



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

PROGRESS REPORT OF RESILIENCE PROJECT IN SOMALIA

15TH PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

July to November 2022

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	2
Executive Summary.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Introduction	4
Food and Nutrition Security Situation	6
Key Drivers of Food Insecurity in Somalia.....	6
Food Security Response	9
Drought Situation in Somalia	11
Drought Response.....	12
2.0 Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 14 th PSC	13
3.0 Updates the Implementation of the Resilience Projects	14
3.1 PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management	14
3.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management	14
3.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development.....	16
3.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources	17
3.1.4 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity.....	18
3.1.5 Development of Renewable Energy Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and renewable energy ensured	18
3.1.6 Land Governance	18
3.2 PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services	20
3.2.1 Transport and Market Development	21
3.2.2 Securing Livestock Mobility and Trans-boundary (regional and cross border) Trade	22
3.2.3 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services	24
3.2.4. Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade.....	24
3.3 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification	24
3.3.1 Livestock Production and Productivity	24
3.3.2 Crop production and Productivity.....	26
3.3.3 Fisheries and Apiculture development	27
3.3.4 Income Diversification	28
3.3.5 Productive Safety Net	29
3.3.6. Trans-Boundary Disease Control & SPS Measures and Standards	30
3.4 PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response.....	31
3.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response	31
3.4.2 Contingency Planning.....	31

3.4.3	DRR (Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness) and Climate Change Adaptation.	31
3.4.4	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Mapping	32
3.5	PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer	33
3.5.1	Support to Adaptive Research	33
3.5.2	Advisory and Extension Systems.....	33
3.5.3	Knowledge Management and Communication	33
3.5.4	Promote the Network of National and Regional Dry land Collaborative, Applied and Adaptive Research Centres	34
3.6	PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building.....	35
6.1	Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms	35
6.2	Conflict Resolution	35
3.7	PIA 7: Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships	35
3.7.1	Coordination and Platform Management.....	35
3.7.2	Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building	35
3.7.3	Enhancing Partnerships.....	37
3.7.4	Resource Mobilization	38
3.7.5	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)	38
3.8	PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Developments.....	40
8.1	Access to Health and Nutrition	40
8.2	Access to education and training	41
8.3	Promote Gender Equality, Women’s Empowerment and Social Inclusion	42
8.4	Social Safety Nets.....	43
8.5	Migration, and Displacement and Social Inclusion	44
4.0	Challenges and Lessons Learnt	46
4.1	Challenges	46
4.2	Lessons Learnt.....	47
5.0	Recommendations	48

Executive Summary

Despite measurable progress and appreciable advancement in recent years, Somalia continues to face a variety of natural disasters, conflict and economic disruption, crises, and development challenges, and it is ranked as the most vulnerable country to climate change of 181 countries,

limiting the country's ability to achieve long-term peace, stability, resilience, sustainable food and nutrition security.

Somalia is a low-income nation with a per capita Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 270 in 2019. This is due to two decades of protracted conflict. Since the foundation of the central authority in 2004, measures have been taken, resulting in the adoption of a temporary constitution in 2012, the formation of a parliament, and the development of a federal political system. These have achieved tremendous success in terms of institutional capacity building, raising production and productivity in productive sectors, and advancing trade and financial industries.

The total Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) score rose from 8.0 to 19.2 in 2019. According to the 2020 IIAG, Somalia had the seventh biggest improvement in IIAG scores from 2010 to 2019 (5.7%). Ratings for human development and the basis for economic opportunity have both increased, with notable advances. However, there are still significant issues in the areas of security and the rule of law, both of which are improving.

The Federal Government of Somalia is deeply dedicated to contributing to the goal of strengthening Somali communities' resilience and has gained agreement with all key stakeholders that a "triple nexus" strategy must be reinforced. 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 aligned with the objectives of other programming frameworks, including regional, continental, and global strategies, such as the IGAD Regional SDGs.

Somalia's development goals are outlined in the country's ninth National Development Plan (NDP9, 2020-2024). The NDP9 is a comprehensive and nationally owned poverty reduction plan aimed at reducing poverty and inequality via inclusive economic growth, job creation, improved security, law and order, and political stability. The NDP9 is founded on four pillars:

- i. **Pillar 1:** Inclusive politics – strategies and interventions that strengthen the effectiveness political processes in Somalia, thereby increasing inclusiveness and reducing violent conflict.
- ii. **Pillar 2:** Security and the rule of law – strategies and interventions that reduce insecurity across Somalia and to strengthen citizens' access to an equitable and affordable 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.

Policy and structural reform initiatives since 2016 have stabilized the economy, although growth remains sluggish. Political stability, security, and the rule of law, as well as sustainable development, which includes economic, social, and environmental sustainability, are also very low. Without a doubt, Somalia needs to enhance institutional quality, manage natural resources, safeguard the environment, achieve social inclusion, raise sustainable output and productivity of productive sectors, encourage commerce, and construct infrastructure and long-term resilience.

Introduction

The livestock sector alone accounts for more than 60% of GDP in Somalia, and the country's economy is heavily dependent on productive sectors (livestock, crop production, forestry and fisheries). The livestock sector is the largest sector of the economy, the largest employer in rural areas with nomadic cultures,

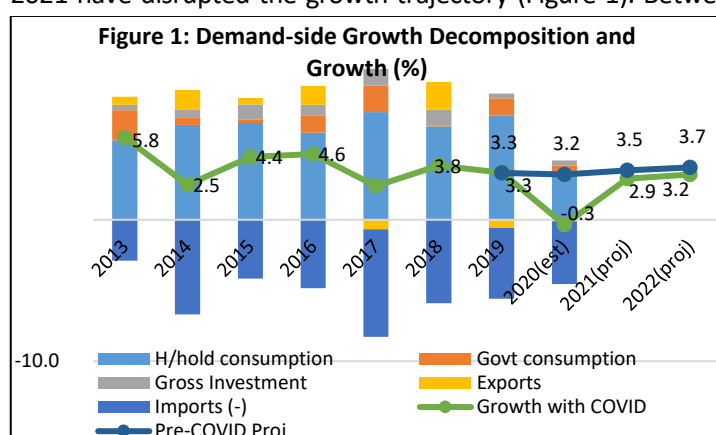
and the main driver of exports--80% of the foreign currency earnings excluding cash remittances from Somalis in the Diaspora. Additionally, 70% of the populations in Somalia are dependent on livestock for their livelihoods. This overdependence on agriculture sector has made the economy highly vulnerable 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.

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.

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



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

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 conditions¹. 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

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

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

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 and Nutrition Security Situation

In 2022, Somalia will face one of its worst droughts on record. More than 80% of Somalia is now suffering from severe to catastrophic drought. The intensity of the drought is equivalent to that of 2010/11 and 2016/17. Crop and livestock production have failed, food prices have skyrocketed, and humanitarian help has fallen short of meeting the requirements of the food insecure people. A total of 6 million individuals are suffering from extreme food insecurity. Between June and September 2022, food insecurity and malnutrition are anticipated to intensify and spread quicker, affecting about 7.1 million people, or 45% of the total population.

