



# PROCEEDINGS OF A NATIONAL CONVERSATION ON SOMALIA'S ROAD TO RESILIENCE

Somali Crisis Recovery Project (SCRCP)

20  
23



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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA GOVERNMENT



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## Note to the Reader

The Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRП), funded by the World Bank through the Federal Ministry of Finance (MOF),

represents a significant initiative in addressing Somalia's vulnerability to recurring disasters such as floods and droughts. SCRП adopts a comprehensive approach to disaster recovery and reconstruction. The Project primarily targets flood and drought prone regions in states like Hirshabelle, South-West, and Jubbaland in Somalia. SCRП's mandate spans from immediate basic services and livelihood support to longer-term disaster risk management and preparedness, aiming to restore livelihoods, strengthen infrastructure, and enhance disaster preparedness nationwide.

Aligned with national policies like the National Development Plan (NDP-9) and the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), SCRП addresses critical recovery needs identified through assessments and strategic frameworks. Its endeavors are deeply intertwined with the overarching goal of resilience-building in Somalia, as it strives to mitigate the impacts of disasters and conflicts, foster economic stability, and promote sustainable development.

Against this backdrop, the "National Conversation on Somalia's Road to Resilience: Promoting Coordinated Resilience-Building" workshop, held in Mogadishu from 4th to 6th December 2023, emerged as a significant forum. Co-organized by the SCRП Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED), the workshop brought together a

diverse array of stakeholders. Government officials, international partners, humanitarian agencies, academia, civil society, and the private sector convened to engage in dialogue and collective action towards resilience.

The workshop aimed to initiate a dialogue on Somalia's resilience journey and to showcase the Federal Government's efforts in emergency preparedness and response. Discussions revolved around pressing challenges of disaster resilience and strategies for integrated Disaster Risk Management planning. Themes such as 'building back better' from disasters, enhancing infrastructure resilience, and innovative disaster risk financing were thoroughly explored, connecting closely with SCRП's objectives and strategies.

Given Somalia's vulnerability to climate shocks, conflict, and fragility, the workshop underscored the urgent need for greater resilience across sectors to promote peace, stability, and economic development. It aimed to assess the current resilience landscape, identify challenges and opportunities, and propose viable solutions. By fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange among stakeholders, the workshop aimed to pave the way for more effective resilience-building efforts in Somalia.

The proceedings of the workshop, encapsulated in this report, provide valuable insights, recommendations, and action plans to guide future endeavors towards a more resilient Somalia. These recommendations, when acted upon, will propel resilience efforts and contribute significantly to the nation's journey towards sustainable development and prosperity.



**Bihi Iman Egeh,**  
Minister of Finance Federal  
Government of Somalia

## **Forward**

It is with great pride and honour that the Ministry of Finance for the Federal Government of Somalia, in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development, organized the groundbreaking workshop titled “A National Conversation on Somalia’s Road to Resilience: Promoting Coordinated Resilience Building.” This event took place in Mogadishu from December 4th to December 6th, 2023. In the face of enduring challenges arising from climate disasters, conflict, and health emergencies, this workshop offered an indispensable platform for robust dialogues with international partners, experts, and stakeholders. The workshop addressed several overarching thematic areas, including climate resilience, food security, access to resilient health systems, water resource management, urban resilience, safety nets, disaster risk management and financing, and inclusive service delivery. The event brought together a diverse array of participants, all united by a common goal: to enhance Somalia’s resilience and ability to withstand and recover from various crises. The discussions were enriched by the sharing of international best practices, innovative solutions, and collaborative strategies. These exchanges have not only broadened our understanding but also fortified our commitment to pursuing resilience-building as a cornerstone of our national agenda. As the custodian of the Somalia Crisis Recovery

Project (SCRP) funded by the World Bank, the Ministry of Finance plays a pivotal role in translating the workshop’s insights and recommendations into practical actions to build resilience across various sectors of the economy. The Ministry of Finance is committed to converting the knowledge garnered during the workshop into concrete initiatives that can strengthen the government’s capacity to transition disaster risk management from project-based approaches to more sustainable financing. This entails contingent resource allocation and the prioritization of risk management and financing programming to support resilience building.

The workshop underscored the importance of coordinated efforts and the need for a holistic approach to resilience. By integrating the recommendations from the workshop into our policy frameworks and development plans, we aim to ensure that our resilience-building endeavours are coherent, effective, and sustainable. This involves not only addressing immediate needs but also laying the groundwork for long-term resilience and sustainable development. Our heartfelt gratitude extends to the Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRP) team, the World Bank, and all participants for their invaluable contributions. I was profoundly inspired by the wealth of expertise and insights shared during the workshop. The collaborative spirit and commitment demonstrated by all involved are testaments to the collective dedication to enhancing Somalia’s resilience.

We firmly recognize the indispensable role of such dialogues in shaping our resilience-building strategies and reaffirm our unwavering commitment to implementing the recommendations to foster resilience and build prosperity for the people of Somalia. Through concerted efforts and continued collaboration, we are confident that we can build a resilient nation capable of withstanding future challenges and achieving sustainable development.





## **Mohamud Abdirahman Beenebeene**

Minister of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development

### **Forward**

As the Minister for Planning, Investment, and Economic Development, I am privileged to reflect on the significant event recently convened by the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED) in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, Federal Government of Somalia. The event, titled “A National Conversation on Somalia’s Road to Resilience: Promoting Coordinated Resilience Building,” was held in Mogadishu between December 4th to December 6th, 2023.

Amidst the enduring challenges faced by Somalia, including climate adversities, conflict, and health crises, this workshop provided a strategic platform for substantive discussions among international partners, experts, and stakeholders. Key themes included climate resilience, food security, resilient health systems, water resource management, urban resilience, safety nets,

disaster risk financing, and inclusive service delivery. The benefits of this workshop to Somalia are manifold, serving as a catalyst for informed decision-making, fostering collaboration among stakeholders, and facilitating the alignment of national policies with resilience-building priorities.

As the custodian of the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), which guides Somalia’s progression from drought recovery to long-term resilience and disaster preparedness, MoPIED is committed to leveraging the workshop’s outcomes to enhance the nation’s resilience efforts. We will play a pivotal role in integrating workshop recommendations into policy frameworks and development plans, ensuring coherence and effectiveness in resilience-building endeavours, as well as sustained progress towards resilience and sustainable development. Furthermore, we will work closely with the Somali Crisis Recovery Project (SCRCP) and the World Bank to implement resilience-building measures in alignment with workshop outcomes.

MoPIED expresses gratitude to the Somali Crisis Recovery Project (SCRCP), the World Bank, and all participants for their commitment and invaluable contributions towards enhancing Somalia’s resilience.

In conclusion, through concerted efforts and collaboration, MoPIED reaffirms its determination to build a resilient nation capable of withstanding future challenges.



# A NATIONAL CONVERSATION ON SOMALIA'S ROAD TO RESILIENCE; PROMOTING COORDINATED RESILIENCE BUILDING

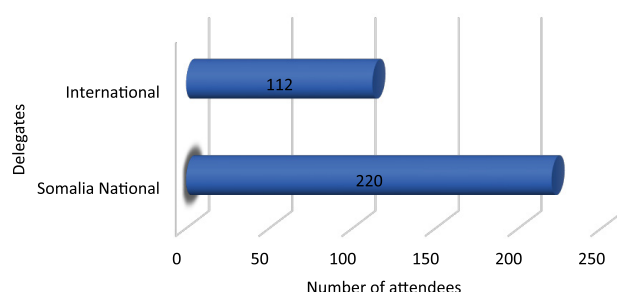
————— Date: December 4th - 6th, 2023. Mogadishu, Somalia —————

## 1.0 National (Somalia) and International Attendees Distribution

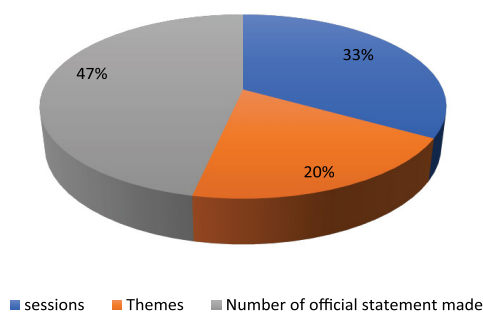
- National (Somalia):  
220 representatives drawn from the Federal Government of Somalia/Federal Member State Ministries, Departments, and Agencies participating in SCRCP.

