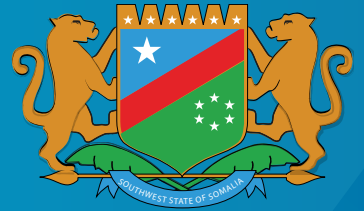


**South West State of Somalia**



# **DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN**

July 2020 - June 2023

**MINISTRY OF HUMANITARIAN AND  
DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

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# List of Abbreviations

CAHW	:	Community Animal Health Workers
CG	:	Capacity Gap
DRRP	:	Disaster Response and Recovery Plan
DL	:	Desert Locust
EW-EA	:	Early Warning- Early Action
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussions
FINA	:	Flood Impact and Needs Assessment
FSNAU	:	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
FEWS NET	:	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GAM	:	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	:	Gender Based Violence
IDPs	:	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	:	International Organization for Migration
JMNCA	:	Joint Multi-Cluster Assessment
KII	:	Key Informant Interviews
MoHADM	:	Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management
MSNI	:	Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment
NDP	:	National Development Plan
NFI	:	Non-Food Items
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	:	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	:	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	:	Official Development Assistance
PiN	:	People in Need
PPEs	:	Personal Protective Equipment
PRMN	:	Protection Return Monitoring Framework
RIRP	:	Risk Intervention and Response Plan
SPMS	:	Somalia Protection and Monitoring System
SWS	:	South West State
UN	:	United Nations
UNHCR	:	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
USD	:	United States Dollar
VAF	:	Vulnerability Assessment Framework
WHO	:	World Health Organization



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# MINISTER'S FOREWORD



In August 2017, a landmark milestone was reached by the South West State in forming the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD). In the short period of the ministry's existence, we have made every effort to deliver on our mandate amid various difficulties, challenges and setbacks. Our cherished state is bedevilled by high levels of poverty and insecurity, contrasted with the ministry's limited financial, technical and human resource capacity – the very hallmarks for any successful institution.

These notwithstanding, we as ministry recognize the real and eminent challenges faced by our people and more so the effects of recurrent disasters and the need for resilience building for quick recovery. We strive in all humanitarian aspects to support our people in every way possible to cope with risks, build their livelihoods and feel protected within the state. Of course, there are no quick fixes, easy answers or silver platter to tackling disasters and humanitarian issues, but in our third year of implementation now, a lot of ground has been covered and substantial gains made.

This Disaster response and recovery plan is yet another effort in securing our peoples livelihoods through being able to monitor disaster trends, strategize for early action and arrest risk effects before they reach devastating levels. This plan details our Disaster intervention and response approaches. I dare mention at this point that the ministry will not be able to single headedly implement this plan but that we are and will continue to collaborate with other relevant line ministries including; Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, Water, Health and Education to see this plan through.

Additionally, our ministry has always partnered with like-minded local and International non-governmental organizations and actors as well as UN agencies. While we will be spearheading this plan as a ministry, we are also alive to the fact that strong partnerships and meaningful collaboration is the cornerstone of success. This realization has guided our ministry's functions and policy formulation over time to the extent that across the last several months, we have endeavoured to guide and create an enabling and conducive environment for our partners to conduct their humanitarian business uninhibited. This we have achieved through reducing government interference and taking a hand-off 'observers' approach.

Obviously, this plan (and the envisaged collaboration) is not an end in itself. More work and selfless efforts will be required not only from our side but also from the people. Our determination to take our ministry's programmes forward, towards the mission of providing basic support schemes through managing humanitarian drivers and institutions will only succeed given the peoples' cooperation with the implementing committees at all levels. Effective preparedness, timely response through following provided technical guidelines will be the linchpin to disaster recovery. I must point out that in the face of uncertainty, recovery will not always be easy or smooth, but it is our collective believe that with our determination and cooperation from various stakeholders, we will emerge victorious. Our mantra remains; SWS recovery from humanitarian issues and disasters and improving the lives of our people through humanitarian and disaster management programmes.

This plan will provide general disaster prioritization, intervention and response direction and some level of institutional capacity development, as it charts towards its aim of recovery. We understand the magnitude of the challenges we face as a State resulting from disasters. As a ministry we also know the scale of our inadequacies in addressing these deep-seated difficulties. Nevertheless, we are equally strengthened in the recognition that delivering on our mandate is tantamount to contributing in making the South West State a better place for our people. Our intension is to do just that! Make South West State a better place for all.

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**Hon. Nasir Abdi Arush, MBA**

**Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and  
Disaster Management  
South West State of Somalia (SWS)**

# Acknowledgements

In developing this plan, a number of persons played various important roles. First and foremost, the MoHADM takes this opportunity to recognize the invaluable support, direction and useful inputs of every partner at every stage of developing the plan. Huge gratitude goes to Somalia Resilience Program (SomRep) not only for generously funding this exercise but also for providing technical backstopping and very vital information that closely guided the recovery plan formulation. Without them, this exercise would have been impossible- Thank you!

We sincerely appreciate the Office of the Prime Minister, for providing some very important documents including the National Disaster Management Policy and requisite consultation which invariably placed this document on the path of National policy direction. We also owe a debt of gratitude to the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM) and their support complemented our work. Equally, representatives of other relevant line ministries at federal and state level including; Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, Water, Health, Interior and Education, cannot go unmentioned. Their contribution to building this plan was priceless and their precious guidance on key issues incalculable- much appreciated! The ministry is also very grateful to its own team of dedicated staff at various departments who were always ready to go beyond their call of duty to help put this plan together- Thank you all so much. The honourable minister is particularly appreciated for always sidestepping his busy schedule to accommodate the technical team and consultants and guide them through varied issues. Even with the advent of the COVID-19 global pandemic that necessitated social distancing and virtual realities, he remained steadfast and was available for a quick call at any time within a short notice- gratitude!

Special thanks to the various stakeholders, partners and UN agencies - including OCHA, FAO/ FSNAU, FEWS NET, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF and the local and international NGOs that graciously agreed to participate in and contribute to this exercise (either directly or through providing useful material) right from the onset. These organizations and agencies played a critical role as key informants during information gathering and as technical advisers during plan development and building consensus around priority areas. Their expertise, insights and advice were indispensable and much appreciated.

This plan would have been incomplete without the in-puts of local authority leadership and members of the community from various SWS districts. Through Focus Group Discussions and Key informant interviews, they provided the much-needed demand side data that helped to augment documented evidence and solidify the planning. They may not come into contact with this plan, but all the same, the ministry is very grateful to them, albeit in absentia.

Finally, much appreciation to Savana Consultancy and Research Services team for facilitating the plan process, aggregating data and preparing this plan.

# 1. Background

South West State (SWS) like many jurisdictions in Somalia continues to be impacted by recurrent risks and consequent crises including; loss of livestock, crop failure, food and water shortages, famine, disease, conflict and insecurity and more recently effects of desert locust and COVID-19 global pandemic. This has eroded households and community livelihoods and is further exacerbated by lack of coping or recovery mechanisms. With resources lost to hazards and or utilized to cope, the capacities of most households and communities to re-establish their livelihoods are impaired and therefore unable to fully recover on their own. Although the Deyr rains of 2019 were above normal and, in some areas, caused flooding, most communities in SWS are still struggling from the effects of past droughts and other risks. This calls for concerted efforts to support these communities to be able to re-establish their livelihood activities in agriculture, livestock, water and other productive sectors. Towards this end, SWS with the support from Somalia Resilience Program (SomRep) and funding from EU have instigated the development of a Disaster Response and Recovery Plan (DRRP). This is a leap forward, benefiting mainly from reviews and improvements of the Drought Intervention and Recovery Plan that covered the periods of October 2017 to March 2019. While the Drought Intervention and recovery plan focussed mainly on impacts of drought and required requisite preparedness, this DRRP expands in scope to encompass other known risks including such emerging ones as Desert locust infestation and COVID-19. It will provide a framework for recovery by guiding actors in SWS on potential interventions in productive sectors to help hosts, Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) households and communities to restore their livelihoods and resilience to shocks resulting from various risks. Further, this review, context and futuristic recovery planning is equally necessitated by the need for strategic alignment with national disaster recovery frameworks including Somalia National Development Plan (NDP9, DINA/RRF). It will also cover a three-year period between July 2020 and June 2023.

## 1.1. Aim and Objectives of the Plan

The purpose of this SWS Disaster Response and Recovery Plan is to reduce the impact of risks by identifying principal activities, displacement-affected groups, districts most at risk and developing mitigation measures, strategies, actions and programs that will diminish resultant risk vulnerabilities. This plan will be updated on a rolling basis building on early warning, early action through-puts and hence provide an effective and systematic means of assessing risk conditions and developing commensurate actions to counter risk effects in advance of economic stress and environmental losses. In effect, the plan seeks to establish productive livelihood activities among target households/communities through recovery programs in SWS by June 2023 through; - Outlining the humanitarian requirements and priorities for SWS and quantifying the needs where possible, identifying key interventions and response capacities required to address the humanitarian needs highlighted and Outlining a governance structure to coordinate and implement the humanitarian interventions.

Further, the plan seeks to establish functional humanitarian disaster management institutions at all levels of governance to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to and recover from disaster events in SWS and to Develop capacity of relevant institutions and stakeholders within the state for effective and efficient disaster management. Specifically, the plan aims; -

1. To re-establish productive activities among target households/communities through risk recovery programs in SWS by December 2021
2. To manage Rapid Recovery Assessment for Productive Sectors related to Ministries of Humanitarian, Planning, Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, Water, Health, Education, and Interior, UN agencies, International and local NGOs.
3. To review plans for productive sectors inputs based on the results of rapid appraisals in collaboration with similar stakeholders as in 2 above.
4. To re-establish detailed plan on IDPs return requirements -for them to re-build their productive sectors- In consultation with Regional and District Authorities, Line Ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, SWS IDP and Returnees Commission under the coordination of the Ministry of Planning (Durable Solution Unit).
5. To re-establish a water access plan that will guide development/improvement of sustainable water resources for recovery by districts in consultation with regional and district local authorities, Ministry of Water and NGOs.
6. To review the set-up of Disaster Recovery Project steering committee led by the SWS Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, relevant SWS line ministries, three representatives from civil society, LINGOs, INGOs and UN Agencies.
7. To establish functional humanitarian disaster management institutions at all levels of governance and to Develop capacity of relevant institutions and stakeholders within the state for effective and efficient disaster management.

## 1.2. Strategic Linkage to the National Development Plan (NDP-9)

**This plan reflects the ambitions and priorities outlined in Somalia National Development Plan (NDP), 2020 to 2024 and by extension therefore, regional and global development frameworks.**

The NDP stipulates Somalia 's short to medium term strategic direction, development priorities and proposed implementation mechanisms including the use of development aid. Notably, the overarching objective of the NDP is poverty reduction with improved economic development identified as one of the three national priority requisites for poverty reduction. Additionally, resilience is a key theme of the NDP, acknowledging that the poor are the most vulnerable to shocks with the government required to invest in resilience if it is to achieve its goal of poverty reduction. From a humanitarian perspective, key elements of the NDP also include the aspiration to prioritise durable solutions to long-term displacement and strengthen the interface between humanitarian and development planning, all of which are also key elements of this plan. Crucially, the NDP also recognises the interdependence of development pillars and supporting strategies and establishes coordination mechanisms for mutually reinforcing actions. This plan aims to contribute to the achievement of these objectives. Additionally, a central premise of this plan is the need for concerted efforts among development partners, recognising that no single actor can act alone to address the humanitarian crisis. Section 4.6 of this plan (Priority areas of investment for recovery) covers the key focus areas of investment in details, however, a summary preview of direct linkage and similarities in approach is presented below (table 1).

