Cluster. The technical officials were drawn from land and land use related departments. Jubbaland was represented by 7 officials from the Jubbaland Land Authority. With increased interaction, sharing and joint planning among the technical officers from the cross-border areas, the project hopes to strengthen convergence and ultimately harmonize frameworks.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Undertake capacity needs assessment at national and cross border areas</li> </ul>	<p>IGAD undertook a baselines assessment on the status of land governance in the Somali Cluster. The assessment looked at the perception on land tenure security, the awareness and knowledge in the area of land governance and access to land justice. The baseline also identified stakeholders and their capacity.</p> <p>The baseline report is informing the project interventions</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Organize capacity development trainings for national and cross border institutions</li> </ul>	<p>The project is planning to train local government officials and the district ad hoc committees on gender responsive land dispute resolutions. The officials will also be trained on land governance and conflict transformation.</p>



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

### 3.2.1 Transport and Market Development

#### Progress toward Supporting Resilient Smallholder Farming Systems (SRSF)

- **Activities implemented and achievements:**

- ✓ **Trainings;**

- Implementing partners were trained on the Post-Harvest Loss Management (PHLM) & Marketing modules, including how to facilitate sessions with lead farmers.
- TOT covered two days, one day on PHLM, one day on Market Information System (MIS) involving both practical sessions and group work exercises.
- A cost-sharing model used for distributing PHL equipment has been developed for both HH equipment and cooperatives equipment. The model was reviewed by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States. The cost-sharing 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.
- A comprehensive training module on general marketing concepts for smallholder farmers was developed jointly by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the FGS MoAI. The curriculum covers topics such as branding and marketing strategies, market-oriented planning, advantages to collective marketing and effective product messaging. The module was designed to enable a TOT approach whereby WFP provides trainings to lead farmers who, in turn, provide training to other peer farmers at scale. The curriculum was developed in English and translated into Somali with support from the FGS MoAI senior adviser and Supporting Resilient Smallholder Farming Systems (SRSFS) cooperating partners.
- A total of 600 lead farmers and eight government extension agents participated in the general marketing concepts training as part of a two-day classroom TOT in conjunction with the post-harvest loss module. 6 900 smallholder farmers were trained by these 600 lead farmers in Jowhar, Beletyweene and Baidoa.

#### Market Information Assessment

- A market information assessment tool was developed to collect data from various value chain actors including suppliers, wholesalers, traders and retailers on market information for agricultural value chains.
- 60 key informants including farmers, wholesalers, retailers and traders were interviewed during data collection in Beletyweene and Jowhar.
- A draft report of the market information assessment was produced.

#### Business forums for Cooperatives to market grain

- Two agribusiness trade fairs were hosted in Beletyweene and Jowhar, where 10 Cooperatives in Jowhar and 14 Cooperatives in Beletyweene displayed their produce. Each of the trade fairs was attended by other value chain actors such as agro-dealers, grain traders, financial institutions and agriculture academic institutions. Each trade fair recorded an attendance of approximately 400 participants.

#### Sale of Grains by Cooperatives

- Cooperatives under the SRSF project in Beletyweene and Jowhar made sales of maize and sorghum from aggregated harvest through the purchase of their grain by grain traders. The following sales were recorded - 3 528 MT of maize and 672 MT of sorghum.

#### Identified Challenges:

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

- Women's participation in in-classroom TOTs for PHLM and Marketing modules was low due a number of women being illiterate and generally not volunteering to become lead farmers who will mentor other farmers.

- The current drought being experienced across Somalia continues to have its effects and impact exerted to smallholder farmers under the project.

**Recommendations:**

- It is crucial to involve women farmers in other activities that will build up their literacy and self-confidence to participate in lead farmer trainings. This could be done through financial literacy trainings or pairing up illiterate women with literate women during training for mentoring.
- Partnerships with other agencies to address pressing needs in relation to health and the current drought is very key with the leadership of the government.