Key Drivers of Food Insecurity in Somalia

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

The Ukraine-Russia conflict

Somalia is under distress as a result of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which has harmed the country's food security. Somalia, like other Sub-Saharan African nations that import food, is primarily reliant on wheat and fertilizer from Ukraine and Russia. Somalia has been severely impacted. Primarily, 53% of Somalia's food imports in 2021 will be produced and shipped from Ukraine.

As a result of a decrease in supply since the start of the Ukraine conflict. Somalia has been in turmoil and is suffering from a severe food shortage. Food imports have been suspended due to the Ukraine

war and the closure of shipping ports, and food contributions have not been received, resulting in food shortages and price increases. Furthermore, the international community's emphasis and response to Somalia's multiple problems has been diluted. According to UNOCHA, in June 2022, just 3.2 percent (\$47.1 million) of the needed money (\$1.5 billion) for Somalia's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) had been received. Funding for Somalia has been reduced due to the diversion of financial resources in support of Ukraine.

Somalia's Fragility and Insecurity

Somalia is a fragile and conflict-torn country that is usually referred to be a transition state. This suggests that its overall sensitivity to internal or external pressures exceeds its current capability to prevent, respond to, and recover from them, creating a risk and perhaps leading to instability and conflict. Violent extremism and terrorism, political insecurity, high rates of poverty and unemployment, low human capital, institutional capacity gaps, service delivery shortfalls, food insecurity, and climate change impacts, including competition for dwindling resources, particularly water and pastures, all contribute to Somalia's insecurity and fragility.

Changes in the Climate

Climate change is primarily to blame for the present food crisis. Climate and climatic shocks, such as drought, floods, and an increase in desert locusts, imperil agricultural output and pastoral resources. A multi-season drought of unprecedented proportions has affected approximately 90% of the country's districts (66 out of 74). Food and water scarcity have become more pressing and critical during the whole year.

Water scarcity

Water insecurity eventually impacts 3.2 million individuals who are faced with severe water shortages. Extreme aridity and paucity of water are contributing to an increase in livestock mortality and difficult animal circumstances, as well as an increase in cow fatalities due to famine, malnutrition, and drought-related illnesses. Families have been forced to shift to urban and peri-urban areas due to a catastrophic water shortage, leaving them without assured access to food and nourishment. According to accounts, the severe drought has exacerbated clan conflict and displacements.

Food Price Increases

Because Russia and Ukraine are both significant in global food markets such as wheat, maize, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, and sunflower oil, the Ukraine issue has ramifications for food security. Russia is also a major exporter of nitrogen fertilizers and insecticides, as well as the second largest provider of potassic and phosphorus. A lack of access to veterinary care, feed, pasture, and water are further issues contributing to Somalia's food and nutrition insecurity.

High fuel prices and logistics disruption

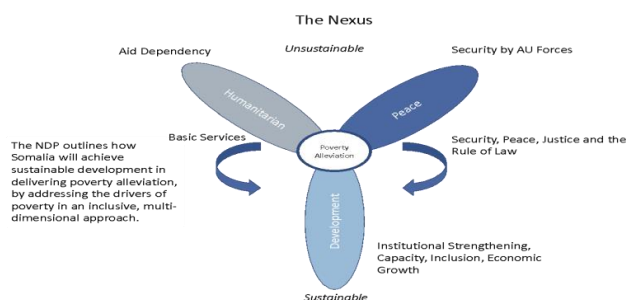
Fuel price increases have increased the cost of transportation and food. Food price hikes are reducing consumers' buying power. Families have been compelled to sell their homes and other precious possessions in order to buy food and other essentials. Food basket prices have already risen, notably in Somalia and the rest of the area, who rely heavily on wheat from Black Sea basin states, and the disruption in supplies threatens food security even more. Shipping costs on certain routes have more than quadrupled since January.

Increased conflict over natural resources

As the natural resource base in the rangelands shrinks rapidly due to shortage of natural resources like as pasture and water, there is an increasing danger of inter-communal violence.

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 is 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 intra-household 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 and Response 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 conditions². 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

Somalia Rainfall Forecast

Over the previous last couple of months, there has been a decrease in rainfall activity over Somalia. Few stations in Somaliland experienced moderate rainfall, notably Las-Dawaco (83.5mm) and Dhubato (35mm), whereas Dararweyne (14mm), Lughaye (14mm), Zaila (13mm), and Xaji - Salah (12mm). Calulla station in Puntland recorded 13.4mm. The rest of the nation was either dry or had minor rain. More rains are needed as the Deyr season approaches to end the present drought conditions in Somalia.

The rainfall prediction for the next seven days predicts moderate showers in Somalia's central and southern regions. However, severe rains of up to 100mm are expected in parts of the Bay and Bakool areas throughout the next week. Heavy rains will also fall in the northern areas of Bari and Sanaag in the next week. Rains will be heavier around the coast of Bari, where 150—200mm of rain is forecast during the next seven days.

The heavy rains have increased the risk of flash floods in certain places. The regions of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togheer, Sool, and Nugal will be mostly dry throughout the expected time. Scattered light showers are possible in a few spots. In the following week, the top Ethiopian highlands are forecast to get mild showers, while the lower sections, along the Somalia border, will receive moderate precipitation. Users should be aware that this is a forecast, and there may be differences between estimated and actual rainfall quantities. River levels in the Juba and Shabelle

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

rivers have continued to fall over the previous week. Given the forecasted rainfall, the levels in both rivers are expected to rise slightly over the next week, with no risk of flooding.

Drought Response

The government has already declared the drought a humanitarian state of emergency on November 2021 as reporting period of the 14th IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Platform Steering Committee 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%*³.

Total Donor Contributions to 2022 Humanitarian Fund Plan ⁴	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
Denmark	3.8
Ireland	3.3
Switzerland	3
UN	0.7
Turkey	0.2
Total	259.5

³ Source: UNOCHA Somalia 13 Jun 2022

⁴ Source: UNOCHA 13 Jun 2022: **Somalia Humanitarian Fund Allocation Dashboard (As of 13 June 2022)**

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 assistance⁵. 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 14th PSC

Since the 14th IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Platform Steering Committee and 8th General Assembly Meetings meeting on 20-22 July 2022, 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 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 straightforward 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

⁵ . Update on Humanitarian activities June 15, 2022, Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

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 is essential for the existence, functioning, survival and productivity of all life and ecosystems. Much of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is supported by Sustainable Development Goal 6, which calls for ensuring the universal access to water and sanitation and their sustainable management. Water scarcity and feed is the main cause of pastoral destitution in Somalia, also becoming a greatest issue in most regions of Somalia, as the natural resource base in the rangelands is shrinking fast. This has far-reaching effects on, among other things, economic growth, food security, health, ecosystems, poverty eradication, and gender equality.

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 annexes.

However, the water scarcity in Somalia can also add stress 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 ways that harm the environment. The Federal Government of Somalia successfully developed and implemented the National Water Resources Strategic (NWRS), which provides a framework for a plan of action for the development and management of water resources.