**Table 1: Linkage to NDP-9**

NDP-9, 2020-2024	Disaster Response and Recovery Plan, 2020-2023
<b>Agriculture is prioritized by 4 of five federal member states (FMS) including SWS</b>	Agriculture is a key area of investment for risk recovery in the plan
<b>SWS prioritized urban development and municipal services including housing for IDPs</b>	Shelter for IDPs and returnee as well as resettlement packages and strategies are key objectives
<b>Security identified as a crucial issue and water scarcity a major economic challenge</b>	Safety and security a key investment priority in the plan and access to clean water an important pillar
<b>Drought, conflict, gender, social and economic exclusion identified as the major drivers of poverty, vulnerability and resilience (chapter 4)</b>	Mitigating effects of drought, conflict reduction and gender inclusion are all important focus areas of the plan.
<b>On social development the NDP-9 prioritizes among other clean water, nutrition, expanding economic opportunities, health, education and training (chapter 8)</b>	Recovery activities of the plan include those targeting improving access to clean water, food and nutrition, health and economic opportunities
<b>Theory of change aims impact at strengthening resilience of vulnerable households, communities and institutions</b>	Special focus is on IDPs and most at-risk populations as the first points for external support
<b>Chapter 5 dwells deeply on inclusive politics, resolutions for coordination gaps between FGS and FMS and implementation of the constitution</b>	The plan recognizes that no single actor can act alone to address the humanitarian crisis and suggest a multi-sectoral approach. A multi-layered coordination (state-region-district-community) and implementation of recovery activities is also proposed
<b>Security and the rule of law is captured in chapter 6, focusses on maintenance of order, conflict resolution and enhanced internal justice systems.</b>	The plan proposes among other things; Continuous monitoring of magnitudes and direction of conflict promoting dividers, Recovery and re-building support services, Awareness and capacity building for local peace committees, Amnesty, peace and reconciliation strategies while assuring justice for the conflict victims
<b>Chapter 7 on economic development concentrates on among other sectors; agriculture, livestock, fisheries and food security and the need to focus on them for meaningful growth.</b>	Apart from prioritizing similar areas for investment for recovery, the linchpin of this plan is sustainable risk recovery to ensure not only resilience but also stability of acquired economic gains.

### 1.3. Strategic Linkage to the National Disaster Management Policy

The development of this plan is also anchored in the National Disaster Management Policy (NDMP) that provides the overarching framework for achieving the long-term goal of mitigating the impact of humanitarian crises in Somalia. The disaster management policy provides the legislative framework for embedding disaster management within the appropriate structures of the Federal Government, member states including SWS and municipal governments thereby strengthening the national capacities for effective disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, prevention and recovery<sup>1</sup>. The policy is particularly important in providing a framework for decentralised disaster management as Somalia moves to establish a full federal structure.

<sup>1</sup>Federal Republic of Somalia. National Disaster Management Policy (2017).

The main objectives of the policy are to:

1. Ensure that disaster management responses are undertaken systematically and expeditiously in order to both save and protect lives, livelihoods, assets, and promote disaster risk reduction.
2. Provide a clear framework for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction, undertaken within a risk management framework by all parts of the government.
3. Ensure that institutions and activities for disaster risk management are coordinated and delivered in partnership between the governments at various levels.
4. Clarify the role of key government departments and institutions at the federal, member state and district levels in various aspects of disaster management and coordination mechanisms.
5. Underscores the need for mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development plans and strategies at all levels.
6. Provide direction to all federal ministries and institutions of the Federal Government of Somalia to prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) related to disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, risk assessment, early warning, immediate response, recovery and reconstruction.

The priorities for the policy are disaster prevention, disaster mitigation, disaster preparedness, disaster response and recovery and resilience. These priorities are mainstreamed in this plan with examples provided below (table 2).

**Table 2: Linkage to NDMP**

National Disaster Management Policy priority	Disaster Response and Recovery Plan, 2020-2023 (examples)
Disaster preparation: <b>requires measures that stop or avoid the incidence of a disaster occurring.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve harvest and storage technologies.</li> <li>• Improve crop production technologies-</li> <li>• Improving markets for crop production</li> <li>• Fodder production and storage</li> <li>• Improving irrigation infrastructure</li> </ul>
Disaster mitigation: <b>Mitigation is about reducing/minimising the impact of a disaster.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child protection</li> <li>• Resettlement of IDPs.</li> <li>• Physical protection</li> </ul>
Disaster preparedness: <b>measures taken in advance of an imminent threat to help communities and institutions respond to and cope with impacts of a disaster.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide timely data to the early warning system</li> <li>• Construction of flood deviation and water embankments</li> <li>• Routine Immunization drive</li> <li>• Disease surveillance</li> <li>• Continuous monitoring of magnitudes and direction of conflict promoting dividers.</li> </ul>
Disaster response: <b>involves interventions taken during or immediately after a disaster.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency fodder provision</li> <li>• Food aid</li> <li>• Medical aid</li> </ul>
Recovery and resilience: <b>programmes to help communities to return to normalcy and encompasses both rehabilitation and reconstruction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Returnee &amp; IDP recovery cash package</li> <li>• Community integration and Do No Harm assessment</li> <li>• Child protection</li> <li>• Resettlement of IDPs.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Capacity building and awareness campaign for line ministries and relevant partners</li> <li>• Recovery and re-building support services</li> </ul>

## 1.4. Plan Assumptions and Limitations

**This DRRP is based upon several expectations including that; critical gaps in resources, governance and coordination will likely have been plugged in as at the time of support need.** That partner identification and resources mobilization for risk response and recovery will run smoothly even in the face of COVID-19 global pandemic. This includes the assumption of ease in onboarding additional local and international partners. Further, that humanitarian partners already providing external support important for building resilience will continue to do so devoid of the need to cut down operations. South West State has over time endeavoured to provide an enabling environment for humanitarian partners to perform their activities with little or no interference from government institutions. The administration has continued to foster better working relationships with development partners by eliminating bureaucratic bottlenecks that impede partners' smooth operations and in so doing, has saved costs while ensuring efficiency in humanitarian support programs.

This plan assumes such positive efforts will continuously be bolstered and strengthened during its implementation. Specifically, this plan is founded upon the following assumptions;

1. This plan is based on humanitarian needs as at February 2020 and will be adjusted as new livelihood threats emerge and old or existing ones abate. For instance, the plan has been adjusted to take into consideration the potential impact of COVID-19 even though the pandemic was yet to be perceived as a serious humanitarian threat during the primary data collection stage.
2. This plan has prioritised interventions for implementation across SWS with the assumption that there will be adequate funding for implementation. As such, the approach is based on ‘what needs to be done’ rather than ‘what can be done with the resources available’.
3. One of the key pillars of this plan is collaborative efforts, in line with the New Way of Working approach. As such, a key assumption is that development partners and donor organizations will continue funding programs and interventions that are central to the achievement of this plan to facilitate multi-actor coordinated interventions.
4. The plan predicated on the possibility of opening up economies forced to lock down (in an effort curb the spread of corona virus) and resumption of full operations by the end of year 2020. This would then allow citizen participation in recovery efforts
5. Established committees at state, regional and district levels that steered the DRP under review are in place and have the technical know-how to lead the coordination and implementation of collaborative solutions.
6. Risk intervention and recovery actions are resource heavy undertakings, this plan therefore assumes that resources mobilization is ongoing or will be instigated prior to the commencement of any risk response activities.

## 1.5. Methodology and Approach

**This plan draws from a mixed-methods producing primary data collected through qualitative rapid rural assessments/appraisals (RRA) and secondary data reviewed from various documented facts.** Primary data was collected from target humanitarian beneficiaries through FGDs and KIIs and with representatives of partner organizations involved in humanitarian assistance in SWS. This data has contextualized the prevailing risks and humanitarian situation in SWS. Three FGDs were conducted in each district, for 16 out of the 18 SWS districts, (2 districts; Rabdhurre and Tiye glow were inaccessible due to security concerns) to inform on the extent and severity of the risks as well as the coping strategies already adopted. The FGDs drew participation from the most vulnerable persons (PLWD, widows and orphaned children) who are often sidelined yet bear a disproportionate brunt of the effects of shocks. For the two inaccessible districts, ‘low profile’ KIIs were conducted with opinion leaders and other informants who were met in neighboring districts of the region and this provided data that was weighted against already documented scenarios. Data aggregation therefore covers all the 18 districts. Finally, to ensure meaningful participation, ownership, sustainability and baseline for inputs and intervention prioritization, SWS Government stakeholders across the state and regions including; - the Ministry of Humanitarian, line ministries, UN agencies, international and local NGOs, and local authorities at regional and district levels were engaged to provide necessary information and to guide the development of the plan.

**The primary data was complemented by secondary data and analysis done by other humanitarian partners.** Humanitarian action in Somalia continues to be implemented by multiple actors. This integrated approach ensures that the delivery of humanitarian assistance is all-encompassing and facilitates a holistic and effective delivery of services to those living under the most vulnerable situations. The approach is also pragmatic. Humanitarian shocks are hardly ever localized: what happens in one region/state can quickly spill-over to nearby regions that were outside the epicenter of the shock.

A case in point is the effects of floods and IDPs. As such, it is only practical for various actors to work together and this plan draws from complementary work that is being done by other actors.

**Aggregation of primary and secondary data provided an overview of need to inform on a multi-sector, multi-actor coordinated planning for response, recovery and resilience building actions.** Given that the primary data component adopted a ‘dip stick’ rapid assessment of the situational context, the analysis weighed heavily on the secondary data. That is, while primary data was utilized to inform on localized prevailing risks, perceived risk severity, possible extent or spread and adopted coping strategies, projected population wide prioritization was adopted from secondary data. It is key to note that, variations were only observed on facts relating to emerging risks (DL and COVID-19) but even then, lessons on coping strategies were drawn from primary data while projections and possible universal mitigation measures drew heavily on secondary documentation. These findings are explored in-depth in the ‘needs’ and ‘priority’ sections.

## 2. Introduction

**South West State (SWS) is made up of three regions namely; Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle bringing together 18 districts within its jurisdiction.** The governance structure is made up of a president, members of parliament and the cabinet. Members of parliament are selected into their representative positions by clan elders from their respective constituencies. The current SWS president is Abdiaziz Hassan Mohamed who was elected by members of parliament. He leads a state cabinet of 25 line ministries.

**Somalia as a whole continues to experience one of the most long-standing humanitarian crises in the world.** Over the last decade, Somalia has been impacted by the effects of continued armed conflict and drought and routine disasters including flooding, outbreaks of diseases such as malaria and cholera, internal displacements and recently, desert locusts that have ravaged pasture and crop fields. As such, the country is one of the largest recipients of humanitarian assistance in the world. The government with the support of local, regional and international humanitarian agencies have over the years, put in place numerous interventions and measures aimed at responding to and mitigating the devastating effects of these crises.

**Like many jurisdictions in Somalia SWS continues to be impacted by these crises.** These have resulted in loss of livestock, crop failure/loss, food and water shortages and general destruction of infrastructure. As a result, livelihoods have been devastated. This has been exacerbated by the limited coping and recovery mechanisms with the scarce resources eroded. Additionally, the capacities of most households and communities to re-establish their livelihoods have been impaired and are unable to recover on their own. While the Deyr rains of 2019 brought some temporary relief, reinvigorating pasture and enabling cropping, it also caused flooding in some areas and eroded the gains that had been made.