The summary of implementation progress of major crucial planned activities and tasks of the Natural Resources Management Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program DRSLP II project (Somalia) to be completed by the end of the project is shown in table 3.

<b>Table 3. Market access and trade</b>				
Target outputs	Activities Description/ Project target	Project target revised at MTR	Reporting Progress of year 2022	
			Activities completed	%
Km of rural roads constructed/ rehabilitated	190	155	Technical studies completed; Bidding started	35
# of livestock markets constructed	5 livestock markets constructed	5	construction process ongoing for most of them	65
# of certification & holding stations established	12 certification & holding facilities constructed	12	construction process ongoing for some others ongoing	50

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

Trans-boundary pastoralism towards IGAD clusters of building resilience between Somalia and Ethiopia are progressed and achieved;

- 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 Somalia's poverty reduction and economic growth, hence 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 progress 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

In Somaliland, FNS-REPRO is contributing to CPF Outcome 2: Resilient agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry sectors, leaving no one behind, malnourished or hungry. FAO Somalia is currently implementing FNS-REPRO in close collaboration with government, local authorities, communities and local universities. In Somaliland, FAO will continue to work on the sustainable development of fodder value chains in the extensive natural rangeland grazing areas within some of the production valleys in Sool and Sanaag Regions. Specific locations include 10 villages in Xudun, Lasanood and Ainabo Districts in Sool region and 13 villages in Erigabo and Ceelafwen districts of Sanaag region of Somaliland. The objective is to promote improved food and nutrition security in these villages that are usually affected by acute food crises during drought, mostly as a result of shortage of animal feed which impacts on livestock productivity (and therefore on milk and meat availability for households, both for consumption and sale). The Summary of implementation progress of major crucial planned activities and tasks of the Natural Resources Management Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program DRSLP II project (Somalia) to be completed by the end of the project is shown in table 4.

<b>Table 4. Livelihoods Support</b>				
Target outputs	Activities Description/ Project target	Project target revised at MTR	Reporting Progress of year 2022	
			Activities completed	%
# regional animal health centers established	5 regional labs	3	Technical studies completed; Bidding started	35

# mobile veterinary clinics established	7 mobile veterinary clinics	7	Hand over done in Puntland; procurement on going in SL	70
# women groups trained/provided with inputs for alternative income generating activities	At least 50 women groups in Puntland and Somaliland.	40 women groups in Puntland	Training done; financing proposal design completed;	40

### 3.3.2 Crop production and Productivity

#### Progress toward Supporting Resilient Smallholder Farming Systems (SRSF)

- **Activities implemented and achievements;**

- ✓ **Trainings**

- FAO facilitated a cooperative governance, structure and leadership management Training of Trainers (TOTs) - conducted in Jowhar and Baidoa. A total of 54 participants comprised of individuals from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), cooperative leaders and Serving Together for Social Development (STS) staff were trained. The trained trainers then cascaded the knowledge gained to another 150 cooperative leaders drawn from 30 farmer cooperatives in Jowhar, Baidoa and Beledweyne districts.
- FAO also facilitated TOTs on Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology in Jowhar and Baidoa district and trained 30 participants from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation extension workers and implementing partner staff. Trained trainers went on to cascade the training and trained to at least 198 TOF (Training of Facilitators) who will run the daily FFS activities with peer farmers in their respective villages.
- TOTs on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) was conducted for 198 lead farmers who will cascade learning from the training to peer farmers.
- Training sessions for VSLA group members on governance, management and aspects related to Village Savings and Loan concepts were conducted. A total of 196 VSLA groups were established and operational and started saving and issuing loans (80 in Jowhar and 116 in Beletweyne).
- A total of 2 916 households and 14 cooperatives in Hirshabelle received assorted farm tools to increase farm workability and to enhance production, harvesting and storage capacity of crops.