- International: 112

**National (Somalia) and international attendees distribution**



**Number of Sessions that were conducted**



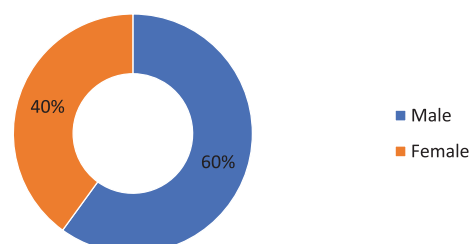
## 2.0 The Number of Sessions that Were Conducted

Sessions	10
Themes	6
Number of official statements	14

## 3.0 Gender Distribution Percentages (Male And Female)

- Male: 60% (estimation based on title/name analysis)
- Female: 40% (estimation based on title/name analysis)

**Gender distribution percentages (male and female):**





## 1. Introduction

Somalia continues to be characterized by high humanitarian challenges posed by decades of conflict and climate shocks, including famine, drought, floods, displacement, locust infestation, and health emergencies like the COVID-19 outbreak. Amid these multiple crises, the lives of countless individuals have been deeply affected.

Climate change impact and conflict, including interclan clashes and Al-Shabaab insurgency, continue to undermine economic recovery, resilience-building and development. Increasingly, more frequent and severe cyclical droughts and floods often cause loss of life, disrupt livelihoods. These recurrent shocks have resulted in large-scale population displacements which, coupled with the protracted conflict in the country, have led to prolonged political instability and fragility.

Since 2021, Somalia has consistently ranked 178th out of 182 countries regarding vulnerability to climate change on the ND-GAIN country index<sup>1</sup>. The country has experienced more than 30 major climate-related shocks since 1990, including 12 major droughts and 20 flooding events. Flooding, which is anticipated to increase in intensity and frequency, is a particularly significant threat in the most farmed Hiiraan, Shabelle and Juba riverine regions. The latest flooding in 2023 affected federal member states and, as of 11th December 2023, has caused 118 deaths, as well as significant destruction of agricultural crop and livestock which in turn will likely have significant food security implications yet to be quantified. Meanwhile, the central, northeast and northwest regions, where livestock production is the main economic activity, are the most drought-prone parts of the country.

Approximately 8.25 million people in Somalia, around half the population, required humanitarian assistance in 2023. Since 2011, the humanitarian community appealed for a combined USD 17.1 billion and received USD 13.6 billion to assist an average of 4.64 million people requiring assistance annually. More importantly, the resources earmarked for resilience-building and development often get re-allocated to enable early humanitarian response to cyclical droughts and flooding. This highlights the need for a more sustainable approach to lift the most vulnerable from crisis and chronic poverty through more effective disaster risks management and financing.

Although humanitarian needs continue to demand the attention of the government and its international partners, there has been a growing realization of adopting a more inclusive approach that addresses humanitarian needs in synergy with long-term resilience and sustainable development. In recent years, non-humanitarian assistance has increased as a portion of aid flows to Somalia, reaching about US\$ 1 billion per year in 2023 but this is small compared to the investment needed for the resilience-building and developmental priorities of Somalia.

<sup>1</sup> Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN), 2020: A country's ND-GAIN index score is composed of a vulnerability score and a readiness score. Vulnerability measures a country's exposure, sensitivity and ability to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change. Since 2021, Somalia has been ranked 178.

As articulated in the National Development Plan (2020-2024), the Government is keen to build its institutional capacities to facilitate effective humanitarian response and early recovery while supporting risk-informed investments for longer-term resilient development. The Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRCP), which received a USD 137.5 million grant in 2020 in direct financing from the World Bank/IDA, is at the helm of the institutional coordination of these interventions across government institutions while continuing to play a critical role in responding to the effects of multiple crises. An additional USD 50 million from the World Bank's new IDA 19 Early Response Financing mechanism has also been approved for SCRCP to counter growing food insecurity nationwide due to the ongoing drought and recent desert locust outbreaks.

In addition, on 13th December 2023, Somalia reached the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) completion point, with the country's external debt having fallen from 64 percent of GDP in 2018 to less than 6 percent of GDP by end 2023. This debt relief will facilitate access to critical additional financial resources that will help Somalia strengthen its economy, reduce poverty, and promote job creation. More importantly, the growing inflow of development assistance offers opportunities to strengthen the coherence and complementarity of growing crisis preparedness, recovery, and resilience interventions.

Against this backdrop, the Government of Somalia organized this 3-day event, entitled 'A National Conversation on Somalia's Road to Resilience: Promoting coordinated resilience-building' in Mogadishu from 4th to 6th December 2023, in collaboration with the World Bank Group. The event brought together key stakeholders, including government and international partner representatives from humanitarian and development agencies, academia, civil society and private sector.

The workshop was co-organized by the SCRCP Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED). Other key stakeholders in the workshop's development and execution included the Federal Government of Somalia/Federal Member State Ministries, Departments, and Agencies participating in SCRCP, such as the Somalia Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Health and Social Care, Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Ministry of Forestry, Livestock, and Range, Ministry of Air Transport and Aviation, and the Special Drought Envoy, as well as partners and donors active in resilience-building.

## 2. Objectives

The primary objective was to initiate a dialogue on Somalia's road to resilience by bringing together government, its international partners, experts and practitioners in this field; see Annex 1 for full list of participants. A second objective was to showcase the work done by Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in preparation of emergency preparedness and response (EP&R) and Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan (FSCPP). Specifically, the primary focus was on a series of discussions on current disaster resilience challenges in Somalia, and how they can be addressed through systematic integrated Disaster Risk Management (DRM) planning and more effective coordination between development, humanitarian and recovery actors in the future. Discussions also explored ways of 'building back better' from disasters, creating more resilient infrastructure, increasing community participation, and promoting innovative and need-based disaster risk financing. This is important because Somalia's recovery and development prospects are continually undermined by recurrent climate shocks, conflict and fragility. It is therefore critical that the country builds greater resilience across the sectors to promote peace and stability as path to economic development and prosperity. The workshop sought to create an avenue to take stock of the resilience landscape, identify existing challenges and opportunities, and proposed solutions.

The workshop was timely as there is growing recognition that Somalia needs to move away from current program-based approach to managing climate disasters to more integrated planning and coordination of response across the sectors. There is also a greater recognition of need to support Somalia mobilise resource necessary through climate financing mechanisms to address vulnerability to climate shocks through investments in resilience-building interventions. The goal was to highlight the importance of adopting more inclusive approaches to address immediate humanitarian needs whereby these actors work in synergy to support long-term climate resilience and the sustainable development aspirations of in Somalia.

## 3. Structure of workshop

The workshop was structured as a two-way dialogue between presenters and audience, whereby the presenters shared their knowledge of products and their experience working on Somalia's resilience, and drew feedback from the audience. It started with an inaugural session where government ministers and representatives from the World Bank, the UN and the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) delivered keynote speeches. During the inaugural session, the government ministers for Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economics Development (MoPIED) launched Somalia's FSCPP. This defines what constitutes crisis and identifies steps necessary to actively monitor it in order to mobilize funding and early action for timely response at national, in-country humanitarian/development programme and Global Alliance for Food Security levels.

The workshop comprised ten (10) interactive sessions in which speakers presented a specific topic as per the themes of the session. Each plenary session was followed by a related technical session involving a panel discussion in which selected panellists examined the challenges and opportunities around a particular thematic issue(s) and then identified solutions in the form of a set of related recommendations; see Figure 1

Figure 1: Overview of structure of workshop.



For the purpose of preparing these proceedings, the sessions were integrated under six themes:

- 1 Building resilience to climate disasters in Somalia
- 2 Resilient food systems
- 3 Access to resilient health Systems
- 4 Water resource management and resilience in urban settings
- 5 Safety nets and disaster risk financing
- 6 Ensuring inclusive resilience building and service delivery

These are discussed in detail in Section 5.

This report summarises the proceedings of the workshop, capturing the discussion outcomes that will guide the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States in addressing future disaster risks through integration of resilience in climate adaptation and social safety nets initiatives, including better planning in response to emerging food security interventions through ex ante risk financing instruments and stronger coordination between government and its humanitarian and development partners is also critical to build resilience. The aim is to highlight the activities of the workshop, key outputs and their implications for future DRM policy and programme decision-making.



#### 4. Key messages

The key messages of the inaugural session were stated as: “the need for transitioning of disaster risk management in Somalia from current reactive program-based to integrated planning and coordination across the partners to support a more effective response, resilience-building and risk financing”.