**In 2017, SWS with the support from SomRep and funding from EU developed a Drought Intervention and Recovery Plan for the period October 2017 to March 2019.** The plan provided the framework for recovery by guiding state and humanitarian actors in SWS on potential interventions in productive sectors to help host communities, IDP households and communities to restore their livelihoods and build their resilience to shocks brought as a result of drought. This plan has since lapsed.

This document outlines the successor humanitarian response plan that covers the period between July 2020 and June 2023 it provides a shared understanding of the humanitarian crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning to humanitarian efforts in SWS. The overarching objective of this response plan is to review, update and develop a humanitarian response plan for the productive sectors in the 18 districts of SWS. From the districts, support needed for IDPs and or returnees and development of a drought recovery project governance and monitoring framework will be developed and implemented.

### 3. Somalia Country Situational Context Brief

**Estimates reveal that more than 4.2 million people in Somalia, one third of the total population, require humanitarian assistance and protection<sup>2</sup>** with up to 1 million children likely to be acutely malnourished<sup>3</sup>. Ongoing armed conflict and insecurity, as well as cyclical climatic shocks, amid compounding political and socioeconomic factors, continue to drive and impact the humanitarian crisis in Somalia. Such factors have resulted in protracted economic vulnerabilities in the economies where the livelihoods of most Somalia's households, particularly agro-pastoralists, are embedded.

**Besides the unfavourable climatic conditions, on-going armed conflict and insecurity has spurred mass population movement toward urban and peri-urban areas.** This has further strained the limited resources and absorption capacity of host communities. Estimates show that up to 2.6 million people across Somalia are internally displaced scattered among host communities in rural areas or living in informal settlements<sup>4</sup>. While the humanitarian crisis affects all regions of Somalia, the IDPs and the host communities bear the most substantial burden. On -going struggle over limited resources and access to aid has contributed to conflict between host communities and the IDPs. The post-Deyr assessment indicated that most of the 14 primary IDP settlements are in crisis (IPC phase 3) or stressed (IPC phase 2) in the presence of humanitarian assistance.

**2019 saw some improvements in the food security outlook, mainly due to the above-average Gu rainfall and sustained humanitarian response.** However, such gains are often intermittent, and the humanitarian situation remains characterized by fragility. For instance, while the unanticipated high Gu rainfall rejuvenated pasture for livestock production, it also caused flooding resulting in internal displacements in some areas and destruction of infrastructure. Furthermore, average Deyr seasonal rainfall was characterized by poor temporal and spatial distribution coupled with the long-term effects from the 2016/2017 drought means that the humanitarian needs in Somalia remains high. What's more, large discrepancies on access to water, exist across geographic areas and vulnerable groups. More sustainable solutions for water accessibility are needed for both displaced and non-displaced populations, given that it is also key to combatting the spread of diseases such as cholera and acute watery diarrhea. Subsequent hurdles, including, an unusually hot dry Jilaal season in 2019 (December-March), and abnormal, erratic rainfall during the same year's Gu rainy season (April-June) have heightened the humanitarian situation. In addition, flash floods have been estimated to have affected nearly 540,000 people across regions including Bay, Lower and Middle Shabelle of SWS. According to the 2019 post-Gu assessment - conducted by FAO's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) - cereal production had declined by up to 70% in southern Somalia during the 2019 cropping season resulting in abnormally high prices for sorghum and Maize. Lastly, Somalia is currently experiencing one of the worst desert locust infestation projected to have substantially reduced expected Deyr 2019 harvests and shortened available capacity for pastures and livestock feeds. As such, food deficit gap was increased and livestock output shrunk. Humanitarian needs hence remain substantially high.

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<sup>2</sup>OCHA 2019 humanitarian needs assessment

<sup>3</sup>FSNAU Technical brief, February 2019

<sup>4</sup>FSNAU Technical brief, February 2019

**People in need are located throughout all regions of Somalia, accounting for up to 70 per cent of the population in some regions.** Estimates provided by the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) show that nearly 50 per cent of all people in need are in five regions: Banadir (721,000), Bay (370,000), Lower Shabelle (370,000), Awdal (306,000) and Hiraa (279,000). Note that two (Bay and Lower Shabelle) of the five most in need regions are found in SWS. In addition to this, some of the needy migrants from Banadir were also displaced to Lower Shabelle region of SWS. Overall, 2.6 million people have been internally displaced by armed conflict, insecurity and/or drought, 80 per cent of whom are living in urban areas. The significant increase of the population in urban centers has also intensified pressure on the already limited services, such as health, education and housing<sup>5</sup>.



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<sup>5</sup> OCHA 2019 humanitarian needs assessment

## 4. South West State Situational Overview

**South West State is strategically located between the Jubba and Shabelle rivers, positioning the state as a key economic region.** The region is bestowed with some of the most productive arable land in Somalia. This humanitarian response plan covers 18 districts in the three regions of SWS (Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle) with each having a unique socioeconomic profile. Agriculture remains an important economic activity across all the 18 districts, meeting food and nutritional needs and generating income through crop and livestock sales and agricultural labour. As such, the socioeconomic profile of each district and by extension region is determined to a large extent by the type of agricultural activity undertaken.

### 4.1. Socioeconomic Context

**The five districts in the Bakool region predominantly practise agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood systems.** These are further sub-divided into four livelihoods zones, (1) Southern Inland Pastoral, (2) Southern Agro-pastoral (3) Bay-Bakool Agro pastoral - High potential sorghum and (4) South East Pastoral. The agro-pastoralists in Bakool region mainly keep cattle and camel and produce sorghum as the main crop. The primary source of income for households in the region are crop sales, agricultural labour, livestock sales including sales of meat livestock products with a few households practicing self-employment as traders. The primary source of food is own production and purchases with livestock the primary livelihood asset. While cattle, sheep and goats are the main assets in the agro-pastoral zones, camels dominate the main asset type in the pastoral zones (southern inland pastoral).

**The Bay region, comprised of five districts, is largely characterized by rainfed agro-pastoralism.** Like Bakool region, Bay region is sub-divided into four livelihoods zones, (1) Southern Inland Pastoral, (2) Southern Agro-pastoral (3) Bay Bakool Agro pastoral - High potential sorghum and (4) South East Pastoral. Bay Region is described as the sorghum belt of Somalia due to its enormous potential in sorghum production. Baidoa, the capital of Bay region, is the main trading centre of the sorghum belt that comprises of the sorghum-producing regions of Gedo, Bay, Bakool and Hiiraan which together make up Somalia's sorghum breadbasket. Baidoa is a major economic centre of southern Somalia, with strong economic links to neighbouring rural and urban centres. The main economic activities in the town include small, medium and large-scale business, casual labour, self-employment, and livestock and agricultural trade. Much of the remaining areas outside Baidoa are pre-dominantly agro-pastoral with populations deriving their main sources of food and income from a combination of livestock and agricultural production.

**The lower-Shabelle region is predominantly riverine and is one of the most important agricultural production areas in Somalia.** This is largely due to the presence of the Shabelle river basin that drains into a significant part of the region and provides water for irrigation. The river basin also contributes to a relatively narrow mean annual temperature range which is favourable for crop production. The region consists of eight districts which depend on rainfed crop and riverine production and are together an important maize basket, fruit and vegetable production. In addition to these, two of the districts in the region are located along Indian ocean where livelihoods also depend on fishing besides crop production and pastoralism.

The primary sources of income are sale of crops, agricultural labour, fishing and self-employment. The primary food sources are own crop production, fishing and purchases. The primary livelihood assets are agricultural land for households in the riverine areas, livestock in the agro-pastoral and pastoral zones and fishing in coastal areas of the region.

## 4.2. Humanitarian Context

**The 2019 Gu' rainfall season in SWS was delayed and was poorly distributed.** South West State (SWS) remains one of the areas in Somalia highly vulnerable to climatic shocks, Baidoa being the second largest IDP settlements hub stands at 483 hosting over 377,145 displaced persons as of 31st March 2020 according to CCCM and PRMN many of them due to the previous drought and conflicts. In addition to drought effects, Gu' rains stopped early with low precipitation, the flash Deyr rains in October/November 2019 created flooding in Baidoa and Berdale that resulted in irregular displacement and washed out the houses (Somali mud huts) where the displaced people were living.

**Most rural areas in South West State were the worst affected by famine in 2011 and drought of 2016/2017 leading to the largest number of IDPs in Somalia due to drought.** For instance, Bay region still hosts more than 377,000 people, most of them living in IDP settlements located in Baidoa town. Poor crop production due to below-average rain in past seasons has resulted in a sharp decline in income from farming and livelihood opportunities. Estimates by local authorities and humanitarian partner agencies show that over 15,000 people have been displaced within SWS since the beginning of 2019 mainly due to severe dry conditions and armed conflict. Of these, 43% have moved to Baidoa, putting additional strain on existing service provision in locations where IDPs already live and urban settlements. Latest by district IDP estimates from CCCM are provided in table 3.

**Table 3: By District IDP Estimates**

State	Region	District	Individuals (IDP)
SWS	Bay	Baidoa	377,145
SWS	Bakool	Ceel Barde	1,680
SWS	Bakool	Waajid	12,089
SWS	Bakool	Xudur	4,465
SWS	Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	37,373
SWS	Lower Shabelle	Marka	7,020
SWS	Lower Shabelle	Wanla Weyn	5,778
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>445,550</b>

**As a result, food security deteriorated in 2019, reversing positive trends of the previous year.** An estimated 6.3 million Somalis were acutely food insecure through December – a 36 per cent increase compared to late 2018. This includes an estimated 2.1 million Somalis in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4) who face significant consumption gaps. An additional 4.2 million Somalis are Stressed (IPC 2) – the highest IPC 2 prevalence ever recorded in Somalia – and are engaging in negative coping strategies to meet their food and non-food needs. In SWS, the Bay-Bakool, low potential agro-pastoralists and pastoral livelihood zones are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and represent hot spot rural populations for priority response interventions.

**SWS regions are among those with high incidences of malnourished children.** Across Somalia, current estimates indicate that 1 in 10 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished with the median National Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of 13.8 percent at Serious level, translating to 1.08M boys and girls of which 178,000 are affected by life threatening severely malnutrition while 830,000 are moderately malnourished. Majority of malnourished children cases in SWS concentrated in Lower Shabelle areas (11% of total when combined with Middle shabelle of Hirshabelle state) and Bay at 8.8%.

**The threat of desert locust is expected to be critical.** While the desert locust upsurge was initially limited to the pastoral areas in the border with Kenya and Ethiopia, the swarms in 2019 migrated into the agropastoral and riverine areas including the southern parts of Bay and Lower Shabelle regions. Initial field reports by FAO indicate that households in Ceel Barde, Xudur, Waajid, Rab Dhuure, Buur Hakaba and Qansax Dheere (Bakool and Bay regions) were the most affected by Desert Locust swarms<sup>6</sup>. Another assessment by FAO shows that new generations of locusts are developing and immature swarms have migrated south to South West, Hirshabelle, and Jubaland states. The risk to both pasture and crops in 2020 (Gu and Deyr) remains high and critical given the ever-expanding areas affected, continued hatching and formation of hoppers and swarms<sup>7</sup>. The migration of the desert locusts to the SWS breadbasket is expected to damage both crops and pasture. Further, distribution of agricultural inputs to needy farmers in the state is likely to be hampered enormously as movement by NGOs and other stakeholders is restricted, following containment measures put in place by the Government to curb the spread of COVID-19 global pandemic. This will possibly confound and exacerbate negative effects of desert locust resulting in dire food insecurity if left unabated.