- ✓ **Inputs distribution for the riverine and rainfed farmers**

- 5,000 farmers organized in 30 farmer cooperatives across three districts (Jowhar, Beletweyne and Baidoa) are currently being supported with agricultural production inputs including Maize, Cowpea and assorted vegetables. Each farmer will receive 20 kg of maize, 10 kg of cow peas and 240 g of assorted vegetable kits (total inputs distributed in Hirshabelle equal approximately 100 MT of maize, 50 MT of cow peas and 1.2 MT of assorted vegetables.)
- 7, 500 farmers organized in 30 farmer cooperatives across three districts (Jowhar, Beletweyne and Baidoa) were supported with post-harvest loss management equipment. Each cooperative received one threshing machine, one grain moisture meter machine, three collapsible grain dryers, 10 Cocoons (5 MT storage). Each farmer received a 100 kg hermetic storage bag, and 600 lead farmers received a 600 kg grain metal silo.

### 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.

### 3.3.4 Income Diversification

The improving livelihood and income opportunities along the fodder value chain is one of the fascinating on-going implementing activities in Somalia, particularly, the Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Programme (FNS-REPRO) which funded by the Government of the Netherlands to FAO is a four years programme of USD 28 million that contributes directly to the operationalization of the United Nations Security Council 2417 by addressing the “cause-effect” relationship between conflict and food insecurity. The programme became operational in October 2019.

#### **Improved livelihood and income opportunities along the fodder value chain**

The key activities and achievements under this output are;

- 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).

#### **The following has been achieved;**

- A total of 9,180 households have been registered 4,752 villages in Sool while a total of 4,428 households from 10 villages in Sanaag region. The total number of households is disaggregated as follows, F=4090; M=5090 % of F: M= 44%.

- FNS-REPRO is working through the implementing partners who have established fodder producer groups and fodder traders groups as key entry points. A pool of 36 lead farmers and 18 agro pastoral field school facilitators are also engaged as the agents of change in skills and technology transfer through the groups. A total of 36 fodder producer groups have been formed in the 18 villages, 18 women fodder producer groups formed and 18 fodder traders groups formed. These groups have continued to be strengthened through training in group dynamics and have developed constitutions and bylaws that are guiding the operations of the groups. All the groups have leadership in place and are having regular monthly meetings where saving has already begun. As a result of the training in GAP, 2000 smallholder farms have adopted improved skills in fodder production and use of technologies (harvesting, storage and sale).
- VSLA (Village savings and loans associations) formed by the fodder producer groups & business development trainings conducted for groups ensured significant savings of USD 9,352 within 10 groups by both men and women members within January and February 2022.
- The project is working with 8 private sector actors at the regional and national level to ensure sustainability of the project initiatives while construction of 17 fodder processing and storage centres is completed and handing over will be by end of July 2022. Initial communication between FNS-REPRO team and the private sector (live animal traders, fodder traders, dairy farms, agribusiness dealers, feed importers, financial services providers and chamber of commerce) has started and further engagement with the beneficiaries will be finalised once the fodder /groups cooperatives are operational.
- A total of 10 Mt. of locally sourced fodder grass was distributed to on-going (Cyndon dactylon) in close consultation with the communities and local authorities.

### 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-boundry 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 Centre, in which is charged with coordinating disaster risk management initiatives in the country. The centre has taken the lead in state emergency management and local emergency management committees. One of the main tasks of the centre 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.
- FGS committed to improve these below listed preventive capacities by working together with other reputable regional partners, including
  - Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which has the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) and;
  - AU, with its Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)

#### 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.

The most natural disasters in Somalia country include droughts, desert locust, floods and severe land degradation by human activities. Most of these natural disasters are related to climate change. In order to mitigate the effects of climate change, investment of climate smart technology is needed and an essential to integrate the management of landscapes, and livestock, forestry as well as cropland and fishing. 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 recognized nature based solution, which use ecosystem services to build and increase climate change resilience, can help Somalia in



coping with dangers from the environmental shock or particularly adapt climate risks such as flooding with regard to development, DRR and CCA:

- **Progress towards Disaster Risk Reduction: Prevention Mitigation and Preparedness in Development and Emergency Programming**

One project, Sustainable Flood Management and Risk Reduction Action was carried out in the Shabelle River Basin between August 2021 and March 2022 by the Somali Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and the UNEP-DHI Centre for Water and Environment. It focused on flash floods, which disrupt wadis (dry river beds) and their springs, vital supplies for desert residents. Flash floods are caused by strong rainfall that causes rapid spikes in river flow followed by swift declines. The study came to the conclusion that constructing a variety of weir designs can be useful in lowering flash flood peak flows and minimizing the effects on downstream lives and property.