The NWRS also offers a number of plans, goals, and initiatives for the water sector for 2021–2025 periods. The NWRS targets to unlock key and critical actions which are 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 made outstanding success in the areas of listed below;

- Strengthened and increased the contribution of water to national cohesion, development, growth, and well-being.
 - Improving integrated management of water resources.
 - Effectively implementing the resiliencebuilding process through encouraging sustainable development.
 - Further improved process and procedures for ensuring productivity, equality, and sustainable services
 - Established and advanced monitoring and Information Management System.
 - Advanced the Sustainable Water Resources Management in Somalia Program's to lay the the foundation for an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) strategy.
- **Construction of 8 Water Balleys (23000M3) with ancillary facilities**

During this reporting period, the geotechnical and geophysical assessments of 8 water Balleys were completed, technical reports generated, and consultative discussions held. Throughout the assessment, it has maintained field presence to ensure the quality of data collection and actively

involve the community to strengthen buy-in and ownership. Comprehensive topographic, geotechnical, and geophysical assessments were undertaken at each prospective location to determine the depth of the bedrock and the soil's ability to retain water by running through both in field observations and laboratory analysis.

- **Construction Rehabilitation of 20 subsurface dams**

During the reporting period, SHAAC consultancy was awarded to conduct geophysical and geotechnical assessment for 20 sand dams in Somaliland. Rigorous community mobilization was conducted by both Government, Implementing Agency "SCI" and SHAAC to actively involve the community and ensure that the project translates into their needs. Technical assessments for 10 sand dams in Burco and Odweyne were successfully completed, and respective reports drafted. To determine the depth of the dyke or bed rock, longitudinal and cross-sectional pits were dug. Furthermore, geophysical investigations were carried out at the sand dam sites to determine the exact depth of the bedrock or dyke, particularly where test pit excavation did not reach the shallow bedrock. To evaluate the positive and negative effects of the sand dam projects, an environmental impact assessment was conducted at all the sand dam and subsurface dam sites. During the selection of sand dam locations, technical experts from government, and implementing agency recommended to exclude areas with gulley erosion or where run-off water follows at a high rate to prevent large floods from rapidly eroding the dam's structure.

- **Construction of 7 Boreholes with ancillary structures (animal troughs, reservoir, pipes, generators etc;)**

During this reporting period, implementing agency "SCI" commenced the hydrogeological technical assessment of the 7 boreholes in Somaliland. A total of 23 locations was selected for study. The intention of investigating 23 instead of 7 potential sites is to significantly increase borehole success rates and select the most appropriate settlements for drought-affected communities by considering the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of the community on the new water development as well as the distance to the nearest functional water sources and the cost of water for the community. The hydrogeological studies begun in early May 2022 and the field works were finalized. As a result, the firm submitted the first deliverables for the hydrogeological studies for the 7 boreholes and shared the technical report for 3 boreholes, and is currently preparing the remaining 4 boreholes, which is anticipated to be received within the month of July.

- **Construction of Water Storage Tank (500 m3, Steel)**

During the reporting period, the construction of elevated water storage tank in Qardho was executed to about 90% completion. The installation and finishing as well as the mechanical work are currently in progress and will be completed as scheduled. There were some new modifications applied to the RCC slab after it was observed that the installation of the steel tank could not be done properly. Therefore, there was a need to prepare four horizontal beams to retain the tank base. These additional beams may cause extra weight as per calculated forces and as a result, the engineers decide to add 4 additional composite columns at the node points. In addition, Puntland Water Development Agency (PWDA) and implementing agency engineers carried out joint monitoring and evaluation throughout the period of work and ensured to provide needed expertise, provided recommendations for corrective actions and managed day to day challenges experienced by the bidder.

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.

- **Sand dunes stabilization in Godob Jiraan (Pilot Location) - 10km²**

In this reporting period, the implementing agency “SCI” terminated the Contract of the Sand Dunes Stabilization in Godobjiraan – Ten (10) Square Kilometers, in Nugaal region in Puntland due to community related challenges which was due to conflict between the government-appointed District Commissioner, which divided the community. This resulted in continuous challenges in implementing this activity. The implementing agency requested the relocation of the funds to another activity within the same component, which is gully erosion control in severely degraded potential valleys capable of supporting many pastoralist households in Nugaal Region, and NO discussion and process is in progress and would be finalized in the next quarter.

In this connection, SCI has carried out a joint gully erosion technical assessment and analysis with the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change (MoEACC) to identify the sites having the most pressing gully erosion and affecting the rangeland of the pastoral community in Nugaal region. The team visited several villages and consulted with the local authorities and the pastoral communities. As a result, the team found out that the rangelands in the Qabaal village area are severely degraded and need an urgent rehabilitation.

During the assessment, 6 out of the prioritized sites during the consultation meeting with Qabaal community, namely, Legdeero, Kurtumo and Qaydaruus were identified as the most potential and severely degraded rangelands. These assessed and selected sites were prioritized based on the rangeland rehabilitation site selection criteria and community priorities. The interventions proposed to capture both physical/engineering and biological measures. Save the Children in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoEACC) developed the BoQs and designs of the proposed interventions and will start the next steps of the process including the requisition of the of the Bank’s No Objection and the tendering process.

- **Gully Erosion control: Vegetation, fencing, Diversion Banks in three locations (15 Km)**

In this reporting period, the implementing agency started the tendering process for the construction of the proposed gully erosion control structures in Jedad and Libaaxo(10Km). Tender evaluation is ongoing and planned to be finalized.

African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) and 7th African Forestry and Wildlife Week

Somali delegates led by the Hon. Minister Hassan Hussein Mohamed (MP) of the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forestry & Range (MoLFR) attended and participated in the 23rd session of African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) and 7th African Forestry and Wildlife Week on 22-26 August 2022, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Hon. Minister’s statement indicated clearly the main common challenges facing the Somalia’s forestry and wildlife for the last three decades, in which he shared these challenges have been recognized by not only in Somalia, but many countries of the greater Horn of Africa, as well as other countries of our African continent, furthermore the Hon. Minister added that more forest governance and management in the Africa has not resulted in significant improvement in conservation or reversing the trend of deforestation and forests degradation in the continent.

The minister affirmed the country's progress and commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia toward forestry and wildlife in which Somalia has recently achieved a country's Range Management Strategy, National Charcoal Policy of Somalia, also participated the Regional Forestry Policy and Strategy of IGAD, that addresses these challenges, which also compliments the existing national policies, regional, continental and global frameworks. The minister underscore the important contributions of forests to economic development in Africa, as well to environment, social and culture therefore healthy forest ecosystems and environmental services are vital for sustainable forest production in Somalia or elsewhere in this continent. The following recommendations are proposed by Hon. Minister Hassan Hussein Mohamed for Livestock, Forestry and Range of the Federal Government of Somalia;

- Strong relationships are required among reputable African Forestry and Wildlife Commission for knowledge sharing, as well as knowledge and technology transfer and human resource development in areas of sustainable forest production while restoration and improvement of forest and rangeland ecosystems.
- More cooperation with the United Nations organizations and agencies and with developed countries and their governments along with other donors to strengthen the forestry and wildlife sectors in Africa, such as joint programs or ventures for public awareness and promotion of more efficient climate resilient forest production systems.
- A comprehensive report to document the success stories and best practices in each country and per regions of the continent.