**Moderate to heavy rains have caused widescale flooding in low-lying areas along the Shabelle and Juba rivers.** In 2019, heavy rains of more than 100mm were recorded in Bay and Bakool regions which were saturated by weeks of continued heavy rains. In parts of Lower Shabelle river basins, moderate to heavy rains were experienced, while Wanle Weyne district recorded heavy rains. The UNHCR Protection Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) estimates that the floods have displaced 7,643 people in Bay and 678 in Bakool region. Berdale town (60 km west of Baidoa) was the most affected with three quarters of the town being submerged. The water levels in the Shabelle River have increased, exceeding its maximum holding capacity. In addition, the flooding caused significant damage to infrastructure, property, crops, livestock, and delayed planting, including increased risk of malnutrition and water/ mosquito-borne diseases as the water slowly recedes.

**The lack of protection from violence, abuse and neglect remains a key consequence of the current humanitarian crisis in Somalia including SWS, triggering displacement.** Surveys conducted in 2018 confirmed Baidoa is one of the four cities with the largest IDP populations, alongside Dollow, Kismayo and Mogadishu<sup>8</sup>. In total, about 884,000 people live in districts which are currently mostly under the control of armed groups or are directly exposed to the effect of armed conflicts. The Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) estimates that 54,300 people were displaced across Somalia in the first three months of 2019 by drought. For SWS, departures were reported from all the 3 regions of the state with most of drought-triggered arrivals coming from Bay and Bakool. While interventions from humanitarian partners prevented the eviction of 53,000 people in 2019 (to October), prevention or mitigation efforts remain considerably limited compared to the overwhelming need. At the same time, Humanitarian access to contested and sieged areas is hampered by ongoing hostilities, movement and security restrictions, as well as poor infrastructures. There are important government-held towns in South West which are difficult to reach, as they are sieged by militant groups.

**Health disease surveillance signals SWS regions are recording steep increases in new malaria cases.** Areas along the two rivers including Middle & Lower Shabelle Regions are the most affected. Equally concerning is that drought conditions, resulting in a lack of water safe for human consumption and hygiene use, significantly increases the risk of water-borne diseases such as diarrheal disease, including Cholera; as well as vector-borne and skin diseases.

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<sup>6</sup>Desert locust emergency in Somalia, Update 02 of 2019. FAO, 2019

<sup>7</sup>Accessed here <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/resources/documents/resources-detail/en/c/1258114/>

<sup>8</sup>2020 humanitarian response plan

### 4.3. Impact of COVID-19

**The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will fall disproportionately on those who are already vulnerable.** The humanitarian situation in SWS is already weighed down by the effects of floods, desert locusts, conflict and food insecurity. The arrival of COVID-19 could exacerbate the already dire humanitarian situation and push the state into another crisis. A widespread of the outbreak will be a catastrophic threat to people who are already extremely vulnerable. Informal workers and traders in towns like Baidoa risk losing their livelihoods as containment measures are put into place. At the same time, data gathered indicate that increases and changes in the prices of essential commodities have occurred during the period of March 1 to April 1, 2020 as a result of the outbreak of COVID-19<sup>9</sup>. Camps for refugees and displaced persons are going to be hotspots for new infections given the high human density in these camps. At the same time, movements of displaced persons, if not contained, will lead to further infections. Lack of water for proper hygiene that is crucial for containing the disease will exacerbate the situation. Lastly, lack of proper health infrastructure means that those who fall ill will have limited options for seeking treatment.

**The economic consequences are already biting and are so pervasive they are hard to summarise.** The worst of the pandemic will probably be felt across Africa, including Somalia, with countries across the continent imposing measures to contain the spread of the virus. As of April 30th 2020, over 500 cases of COVID-19 had been confirmed in Somalia. Based on information from public health experts including WHO, the COVID-19 infection rate in Somalia is likely to be high in the near to medium term. Limited diagnostic capacity, limited health, water, and sanitation infrastructure, and pre-existing levels of malnutrition and morbidity raise the Somali population's vulnerability to high infection rates<sup>10</sup>. As such, this humanitarian plan might need to adjust to the new realities depending on the severity of the pandemic on SWS. The sheer scale of the crisis means that resources for humanitarian responses will be very scarce. Consequently, the leadership of SWS will have to be smart about how to allocate these resources.

**The COVID-19 pandemic will impact humanitarian operations in SWS.** There are two scenarios as to how this might unravel. First, measures taken by the government and organizations to limit the spread of the disease including restrictions on movements will restrict the operations of humanitarian organizations. However, an analysis done by ACAPS, a consortium of Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Save the Children, show that while operations will definitely be impacted, they will not completely come to a stop but will instead continue, albeit slowly and at a reduced scale. As such, humanitarian organizations should continuously monitor government measures and adjust their operations as required. Secondly, there are chances of backlash against the staff of humanitarian organizations and the risk of backlash will intensify as the pandemic becomes more severe. To mitigate backlash, community engagement will be essential for a successful response while also reallocating resources to support programs such as food distribution they will be valued by communities.

**The consequences of refocusing existing resources to the epidemic response will have to be carefully assessed.** Already, there are indications that humanitarian organisation is re-allocating some resources towards COVID-19 related activities to ensure continuity of business. The evidence and experience from other pandemics have demonstrated that if scarce resources are diverted and reassigned towards the fight against the more immediate and urgent threat, it may hamper the provision of critical aid in other areas and fail to meet other needs of the population. At the same time, COVID-19 responses may delay other important programmes such as vaccinations. This is especially concerning for those populations who depend on the provision of those services to meet their needs.

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<sup>9</sup>Market assessment report, South West State (Ministry of humanitarian and disaster management)

<sup>10</sup>FEWS NET, March 2020

Existing needs must be met, and new ones might emerge as a result of COVID-19 control measures. There is a risk that they are inadequately addressed in the rush to forge COVID-19 responses.

**Table 4: Likely Impact of COVID-19 on Humanitarian Operations**

<b>Impact on humanitarian organizations' operations</b>
Restrictions on movements within the country of operation
Limited public gathering/ quarantine policies
Restriction on movements internationally
Borders closure
<b>Changes on normal working routines as a result of COVID-19</b>
Limitation of staff movement to and from the operations sites
Quarantine policies
Limited gathering:
Repatriation of international staff:
<b>Areas of operations most likely to be affected</b>
Implementation of programs (daily activities, monitoring and evaluation, etc)
Re-adaptation of activities and projects resources by organizations
Reduced access by the population to the services offered:
Provision of life saving or protective activities:
Communication with beneficiaries, partners and donors
<b>Steps to mitigate effects of COVID-19 on operations</b>
Focus on essential activities:
Reallocation of activities towards COVID-19 related actions (preparedness)
Rapid capacity building activities dedicated to local staff, organizations or populations
Prioritize cash assistance:

## 4.4. The Need

**OCHA has consolidated a report outlining Somalia's humanitarian needs including SWS\*.** The report provides a shared understanding of the humanitarian crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance.<sup>12</sup> The report represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning. This is particularly important as it provides this response plan with quantitative figures on the potential scale of demand per region, enabling better targeting and costing of interventions. The number of people in need across the three SWS regions and the severity of their needs, based on the findings of the report, are highlighted in the tables below. In interpreting these tables, it is important to note that the gender and the demographic splits presented suggests those at the national level rather than pertinent to SWS. However, this does not impale the underlying message that humanitarian responses need to be targeted across various demographics as the effects of shocks rarely fall uniformly across demographics.

<sup>11</sup>Impact of COVID-19 on humanitarian operations. ACAPS, 2020

<sup>12</sup>2020 humanitarian response plan, OCHA\*\*

## People in need by district

Millions/thousands of people

COUNTRY	TOTAL POPULATION	PEOPLE IN NEED	OF WHICH SEVER/ EXTREME		BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERLY (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	[DPS]	SEVERITY SCORING	
<b>Lower Shabelle</b>	<b>1 M</b>	<b>624K</b>		<b>206 k</b>	<b>87 k</b>					
Algooye	191,431	110,658		36,517	15,492	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	26,847	3
Baraawe	56,743	29,992		9,897	4,199	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	6,500	3
Kurtunwaaney	188,547	97,429		32,152	13,640	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	2,500	4
Marka	180,336	95,291		31,446	13,341	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	21,000	4
Goryoolay	207,773	111,588		36,824	15,622	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	5,000	3
Sablaale	20,213	9,771		3,224	1,368	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	1,728	4
Wajida Weyne	66,459	41,291		13,626	5,781	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	7,045	3

## People in need by district

Millions/thousands of people

COUNTRY	TOTAL POPULATION	PEOPLE IN NEED	OF WHICH SEVER/ EXTREME		BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERLY (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	[DPS]	SEVERITY SCORING	
<b>Bakool</b>	<b>763 K</b>	<b>489K</b>		<b>161 k</b>	<b>68 k</b>					
Ceel Barde	50,827	32503		10,726	4,550	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	10,000	3
Rab Dhuure	32,986	16101		5,313	2,254	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	1,092	3
Tayeeglow	51,734	23635		7,800	3,309	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	617	4
Waajid	69,575	42975		14,182	6,017	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	5,251	4
Xudur	79,232	55145		18,198	7,720	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	15,784	3

## People in need by district

Millions/thousands of people

COUNTRY	TOTAL POPULATION	PEOPLE IN NEED	OF WHICH SEVER/ EXTREME		BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERLY (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	[DPS]	SEVERITY SCORING	
<b>Bay</b>	<b>662 K</b>	<b>335K</b>		<b>110 k</b>	<b>47 k</b>					
Baldoa	515,337	255,427		84,291	35,760	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	146,063	3
Buur Hakaba	129,759	66,428		21,921	9,300	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	0	4
Diinsoor	139,564	80,714		26,636	11,300	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	15,698	3
Qansax Dheere	61,939	39,445		13,017	5,522	49/51	63 / 32/ 5	15%	0	3

**The analysis done by OCHA illustrates how diverse the needs are across the regions and districts.** Across all the regions, the proportion of those in need surpasses half the total population. Lower Shabelle and Bakool are the worst hit with almost over 60% of the population in each region in need of humanitarian assistance. This is on account of the fact that in addition to all the other shocks, the two regions were disproportionately impacted by the flooding and the desert locust invasion that further heightened the humanitarian needs. The proportion of those in need in Bay is 51%. There is also wide variation across the districts with Baidoa, Afgooye, Marca and Qoryooley reporting very high incidences of those in need. This analysis was not very different from FGD estimates of approximate proportions of household in need of external support, which put Bay region at a comparatively better position (table 3). This is explained by the unique characteristics of each region. For example, Bay houses the economic vibrant town of Baidoa, Bakool is heavily dependent on rainfed production highly exposed to vagaries of weather and Lower Shabelle, while endowed with possibility of irrigated agriculture and livelihood diversification through fishing, bears the greatest brunt of risk given its largest share of IDPs (Afgoye IDP corridor is domiciled here). Nevertheless, chief indication is that over half the population of SWS is in need of support to build resilience.