- **Progress towards Climate Change Adaptation**

Somalia revised its nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the 2015 Paris Agreement during the 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) in 2021, reiterating its commitment to mitigation and adaptation efforts, pledging to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% below "business as usual" levels by 2030, and bolstering disaster preparedness and management in vulnerable sectors and groups.

#### 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

**Furthermore, to indicate some progress towards the Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Programme (FNS-REPRO):**

- The key activities progresses under out of “Established and implemented learning mechanisms that reinforce field activities and facilitate improved policy and practice on food systems”:

**Progress towards activities achieving this output:**

- Food Systems Resilience Analysis (FoSRA) scoping report to be developed
- Special study (ies) to be undertaken by WUR research candidate(s) and report provided;
- Formation, management and facilitation of country-level Community of Practice developing Learning Journeys & Conduct Tailored to ToT training and in-depth training courses for key stakeholders at country level;
- Conduct a country based annual consultation and learning event to capture learning in line with the Learning Journeys initiated under the Country Community of practice
- Conflict analysis informing conflict sensitive design and implementation and supporting contributions towards localised sustaining peace;

Certainly, remarkable progress has been made towards the activities above listed are as follows, formation of country level community of practice and conducting engagement with key stakeholders to provide input to improve ongoing project activities.

#### 3.5.4 Promote the Network of National and Regional Dry land Collaborative, Applied and Adaptive Research Centres

A Somali NGO called Dryland Solutions supported environment, biodiversity and climate adaptation efforts by establishing an ecosystem-restoration camp in Garoowe, the capital of Puntland, to restore the Nugaal Valley. The camp will be located on a semi-desert grassland that has been ruined and degraded by deforestation, droughts, water shortage and conflict.

In addition to engaging national and international actors already active in Somalia to further establish and promote the network of dryland collaborative and applied centres for Somalia is also prioritized for the FGS. It is very important to explore new approach and revitalize relationship and partners. Taken together, these engagements of establishing Dry land collaborative, applied and adaptive research centers based creativity and innovation along with process and techniques may result in shared commitments for Somalia's climate, peace, and security solutions.

#### **Progress towards the Nationally Determined Contribution on climate change**

- The FGS highlights the significance of these efforts by creating climate-smart methods of enhancing fisheries value chains.
- Additionally, it urges strengthening adaptive capacities to deal with disasters that arise suddenly as well as the development of monitoring and early warning systems to measure sea level rises and their effects.
- Finally, it stresses the importance of continuing to support programs for restoring mangroves and shorelines.
- Developing the maritime industry and protecting against unreported, unregulated, and illegal fishing, in addition to environmental degradation can help Somalia building more adaptive capacity to build resilience and respond climate change while protecting natural valuable resources.

### 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, Somalia is clan based society competition with power and resource. These characteristics are absolutely reality; it is very 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 conflicts and design smart resilience programing while doing 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

##### **Progress toward Capacity Building and Project Management of the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLPII project) in Somalia**

- **Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) HQ office buildings.**

The reconstruction/ Rehabilitation of Ministry of Agriculture's departmental offices in Mogadishu were completed, furnished and all ancillary structures (doors and windows) fitted. In addition, electricity and water pipeline extensions were successfully completed. Implementing Agency, MoAI and the contractor collaborated closely to expedite the construction activities, jointly supervised the environmental and social safeguards component by nominating a dedicated monitoring and evaluation officer technically backstopped by the Natural Resource Specialist. The Monitoring and Evaluation officer compiled and submitted monthly ESIA reports and provided recommendation for improving the risks identified during the month.