Ms Kristina Svensson, World Bank Country Manager for Somalia, highlighted the timeliness of the workshop and identified three reasons as to why this is important:

**Firstly**, the country has been hit by yet another crisis, with large scale flooding affecting three states.

**Secondly**, the COP28 is happening in Dubai with a number of Somali government ministries and officials attending. The discussions are expected to cover, among other things, how countries affected by climate change, like Somalia, could be supported to withstand climate shocks, and more importantly to help them to access climate financing.

**Thirdly**, there is a growing recognition that things need to change for Somalia to move from the current situation where the country leapfrogs from one crisis to another, toward more sustainable resilience-building along developmental paths. Drought crisis in 2022 necessitated scaling up humanitarian assistance, with the World Bank providing USD 400 million on-budget assistance for the first time which helped to increase implementation of Baxnaano and other projects to reduce the impact of the drought.

Key Message 1: Kristina Svensson stated **“There is now [a] sense that government and its international partners can collectively do better to invest more resilience-building and development investments. There is strong evidence that it's more efficient to invest proactively in resilience intervention than reactively scaling [up] humanitarian response. For this to happen, partners must work together to coordinate their efforts and share programming information across the sectors, and government must take a more leading role, with support for strengthening systems required for effective early warning, planning and coordination of response”.**



Conference attendees

Nicholas Jakes, Deputy Ambassador, British Embassy Mogadishu, and FCDO Team Lead for Development and Humanitarian Programs, highlighted the importance of the FSCPP as a breakthrough in Somalia's food and nutrition security. He acknowledged the World Bank's leading role in supporting countries to develop preparedness plans, which are critical for government and its international partners to adopt more structured and apt approaches to dealing with the food and nutrition crisis that can mitigate the most extreme outcomes that have been sadly observed in the past. Mr Jakes also highlighted that the UK has been supportive of this effort throughout the past two years as part of global food security anticipatory framework. Indeed, at the Global Food Summit, co-hosted by the president of Somalia, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UAE and UNICEF on 20th November 2023 in London, the UK prime minister also announced an additional GBP 100 million to the most food insecure families in Somalia.

**Key Message 2: Mr Jakes affirmed that “UK government is committed to supporting the operationalisation of FSCPP which is critical in anticipating critical and mobilising resources quickly to avert worse form of humanitarian crisis have seen sadly”.**

George Conway, UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Somalia, echoed the calls to do better by addressing the country's vulnerability to shocks alongside the humanitarian response interventions. He highlighted that aid spending in Somalia has been eschewed toward humanitarian assistance to save lives and there is need to shift this more to resilience-building and development in the future to tackle the underlying vulnerabilities. He recognised the importance of coordination, highlighting SCRP and FSCPP, both of which involve significant cooperation between government, UN and World Bank, as good examples of joint efforts supporting the emergence of more government-led coordination systems. In this regard, the UN supports the government in advancing its climate adaptation agenda through engagement with Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

**Key Message 3: Mr Conway highlighted that, as part of ongoing efforts, “UN is advocating actively for climate financing at COP28, including increased access and scale, and a more simplified approval processes for the Green Climate Fund’s (GCF ) and support for preparation of pipeline projects that can advance to GCF. UN is also looking for working with the Somali government and World Bank over the course of next few months as partners to ensure that join up collaborative engagements are adopted to tackle disaster risks in an increasingly challenging global environment and financing context, and more importantly to break the cycle of crises and support Somalia to become a stable and prosperous country again”.**

H.E Bihi Iman Egeh, The Minister of Finance, Federal Government of Somalia, pointed out that Somalia is a truly challenging place where frequent shocks continue to drive poverty and vulnerability in the country, and that, to break this cycle, more effective DRM and financing is required; moreover, enhancing fiscal resilience is more crucial than ever. In particular, increasing climate adversities call for a robust financial strategy that not only addresses immediate needs following a crisis but also fortifies the country against future disasters. This can be achieved by integrating disaster risk financing into the broader financial framework of Somalia, thus reducing the painful and unbearable economic and social burden of crises on the population through pre-planned early response and resilience-building against future shocks. We are also exploring innovative financing mechanisms and partnerships to bolster our resilience-building efforts, ensuring that our country is better equipped to manage and recover from future shocks.

**Key Message 4: Minister Bihi Iman Egeh pointed out that: “The FSCPP is Indeed a part of effort to improve our ability to monitor and recognize emerging food crisis in time and enable an early response through contingency financing across humanitarian and development programs, and also mobilizing additional financing through escalation to Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS). If implemented effectively, FSCPP would help Somalia and its donors transitioning aid from humanitarian to resilience and development spending in the future. Government is focused on immediate resilience-building and shock response financing as well as long-term strategies to build a sustainable social safety net as already pointed out by others.”**

The minister for Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, H.E Mohamud Abdirahman Sheikh Farah (Beene-Beene) echoed the other speakers by setting out the government vision not only to address better immediate humanitarian needs but to adopt a strategy aligned with Somalia’s long-term resilience-building and sustainable development goals, as articulated in the National Development Plan (NDP9, 2020-2024). The minister expressed his gratitude to the workshop participants representing a wide range of stakeholders and acknowledged their contribution to the ongoing government’s efforts to rebuilding a resilient and prosperous nation.

**Key Message 5: Minister Mohamud A. Sheik Farah stated “We are moving towards a more inclusive approach that not only addresses immediate humanitarian needs but also aligns with long-term resilience and sustainable development objectives. This shift is evident in our National Development Plan, which emphasizes building institutional capacities for effective humanitarian response and resilient development”.**

## 5. Technical sessions

Each of 10 workshop sessions started with presentations by keynote speakers to provide an overview of the key thematic issue(s) to provide specific focus on the existing challenges and opportunities for building resilience. Several moderated panel discussions and interactive question-and-answer sessions followed this. A full list of presenters, panellists and moderators for each theme is provided in Annex 2. As mentioned above, two or more of technical sessions covering related issues were integrated to create six broader themes as detailed below.



*Panel discussion on Climate-related Disaster Risk and a Vision of Climate Resilience, from right to left: Abdi Tawane, SCRP PIU; Muratha Kinuthia, SCRP; Martin Gichuru, Humanitarian Adviser, FCDO Somalia Abdirahim Barre, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change; and Zahra Abdi Mohamed, MoPIED.*



## 7.1 Theme 1: Building resilience to climate disasters in Somalia

Under this theme, the output of the presentations and discussions from four different technical sessions were integrated because of their commonly shared focus on climate related DRM and resilience-building through a holistic government approach in fragile and conflict-affected country context.

The output of these technical sessions highlighted that Somalia continues to be affected by frequent and increasingly severe cyclical droughts and flooding linked to climate change, and exacerbated by the context of the ongoing interclan conflicts and Al-Shabaab terrorism in some parts of the country. These cyclical climate shocks often cause loss of life and livelihoods, serious food insecurity and malnutrition morbidity, especially for women and under 5-year-old children. In many cases, the affected population cannot be reached by government assistance or international humanitarian agencies due to security concerns. As a result, affected people are forced to travel long distances to reach their closest main urban or pre-urban centres where they can access humanitarian assistance. There are now large camps for internally displaced people (IDP) in most parts of the country, hosting together 2.9 million people (approx. 16% of the population), of which 1.1 million were displaced by droughts in 2022. The latest extensive flooding crisis in November and December 2023, which occurred after the failure of five consecutive rain seasons have worsened the situation. Such large-scale rural displacement not only causes losses of rural labour force and therefore posing future challenges in restoring lost livelihoods, but also make the recovery of local economy harder and often create pressures on host communities with already limited services available, such as water, electricity and health.

Another important point that emerged from the discussions is Somalia's high dependency on natural resources, with severe environmental degradation affecting rangelands due to severe overgrazing and other unsustainable land use practices, including commercial charcoal production and illicit land enclosure, increasing the country's vulnerability, alongside widespread household poverty. Nearly 70% of Somalis live below the poverty line and 90% live in multidimensional poverty that includes great need for improved access to water, improved sanitation, and access to basic services such as electricity and education for children.