**Table 5: Estimated Proportions of HH in Need (FGD & KII)**

Region	Zonal characteristics	Districts	Livelihood group	Approx. Proportion of HH in need
Bay	Rainfed areas	Baidoa, Qansaxdhere, Berdale, Burhakaba and Dinsor	Pastoralism, Agropastoral	58%
Bakool	Rainfed areas	Wajid, Hudur, Tiyeglow, Rabdhurre, and Ceelbarde	Pastoral and agropastoral	70%
Lower Shabelle	Rainfed areas	Wanlaweyn	Pastoral and agropastoral	66%
Lower Shabelle	Riverine areas	Afgoye, Awdhegle, Qoryoley, Kurtunwarey and Sablale	Farming and agropastoral	78%
Lower Shabelle	Coastal areas	Barawa and Marca	Fishery, agropastoral	72%

*\*\*Note that districts designations and the data in the OCHA humanitarian needs report are based on older boundary classifications-some areas are outside jurisdictions of the regions they are placed. Also, it is important to note that population estimate by UNFPA have been contested by FMSs including SWS. Therefore, these purely serve an illustrative purpose and should reservedly be interpreted as statements of fact.*

## 4.5. Risk analysis and Vulnerability Assessment

**A vulnerability assessment framework (VAF) recognises that the impact of assistance differs across various beneficiary populations.** As such, comprehensive data that allows for both the targeting and prioritization of needs should be done for any humanitarian response plan. The goal of the process is to gather data on and identify the target beneficiary vulnerabilities in order to facilitate more efficient and effective programming, in this context, in SWS. In order to do this, the VAF includes both a targeting component, which allows for increased knowledge on the vulnerabilities and assistance required by each case, and a prioritization component, which acknowledges that certain cases require different (more and /or faster) assistance than others. Together, these components allow for humanitarian organizations and partners to better identify the needs and vulnerabilities of the population of concern and prioritize cases in need of urgent assistance. The development of standardized criteria for vulnerability and the different thresholds also allows for humanitarian actors to talk about relative vulnerabilities in equivalent terms and to track those vulnerabilities across the refugee population and both map and respond to the vulnerabilities identified.

**A VAF by nature -and this context- is a collaborative initiative developed with the engagement of donors, UN agencies and INGOs operating in Somalia.** This response plan has relied on a joint multi cluster needs assessment (JMCNA) that was conducted in Somalia including the three regions of SWS in 2019 by OCHA<sup>13</sup> augmented by documented present context work done by other partners as well as findings from qualitative engagements at the district level. The overall JMCNA was conducted in 943 settlements, covering 17 of 18 regions of the country, and 51 out of 74 districts. A total of 10,487 households were surveyed with the survey results representative for IDP settlement and Non-IDP settlement households. Data was collected between 23 June and 31 July 2019. In certain districts, two-stage simple random sampling was used instead of stratified cluster sampling for large urban centres as it proved to be more efficient and logistically-feasible for data collection. Primary data was collected by means of a household-level survey designed with the participation of the humanitarian clusters in Somalia.

The findings of the sectoral pillars (living standard gaps per sector) and cross-sectoral pillars (capacity gap, vulnerability, impact of the crisis) for the three regions of SWS are presented in the table below.

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<sup>13</sup>Somalia Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment. OCHA, 2019

Table 6: Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment for SWS

Indicators	Bakool	Bay
<b>General HH information</b>		
Proportion of HH members not engaged in paid work	88%	52%
Proportion of HH with at least 1 pregnant or lactating woman	28%	31%
Proportion of HH with at least 1 person with chronic illness lasting at least 3 months	18%	22%
Displacement: Top 3 reasons for leaving previous location		
Actual conflict	43%	36%
Fear of conflict	37%	37%
Arrival or armed groups	30%	30%
Top 3 reasons for coming to current location		
No conflict	75%	53%
Food distribution/aid	35%	46%
Presence of education	12%	16%
Absence of armed groups	-	-
Presence of physical protection	-	-
<b>WASH</b>		
	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>
HHs reporting unprotected well as most common source of drinking water (IDP/Non-IDP)	83%   82%	29%   21%
Proportion of households reporting lack of enough water for drinking and cooking (IDP/non-IDP)	41%   43%	75%   39%
Proportion of households reporting a change in the amount they paid for water (increased)	46%   67%	62%   62%
Proportion of households without access to latrines:	13%   19%	11%   4%
<b>Health living standard</b>		
	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>
Proportion of adults reporting no access to a healthcare facility (	44%   35%	54%   33%
Proportion of households reporting they had access to mobile health outreach (IDP/non-IDP)	24%   42%	29%   30%
<b>Shelter living standard</b>		
	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>
households reporting incidents of theft within their household in the 3 months prior data collection	31%   16%	42%   47%
Households reporting shelter damage in the 3 months prior data collection:	57%   38%	42%   38%
Proportion of households that reported not owning land	89%   45%	95%   49%
<b>Education living standard</b>		
	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>
Proportion of households reporting access to an education facility	58%   35%	43%   39%
HHs reporting amount paid for education has increased	46%   86%	52%   43%
Proportion of households who pay for education:	46%   60%	52%   54%
<b>Capacity gap*</b>		
	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>
% of households with a CG severity score of at least 3, per population group:	3%   14%	16%   5%
<b>Vulnerabilities**</b>		
	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>
% of households with a vulnerability severity score of at least 3	58%   28%	72%   40%
<b>Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI)***</b>		
	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>	<b>IDP   non-IDP</b>
% of households with a MSNI severity score of at least 3	43%	4%
% of households per MSNI severity score (Extreme   severe   stress   No or minimal)	0%   43%   57%   0%	0%   4%   64%   32%

\* The capacity gap (CG) score measures a household's resort to negative coping strategies to meet basic needs- 3 months pre data collection- when unable to access water, sanitation, hygiene, food, shelter, non-food items, education, and healthcare.

\*\* The vulnerability score measures the exposure of households to the impact of a crisis. Indicators used to measure vulnerability include 1) household composition, 2) possession of legal documentation, 3) dependency-levels measured by age-and work-dependency ratios as well as time spent on caregiving tasks, 4) poverty levels measured by household income per capita and debt-income ratios, 5) level of household expenditure on basic goods and services, and 6) length of displacement.

\*\*\* The MSNI is a measure of a household's overall severity of humanitarian needs. It is composed of the scores of three independent but inter-acting pillars: living standard gaps, capacity gaps and impact of the crisis.

■ For all score 1=No or minimal, 2=Stress, 3= Severe & 4= Extreme

**From the qualitative engagements, participants identified areas of need and priority.** Overall, -across the regions-, while IDPs were keen on Food, water, shelter, health and security among other priorities, host communities pivoted more towards job opportunities, inputs for primary production, water, sanitation and health services (fig. 1).

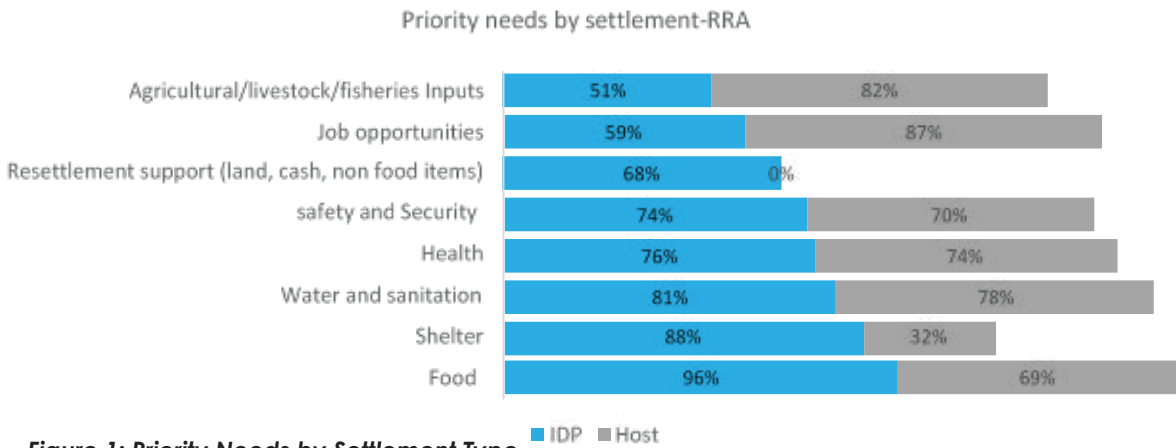


Figure 1: Priority Needs by Settlement Type

**On reasons for movement among the IDPs and other non-host settlers/migrants, majority of the FGD and KII participants said migration was mainly driven by conflicts, drought/flooding and lack of food among other reasons (fig.2).**

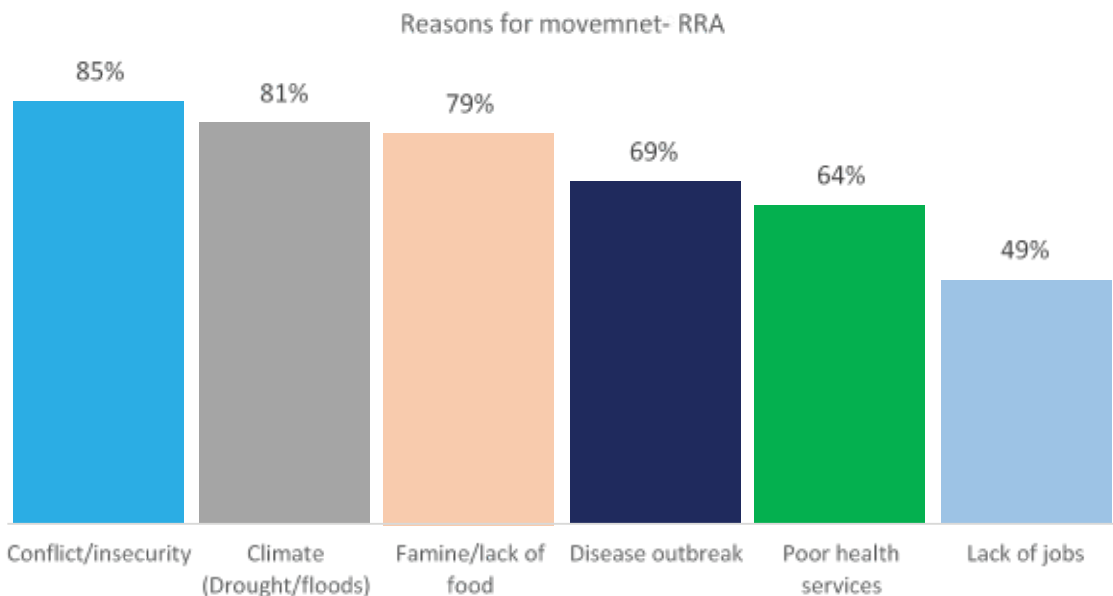
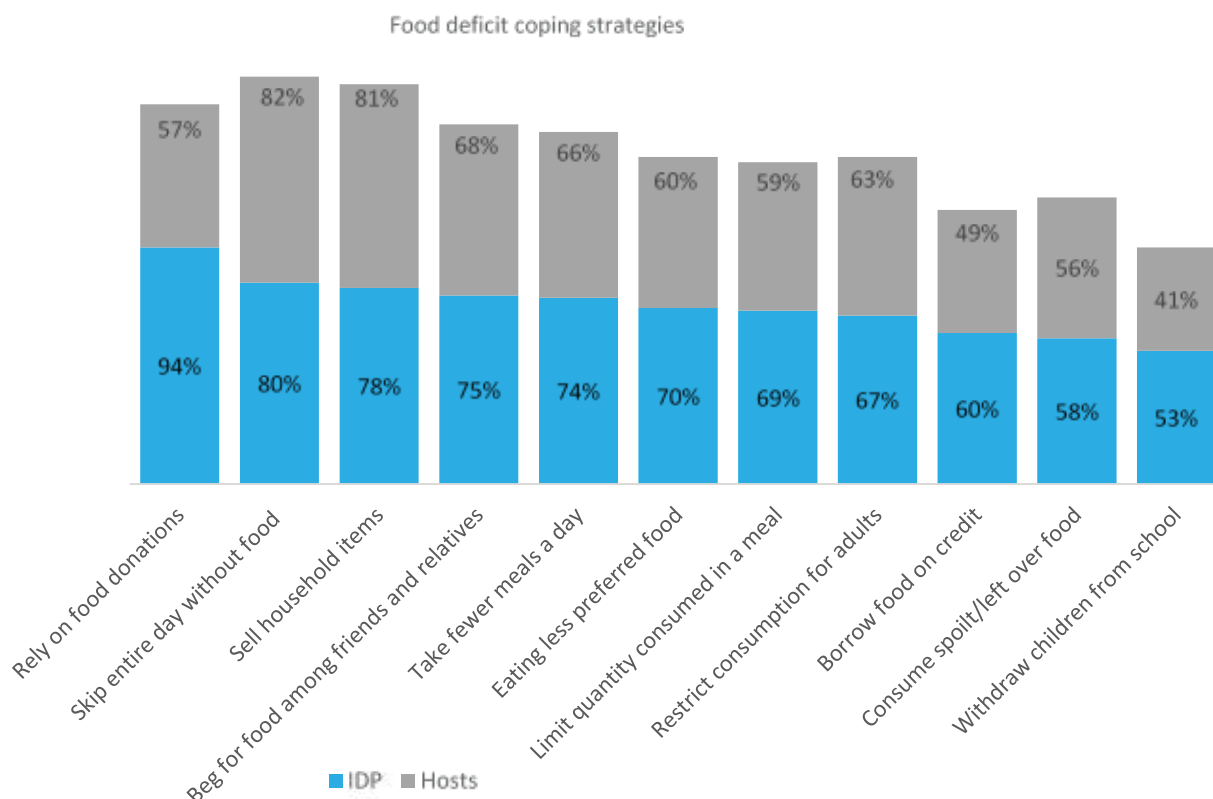