The Minister appreciates the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO) and other partners and for its continued and unsurpassable support to continent, particularly, Somalia; he also thanked the Commission member countries and the participants' organizers and other stakeholders for this successful meeting. Finally the Minister concluded his statement that Somalia is very committed to sustainable development forest and wildlife and "the path to resilience and sustainability and scaling up humanitarian, development action and resilience"

3.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources

In this reporting period, the progress toward the Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Programme (FNS-REPRO) are as followed;

- 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:**

All the above activities are completed successfully and the NRM committees within the 7 FNSREPRO villages are leading the efforts towards improved grazing practices with support from local authorities at the regional and District level with oversight of the National government. The Federal Government of Somalia 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 boarder 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

Strategic Interventions:

➤ Harmonise land government frameworks on land use in areas with transboundary implications.	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)
	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:

- 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.
 - Undertake capacity needs assessment at national and cross border areas
- 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.

The baseline report is informing the project interventions

- Organize capacity development trainings for national and cross border institutions

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.

Other activities implemented by partners (Somalia) as followed;

- 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
- Validated Rangeland Strategy and Management at national level.
- 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

- **IGAD Regional Land Rights Conference - Land and conflict**

Somalia and other member states participated in the IGAD regional land rights conference - land and conflict of the land conflict in the horn of Africa which is promoting access to justice for peace; sustainable development and climate change adaptation took place on 24 – 28 October 2022 in Uganda, in which were organized by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) into these three below segments;

- The regional policy conference on land-based resource conflicts
- The conference of the Chief Justices of the EAC region
- The meeting of Sectoral Ministers from the IGAD region.

The Overall Objective of the Conference aimed to enable High Level Policy Makers to exchange country and cross-country policy experiences and lessons learned with a view to establishing a regional Agenda and national policy priorities that comprehensively respond to land conflicts. It also focused on improving land governance in the IGAD region, realizing transnational land governance in the IGAD region through capacity development on innovations in land administration, strengthening gender equality and land monitoring.

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 Beletyweine 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 annexes.

- **Construction/rehabilitation of 100km feeder road (34km- Maid hinterlands, 33km-Gabiley to Caada and 33km Baki to Borama road)**

In Borama- Baki feeder road (33km), SCI completed the tendering opening and evaluation process. However, all bidders were missing one or two vital selection requirements as such no bidder satisfactorily met all the criteria. Moreover, during this quarter, The Road development Agency (RDA) in Somaliland (SL) completed the technical assessment of Erigavo-maydh feeder road. Data collection, analysis and interpretation was completed and as such RDA developed the technical designs, Bills of Quantities (BOQs), surveying data, technical specifications and the technical narrative report of the feeder road based on the assessment's findings. The implementing agency further processed and managed the remaining activities needed for the implementation of scheduled activities, as well as planned to further process and manage Erigavo-Maydh 34km feeder road implementation.

In the reporting period, the implementing agency "SCI" also completed the tender evaluation and selection process and awarded the contract to two construction companies for the Construction/ Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads (55km)- Dhahar - Sheerbi-Xingalool in Puntland and further progressed other scheduled activities as planned.

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

In this reporting period, DRSLP II project (Somalia) progressed and achieved remarkable progress toward project implementation in Somaliland and Puntland as detailed below:

- **Construction/rehabilitation of three (3) Livestock market enclosures equipped with loading ramps, water points and shelters in Borama, Burao and Hargeisa**

The construction/rehabilitation activities of livestock market enclosures in Burao, Borama and Hargeisa of Somaliland progressed smoothly and with pace. In Hargeisa livestock market, the construction of two twin loading/unloading ramps, 3 livestock auction shades (32mx12m), four watering troughs, rehabilitation of the overall perimeter wall with 7 main gates, construction of quarantine and treatment pens, construction of 45m³ elevated water tank with 500m transmission water pipeline and a watchman room is almost complete, with few finishing touches only remaining for the facilities to be completed and handed over to the relevant government authorities. Currently, 95% of the construction works in Hargeisa livestock market is completed.

In this reporting period, SCI also completed the construction/rehabilitation of livestock market enclosures equipped with loading ramps, water points and shelters in Qardho, Puntland and executed 100% of the construction works including some variations that the SCI engineers added on the original BoQ. Save the Children is now planning to hand over the newly constructed livestock market facilities to the government and the community on the first week of August 2022 subject to stakeholders' approvals.

- **Construction of four (4) certification and quarantine units in Borama, Salaxley, Farawayne and Wajale**

During this reporting period, the quarantine and livestock health certification facilities were constructed in four villages along the border between Somaliland and Ethiopia to ensure the health and wellness of animals crossing from the Ethiopian border. These facilities will enhance livestock access to international markets and will also help the country's compliance to international livestock trade. In this reporting period, the construction activities of all four quarantine and livestock health certification facilities were completed and subject to handing over to the relevant line ministry.

- **Construction of three (3) shades for mobile veterinary teams**

In this quarter, SCI completed the tendering process of three sheds for mobile veterinary clinic service. Tender opening, evaluation and preparation of reports were finalized, too. Currently, the tender is at the awarding stage and SCI will finalize the contracting process before 20th July, 2022. Upon the contract awarding, three mobile veterinary sheds will be constructed at three target villages (Dila under Borama district, Baligubadle under Hargeisa district and Odweyne town under Burao district). This is to ensure that the outreach teams providing mobile veterinary clinical services in the remote livestock productive areas have a resting and temporary accommodation services in the field.

In this reporting period of DRSLP II project progress in Puntland, SCI completed the Construction of Certification Points and Quarantine Units in Qardho and executed 100% of the construction works, and is planning to hand over these facilities to the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry (MoLAH) in the first week of August 2022. These facilities will play a significant role in the ministry's efforts of ensuring the health and wellbeing of livestock for export. The health and overall conditions of all livestock exported through the port of Bossaso will be checked, certified, and approved for shipment while sick livestock will be put under the quarantine facilities for further clinical

examinations and treatments. SCI has also proposed the construction of a new bore hole for these facilities to ensure the livestock and the communities using them get access to water since the facilities cannot access the normal water systems in the town and for sustainability purposes in the long run since water prices are considerably high in Qardho.

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 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 annexes.

- **Construction of regional veterinary diagnostic laboratory with disease surveillance capabilities in Borama**

In this reporting period DRSLP II project (Somalia), SCI managed to complete 100% for the construction of livestock veterinary laboratory with diagnostic and disease surveillance capabilities in Borama town, Somaliland. All the different spatial areas of the veterinary laboratory, including laboratory hall, pharmacy and drug store, meeting hall, three different offices, sanitation facilities, staircases, corridor and all the doors and window were completed. The veterinary laboratory is also fenced with a perimeter wall providing the required safety and security as well as privacy and isolation requirement. The constructed veterinary laboratory is G+0 building with all the structural elements including Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) footing, RCC columns, RCC beams, RCC staircase and is covered with RCC floor slab. This means the vet lab is designed in such a way that in the future an additional floor can be extended and constructed on top of the existing building, based on the need. SCI is preparing the handover ceremony of the constructed veterinary laboratory and this will be carried out as soon as the equipment, reagents and other consumables are delivered and installed.