Two major policy and programme implications of the cyclical climate shocks that were identified in the discussions were (a) displaced people often get stuck in IDP camps and become dependent on humanitarian assistance with little or no prospect of returning to their place of origin and livelihoods nor of integrating into the host communities, and (b) frequent

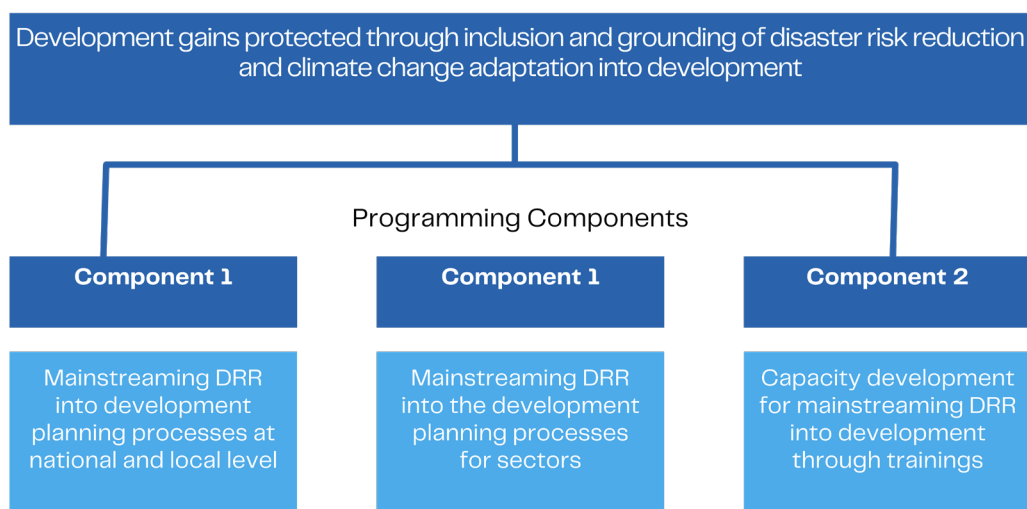


shocks typically lead to reallocation of aid and limited budgetary resources away from recovery and resilience-building programs. Instead, these go to more immediate humanitarian responses to crises as new aid allocation by donors typically take time to raise funds required. Consequently, Somalia continues to leapfrog from one crisis to another, thus, these recurrent crises undermine the country's ability to build resilience and embark on a sustainable developmental path. Evidence that emerged from the recent World Bank Climate Risk Review for Somalia in 2023 pointed toward a worsening trend without introducing a significant change in the way these climate risks are managed. Evidence confirms climate as the main driver of rural poverty, food insecurity and displacement, with climate-induced social vulnerability exacerbating conflict and driving rapid urbanization. There is also a strong indication of a negative feedback cycle between natural resources degradation, climate and conflict, with high exposure and limited adaptation capacities in particular making Somalia highly vulnerable to future climate shocks.

Panel discussions highlighted that a different approach to DRM and financing is therefore required to break this vicious cycle. Better early warning systems to detect and communicate drought and flooding risks in time, anticipatory approaches to DRM supported by adequate institutional capacity development in government ministries and agencies were all identified as critical to building resilience. Government-led systems capable of yielding better planning and coordination of response to disasters were also identified as essential for effective mitigation of their impact and, more importantly, the transitioning of aid spending to resilience-building and developmental investments in the future. Evidence from other countries that managed to accomplish the transitioning to such government led resilience-building systems was also identified as demonstrating important experience to learn from and built on. For example, Mr. Hans Guttman, Executive Director of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), shared his experience, stating that the historically fragmented approach to DRM, with many partners and programs working in silos were not supporting such transitioning of aid to resilience-building and development investments. The mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development programming was necessary not only to build resilience and protect development gains already made but it also helped integrating climate change adaptation into development planning at national and local levels in order to advance future developmental agenda of the government.

In this setting, disaster risk reduction and disaster response and recovery may catalyse a reduction in the drivers of conflict and fragility, or even create peacebuilding opportunities. Somalia has recently started to make progress toward better coordination to support a greater coordination in preparedness and emergency response to crisis. Haris Khan, Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist at the World Bank, explained that, in 2021, the Somalia government established a National Emergency Operations Centre (NOEC) as part of SCRP, to act as a crucial national hub to coordinate all emergency preparedness and response activities during times of national crisis in line with international best practices.

Figure 2: Whole of government approach to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development programming



*SOURCE : Adopted from ADPC*

Moreover, a number of potential structural challenges to resilience-building were identified during the panel discussion within the technical session covering the Whole of Government Approach Towards Resilience. Firstly, it has been recognised that building resilience is costly and requires a multiyear financing mechanism which, in the context of Somalia, makes it even more important to have greater coordination between government and its international partners to ensure efficient utilisation of the limited budgetary and aid resources. In this regard, it has been highlighted that each 1 USD spent on resilience can potentially save USD 4 in humanitarian response.

Secondly, while donors have been generous to support Somalia's ongoing DRM efforts, this is not sustainable in the longer term and access to climate financing and government's own risk financing will be critical. Risk financing involves estimating expected losses from anticipated disaster risks and allocating adequate resources to invest in interventions aimed at protecting the country from these risks, based on cost benefit analysis. Regarding access to climate financing, Somalia is almost ready to prepare proposals that have better opportunities to access climate readiness funding from the GCF. Another way of financing risks is to use transferring mechanisms to shift the financial burdens of these risks away from the public sector to the private sector through insurance. Given the limited use of insurance in Somalia, there would be a role for government and international programmes to initially support emerging schemes in this area until there are sufficient commercial incentives for the private sectors to be involved. This is the case for primary production sectors where there are higher risks and uncertainties compared, for example, with construction or trade sectors.

Thirdly, it was also recognised during the discussions that, even if money is available, there are other potential challenges to bear in mind, e.g., institutional capacity to administer these resources through design and implementation of effective policy programs and interventions. DRM institutions in Somalia are nascent and it will take some time before they are fully operationalised. There are a number overlapping mandates, roles and frameworks that need to be resolved to achieve effective programming and implementation.

The discussions under this theme also identified a number of enabling factors for resilience-building as countervailing factors against the climate, fragility and poverty barriers to resilience and development, including the following:

- Strong social networks: Somalis have a strong sense of community and are quick to come together to support each other in times of crisis. Community and business donations at times of hardship, as well as family support including flows of significant external remittance, are testimony to the strong social support system in Somalia.
- Traditional coping mechanisms: Communities have a long history of living in a harsh environment with meagre assets to draw upon and, as a result, have developed a number of traditional coping mechanisms that help them withstand disasters, including dietary adjustments, borrowing or purchasing of food on credit, or rationing limited available food.
- International support and improving government capacity and policy frameworks: Somalia receives a significant amount of international humanitarian assistance, which helps to build the country's capacity to respond to disasters and, therefore, the policy environment has improved significantly in recent years. For example, Somalia is now moving ex post to ex ante approach in dealing with DRM.
- Improved resilience of the private sector which is already providing much of health and education services.

Future resilience-building interventions must build on policies that enable strengthening of community resilience.



*Minister of Finance, Bihi Iman Egeh and Ministry for Planning, Mohamud Abdirahman Sheikh Farah giving an award to Haris Khan, Task Team Leader for SCRP.*

### 7.1.1 Recommendations

- a.** In the context of limited budgetary capacity, government-led systems yielding better planning and coordination of response to climate disasters are critical for transitioning aid spending to resilience-building and developmental investments in the future. This requires the government of Somalia to mainstream disaster risk reduction into resilience-building and development programming to both build resilience and protect gains already made and also to help systematically integrating climate change adaptation into development planning at national and Federal Member States (FMS) levels.
- b.** Access to climate financing will be critical to mobilise resources necessary for addressing climate risks. Somalia needs to work with UN and World Bank more closely to access technical support needed to prepare of pipeline projects that can help the country access greater climate finance, and also secure advocacy for more simplified approval processes for the GCF.
- c.** Somalia needs to develop policy and legal frameworks necessary for participation of its vibrant and resilient private sector in climate risks financing. This should facilitate the emergence of a more business-enabling environment using risk transferring mechanisms to shift financial burdens of climate disaster risks away from public sector and towards the private sector through insurance schemes in the future. High levels of mobile technology penetration and mobile money use by the overwhelming majority of the population, coupled with strong social networks, are all conducive to the introduction of insurance products in different markets.

## 7.2 Theme 2: Resilient food systems

This session provided an avenue through which to share an overview of the Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan – FSCPP, which was jointly launched during the inaugural session of the workshop by H.E Bihi Iman Egeh, Minister of Finance, and H.E. Mohamud Sheik Farah the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development. In his presentation, Abdillahi Abdi Egal, Senior Technical and Policy Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, FGS, highlighted that food systems stretch from production, processing and distribution to the consumption of food. The impact of changing climate, rural labour force displacement and low public and private investment have together undermined the productivity of agriculture and recovery of local food production systems over time, and therefore the availability and affordability of food supplies. Crop and livestock systems form the backbone of the economy and are critical for access to nutrition and food security; moreover, export of livestock is the main source of earning foreign currency, alongside remittances. However, the country has become increasingly dependent on food imports – this has expanded from around \$80 million just before the civil war to over \$1 billion in recent years – primarily financed by remittances from the Somali diaspora. The high dependency on imports exposes the population to the volatility of global commodity and food prices, especially considering the low levels of income in Somalia.