Figure 2: Reasons for Migration

**Concerning household coping mechanisms during times of food needs,** a greater proportion of the IDP participants identified reliance on food aid from external sources as the main strategies followed by skipping days without food and selling household items. Host communities on the other hand, preferred skipping entire day without food and selling household items (fig.3). Although the negative food need coping pathways present a net food deficit scenario for most parts of the SWS regions, it also aids in prioritization of support for a recovery plan such as this. For example, it is clear that while own production at the household level should be encouraged and supported with inputs among the host communities, food distribution in the short and medium term should precede any longer-term interventions among the IDPs.



**Figure 3: HH coping strategies for food shortage**

#### 4.5.1. Vulnerability Assessment Data Aggregation/Inferences

From the data on multi-cluster needs assessment and qualitative engagement, the following summary was drawn to weigh available data on RRA findings with a view to identifying priority areas viable for recovery investment.

**Table 7: Risk Assessment**

Indicator	Secondary review	Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA)
<b>WASH</b>	Water access is low, amount paid to access increased. Up to 75% of the IDP in Bay lack enough drinking water	Water was a key priority
<b>Health living standard</b>	Between a third and up to 59% reported no access to a health facility	Over 70% identified health as a priority
<b>Shelter living standard</b>	23%-57% reported shelter damage -3 months pre survey (highest among IDPs)	Key especially among IDP's
<b>Education living standard</b>	38-58% reported access to an education facility (low access)	Key development/recovery confounder
<b>Capacity gap</b>	0-16% proportion with score of at least 3 (highest among IDPs)	Negative food shortage coping strategies (dire among IDPs)
<b>Vulnerabilities</b>	18-72% of households had a vulnerability severity score of at least 3 (worse among IDPs)	Most participants identified with low income low production at the HH level
<b>Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MNSI)</b>	4-43% of HH had scores of at least 3	IDP HHs had worse vulnerability and coping strategy levels

## 4.6. Priority Areas of Investment for Recovery

From the above data aggregation and humanitarian partner key informants as well as consultations with line ministry personnel, key specific sectors were identified as vital investment priorities for recovery and resilience in Southwest State. Prioritization exercise was conducted and captured Important for support and recovery Investment In SWS. The exercise was based on such principles as; -

- Felt needs and demand-based investment
- Promotion of government ownership while at the same time strengthening public private sector partnerships
- Continuity of already realized positive Impacts of humanitarian efforts
- Pro poor pro vulnerable with gender sensitivity lenses
- Promotion of resilience and durable solutions.

Identified urgent areas of investment included the following: -

- i. Water
- ii. Food and nutrition
- iii. Health (including focus on combating COVID-19) and Education
- iv. Displacement and IDPs
- v. Safety and security
- vi. Agriculture
- vii. Livestock
- viii. Fishery
- ix. Gender inclusion

**Water:** As already been stated, SWS remains exposed to climatic shocks including erratic and unreliable rainfall which in turn has a negative bearing on availability of domestic and production water. This DRRP will hence focus on activities that will ensure water availability to the majority of the SWS households. In the short, medium and long term, the following suggestions should guide considerations for durable solutions:

- Water trucking to address immediate water scarcity in most of the districts and more so IDP camps
- Maintenance of boreholes in districts where they exist as short to medium term goal.
- Continuous rehabilitation of water points, drilling of more boreholes and shallow wells-long term.
- Rain water harvesting skill development particularly in Afgoye and Qansaxdhere districts inhabited by majority IDPs and would benefit most from for instance cash for work water infrastructure rehabilitation initiatives.
- Community awareness and education on better water harvesting and general water conservation, for example through productive re-use.

This plan assumes a robust collaboration among partners, a mechanism likely to leverage existing capacity for collection and management of information on early warning system related to drought and other water access and availability inhibiting risks like clan conflicts. This way early action will likely be facilitated and response instigated in a timely manner. Further, there is need to strengthen Government capacity on coordination and monitoring the implementation of water security actions.

**Food and nutrition:** While 2019 saw some improvements in the food security outlook, such gains are often intermittent, and the humanitarian situation remains characterized by fragility. For instance, although the unanticipated high Gu rainfall rejuvenated pasture for livestock production, it also caused flooding resulting in internal displacements in some areas and destruction of infrastructure. Additionally, Somalia is currently experiencing one of the worst desert locust infestation projected to have substantially reduced expected Dyer 2019 harvests and shortened available capacity for pastures and livestock feeds. As such, food deficit gap is likely to increase as livestock out-put shrinks.

- Short term response strategy should consider distribution of food rations to most in need households. This can also be achieved through unconditional cash transfer to the most vulnerable while public works programs e.g. Cash for work cushion those able to work.
- Short to medium term approaches should consider provision of subsidized inputs to encourage sustainable own production
- Diversification of primary production should be fronted followed market linkages and increased capacity for value addition
- Policy reviews on supporting local production, public investment in agriculture, irrigated year-round enterprises should be slotted for long term actions

**Health, sanitation and hygiene (including COVID-19 global pandemic):** Health disease surveillance signals SWS regions are recording steep increases in new malaria cases. Middle & Lower Shabelle Regions are the most affected. Equally concerning is that drought conditions, resulting in a lack of water safe for human consumption and hygiene use, significantly increases the risk of water-borne diseases such as diarrheal disease, including Cholera; as well as vector-borne and skin diseases. Based on information from public health experts including WHO, the COVID-19 infection rate in Somalia is likely to be high in the near to medium term. Limited diagnostic capacity, limited health, water, and sanitation infrastructure, and pre-existing levels of malnutrition and morbidity raise the Somali population's vulnerability to high infection rates<sup>14</sup>. As such, this humanitarian plan needs to adjust to the new realities depending on the severity of the pandemic on SWS.

Quick wins on health and sanitation will include; availing clean water to the households in need in a reliable fashion as efforts continue for more longer-term actions.

- Procurement of medical equipment and supplies (diagnostic and testing supplies, durable medical equipment such as hospital beds, surgical supplies, kidney machines, ventilators, oxygen, monitors, pressure mattresses, nebulizers)
- Moreover, promotion of personal hygiene, including hand proper washing in the wake of corona virus spreading across the globe cannot be overemphasized.
- Quick acquisition of protective gear (PEPs) for COVID-19 frontline health worker and supporting personnel including security officers and other essential service providers
- Revamping campaigns encouraging social distancing, working from home and wearing face masks if and when in public places or in contact with people.
- Continuous monitoring and tracing of contacts of confirmed cases and treatment

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<sup>14</sup>FEWS NET, March 2020

Medium to longer term strategies should include construction of additional health facilities to widen catchment per facility and increase access to health care

- Leveraging PPP to support mobile clinic models
- Training and hiring additional healthcare workers
- Capacity building for government and support institutions for increased disease surveillance and public health monitoring
- Building at least one new hospital per region

**Displacement and IDPs:** While the humanitarian crises affect all regions of Somalia, the IDPs and the host communities bear the most substantial burden. On-going struggle over limited resources and access to aid has contributed to conflict between host communities and the IDPs. This plan will continue to monitor movements and settlements within SWS with a view to documenting and disaggregating IDPs by need for efficient action. Both short- and long-term facing interventions will be pinned on achieving two important IDP risk recovery components, that is;

- i. A risk prevention arm seeking to provide vital humanitarian services at the village level in order to boost household resilience in-situ and hence discourage migration and or relocation.
- ii. An IDPs and returnees' resettlement module to incentivize those willing to return to their home villages to do so while supporting the unwilling group to integrate smoothly within their host communities or new found homes.

In both IDP strategy elements i and ii, the linchpin will be to promote meaningful rural employment especially for the youth and women thereby enhancing household resilience and empowerment to overcome effects of risk.

Short term actions will leverage efforts on food, nutrition and access to water security to provide food, water and shelter to the most vulnerable IDPs. Documenting their origin, reasons of movement and settlement plans will then follow to facilitate sustainable return, integration or resettlement. In the medium and long-term the plan will seek to provide recourse to root causes of burgeoning IDP situations and settlements in SWS. These will include; conflict mitigation measures, promotion of peace and acceptable justice to victims, increasing federal government capacity to centralize power and assure protection for all. Moreover, land ownership and utilization for production is a key driver of conflicts, this plan will in the long term promote acceptable land tenure and use options that lower incidence of need for violence.

**Safety and security:** The main cause of displacement was identified as conflict or fear of conflict. As such this plan will provide strategies to diminish effects of conflict, violence and related negative outcomes. Mitigating conflicts could benefit from the following suggested strategies; -

- Continuous monitoring of magnitudes and direction of conflict promoting dividers.
- Recovery and re-building support services
- Awareness and capacity building for local peace committees
- Amnesty, peace and reconciliation strategies while assuring justice for the conflict victims
- Review and contextualizing land access, use and ownership
- Entrenching patriotism in place of clannism.
- Engraining do-no-harm requirement for development partners and state actors
- Plan and implement Youth focused employment creation.
- Abolishment of clan classification by influence and stereotypes
- Expanding Agriculture to provide meaningful opportunities for the youth and women

**Agriculture:** apart from dependency on rainfall that is erratic and unreliable, the advent of DL is likely to have devastating outcomes on agricultural productivity, unless mitigation measures are put in place in good time. Planning for and enhancing agricultural production has the double impact of ensuring food security while creating job opportunities and securing incomes for the households. Immediate interventions will target input provision and short-term production boost for the households including; - Inputs -certified seed, tools, fertilizers and capacity building for diversification and strengthening flood control systems (that is Rehabilitation of Barrages in Qorioley, Janaale, Abdi Ali, River embankment strengthening ( Lower Shabelle region ) and River Dredging / Cleaning particularly in Janaale, Qorooley, Awdheghe and Afgoye and rehabilitation of canala throughout the need area with SWS. Medium to long term activities will include the following; -

- Improve harvest storage technologies
- Value additions -processing
- Improve crop production technologies-slow shift to new crop types
- Improving markets for crop production
- Improving irrigation infrastructure.