**PHOTO 1 COMPLETED AND FURNISHED G+1 MAIN BUILDING OFFICE BUILDING FOR MOAI, FRONT VIEW AND BACK VIEW**





**PHOTO 2 COMPLETED AND PLASTERED CAFETERIA AND TWIN STORES FOR MOA HQ OFFICE, FRONT VIEW**

- **Rehabilitation of Mogadishu Water Agency building**

Implementing Agency of DRSLP II project “SCI” and Ministry of Energy and Water resource jointly conducted post evaluation visit for a detailed technical assessment of the prospective bidder who meet all the evaluation criteria. On 28th March 2022, SCI and Ministry jointly organized and successfully conducted stone laying ceremony for the Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Mogadishu water agency building.



**PHOTO 3 CONTRACTOR SIGNING AWARD FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF MOGADISHU WATER AGENCY AT SCI OFFICE, MOGADISHU**

**Rehabilitation for the building of the Rangelands Agency, Minister of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR):**  
The Ministry’s request to change the scope of the civil works for the rehabilitation for the old Range office and transfer it to Mogadishu seaport, SCI requested for the Bank’s NO letter including a preliminary technical design and an assessment report to this request. The proposed reconstruction and rehabilitation work comprised of construction of G plus one office building for the ministry, construction of national veterinary diagnostic laboratory with disease surveillance capabilities, rehabilitation of Livestock market enclosures equipped with loading rams, water point, livestock shades and quarantine units. The newly proposed reconstruction/rehabilitation work was in conformity with initial design and scope and stayed within the available initial budget as described in the project appraisal report. On 6th February 2022, the AfDB approved the NO letter and recommended to proceed with the preparation of the procurement documents. SCI and MoLFR embarked on the preparation of detailed technical assessment to produce the final technical designs and Bill of Quantity (BOQ). Finally, the implementation plan was finalized and agreed upon and both SCI and the MoLFR agreed to expedite the implementation of the trainings.



**PHOTO 4. 3-D DESIGN FOR THE PROPOSED G PLUS ONE MOLFR OFFICE BUILDING IN MOGADISHU SEAPORT**



**PHOTO 5. 3-D DESIGNS FOR PROPOSED LIVESTOCK SHEDS AND QUARANTINE/CERTIFICATION POINTS**

**Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation regional offices in Afgooye & Jowhar:**

The reconstruction/rehabilitation of the regional offices to reflect on the combined activities whilst staying with the initial budget for both activities when on separate. SCI and the respective ministries worked extremely hard to finalize the submission of all the legal documents, take harmonized understanding of likely risks and challenges and proposed mitigation measures for each. Progress has been made by SCI in preparation for the procurement documents and tender will be advertised.

**Capacity building training for Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR):**

MoLFR organized National Forestry and Range conference that was attended by technical staff from the Ministry drawn from both Federal and Member State level. The National Consultative Conference for Natural Resources Management: Rangeland and Forestry Conservation was aimed at improving the capacity of frontline technical staff of the ministries of livestock, range and forestry to understand challenges facing the sector as well opportunities offered by this important economic branch and adopt modern resilience range and forestry management techniques. The conference was attended by 67 persons for four days drawn from the different interest group in the ministry of Livestock, forestry and range, and livestock professional associations. The conference covered diverse thematic areas including but not limited to:

- Range and forest resources of Somalia: challenges and opportunities.
- Rangeland management history in Somalia (National Rangeland Agency, Northern Rangeland Project, Southern Rangeland Project, Central Rangeland Project, etc.).
- Current State of wildlife Resources in Somalia.