With regard to food security outcomes of recurrent shocks, in September 2023, 4.3 million people (25%) of the total analysed population were projected to face crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and higher) and require urgent humanitarian assistance. This is a 16% increase on the previous IPC projects due to a combination of factors, including the adverse impacts of the El Nino related heavy rains and flooding and an anticipated decline in the level of humanitarian assistance because of funding constraints. The high levels of structural poverty have created deep food and nutrition insecurities with a large proportion of the population living in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) conditions in any year. Nutrition indicators, particularly for children under 5, remain of serious concern. In 2022, an estimated 1.5 million children under 5, equivalent to 45% of the total population of children in the country, faced acute malnutrition with nearly 400,000 likely to be severely malnourished.

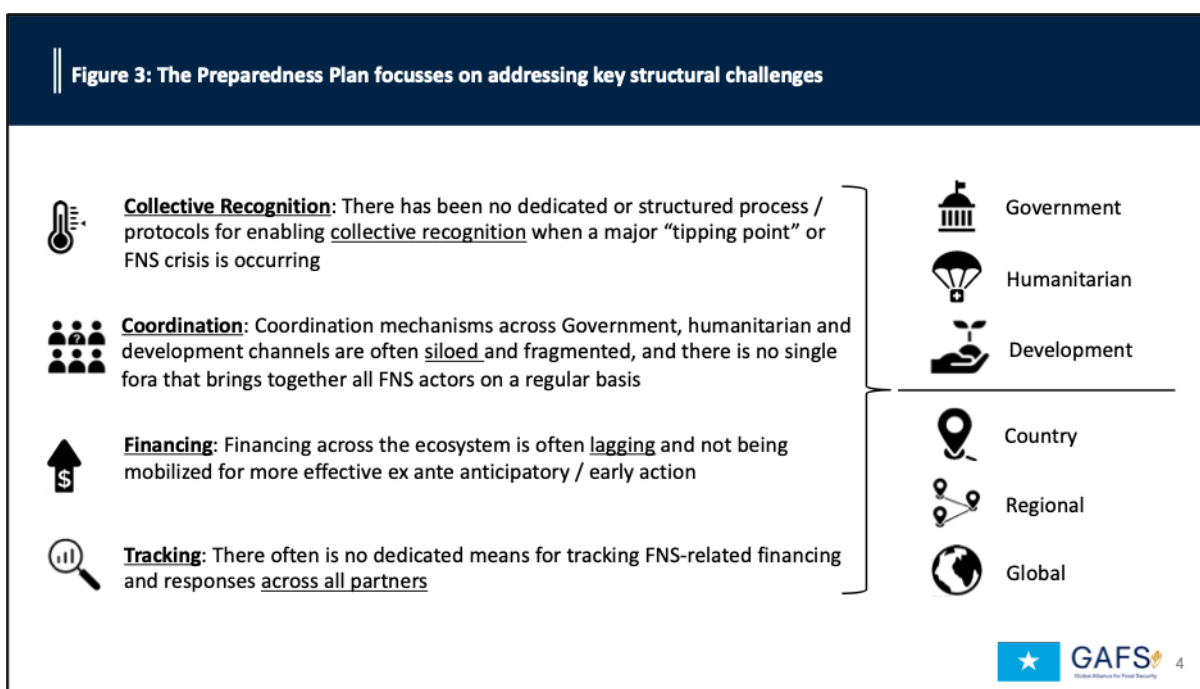
The session highlighted that the low productivity of the domestic crop and livestock sectors and very high dependency on food imports – particularly in the context of unstable global food supply systems, and ongoing conflict and violence – will continue to undermine the ongoing government and international efforts to respond to emerging crises more effectively. They also limit the ability to tackle the root causes of recurrent food and nutrition insecurities without more effective coordination and substantive increase in resilience-strengthening and development programs, alongside the humanitarian support. For the crop sector, resilience-building means investment to secure access to sufficient water and other critical inputs to realise yield while, for livestock, it is about having access to pasture or fodder, as well as adequate water, across the regions; and more importantly both require establishing governance framework for the efficient utilisation of natural resources across the country. Investments in fisheries value chains in Somalia, which has the second longest coast in Africa, is also critical to both diversify the economy and generate employment for youth. Lenin Gradiz, Emergency Coordinator, FAO, explained their approach:

FAO has identified seven pathways for transformation of food systems which hold the capacity to be sustainable, resilient and support healthy diets but also the key to the country's economic and social development if invested adequately. These pathways include (1) climate change and disaster risk reduction; (2) trade and investments; (3) migration, displacements and durable solutions; (4) social protection net; (5) gender; (6) youth engagement in food systems; and (7) digital innovation in food systems.

Zacharay Carmichael, Senior Agricultural Economist at the World Bank, pointed out that to address the chronic food and nutrition security challenges, the government, in partnership with the World Bank, has prepared the Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan which is intended to create a new framework for anticipatory responses to emerging major FNS crises through enhanced operational working arrangements led by the FGS with its humanitarian, development, and donor partners. The FSCPP facilitates these enhanced arrangements by promoting the use of robust data and analysis to actively monitor FSN status of the country and establishing transparent escalation procedures to promptly raise awareness and promote early action across all parts of the FNS crisis response ecosystem in Somalia.

Mr Carmicheal also highlighted that the FSCPP will not replace but strengthens the existing systems for humanitarian response which face considerable challenges in terms of complexity and varying mandates in the ecosystem, coupled with challenges of tracking food and nutrition insecurity risks; this requires coordination across a large number of programmes. At present, there is no single forum that brings together these partners, and past delays in recognising and responding to emerging crises, despite early warning signals, has been costly at times – e.g., the 2011 famine – in terms of loss of lives and livelihoods. This is partly because global financing has not been geared toward anticipatory financing vehicles. In this regard, the FSCPP is widely viewed as an inclusive government-led system creating a new framework for systematizing the collective and early recognition of emerging and major food and nutrition security crises and promoting the timely and coordinated mobilization of resources. These include ex-ante financing, where possible, and scaled up action across the FGS and its FMS, donors, UN agencies and the multilateral system, and international financial institutions (IFIs), as well as regional institutions and civil society (see Figure 3). This can be achieved through operational arrangements for all partners involved, based on detailed protocols identifying institutions and people who are supposed to take certain timebound actions. The purpose of these collaborations should be to address immediate needs when major crisis risks emerge to protect lives and livelihoods, and to support the building of greater resilience to future shocks as part of the response.