**Livestock:** Typical livestock deaths, distress selling to cope with other risks, low to no conception and high off-takes are some of the production down trends that have resulted into herd declines of about 30-60 percent from baseline levels in many areas. These coupled desert locusts' likely effect on available pasture, are projected to continue inhibiting optimal livestock production in SWS. Some suggestion for short, medium to long term for revival of livestock sector will include; -

- Restocking of small ruminants.
- Provision of drinking water.
- Assessment of livestock drugs, disease severity and other vet services.
- Market linkage for milk sales
- Establishment of new sources of income.
- Re-establishment of animal breeding centres.
- Strengthening of animal health treatment (provision of vaccines and other health services)
- Establishment and strengthening of CAHWS.
- Construction of markets, feeder roads etc to enhance access and stimulate economy.
- Construction of livestock transit markets.
- Value addition
- Fodder production and construction of fodder storage and hay produce post-harvest.
- Rehabilitation of degraded rangelands
- Strengthening the capacity of traditional rangeland management committees.
- Establishment of community managed pasture reserves for dry seasons.
- Formation and training of community restocking committees.
- Support with poultry farming and bee-keeping.
- Capacity building for ministries and institutions involved in the sector.

**Fishery:** Somali waters are home to some of the richest fishing grounds in Africa, with vast potential for fisheries and coastal area development. Somalia has one of the longest coastlines in Africa- 3330km long- but its fisheries sectors is one of the least- developed with an average annual GDP of 1%. With the long coastline, Somalia has high fisheries production potential, for instance surveys of fish waters by FAO and others confirm that there is significant fishing stock with an annual production range of 120,000 to 200,000 metric tons<sup>15</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup>A rapid analysis of the fisher folk registration data in Puntland state of Somalia, (FAO,2014)

Two of the 18 SWS districts lie within this coastline and engagements with informants indicated that unlocking the SWS fishing industry's latent productivity, could contribute tremendously to diversifying livelihoods by formulating additional income avenues. Moreover, the fishing industry has high potential for enhancing food security growth and generating rural employment for the youth as a means of reducing economic marginalization and deterring the youth from participating in maritime crimes. What's more, the NDP-9, identified fishing as a promising sector for alleviation of poverty and building rural resilience. This plan hence, slots in activities to enhance fishing as one of the investment priorities for risk recovery.

The more immediate support for growth can include; Training fishing committees, Provision of fishing equipment and establishing and training fishing cooperatives. On a medium- and longer-term basis, activities could encompass; Construction of fish farms (fish ponds), Extension and advisory for both farming and fishing, Improved production technologies, Behaviour change campaigns for fish demand creation, Market linkages and value addition.

**Gender Inclusion: Engagement with partner key informant and articulation of gender topics in the drought recovery plan revealed certain gender issues and challenges that warrant consider in the implementation of the risk Intervention and Recovery Plan.** While gender roles are notably changing or in some instances overlapping, values attached to gender identities remain strong. Women and girls continue to be considered legal minors (in customary law) and generally inferior to men and boys. There is limited transformation outside the household, particularly within social institutions like the clan. Despite women increased economic role and their valued peace-building strategies and contributions to clan activities, women have not gained membership of community or clan institutions involved in political decision-making, and in particular risk recovery.

In view of the structural and cultural constraints facing women, girls and the youth, there is need for strategic targeted inclusion, including placing women and youth in positions of plan implementation and where possible supervisory roles. This is to foster broad all-encompassing humanitarian and recovery assistance, ensuring optimum outcomes and sustainable risk response. Leveraging community-based structures to include particularly women in beneficial response and recovery positions, will in effect result in social inclusivity and wider household support. Capacity building for leaders and government officers on the importance of inclusion would a great starting point for inclusive risk response.

# 5. Response Strategy

**Humanitarian responses in South West State should be coordinated, integrated and leverage efforts by other partners.** The severity of the need means that no single actor, state or region can act on its own. It will be essential to work and coordinate with multiple partners in building appropriate responses. Based on practical experience from previous years, an integrated response approach has led to the more strategic use of limited resources, value for money and enhanced coordination among partners. Some of the on-going initiatives across Somalia are highlighted in section 3.4 of this report.

**The development of this plan is based upon the foundations established in the “Humanitarian-Development Nexus” and “New Way of Working” approaches<sup>16</sup>.** The volume, cost and length of humanitarian assistance over the past 10 years has grown dramatically, mainly due to the protracted nature of crises and scarce development action in many contexts where vulnerability is highest. This trend has given new urgency to the long-standing discussion around better connectivity between humanitarian and development efforts. Strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus was being identified by stakeholders as a top priority at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), including donors, NGOs, crisis-affected States and others, and it received more commitments at the WHS than any other area. The New Way of Working (NWOW) represents an approach to put this into practice.

**The New Way of Working involves working towards achieving collective outcomes that reduce need, risk and vulnerability, over multiple years, based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors.** The notion of “collective outcomes” has been placed at the centre of the commitment to the New Way of Working. A collective outcome can be described as the result that humanitarian, development and other relevant actors want to have achieved at the end of 3-5 years. This notion has been mainstreamed and reflected in this action plan, with the cognizance that no single actor, state or non-state can meet the humanitarian needs on its own.

**This plan reflects the three key concepts of the New Way of Working. First, it seeks to achieve collective outcomes.** These are commonly agreed measurable result or impact in reducing people’s needs, risks and vulnerabilities and increasing their resilience, requiring the combined effort of different actors. For this, we have placed the target beneficiaries and communities at the core of the plan by allowing them to identify their own needs, the severity of these needs and their proposed solutions to overcome these needs. The role of humanitarian agencies, as such, is to support and facilitate the realisation of these solutions with complementary efforts from several actors. Second, this plan covers a multi-year period from July 2020 and June 2023. The objective is to; analyse, strategize, plan and finance operations that build over several years to achieve context-specific and, at times, dynamic targets. Lastly, and perhaps more imperatively, the plan acknowledges the comparative advantage across all partners. Every partner and humanitarian actor bring unique, demonstrated capacity and expertise (not limited solely to a mandate) of one individual, group or institution to meet needs and contribute to risk and vulnerability reduction, over the capacity of another actor. Collaboration is key.

<sup>16</sup>New way of working, OCHA 2017.

## 5.1. Programmatic Coordination and Resource Mobilization

At the national level, coordination will be through the Ministries and technical agencies outlined in the Disaster Management Agency Establishment Law (2016) of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Prime Minister's Office which has the overall responsibility for providing leadership and political space for comprehensive disaster management. The SWS government will work closely with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and the Disaster Management Agency to coordinate and streamline disaster management in SWS. Notably, MoHADM has the legal mandate to deliver the vision of the FGS' disaster management vision by working with all relevant government, non-government and international agencies to: mitigate the impact of disasters and support recovery; prepare short and long-term disaster response action plans; establish disaster response centres manned with teams capable of mounting responses; develop early warning systems and humanitarian needs assessments and coordinate disaster management with other government agencies. In essence, role of the MoHADM will not only be coordination per se, but as has already been alluded to, will traverse recovery leadership, prioritization, continuous capacity assessments and building, development of systems, advocacy, providing policy direction, creation of enabling environment and leading resources mobilization efforts. Summary Implementation arrangements by state, regional and district steering committees is as in table 8.

### 5.1.1. Resource Mobilization

**Regarding resource mobilization, the state works closely with development partners who are funded- in most cases- directly by various donors.** The state's role will therefore be to offer continued leadership in identification of state investment priorities, provision of fiscal policy direction and internal lobbying. For example, it is expected that SWS will lobby the federal government for a fair share of the highlighted recently approved world bank funding mechanism for COVID-19, drought and other disasters. It would then coordinate (with the partners) the most efficient humanitarian interventions that would yield the greatest positive impact. However, financing of the cost of unmet recovery and resilience needs is expected, to the extent possible, to be achieved through the alignment or reprogramming of existing and future government and partner funds/programs (humanitarian and development). On the same note, it would be unreasonable to expect perfect alignment between high priority needs and existing or planned funds/programs and, therefore, it must be assumed that some level of additional funding will be needed<sup>17</sup>. Equally probable is the likelihood of future recovery financing outstripping available government and official development assistance (ODA) funding. This calls for concerted efforts in identification of alternate sources of financing. While leveraging traditional funding modalities including local or government resources and traditional donors, new blended finance and alternative models should be sort. The proposed New Ways of Working approach assumes to important benchmarks, that is Funding to Finance (F2F) and Maximizing Financing for Development (MFD). Such an approach adopts close collaboration between governments (in this case SWS); the private sector; Official Development Assistance (ODA) providers; non-governmental organizations; and banks. This plan entrusts the MoHADM to lobby both internally and externally while fostering partnerships with private players to ensure needed resources are secured and appropriately invested for disaster recovery.

**Continuing to reach out to traditional donors.** The DRRP will continue to mostly rely on traditional financing using existing coordination mechanisms. It aims to build on existing coordination mechanisms to engage traditional donors, leveraging the government-led, bottom-up, and evidence-based rationale to inform and advocate for funding. At the same time, it is important to reach out to new partners and donors. New strategic partnerships, including private sector, will be critical to building sustainable capacities through knowledge transfers and technical advisory support.

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<sup>17</sup>Somalia Resilience and Recovery Framework (2018)

Gaps in core government competencies in key economic and infrastructure areas, high feasibility opportunities for blended finance and options for realistic new strategic partnerships will be identified. Together with possible new partners and the proposed relevant case by case Pillar Working Groups, new opportunities will be reviewed and adopted as necessary. For instance, the plan could explore such funding avenues as; the Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG), Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), World Bank Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF), African Investment Facility (AIF), and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) etc.)<sup>18</sup>