During the reporting period of DRSLP II project in Puntland , SCI completed the construction of Regional Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories in Qardho (Lot 1) and Garowe (Lot 2). The Contractor completed 100% of the construction works for both Lot 1 and Lot2. The construction along with the finishing works and a small variation work, which was the installation of an elevated water tank and the connection of water supply system within the laboratory were completed. SCI is currently planning to hand over the facility to the government and the community on the first week of August 2022 and the final stage of the handover ceremony planning is underway.

- **Purchase and supply of equipment for three (3) regional veterinary diagnostic laboratories**

In this reporting period, the equipment, reagents and other consumables for three regional veterinary laboratories with disease diagnosis and surveillance capabilities in Las Anod, Borama and Gabiley was subjected to the normal bidding process, and in regard to the AfDB procurement processes, the least responding bidder was selected for the contract award in March 2022. Due to the shipping and travelling challenges because of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the supplier has so far delivered almost 40% of the equipment with further 30% expected to be delivered within the month of July. It is expected that the delivery and supply of the laboratory equipment very soon.

The equipment for the regional laboratories will play a vital role in the delivery of competent veterinary health services by the ministry of livestock and fishery development, which will in turn ensure that healthy animals that are fit for human consumption are exported abroad or consumed locally.

The supply and delivery of equipment and reagents for the two regional veterinary laboratories with diagnostic and disease surveillance capabilities in Qardho and Garowe of Puntland is still underway.

Approximately 65% of the equipment was sourced and delivered within the current reporting period and the remaining items are expected to be delivered in the first week of August 2022. However, there are huge logistical and shipping problems in Somalia in the aftermath of the recent COVID-19 pandemic that could not allow the current supplier to provide the equipment as per the timelines under his contract. However, the supplier is already confirmed along the deliverability will take as scheduled.

- **Purchase three (3) vehicles and veterinary equipment for three mobile veterinary service provision teams**

In this reporting period, the bidding process for the supply and delivery of three specially designed vehicles for mobile veterinary clinic services was completed and a contract awarded to the successful bidder. This is the second time the contract has been awarded to a successful bidder after an initially selected supplier failed to observe the contractual terms under this contract and thus terminating the contract mutually. The vehicles will have specially designed mounting structures such that they will accommodate and transport equipment, drugs and materials that are required by mobile veterinary teams providing mobile veterinary service provision in remote pastoral areas with huge livestock production potential. The vehicles are expected to be delivered this quarter.

- **Equipment for Mobile Veterinary Clinical Services (4)**

Supply and Delivery of Equipment for four Mobile Veterinary Clinical Services in Puntland was finalized within the current reporting period. Almost 100% of the goods, which were mainly veterinary drugs and other clinical equipment were delivered and subsequently handed over to the relevant ministry (MoLAH) of Puntland State Government. However, it was challenging for the supplier to source and transport shipments elsewhere in the world because of the recent COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine war. The supplier delivered all equipment except two items that could not be sourced from the markets. The two items were reported to be out of market stocks for quite some time and the project management is currently considering what steps need to be taken should the supplier fail to deliver the remaining few items as scheduled.

- **Capacity building for Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry (MoLAH) personnel**

After receiving a request from the ministry of Livestock, Puntland, SCI reached an agreement with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) funded Sheikh Technical University of Science (ISTUS) to train twelve (12) laboratory technicians nominated by the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry of Puntland Government. The four weeks of intensive training ended early this quarter. The purpose of this capacity building for MoLAH personnel was to enhance the competence of the staff involved in disease surveillance and diagnosis, and to deliver higher quality livestock services to the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Puntland by ensuring proper diagnostic and treatment.

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.

In this reporting period, the output 2 of improved livelihood and income opportunities along the fodder value chain of FNS-REPRO. The key activities and achievements under this output are listed below;

- 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 activities have been achieved remarkable;

- The activities above have been completed successfully and fodder producer groups/cooperatives are functional. The fodder producers awaiting to harvest fodder for processing at the 17 Livestock Development Hubs constructed by the project an equipped with simple fodder processing machines and tool.
- The project held the 4th National Programme Steering committee (NPSC) which is a governance structure at the national level. The NPSC is chaired by the Minister of Livestock and Fishery Development (MoLFD) and brings together the FAO project team and donor representatives government is working with 8 private sector actors at the regional and national level to ensure. A team of FAO staff and a representative of the private sector attended the high- level strategic learning events in the Netherlands in September. The linkage with the private sector as a way of ensuring sustainability was discussed and discussions are on-going at the country level on how to engage with them.
- The project team participated in the Fifth Global Steering committee (GPSC) to discuss strategic issues related to the project.
- Initial communication between FNS-REPRO team and the private sector (live animal traders, fodder traders, dairy farms, agribusiness dealers, feed importers and financial services providers and the discussions are ongoing on how to facilitate linkage with the fodder producers.

- **Training and Provision of Inputs for Alternative Income Generating Activities for Women Groups.**

In this reporting period (April to June), SCI together with Amal Bank Launched a new women-centred micro-finance scheme event in Garowe with the aim of reducing poverty for most marginalized pastoralists and agro-pastoral communities in Puntland. The event was attended by SCI management including program staff, Amal Bank representatives and the respective government ministries. This activity is implemented in partnership with Amal Bank, which will offer financial loans and advice to the Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) groups. The funds would be a revolving fund and would be distributed to 40 women groups equally, whereby each group would receive an amount of USD. 13,500, which is the group's capital, and members need to purchase shares to take zero interest grant in the revolving fund.

SCI provided Amal Bank with the master list within one week following contract signing. This official list provided by SCI, will be used to assist bank account opening for VSLA groups. For this activity to be replicable and sustainable, the project will use methodology of revolving funds among groups, and it will run in cycles of about one year. It is expected that the returned funds from the revolving fund would be utilized to help other marginalized people, with a particular emphasis on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who were not in the initial beneficiary list.

Amal Bank organized all VSLA groups in Bari and Sanaag region via phone calls for further completion of requirements as per company policy and groups were briefed on standard procedures and guidelines required throughout the team investment. All groups successfully received VSLA registration certificate from the local district authorities and the VSLA funds were successfully released to all the 40 women groups intended to benefit in this activity.

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

- Undertook study on rangelands, grazing patterns, range dominance and land cover in Puntland Somalia
- Awareness creation among target participants through workshops and media

- Established partnership between government and private sector
- Designed the insurance packaged and implement
- Conducted clustering exercise to establish insurance unit areas in Somalia. (Puntland)
- Pastoral friendly awareness creation tools developed
- Designed pastoral specific insurance package designed.
- Clustering of Insurance unit areas conducted
- Convened inter-ministerial meeting involving 7-line ministries at federal level
- Institutional support to federal and federal member state through office equipment and capacity transfer.
- Organized 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 committed and participates fully in program design and implementation
- Government hasten engagement process of private and public sectors

These are some of the activities recently completed:

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. The country also attended and participated in the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference, often known as COP27 or the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference, was the 27th conference and took place in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, from November 6 through November 20, 2022 which further reiterated its highest political 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 is continuously worsening 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.
- Experienced 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.
- COVID-19 decreased production and remittance resource inflows in the country, also resulted 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

In this reporting period, the key activities under output 3 of enhanced knowledge, skills and capacity of local communities around nutrition toward FNS-REPRO are listed below;

- 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;

- The activities implemented during reporting period include finalizing and improving the data collection tool for the seasonal reviews to enhance the quality of information from the survey to make it relevant to FNSREPRO.
- Implementing partners staff have been trained on nutrition sensitive agriculture and are working with nutrition champions to train and create awareness on production and consumption of nutritious food in households.
- Demonstration farms were established by the groups where group members are working together to grow different crops for consumption among the households.
- In June 2022, FNSREPRO Somaliland held the annual sense making and annual review events where information generated was reviewed and necessary changes made to improve achievement of the project objectives.