Source: Zacharey Carmichael, FSCPP Team

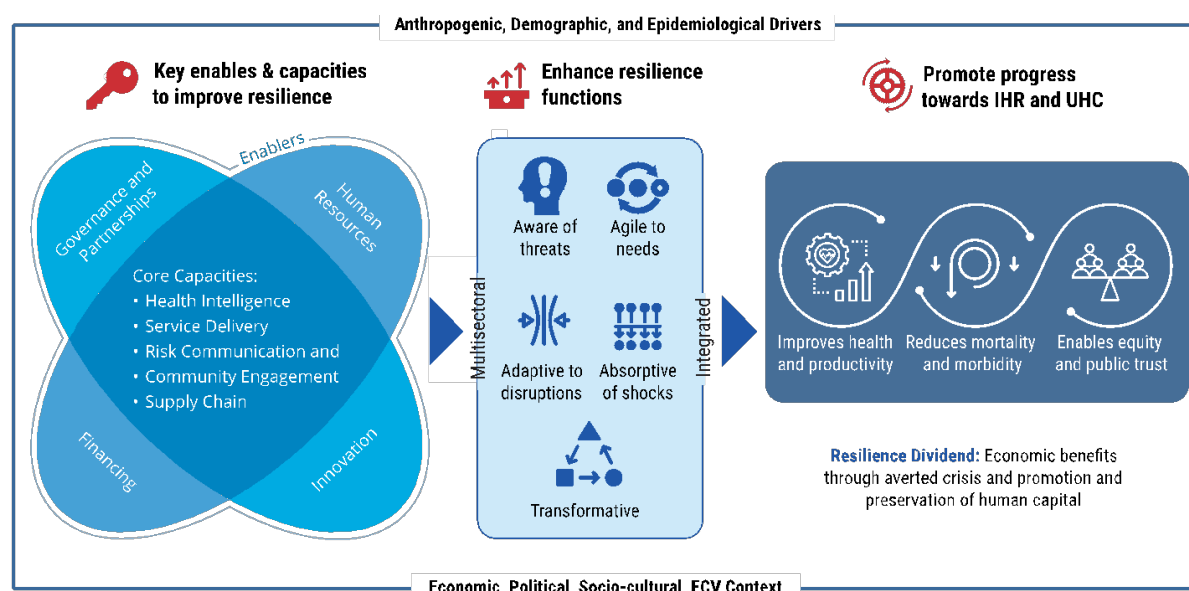
### 7.2.1 Recommendations

- a. Improving food security in Somalia requires profound transformation of its food system. A sectoral adaption policy with focus on building resilience is critical for addressing the structurally low productivity in the domestic crop and livestock sectors and the very high dependency on food imports – particularly in the context of unstable global food supply systems and changing climate.
- b. Transforming the food systems by supporting recovery and improving the resilience of traditional livestock and crop production systems is critical in facing the growing challenges from climate change. Meanwhile, at the same time, inducing growth through development of agricultural value chains and fisheries to broaden and sustain the growth base and provide greater employment opportunities.
- c. Building resilience at scale is necessary and across these subsectors requires long-term sustainable financing through greater access to climate financing and budgetary resourcing. However, Somalia can utilise aid more efficiently through more effective government leadership in planning and implementation of international programmes in the country. In this regard, if implemented effectively, FSCPP would help transitioning aid from humanitarian to resilience and development spending in the future. The anticipatory actions entailed in the plan in turn reduces displacement of rural labour forces and therefore improves productivity in the longer run, especially if adequate investments are made in productive assets, including rural infrastructure and agricultural skills and technology.

### 7.3 Theme 3: Access to resilient health systems

Bernard Olayo, Senior Health Specialist at the World Bank, highlighted how the stability and prosperity of a country is tied up to access to resilient health system. Health system resilience has been defined as the ability of health actors, institutions and populations to demonstrate absorptive, adaptive, accessible and transformative capacities to prepare for and effectively respond to health system shocks and disturbances. To be resilient, a health system must be (a) aware of threats and risk drivers, (b) absorptive to contain shocks, (c) agile in response to evolving needs, and (d) adaptive to minimize disruptions. Figure 4 provides an overview of how these components can be integrated into a coherent framework to build a resilient health system. The most impactful and cost-effective public investments are those that strengthen upstream interventions, especially public health functions, health promotion, disease prevention and primary health care.

Figure 4: Framework for health system resilience



Source: World Bank. 2022. "Change Cannot Wait: Building Resilient Health Systems in the Shadow of COVID-19." Washington, DC: World Bank.

Dr Guled Abdijalil, Director General of Ministry of Health (MoH) highlighted that the global health landscape, including Somalia, has faced recently unprecedented challenges during the Covid 19 pandemic which have underscored the need for more resilient health systems, in terms of being capable of withstanding unforeseen challenges while delivering quality health services to the population. Dr Guled Abdijalil Ali also pointed out that, even before the pandemic, Somalia had a number of structural challenges ranging from limited health infrastructure, skilled staff and access primary health care across the country. The pandemic exposed vulnerabilities, highlighting the need for fortifying the health system through greater investments in both infrastructure and skills to create resilience, innovative and inclusive system geared toward providing universal health services to all Somalis.

Such resilient health systems would not only deliver basic services but also help to address the entrenched health disparity in the country whereby rural communities have little or no access to health services in many parts of the country. There are three different areas essential to such resilient health systems: (1) strengthened health emergency and risk management through optimised coordination between federal government and its FMSs, as well as state and regional administration levels; (2) sufficient numbers of workforce capable of providing primary healthcare across the country; and (3) improved policy framework, planning and financing to address the inequities in access to health, especially in medicines and vaccines. Building on these components, the government plan is to build a more resilient health system, which is preventative, accessible and community-based, as well as capable of yielding equitable and sustainable outcomes, in line with the sustainable development goals for Somalia.

Dr Abdijalil shared that, as part of this plan and in response to recent World Health Organisation (WHO) following the Covid 19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health has undertaken a number of activities including the following:

1. Establishing field epidemiological programme that produce trained frontline health workers.
2. Building critical care units including trauma care centres and emergency response units equipped with oxygen plants, supported by SCRP.
3. Recruiting emergency response teams and establishing rapid response teams.
4. Integrating health delivery models that enable the roll out the basic health services across the country.
5. Building partnerships with the private sector who are currently providing the bulk of health services in Somalia.

Bernard Olayo also emphasised that an important pre-requisite for resilient health is preparedness – that is, knowing that there will be one disaster or another in the near future in the context of Somalia. Effective governance is critical for readiness in this setting, and for that to happen all partners must unite around government priorities to fulfil their role in strengthening governance. Government leadership is critical to ensure that individual efforts are integrated and coordinated to make a greater impact. Finally, resilience is not only a health sector issue, but rather a cross-sectoral issue, and our ability to succeed is largely contingent upon the extent in which we are able to engage and work with other sectors to respond to a disaster crisis. Such coordination allows a common understanding and recognition of emerging health crises and therefore early response involving collective action.

### 7.3.1 Recommendations

Somalia's path to more sustainable access to health services requires the following:

- a. Investing in stronger public health institutions across the country and prioritizing and track investments. This requires reshaping health service delivery, including by the private sector, through improved governance with stronger regulatory oversight and quality and safety standards, to expand more inclusive access to basic health services across the country.
- b. Making greater effort in improving Early Warning Systems, these are critical for mitigating the impact of disasters.
- c. Expanding the Community Health Workforce and strengthening community engagement which is critical for reducing disaster health risks.

### 7.4 Theme 4: Water resource management and resilience in urban settings

Broadly speaking, water resources management (WRM) is the process of planning, developing, and managing water resources, in terms of both water quantity and quality, across all water uses. It includes the institutions, infrastructure, incentives and information systems that support and guide water management. However, in the context of the workshop, Somalia's Road to Resilience, the focus is primarily on flooding and its public safety and health implementation, as well as the role of local authorities to mitigate flood risks.

Mr Abdullahi Watiin, Mayor of Baidoa city, has explained how rapid urbanisation in Somalia has created considerable infrastructural and public health challenges in terms of urban planning, public safety and health protection, especially in the context of changing climate with recurrent droughts and flooding. Expanding cities with increased demand for water and sanitation, and habitation in flood prone areas together create pressures for local authorities with limited financial resources. Most cities in Somalia do not have sewage and drainage systems, and people rely on the use of septic tanks. Population displacements caused by the cyclical droughts and flooding push large numbers of the rural population to settle in peri urban IDP camps each year, adding to already high urban population growth. In urban settings, increased flooding frequency causes loss of lives, property damage and other losses, as well as contamination of both surface and groundwater reserves for human consumption. Outbreaks of waterborne disease is a major public health risks in both flooding and drought seasons due the combination of poor sanitation and lack of effective water resource management in urban settings.

Alongside river flooding in cities like Beletweyne and Jowhar, heavy rains in poorly planned cities with large areas of impervious surfaces and little green space offering water absorption, often result in significant runoff and flooding due to lack of adequate drainage systems. For example, Baidoa had two months of normal rainfall in just 24 hrs, leading to deaths, widespread loss, damage and economic losses. It is also important to know how cities' geographical location and altitude create flood risks regardless of efforts made, so resilience interventions need to