- Pastoralist traditional/indigenous natural resource management strategies (selection of foraging area, watering, mobility and utilization, herd diversity, herd splitting, ecosystem knowledge, local institution, fodder assessment and defined grazing, indigenous knowledge on species and their utilization).
- Planning grazing use of the range (Continuous grazing, Deferred grazing, Rotation grazing, Deferred-rotation grazing, Rest-rotation grazing).
- Modern techniques of fodder production.
- Invasive plant species and their impact on range productivity.
- Pastoralists institutions for managing their natural resources (Tribal Institutions, Land tenure and access system, Resource ownership).
- Development of institutional capacity and governance for range and forestry (Strategies, legislations, policies on forestry, rangelands, wildlife, biodiversity, drought risk management, pastoralists resilience; NRM based conflicts and their resolutions, Cross Border issues, etc.).

#### **Progress towards the Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Programme (FNS-REPRO):**

- The key activities progresses under out of *“enhanced knowledge, skills and capacity of local communities”*

Key activities and achievements under this output includes;

- 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.

#### **Progress towards these activities include;**

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.

In order to improve the achievement of this output, the project is working with 18 nutrition champions who have been identified within the villages and with interest and capacity to create awareness among community members on production and consumption of nutritious foods for healthy diets. A total of 54 demonstration farms were established by the groups where group members are working together to grow different crops for consumption among the households.

PHOTO 6 ONGOING NATIONAL FORESTRY & RANGE CONFERENCE DISCUSSION SESSION LED BY MOLFR MINISTER AND REGIONAL MOLFR MINISTERS. PHOTO 7 NATIONAL FORESTRY AND RANGE CONFERENCE OPENING SESSION

**Other activities;**

As part of FNS-REPROs governance structures, the project team and a representative of MOLFD participated in the fourth Global Steering Committee in February 2022. During this meeting, the project team presented progress, challenges and proposed solutions and sought guidance on how to address the ongoing drought in Somaliland which was threatening to erode the gains made by the project. The outcome was that in line with the adaptive nature of the project, Somaliland should develop a 3 pager highlighting the reprogramming areas aimed at addressing the drought situation in Sool and Sanaag in the short term by reallocating the available budget to meet this emerging need.

In February 2022, FNSREPRO Somaliland held the mid annual sense making event where information generated was reviewed and necessary changes made to improve achievement of the project objectives. The outcome of the mid annual sense making was short term and long term strategies to address the drought and resource based conflicts that arise from recurrent droughts.

### 3.7.3 Enhancing Partnerships

Only through enhanced partnership and collaboration can we achieve the Country Programming Paper (CPP) Somalia of the Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) of IDDRSI strategy which aligned the national development goal and has progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To promote creative technical growth, fair trade, and market access, particularly for development of Somalia, international investments and support development partners are required. The Federal Government of Somalia is encouraging, sympathetic, creative, passionate, and most importantly, cooperative of building resilience communities for the people of Somalia that could contribute a better world through this integrated approach;

- 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 peace, security, stability and state building and resilience on bilateral cooperation for strengthening the productive sectors and natural resource management in Somalia.

**Gaps in current response toward Enhancing Partnership:**

- Revitalize relationships and building network(s), enhanced partnerships and cooperation with international institutions for example participating in knowledge and cooperation platforms, technical working groups, and committees that are aimed at regional and international initiatives and developing through this purpose for project and programs toward livestock and forestry sectors included NRM at all levels.
- Invigorate relationship and networks based on innovation and creativity as key priorities of fund development planning process that include relationship-building strategies; accountability, monitoring progress, and evaluating effectiveness. Particularly the engagement of government and community should also be predominant to achieve the desired goals.

### 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 African Development Bank argues that the NDP-9's result structure noticeably lacks baselines, targets and indicators that are particular to the SDGs. There is no doubt, measuring towards resilience project in CPP Somalia of DDRSI is also lacking baselines and targets, hence both face similar difficulties. The Federal Government of Somalia perceives very crucial to be carry out "a Baseline Survey for the M&E of the Resilience Project in CPP Somalia and Preparing Associated Tool for Data Collection." "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;

- On-going 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
- Ensures a baseline survey for the M&E and learning of the resilience projects in CPP Somalia and preparing associated tool for data collection will carried out and utilized.
- Planed to further develop Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) with the National Expert Panel for each institution.