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 output 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 Garowe, 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 programming 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)**

Having completed all the contracted construction works under the ministry of Agriculture and irrigation (MoAI), Head Quarter (HQ) office and subsequent agreement on the design, modality, and

timeframe for finishing up the landscaping, debris clearance and overall completion of the activity in the previous quarter, SCI, Mega general service (contractor) and MoAI organized discussions to further fine-tune the prospect of achieving all agreed tasks on the designated and agreed timeframe. During the reporting period, the construction activities, landscaping, debris clearance and installation of water extension pipelines and electricity for Ministry of Agriculture departmental offices in Mogadishu was completed. SCI infrastructure engineer conducted quality inspections and certified the work as satisfactory and it met the agreed design, quality and overall performance and was rated as exceeding expectations. The final completion payments including half of the retention performance was processed for the contractor. In addition, the procurement of furniture for the newly reconstructed Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) HQ office buildings tender was advertised after a series of discussions and joint market assessment by Save the Children. After three weeks, a tender evaluation process was initiated and only two bidders applied (Amira Construction and Timely Logistics).

After rigorous tender evaluation, only one bidder (Timely Logistics) managed to go beyond the preliminary evaluation as the other bidder lacked key requirements. After further intensive evaluations, however, on the bidder's financial capacity, the prospective bidder was found to have more liabilities than assets hence the bidder has no financial capacity to deliver the contract and as such the committee unanimously agreed to readvertise the tender.

- **Rehabilitation of Mogadishu Water Agency building**

Having finalized contractual issues and agreeing on key responsibilities in the previous quarter, the federal elections, relocation of the military units residing in the facility and the transition period post-election further caused delays in moving tasks at the expected speed.

Despite these delays, community mobilization, site clearance and demolition of unnecessary structures were completed. In addition, the site being a former residence for a cohort of Somalia National Army (Harmacad) necessitated the need for clearance of explosive remnant. Mine clearance was completed to ascertain safety of all those involved in the construction activity as well as civilian populations. Finally, environmental and social safeguards assessment was completed, and mitigation and implementation plan drafted and approved. The allocation of monthly incentive support for the nominated site engineer and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officer to coordinate activities, ensure quality and monitor ESIA on behalf of the ministry was agreed and finalized.

- **Rehabilitation for the building of the Rangelands Agency, Minister of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR)**

During the reporting period, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR) organized several discussions with SCI to ensure that roles and responsibilities are segregated. In addition, the new location being inside Mogadishu seaport, necessary arrangements to facilitate movements during construction was also discussed extensively and agreed with the all the stakeholders. Finally, having submitted a comprehensive report including justifications to the IGAD/AfDB for the approval of No Objection (NO), SCI received the donor's approved NO request, and the tender was subsequently advertised on 7th July 2022 and tender opening was planned for 7th August 2022.

- **Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Ministry of Agriculture & irrigation regional offices in Afgoye & Jowhar**

During the report period, the tender was advertised, and tender evaluation was completed subject to further physical verifications of the prospective bidder. Only two bidders applied (Fenon star and Brother), however, Brother firm was lacking key legal document, as such could not move beyond preliminary evaluation. SCI and the Ministry carried out further advanced evaluation on the remaining company and through the subsequent rigorous tender evaluation process; a bidder has

met all the required criteria. Final tender report is being prepared and will be shared with the donor (IGAD/AfDB) for approval.

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

Animal Production Veterinarians Training (Training Animal production personnel on Animal Production systems, Strategies for improving Livestock Production in Somalia and Livestock Breeding) was agreed to be the first of the capacity building trainings to be given immediate implementation priorities. After unanimously agreeing on the implementation modality with MoLFR, and as part of the agreed modality, SCI carried out capacity assessments to six universities (Benadir University, Horseed University, Abrar University, Himilo University, Jobkey University and Jazeer University). Based on the findings of the assessment, Benadir University, Abrar University and Horseed University was selected to conduct the livestock production and health trainings. Identification of the trainees and preparation was planned and these activities are going well.

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”*. Progress achieved under this output included;

- 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.

As reported during the 14th IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Platform Steering Committee that the 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.

3.7.3 Enhancing Partnerships

Only through enhanced partnership and collaboration can we achieve the Country Programing 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 remained similar since last reporting period of the 14th IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Platform Steering Committee hence it is vital to undertake these proposed guidelines.

- 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 a clear 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 IDDRSI is also lacking baselines and targets, hence both face similar difficulties. The Federal Government of Somalia perceives very crucial to be carried 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.
- Planned to further develop Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) with the National Expert Panel for each institution.

- **Regional training on implementing land monitoring and tracking framework in the IGAD Region**

Somalia has been participated in the regional training on implementing Monitoring and Evaluation of Land in Africa (MELA) on 12th – 14th October, 2022, Djibouti which supports the Land monitoring to track progress in implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in IGAD Member States. The Overall goal and objectives is to build the technical capacity of the National Land Monitoring Coordinators and National Working Group members on a set of land monitoring indicators and tools that enable collection and comparison of data and information at regional level over the long term. The overall purpose of this initiative is to enable land monitoring to support the improvement of land tenure security and land governance, in all IGAD Member States. Land governance includes land policies, legal frameworks, and effective institutional arrangements for land administration and for decision making concerning land allocation, land use, access, and control, and concerns the processes by which decisions are taken and the ways in which those conflicting interests in land are managed.

The team tasks that has been accomplished during the regional training are as followed:

- Exposed the NLMCs about the conceptual framework that enables the identification and aggregation of nationally and locally relevant indicators on land and the integration of these in global reporting efforts.
- Identified and structure a set of land indicators that will lead to the selection of a balanced and relevant range of indicators while recognizing the potentially complex links amongst them.
- Developed and agreed on a scientifically based approach for collecting, integrating, analysing, and interpreting land indicator information, so that the overall set of indicators, when taken together, has the potential to generate at national level relevant information that can be harmonized and used to produce a regional assessment that is comparable and enables policy decision making. This will include but not limited to determining what the common denominators are and how far disaggregation will be undertaken in data analysis and reporting.

The team task successfully achieved these outputs during the regional training.

- Completed country' exercises on setting of land monitoring Indicators, definition, source of data /disaggregation, data collection methodology and tools that enable collection and comparison of data and information at regional level over the long term toward
 - Policy development/Reform;
 - Land tenure security, Land conflicts and land disputes;
 - Land administration services; Capacity and accuracy of land administration systems; and
 - Sustainable land use.
 - A common set of indicators, data collection methods and information sources
 - Reached consensus on the broader framework and methodology of the initiative.
 - Reached consensus on reporting parameters and schedules
- **Consensus Building on the Operationalisation of the Proposed IGAD Protocol for Resilience Measurement and Analysis**

The country participated in the workshop of consensus of building on the operationalization of the proposed IGAD Protocol for Resilience measurement and analysis. The focus of IGAD member states and its allies has been on the concept of resilience and its measurement. Developing and employing for evidence-based programming and intervention in the region, it is essential to create and use a shared methodology that allows stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of development and humanitarian interventions in enhancing resilience.