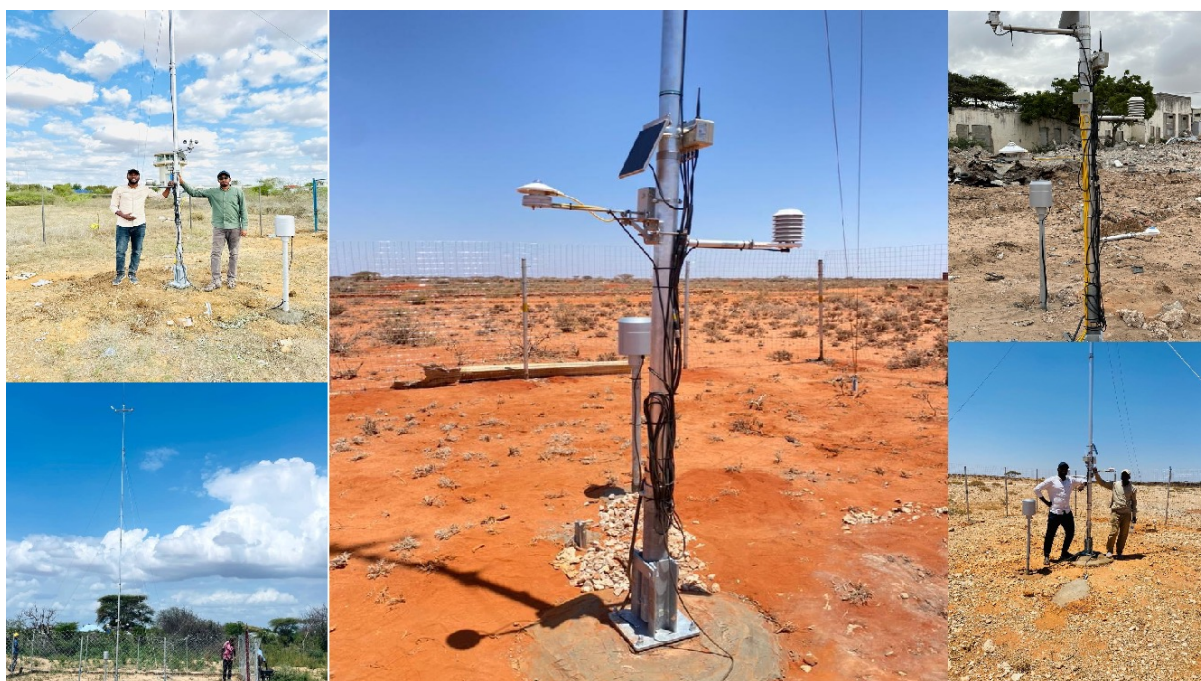
account for such challenges. For example, Somalia Urban Resilience Project Phase II (SURP-II) encountered some engineering challenges in Beletweyne (where most of the city is stretched along the river Shabelle and below the level of river), and Kismayo (which is below sea level, making discharge of drain water to sea by gravity problematic). In the latter case, the project used valve mechanisms allowing only one direction of flow as a temporary solution. The project is also building two new bridges in Beletweyne. One area of deficit is the lack of effectively enforced city planning with existing drainage infrastructure not able to cope with the speed of city building.

To mitigate flood hazards and associated public safety and health risks, structural and non-structural interventions need to be considered. Structural interventions include building more sustainable water supply systems that can meet demand as cities expand, construction of storm-resilient drainage systems with open drainage channelling rainwater from urban centres, rainwater harvesting and urban green infrastructure to reduce the amount of water flowing through the drainage system. Interventions in high flood risks, together with water catchment activities promoting greater rainwater filtration and slowing down of runoff, e.g., reconfiguration of existing channels, would be necessary to reduce risks of flooding.

Non-structural interventions include land use regulations, floodplain zoning, and adoption of plans and policies that facilitate an integrated water strategy. Other supporting arrangements include inclusive stakeholder engagement, institutional capacity-building for local authorities and political leadership to drive sustainable water resource management.

The city of Baidoa has been working toward more sustainable water resource management including city-wide drainage investments under the SURP II Project financed by the World Bank, and this has mitigated some of the recent flooding in Baidoa. The Baidoa Municipality has also developed Community Action Plans (CAPs), which can be replicated in other cities and future urban projects in the city. Land acquisition priorities for long-term water supply scenario for Baidoa city have also been identified as possible options.

Figure 5: Automatic weather station



Source: Ministry of Energy and Water Resources.



Mohamed Ahmed Sufi, Head of Flood and Drought Monitoring, MoEWRM, has highlighted that early warning systems supporting anticipatory action has been enabling anticipatory action under the SCRP. These include 12 automatic weather stations (AWS) which were installed across the country, 20 more AWS under installation; see Figure 5. Also, one river level sensor (RLS) has been already installed and four more are under installation; see Figure 6. Meanwhile, modelling software and data visualization platforms are being carried out simultaneously with the hardware setup. These new systems have helped anticipating flooding in Beledweyne and therefore saved lives.

Figure 6: River level sensors for monitoring flood risks



*Source: Ministry of Energy and Water Resources.*



### 7.4.1 Recommendations

a. The government needs to develop a more effective national city planning policy which can be enforced at state, regional and district levels consistently to enhance climate resilience of urban centres across the country.

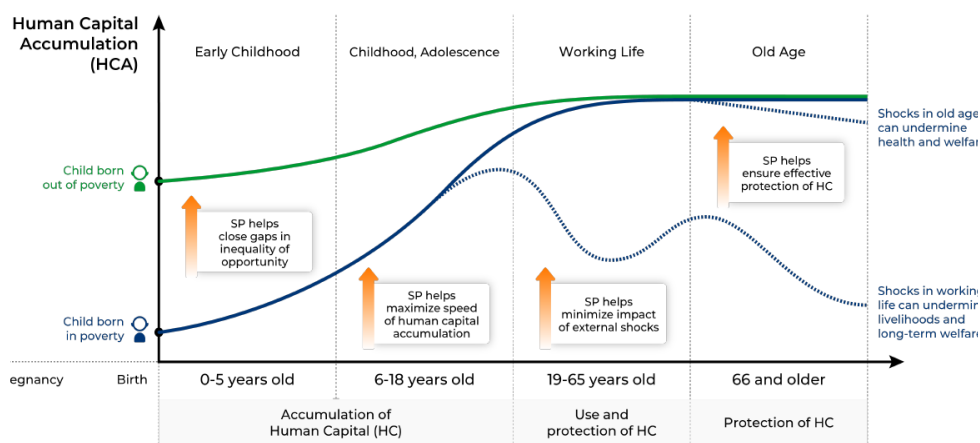
b. To mitigate flood hazards and associated public safety and health risks, structural and non-structural intervention needs to be considered. Structural interventions include building more sustainable water supply systems that can meet demand as cities expand, construction of storm resilient drainage system with open drainage channelling rainwater from urban centre, rainwater harvesting and urban green infrastructure to reduce amount of water flowing to drainage system.

Interventions in high flood risk areas, together with water catchment activities promoting greater rainwater filtration and slowing down of runoff, e.g., reconfiguration of existing channels would be necessary to reduce risks of flooding. Non-structural interventions include land use regulations, floodplain zoning, adoption of plans and policies that facilitate an integrated water strategy. Other supporting arrangements include inclusive stakeholder engagement, institutional capacity-building for local authorities and political leadership to drive a sustainable water resource management.

## 7.5 Theme 5: Safety nets and disaster risk financing

This theme was covered by only one technical session. Social protection systems help poor and vulnerable people cope with crises and shocks, find jobs, and invest in the health and education of their children, as well as protecting the aging population. Within the broader systems for social protection, safety net programs protect families from the impact of economic shocks, natural disasters, and other crises. It is widely recognised that social protection is critical for achieving human capital accumulation, ensuring its productive use, and its effective protection; as summarised in Figure 7. In early childhood, social protection helps close the poverty gaps between those borne in poor and non-poor households; in childhood and adolescence, it helps speed up the maximum human capital accumulation; in working age, it helps minimise the impact of external shocks; and overall it helps to ensure protecting the human capital accumulated.

Figure 7: Capital accumulation through social protection



Source: Ali Nadeem Qureshi, World Bank

Ali Nadeem Qureshi, Senior Social Protection Specialist at the World Bank, discussed the Baxnaano project, which is funded by the World Bank. It is the first government owned and led social protection programme in Somalia, representing a crucial step in the direction of building a national social protection system in Somalia. It (a) addresses chronic poverty and builds resilience to shocks; (b) supports Somalia's gradual transition from protracted humanitarian response to state-led adaptive social protection; and (c) contributes to strengthening institutions and social contracts. It delivers support through three different windows:

- Baxnaano Regular providing \$20 per household per month for three years, targeting the poorest through geographical and a proxy means test (PMT) based approach. Upcoming additional interventions will support human capital accumulation.

- Baxnaano Shock Response which is a vertical and horizontal expansion scheme providing \$60 per household per month for 6-month period.

- Baxnaano Jobs which is an upcoming window to support economic inclusion of youth and women.

Regarding the institutional arrangements for delivery of the program, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) is responsible for this, and has hired WFP and UNICEF as service providers, with WFP carrying out field-based activities and UNICEF supporting system development. A unified social registry (USR) has been established and surveys are ongoing, with the intention of transitioning to government implementation in the near future.