## 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. Somalia is still one of the least prepared among the countries to combat the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The country's vulnerability to disease outbreaks was confirmed by its placing last among 195 nations on both the 2019 Global Health Security Index and the 2019 Infectious Disease Vulnerability Index.

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

Somalia has one of the World's lowest rates of primary school attending, Just over 40% of children are in school, – and one of the world's highest youth unemployment rates in the world. Due to high rates of child and maternal mortality, the spread of diseases that may be prevented, poor sanitation, chronic hunger, insufficient health care and life expectancy is low.

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 the 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 by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) is implementing the Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP) also known as "Baxnaano" in Somali

language, 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.

Furthermore, the Baxnaano program is expanding into the urban areas and has identified Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) as its first urban safety net program, with an initial caseload of 20,000 households. The SNCHP (Baxnaano) is financed with a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) utilizes a partnership between the Somali Government and United Nation's organizations. The FGS represented by MoLSA has reached a service agreement with the United Nation's 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.

**Table 5:**

<b>Project Areas</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>Project target</b>	<b>Q6 successful transfers, thus far</b>
South West	26,056	23,471
Jubaland	24,613	23,186
Somaliland	32,287	29,665
Hirshabelle	44,231	40,970
Galmudug	28,099	21,411
Puntland	44,714	40,426
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>179,129 (90%)</b>

#### **Overview of the Progress across Project Areas**

- Progress of 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 June 2022, these below listed remarkable achievements are achieved;

- Developed USR system has been developed which undergone testing,

- Modules of the USR Software have been completed and the software is ready to be deployed at the MoLSA data center
- 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.
- Developed and finalized Institutional arrangement for Baxnaano.
- During the reporting period, the Inception and analysis phases have been completed and is now in the development stage.

### **Baxnaano Drought Response Intervention**

As reported by the FSNAU, the humanitarian situation in the country is dire with the on-going drought affecting a large number of the population. The overall humanitarian caseload reported that over 7,071,270 individuals are in IPC3+. The Baxnaano program has received additional financing from the World Bank for the drought response and is able to activate its shock response aspect taking advantage of the existing building blocks for the program to respond to the drought in an effective manner. With the additional financing and on-going caseloads in the program, the program is able to cover 2,994,282 (42 %) of the existing caseload of persons affected by the drought classified to be in IPC 3 and above. The table below highlights the breakdown of the Baxnaano coverage.

**Table 6:**

### **HIGHLIGHTS THE BREAKDOWN OF THE BAXNAANO COVERAGE**

Baxnaano regular receiving \$20 monthly plus \$40 top-up for the drought response for 6 months (vertical expansion)	200,000 Households
Completed Baxnaano Locust response phase 1 beneficiaries to receive drought response assistance \$60 per month for six months (Horizontal expansion)-Ongoing	69,047 HHs
on-going Baxnaano Locust response phase 2 beneficiaries coincided with drought situation, Receiving \$60 per month for six months (horizontal Expansion)	144,000 HHs
Baxnaano drought response new horizontal expansion, Receiving \$60 per month for six months. Payments expected in September 2022	86,000 HHs

### **8.5 Migration, and Displacement and Social Inclusion**

People may react to climate change and other external shocks, including droughts and floods, locust invasions by changing their livelihood alternatives or the ecology on which they depend in a variety of ways. One of these responses is leaving their homes in an attempt to find themselves and their animal for better living elsewhere, hence pastoralists livelihood in Somalia depend on rain for crops and animals. Somalia has a high number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Around the country, there were reportedly 3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) by the end of 2021, a figure that is steadily growing due to the severe drought. 771 400 additional displacements were reported Between January and May, 2022 as a result of four consecutive failed rainy seasons which increased drought conditions. When people are internally displaced, it can cause friction which mostly could lead to conflict with the host communities, and change the power and clan structures of cities as new groups challenge the old established one.