Nevertheless, despite the region's intense interest and investment in this particularly subject matter, there is no widely accepted method or common framework for assessing and measuring resilience. Therefore, efforts to objectively test and analyse the effects of resilience-building policies and initiatives have been hampered by the lack of agreement on how to measure resilience. Programs to increase resilience in the area have yet to be conclusively examined in terms of their impact and efficacy. Countries and IFRAH/ICPAC have consequently been concentrating on this lack of agreement on resilience measurement, hence in 2020, an evaluation of the methodologies and frameworks for measuring resilience was carried out by IFRAH/ICPAC in order to identify the applicability to the context in the IGAD region and to propose a framework for measuring and analysing resilience that would apply to the entire region.

During the workshop, Somalia has completed the country exercises and built consensus and further contributed to expected outputs of the workshop which resulted;

- The final list of the agreed upon such as indicators; and
- their computation, wording, weighting, data requirements and sources as well as, agreed frequency of reporting;
- Agreed upon pathway for piloting and operationalizing the validated framework; and finally drafted ToRs for the Resilience Technical Working Group;

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.

Furthermore, the Baxnaano program delivered remarkable progress of Access to Health and Nutrition during this reporting period as summarized below;

Area	Implemented	Achievement	Identified	Recommendation
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	activities	challenges
Access to Health and Nutrition	<p>Nutrition-linked Unconditional Cash Transfer to 200,000 households across the country through SNHCP program known locally as Baxnaano.</p> <p>SNHCP has been rolled out across in 21 targeted districts across Somalia (including Somaliland) with coverage now extending to 893 rural villages. All project activities are closely coordinated with the district and state-level counterparts of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in all federal member states.</p> <p>At the end of September 2022, 195,671 households corresponding to 98% percent of the total caseload of which 187,219 received their quarterly benefits.</p>	<p>Seasonal populations migration seen in the mostly drought affected areas which prevented the program from achieving 100% of its target coverage of the caseload. This also affected the predictability objectives of the program.</p> <p>Greater ownership of the programme and empowerment achieved through direct participation of the communities in the targeting process through a representative Community Selection Committees(CSC. Community level consultations also proven to restore a greater ownership of the program and its targeting process.</p> <p>Joint announcement of the project by Cooperating Partners (CPs)and district authorities has been beneficial in clarifying government leadership and role of beneficiary communities.</p>

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.

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.

As of current reporting period, the Baxnaano program implemented activities according to action plan of implementation to promote gender equality women's empowerment and social inclusion which achieved remarkable progress of promoting gender equality women's empowerment and

social inclusion, however there are some identified challenges and recommendation are summarized below:

Area	Implemented activities	Achievement	Identified challenges	Recommendation
Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion	SNHCP targets the vulnerable members of the society, specifically mothers with children under 5 years.	As of the current reporting period, 561,657 of the beneficiaries are women in which 16% have also benefited from nutrition related referrals service outside the programme	Lack of a single source of reference for all available and referable services (Nutrition, education, health etc.) in the areas	More coordination between government agencies and partners to produce one

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 SNHCP (Baxnaano) is financed with a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) utilizes a partnership between the Somali Government and United Nations organizations. The FGS represented by MoLSA has reached a service agreement with the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support and implement the project's critical components.

The World Food Program supports the first component focusing on the delivery of the cash transfers, while the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supports the Government in the implementation of developing systems for social safety net and enhancing government capacity.

Overview of the Progress across Project Areas

- Project location covers South West, Somaliland, Hirshabell , Galmudug and Puntland.
- 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.

Baxnaano Drought Response Intervention

The humanitarian situation in the country is still dire with the on-going drought affecting a large number of the population since last reporting since the last reporting of 14th IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Platform Steering Committee. 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.

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, and 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 2020–24.⁹⁴
- 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

Area	Implemented activities	Achievement	Identified challenges	Recommendation
Migration, and Displacement and Social Inclusion	Emergency support cash transfer aimed for drought response and to reduce migration and displacement.	Thus far, 260,225 households has received Baxnaano SNLRP shock response support of which 72% of principal recipients are women.	Increased urban migration due to the ongoing drought.	More coordination between government agencies, donors and civil society efforts to better respond to the unprecedented challenges imposed by the current drought.

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 II project 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 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 is still the greatest obstacle to implementation of the IDDRSI plan, particularly, in centre and southern region of Somalia.
- Recurrence, cumulative and prolonged droughts of droughts in Somalia have grown over the past 10 years, and their effects on livestock populations and rural communities have a direct influence on people's access to food and nutrition since they lack the coping mechanism
- Weak domestic revenues exacerbate the government's inability to supply basic services such as education and security to its citizens.
- Delay experiences of most resilience projects in Somalia including DRSLP II project (Somalia) 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 intercommunal tensions and fragility drivers are not exacerbated, but rather mitigated. It is also very essential to guarantee that the most vulnerable, youth, women and disadvantaged groups are not forgotten. Internally displaced persons, refugees, and host communities are among them. There is need for the strengthening social safety infrastructure and long-term rural protection frameworks. Increased market access for pastoralists and national/regional disaster coordinating initiatives are examples of these frameworks. It is vital to invest in farmers' and pastoralists' livelihood recovery as well as capacity-building for disaster preparedness, which is also very critical.

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

- 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 agriculture (livestock, crop, forestry and fisheries), climate, markets, 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

Annex 1: Planned Key Activities of DRSLP II Project (Somalia) for next Quarters

Component (add/delete rows as needed)	DRSLP II Somalia Project Activities	Region	Activity (add/delete rows as needed)	Deadline
A.NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	Construction of Water Bales (50,000m ³) (11)	Somaliland	Consultancy assignment for the study and design is ongoing	31 June 2023
	Construction of Water Bales (20,000 m ³), earth pan with compaction, plus impermeable layer (1)	Puntland	consultancy assignment for the study and design is ongoing	31 June 2023
	Construction/ Rehabilitation of sub-surface sand dams (25)	Somaliland	consultancy assignment for the study and design is ongoing	31 June 2023
	Construction of Sand dams (5)	Puntland	consultancy assignment for the study and design is ongoing	31 June 2023
	Construction of Boreholes with ancillary structures (Animal Troughs, Pipes, Reservoirs, Generators, etc.) (6)	Somaliland	consultancy assignment for the study and design is ongoing	31 June 2023
	Water Storage Tanks (500 m ³ , Steel)	Puntland	Handover of the facility to the government and the community	30 th September 2022
	Reconstruction of Mogadishu Water Agency Building	South Central Somalia	Community mobilization, clearance and demolition of extra structures completed.	31 December 2022
	Training of Water Management Committees (30% women)	Puntland	The training will be conducted after the implementation of water resource infrastructure	30 January 2023
	Sand dunes stabilization in Godob-Jiraan (Pilot Location)- 10km ²	Puntland	The contract has been terminated. Currently, SCI is finalizing with the donor the discussion of relocating the funds to another activity within Nugaal region that is in line with this sub-component. This is a gully erosion control and rangeland rehabilitation in legdeero, Nugal, Puntland. The process of obtaining the NOB from the Bank is currently underway.	30 th September 2022