The pre-requisites for an effectively performing Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system are effective policies and institutional structures, social registries with dynamic update mechanisms, early warning systems and appropriate payment systems and risk financing instruments. Somalia is building many of these key components. As part of this effort, efficient and effective vertical and horizontal expansion of Baxnaano under direct government implementation modality will be built next year and tested soon after. Further focus on ASP policies and institutional structures as well as risk financing instruments will be key to successful implementation. In relation to this, the World Bank has provided support amounting to US\$ 433 million to support the government in building core SP systems, implement a safety net for 200,000 chronically poor households and support for 598,000 shock-affected households since 2019. An additional US\$ 100 million package of support is currently being programmed to support the government's vision regarding direct implementation (for regular and shock response) – this involves continued delivery systems development and enhancing capacity at MoLSA.

Qhelile Ndlovu, Finance Sector Specialist, World Bank, has shared the experience of the DRIVE project – a regional private sector-led project to strengthen pastoralists' financial resilience to drought. The objective is to enhance pastoralists' access to financial services for drought risk mitigation, include them in the value chains, and facilitate the livestock trade in the Horn of Africa (HOA). Droughts have a devastating impact in Somalia in particular, and pastoralists are

one of the most affected populations. In 2017, over 6.4 million herd of livestock, valued at over USD 350 million, experienced milk yield and body weight losses valued at about USD 1.2 billion. Component 1 (\$179M) of DRIVE supports, the provision of an integrated package of financial services to build climate resilience, through a package of financial services, including drought insurance, savings, digital accounts, financial literacy. Component 2 supports livestock value chains and facilitates trade to better include pastoralists in the livestock value chain, upgrade quality infrastructure, improve trade logistics, de-risk private investment in the value chains, and support local productive capacities.

The integrated package for financial resilience under Component 1 utilises an Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) built on a number of principles:

- Asset protection intended to help herders keep livestock alive during drought. This is designed for moderate shocks: set to pay out once in every two years. Payments made directly to pastoralists.
- Takaful compliant to ensure that the scheme is permissible under Islamic financial requirements.
- Comprehensive risk layering to separate risk into tiers that allow for more efficient financing and management of risks.
- Private sector-driven with distribution to the last mile through partnerships with financial institutions.

### **7.5.1 Recommendations**

- a. Government needs to complete reforms necessary to implement successfully Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) systems, including effective policies and institutional structures, social registries with dynamic update mechanisms, early warning systems and appropriate payment systems. This critical for developing a modern social security system.
- b. Government needs to develop the legal framework required for climate risk financing instruments, such as agricultural insurance, and to create incentives for private insurance industry through partnerships across the sectors.

## **7.6 Theme 6: Ensuring inclusive resilience-building and service delivery**

Mr. Abdi Nasir Arush, Minister for Southwest State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, highlighted the importance of Somalia's need to learn from regional and international experience and build on the lessons learned to avoid mistakes and shorten its journey in building resilience and promoting economic development. The experience of Rwanda is relevant as the country went through a conflict and made rapid recovery and development strides in a relatively short time. Nevertheless, economic growth has not been inclusive enough to ensure that no one is left behind. Rwanda has the highest levels of inequality in East Africa, with GINI index value at 43.7% in 2016. Food insecurity persists, with 31% of the country is food insecure according to WFP.

The Rwandan poverty rate was 50.9% in rural areas and 16.7% in urban areas (2016/17) based on the World Bank Poverty Assessment, 2020. The gender gap in labour force participation persists (43.7% women vs 61.9% men) and women are employed in lower quality job and typically are locked in low wage sectors. The gender gap in entrepreneurship is more pronounced in rural areas (urban: 45% women, 55% men; rural: 17% women, 83.4% men). These inequities are linked to legal barriers and deeply entrenched social norms limiting women's opportunities to access funding for their business ventures (Rwanda Gender County Context, 2022).

Meanwhile, gender-based violence and violence against children remain critical challenges in Rwanda, and 45% of women and girls have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is particularly prevalent, with nearly half (46%) of married women experiencing IPV in their lifetime.

Furthermore, Rwanda has experienced a significant increase in rainfall extremes and rainfalls are fluctuating. Floods occur regularly and there have been 113,540 disaster-induced internal displacements (more than 50% were induced by wet mass movement (e.g., landslides) and nearly 25%, by floods) (IDMC, 2022). Droughts are also recurring, leading to famines, loss of animals, depletion of water and increased incidents of diseases. The estimated economic cost of the disaster/climate change is 1% of GDP loss per year (Government of Rwanda). Gender perspectives of Rwanda's climate change disaster risk reduction examine inequality in two important dimensions. A sectoral focus dimension covering agriculture and food security, water, energy, health, urbanization, transportation and disaster risk management to examine the extent of gender inequality across these sectors, and cross cutting pillars covering climate financing and governance, green economy and just transition examining how these cross cutting contribute or alleviate the inequality across the sectors.

This analysis highlights that, in the Rwanda context, which is similar to the Somali context, (a) women bear the brunt of the climate change crisis because of pre-existing gender gaps in climate related sectors, and (b) climate-induced water and energy scarcity exacerbates gender gaps regarding access to water, with women and girls spending more time and traveling longer distances to collect water which affects their safety, time poverty, and education.

Several domestic reforms and international programs and initiatives to address the gender inequalities are ongoing in Rwanda; and Somalia can learn a lot from their experience. Somalia's gender violence law is currently going through the parliament and also there is not yet a comprehensive legal framework in place to guide reforms in this area. Evidence needed to inform policymaking in this area is also thin due to lack of relevant official data on levels of inequalities and drivers, and partly due to cultural and contextual barriers to eliciting information. For example, a woman who has been a victim of gender-based violence may not report this because of social stigma and, in some cases, gatekeepers of vulnerable communities, such as IDP camps, may exert influence on victims.

Partnerships are critical for resilience-building as they bring together government and its local and partnership under a formal framework for engagement. In this setting, a partnership is

in effect a collaborative working relationship between the government and non-government partners, in which the goals, structure, and governance of the partnership, as well as the roles and responsibilities of each partner are mutually determined. The Government of Somalia has developed several partnership frameworks to facilitate agreements with partners, including procedures for drafting and legal review of grant agreements. These are built on specific relevant legal frameworks and guidelines, including those set out in the Public Finance Management Act and Financial Information Management, International Public Financial Management Standards which enables the production of reports that are consistent with the international standards. Robust governance underpinned by these systems currently supports the effective management of 2.3 billion annual international aid for Somalia. Government therefore encourages a greater use of this robust country system among all partners to implement their programmes in partnership with government.

At programmatic level, where an individual programme or more than one programme and government line ministries can cooperate in a formal partnership, this could enhance coordination and bring different comparative advantages in technical and operational expertise to bear on a particular activity.

### **7.6.1 Recommendations**

- a. Inclusive leadership will be critical to inclusive resilience-building and service delivery in Somalia going forward. Evidence shows that solutions that are led by the most affected are more sustainable, inclusive of contextual needs and better natural resource management.
- b. Citizen-generated data on climate impact is important to inform disaster risk reduction decision-making, building on local knowledge and creating local ownership.
- c. Gender transformative transitions need a political will together with legal and policy frameworks to enable changes in entrenched sociocultural practices that underly the observed inequities and to remove the barriers posed by non-inclusive gender norms (e.g., encouraging girls' participation in STEM subjects and equitable access to adaption technologies).
- d. Lastly, investment in community-owned and controlled infrastructures, including water use, is critical for promoting inclusive financing, with women included as critical agents in resilience and disaster risk management.

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## TECHNICAL SESSION III: A WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT APPROACH TOWARDS RESILIENCE

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## TECHNICAL SESSION VII: RESILIENCE-BUILDING, STABILISATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN FRAGILE AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED SETTINGS

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## THEME 2: RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS

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## TECHNICAL SESSION II: CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTER RISK AND A VISION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE

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<b>MODERATOR:</b> <b>ABDIRISAK SAID</b> SCRP Operations & Risk Management Lead	<b>ABDULKADIR MOHAMED</b> DEPUTY DIRECTOR AT SOMALI NGO CONSORTIUM

## TECHNICAL SESSION X: SERVICE DELIVERY THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

SPEAKERS	PANEL PARTICIPANTS:
<b>ABDI TAWANE</b> SCRP COORDINATOR	<b>MR. ABDI NASIR ARUSH</b> MINISTER FOR SWS MOHADM
	<b>MOHAMED MUKHTAR ALI</b> M&E SPECIALIST, SODMA
	<b>SYED RAZAK</b> HEAD OF SOCIAL PROTECTION, WFP
	<b>ANDREW LANYON</b> RESILIENCE COORDINATOR FAO
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