In Somalia, there were 3400 IDP sites registered in 2021, 90% of which were in Urban centres , frequently on the outskirts of cities, where IDPs lack access to essential services and are trapped in poverty. Definitely, this indicates clearly that migration has predominantly been from rural to urban

locations, which creating further urban slums with a host of poverty and development challenges. This predicament is intensified by the shortcomings in urban planning policies', which add to the demands on host communities and their already limited resources. Some IDPs use maladaptive coping mechanisms in response. For instance, gathering firewood and charcoal might worsen the local ecosystems through increased deforestation and land degradation.

People living in IDP camps may also become targets for recruitment by armed organizations like al-Shabab or Daaish. These armed groups can more easily earn the trust of IDPs and target potential recruits, especially younger men, because of the ongoing disputes between clans and landlords and the absence of social cohesiveness in the camps. When IDPs relocate to areas or regions outside the reach of their own clans, without a doubt this can enhance their sense of insecurity, because IDPs frequently rely on their clan affiliations for safety and access to essential services. Since parents are less able to support their families and protect their children's safety, these vulnerable youth are less educated and have fewer employment options, hence pupils and youth in IDP camps are also targets for armed aforementioned armed groups, sure this increases the likelihood that they may be recruited. According to a 2019 study by the UN secretary-general, Somalia had the highest global number of children recruited by armed groups.

### **The FGS and the UN have led several responses to increase community resilience to displacement**

The Midnimo project was launched as a pilot project in 2016, supported by the Peace-building Fund, the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the IOM which achieved remarkable successes;

- Strengthened local governance,
- Created durable solutions for displaced communities and refugee returnees
- Improved social cohesion in Jubaland and South West states.
- It was succeeded by Midnimo II in 2018, which expanded to Hirshabelle and Galmudug states with the UNDP as a new partner and with gender as an overarching focus
- Paved the way for the National Durable Solutions Strategy for 2020–24.<sup>94</sup>
- Developed by the FGS and helps to address the root factors of displacement, including by
  - supporting displaced communities and IDPs to integrate with local communities and to access public services,
  - housing and social safety nets. It also addresses migration caused by the flooding of the Juba and Shabelle rivers.

The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) has also taken action to address and tackle the impact of droughts on essential services and women's access to period pads, soap, and other menstrual hygiene products. Dignity kits containing hygienic and sanitary supplies have been supplied by UNFPA. Eight mobile teams have also been sent out to educate women on how to avoid gender-based violence, particularly in IDP camps and host communities.

### **The Federal Government of Somalia is committed to addressing of these gaps**

- Incorporate ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions in responses to displacement
  - It is therefore crucial to integrate ecosystem restoration into resettlement, relocation plans for communities at risk of being displaced. These eco-friendly ideas will be re-greening local ecosystems while improving living conditions for displaced people.
- Build resilience to curtail maladaptive strategies to cope with displacement
  - It aims to this through government-led but community-driven solutions, and improvement in livelihoods and the local economy informed by a gender-differentiated baseline toward strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society and population

## 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 of its 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.
- An inter-cluster tech. committee wasn't established.

## 4.2 Lessons Learnt

- 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.
- 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 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.
- 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.

## 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 intercommoned 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:

- 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.
- Develop and strengthen systems for enhanced efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in humanitarian, development and resilience building.
- Enhance planning, cooperation, coordination, coherence, governance, consistency and synergies on forestry, rangelands, biodiversity, pastoralism, climate impact, NRM and building resilience related issues at all levels, including within IGAD Initiatives; the African Union and United Nations systems and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership and relevant stakeholders (public, private and civil society).
- 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);
- Strengthen financial management and monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Develop and enforce national strategies, policies, legislations, cascaded institutional frameworks, structures, guidelines and mechanisms on forestry and rangelands from federal to local levels, including with wildlife, biodiversity, habitat, drought, pastoralists and resiliencies.
- Mobilize significant resources from all sources at all levels to finance resilience building and provide adequate incentives for the institutional development and IDDRSI platform activities in the country
- 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.

**END**