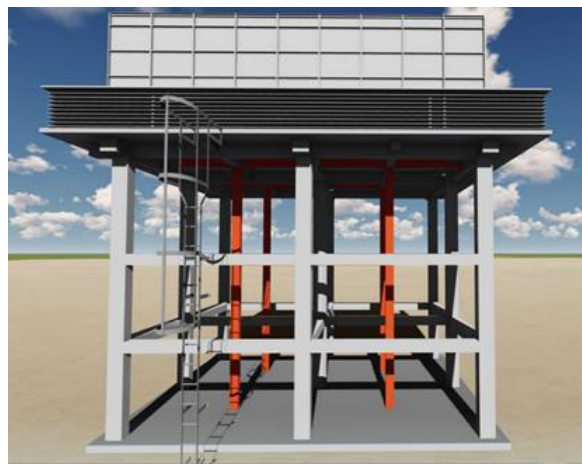
Component (add/delete rows as needed)	DRSLP II Somalia Project Activities	Region	Activity (add/delete rows as needed)	Deadline
	Gully Erosion Control: Vegetation, Fencing, Diversion Banks in three locations (15 km)	Puntland	The completion of the Bidder selection process and the commencement of the construction of the proposed control measures	30 December 2022
B. MARKET ACCESS AND TRADE	Construction/ Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads (100km).	Somaliland	Comprehensive assessment and technical designs completed	30 June 2022
			Lot 1: BER completed, Re-advert recommended, and submitted to IGAD/FMU & AfDB for NOB	15 June 2022
			Lot 2: BER completed and submitted to IGAD/FMU & AfDB for NOB	30 June 2022
			Lot 3: first technical assessment completed and currently under review. BD to be submitted for NOB	15 July 2022
	Construction/ Rehabilitation of Livestock Market enclosures equipped with loading ramps, water points and shelters (3).	Somaliland	The contract implementation is finalized with one (Burao livestock market enclosure) already handed over to the relevant government authorities. The remaining two livestock markets in Borama and Hargeisa is waiting for handing over within this month.	27 July 2022
	Construction of Certification Points and Quarantine Units (10).	Somaliland	The contract implementation and monitoring is completed.	27 July 2022
	Construction of Mobile Veterinary Shades (3).	Somaliland	Contract implementation and Monitoring is ongoing	31 September 2022
	Construction/ Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads (90km) – Ceel-Dahir – Badhan.	Puntland	Contract implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the progress	31 st December 2022
	Construction/ Rehabilitation of Livestock market enclosures equipped with loading ramps, water points and shelters (2).	Puntland	Handover of the facility to the government and the community	30 th September 2022
	Construction of Certification Points and Quarantine	Puntland	Handover of one of the facilities in Gardo(lot 1) to the	30 th September 2022

Component (add/delete rows as needed)	DRSLP II Somalia Project Activities	Region	Activity (add/delete rows as needed)	Deadline
	Units (2).		government and the community, The tendering process of the remaining facility(lot 2) will be finalized in and the contract implementation will follow it	
C. LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT	Construction of Regional Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories with Disease Surveillance Capabilities (3).	Somaliland	Contract implementation and monitoring is completed. The facilities will be handed over within this month of July.	27 July 2022
	Construction of Regional Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories with Disease Surveillance Capabilities (2).	Puntland	Handover of the facility to the government and the community	30 th September 2022
	Training of Communities on Sustainable Livestock Management (2).	Puntland	The remaining cohort of community training with sustainable livestock management will be conducted soon with the help of MoLAH	31 st December 2022
	Training and Provision of Inputs for Alternative Income Generating Activities for Women Groups (40).	Puntland	Monitoring and evaluation of the disbursed funds and their impacts on the livelihood and income of the beneficiaries will be conducted	27 September 2018
D. PROGRA	Construction of livestock infrastructure in Mogadishu port for the ministry of livestock	South Central Somalia	Tender was advertised on 7 th July 2022 and will close on 7 th August 2022. Tender evaluation will commence immediately.	30 August 2022
	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA): HQs Rehabilitation.	South Central Somalia	Construction/rehabilitation works has been completed and handover to the ministry tentatively planned from 15 th July 2022	30 July 2022
	MoA: Lower Shebelle Office Rehabilitation.	South Central Somalia	Tender evaluation is in the decision stage. Upon finalization of the tender evaluation reports	30 October 2022

Component (add/delete rows as needed)	DRSLP II Somalia Project Activities	Region	Activity (add/delete rows as needed)	Deadline
M MANAGE MENT AND CAPACITY BUIDLING			and subsequent approval of the tender evaluation process by AFDB/IGAD, then contract award and start of mobilization will follow.	
	MoA: Middle Shebelle Office Rehabilitation.	South Central Somalia	Tender evaluation is in the decision stage. Upon finalization of the tender evaluation reports and subsequent approval of the tender evaluation process by AFDB/IGAD, then contract award and start of mobilization.	30 October 2022
	MoL: Animal Production Veterinarians (5).	South Central Somalia	All necessary preparation completed. The training will commence immediately.	30 July 2022
	MoL: Laboratory Technicians (8) – Short term - 6 months.	South Central Somalia	Commencement of the training is on progress	30 December 2022
	MoL: Epidemiology Data Management (10) – Short term - 6 months.	South Central Somalia	Commencement of the training is on progress	30 December 2022
	MoL: Statistics (10) – Short term - 6 months.	South Central Somalia	Commencement of the training is on progress	30 December 2022
	MoA: Admin and Financial Management (2).	South Central Somalia	The training was completed in December 2021. 12 technical staffs drawn from the different departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation (MoAI) were trained on 7 days intensive training.	30 December 2021
	MoA: Information Management (1).	South Central Somalia	The training was completed in December 2021. 12 technical staffs drawn from the different departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation (MoAI) were trained on 7 days intensive training.	30 December 2021
	MoA: Community Awareness Workshops.	South Central Somalia	Two workshops were completed for 1000 smallholder farmers in Jowhar and Afgooye districts.	August 2021
	MoA: Natural Resources/ Range Management (2).	South Central Somalia	National Range and natural resource Management conference and drought	30 December 2021

Component (add/delete rows as needed)	DRSLP II Somalia Project Activities	Region	Activity (add/delete rows as needed)	Deadline
			farming training were completed	

Annex 2 – Activity photos of DRSLP II Somalia Project Activities as of June 2022



DE-SHUTERING OF THE TOP BEAMS AND SLABS OF QARDHO WATER TANK



SCI OFFICIALS MONITORING AND SUPERVISING QARDHO LIVESTOCK MARKET



Certification office In Borama Livestock Market



Livestock shade in action in Borama Livestock market



Rehabilitated Loading Ramp in Action in Wajale



Certification Offices in Borama livestock market



Sanitation blocks in Borama



Constructed water tank in Wajale



Livestock Shade in Action in Borama

Reconstruction of Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation MOA HQ office Photos

FIGURE I: COMPLETED G+1 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION, HQ, MOGADISHU