Source: Adopted from Somalia Resilience and Recovery Financing Framework

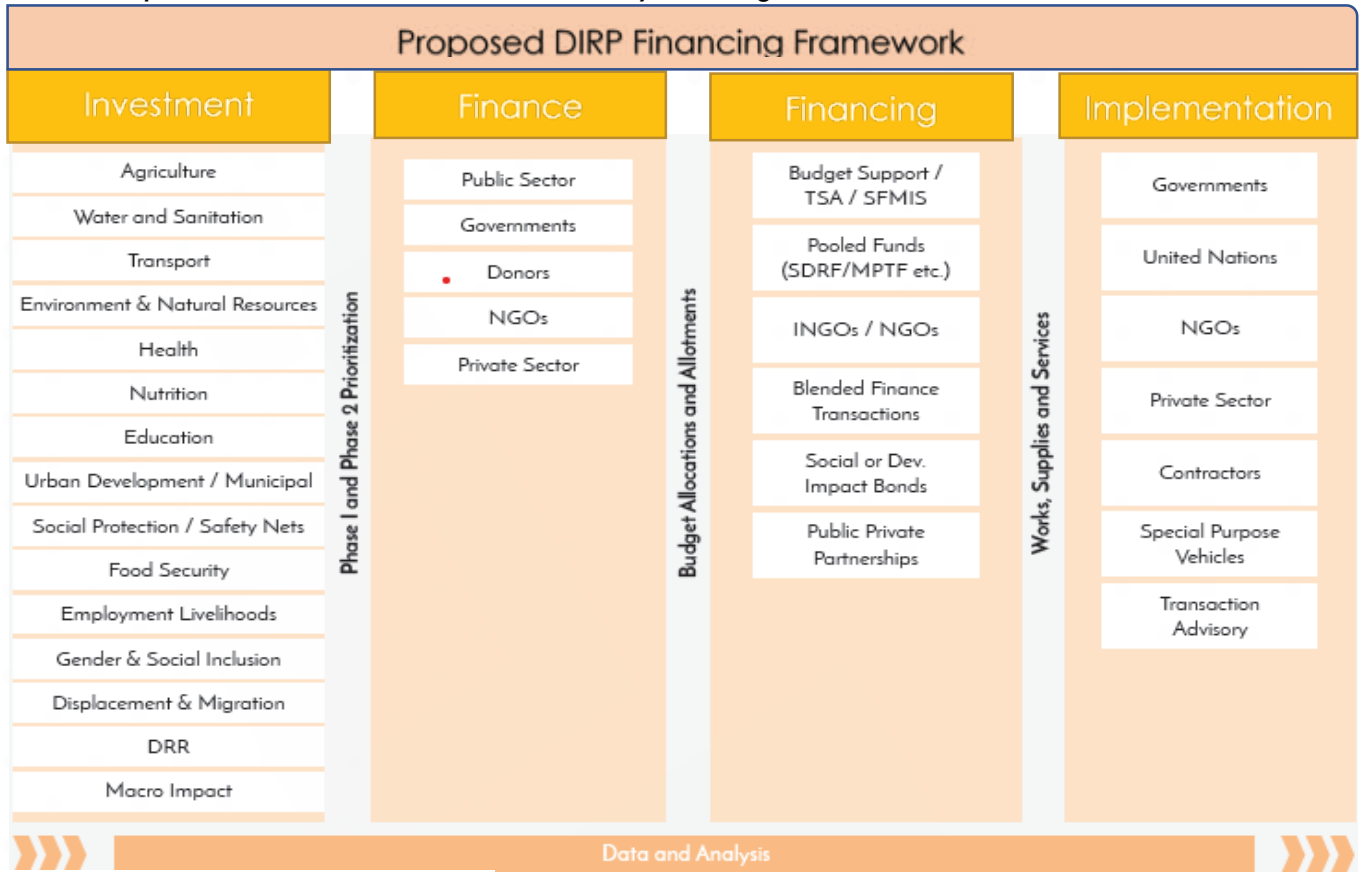


Figure 4: DRRP Financing Framework

<sup>18</sup>Somalia Resilience and Recovery Framework (2018)

**Table 8: Implementation arrangements**

Governance and Institutional Implementation Arrangements	
Strategy and Approach for Implementation	
a) State Humanitarian and Disaster Management Committee	<p>The Minister will convene and chair a decision-making state level; multi-agency committee bringing together MOHDM, relevant line ministries, UN agencies and INGOs to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formulate disaster prevention and preparedness strategy and plans.</li> <li>2. Receive and manage all resources from domestic and foreign sources for humanitarian affairs and disaster management.</li> <li>3. Conduct research on the causes of disasters and response mechanisms.</li> <li>4. Establish and manage a state-level early warning system.</li> <li>5. Mobilize experts (local and foreign) to achieve the necessary capacity for humanitarian affairs and disaster management operations.</li> <li>6. Organize and conduct capacity building for sector actors.</li> <li>7. Coordinate the division of tasks among actors in response to humanitarian crises and disasters.</li> <li>8. Coordinate and supervise humanitarian and disaster response activities.</li> <li>9. Compile reports on state level humanitarian affairs and disaster management activities.</li> <li>10. Carry out all other activities towards attainment of its objectives.</li> </ol>
b) Regional Humanitarian and Disaster Management Committees	<p>The Director-General will convene and chair regional multi-agency committee bringing together regional governors, technical regional staff, line ministries and partners to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordinate humanitarian affairs and emergency response in respective regions.</li> <li>2. Operate the disaster early warning system at the regional level.</li> <li>3. Carry out regional needs assessment to inform state level plans.</li> <li>4. Formulate regional disaster contingency strategies and plans.</li> <li>5. Administer regional disaster management funds.</li> <li>6. Carry out regional level capacity building for humanitarian affairs and disaster management.</li> <li>7. Collect and analyze data for disaster management activities in the regions.</li> <li>8. Coordinate and conduct public awareness about humanitarian crises and disasters in the regions.</li> </ol> <p>The Director General might delegate the regional level officials to convene and chair the regional multi-agency committee meetings in the event accessibility to the regional centers becomes untenable.</p>
c) District Humanitarian and Disaster Management Committees	<p>The Director for the Department of Disaster Management will convene and chair district level multi-agency committee bringing together district administrators, technical staff, line ministries and partners to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collect and disseminate early warning information to region-level organs.</li> <li>2. Mobilize communities to respond to humanitarian crises and disasters using indigenous knowledge and systems.</li> <li>3. Relay information from regional-level organs to communities on humanitarian crises and disaster management.</li> </ol> <p>The Director for the Department of Disaster Management might delegate the regional level officials to convene and chair the regional multi-agency committee meetings in the event accessibility to the regional centers becomes untenable.</p>

**Responding to the intersectoral nature of the humanitarian needs in SWS requires coordination with multiple agencies and leveraging on-going interventions.** OCHA -In close collaboration with the SWS government Humanitarian institutions- continues to coordinate humanitarian action in Somalia to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system. A significant output from this effort is the publication of annual humanitarian needs overview that covers the whole of Somalia. The publication provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

**The humanitarian needs overview informs the development of an annual humanitarian response plan (HRP).** The annual plans Identify key interventions to address the needs that have been identified in the humanitarian needs overview. The Somalia 2020 HRP targets 3 million people out of a total of 5.2 million people in need (PiN) out of which approximately 1.4 million are in SWS. The total requirements quantified by the humanitarian community, which is the sum of all the projects vetted and approved by the clusters and the Humanitarian

Coordinator are projected to cost \$1.03 billion in 2020. The number of people targeted in the 2020 HRP was determined by taking into consideration available response capacity, insecurity in large parts of Somalia and the consequent access constraints.

**Humanitarian action in Somalia continues to be aligned with commitments made at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and the Grand Bargain, including the ‘localization of aid’.** There are 91 National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs) participating in the 2020 HRP. Overall, out of the \$1.03 billion required to implement the HRP, over 50 % is planned to be channeled directly or indirectly to local and national responders.

**Carefully timed support that is enabled by early warning systems is key.**

Globally, expanding needs, competing priorities and limited resources mean that new tools are essential to make interventions as wise and effective as possible, to ensure that the impacts of crises are limited before they can grow into even more costly humanitarian disasters. Investing in Early Warning Early Action approach monitors risk information systems and translates warnings into anticipatory actions. Early actions are varied and flexible, ranging from cash transfers for fishing communities to safely store their nets ahead of an impending flood, to livestock treatments for herders as a drought intensifies, or flood defenses for farmers before a severe rainy season. As such, early warning systems provide the evidence to trigger action without waiting for the full extent of a crisis to become obvious. The significance of such systems is demonstrated by a FAO report that shows how a famine alert issued by an early warning system triggered the treatment of 1 million livestock at a cost of USD 400,000 thereby saving a potential USD 44 million. FAO’s focus on pastoralists’ animals was encouraged by the cost effectiveness of keeping livestock alive compared to restocking. In Somalia, it costs approximately USD 0.4 to provide supportive veterinary treatment as opposed to USD 40 to buy a goat<sup>19</sup>. While data indicates existence of strong early warning partnerships and outcomes (as in the FAO illustration), according to government stakeholders, the weak link in translation of projection data into action remains the capacity of government. Essentially, for an effective early warning early action planning, there is need to support capacity building of SWS Government on Early Warning systems as first a step towards self-reliance. This would ostensibly include training, on-boarding relevant personnel and providing needed capital and management resources with a longer term objective of investing in government systems to strengthen early warning capacity.

**Significant efforts have been made to improve the linkages between early warning and early action related to famine.** The early warning-early action dashboard in Somalia is a multi-partner effort mandated to trigger rapid and timely response. The main objective is to facilitate decision making for early action based on the identification and monitoring of a consistent set of key early warning indicators. Currently hosted by FSNAU the Early Warning-Early Action (EW-EA) database and dashboard serves as a platform for accessing data on a broad range of multi-sector key early warning indicators to facilitate monitoring, prioritization, consensus building and coherent decision making. It uses five sets of indicators monitored at the district level, color-coded to reflect a comparison between current and reference values representing thresholds for each indicator: The Climate dashboard displays monthly amounts of rainfall, vegetation cover/NDVI, river levels, and water prices since January 2015; the market dashboard displays monthly prices of staple cereals (maize, sorghum and imported rice), monthly wage labour, monthly goat prices, monthly terms of trade (wage labour to cereals and local goat to cereals); the health dashboard displays monthly number of reported cases (and deaths) of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), measles, and malaria; the nutrition dashboard displays monthly number of children (new admissions) that have been admitted to treatment centers and lastly, the population displacement movement dashboard displays monthly number of displaced people (both arrivals and departures).

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<sup>19</sup>Impact of Early Warning Early Action: Protecting pastoralists livelihoods ahead of drought. FAO, 2018

**To complement the early warning systems in place, SWS should facilitate the timely transmission of data.** Currently, the Government has little capacity to conduct hazard assessments or provide timely early warning. As highlighted above, multi-sectorial assessments are conducted by different clusters led by the UN with the other stakeholders, and the only sources of data are only from the UN, FEWS Net and NGOs. While there is no formally agreed government membership or representation at the Cluster level coordination, SWS could leverage the existing infrastructure while simultaneously developing a longer-term Government-led structure. As a countervailing measure, SWS will facilitate the timely submission of data to the existing early warning system to provide support for the timely response to humanitarian needs. Fundamentally, SWS should ensure that the right indicators and thresholds are used. The use of a single threshold across localized contexts can be problematic. The leadership of SWS will strive to ensure that the indicators used are relevant and predictive if they are to inform decisions on early action in SWS. To the extent possible, the SWS data in the dashboard should be gender-disaggregated to enable gender analysis of the dashboard's findings to support more gender-sensitive humanitarian activities. This analysis should include weighting indicators to ensure those most relevant to vulnerable groups such as women and girls are prioritized.

**In May 2020, the World Bank Board approved a \$137.5 million International Development Association (IDA) grant to help Somalia respond to and recover from multiple, ongoing, and overlapping crises.** The Somalia Crisis Response Project (SCRP) is expected to provide immediate support to the areas hardest hit by repeated cycles of flooding and drought, desert locusts and the COVID-19 pandemic by supporting the recovery of livelihoods and infrastructure in the affected areas as well as strengthen the Government's systems and capacity for disaster preparedness. The Project's immediate response is expected to benefit up to 1.7 million Somalis – particularly the most vulnerable populations, farming communities, Internally Displaced Peoples, rural and urban communities, and host communities with a strong focus on female-headed households – affected by locusts and flooding. The Project will provide basic services and livelihood support, including: establishing a cash-for-work scheme for vulnerable households; controlling the desert locus population through ground and aerial spraying operations and surveillance; restoring and protecting farmers' capacity for agricultural production; and promoting household hygiene and methods of treatment.

**The SCRP includes a \$20.5 million emergency investment in COVID-19 response.** Immediate prevention and containment measures planned include risk communication, surveillance, and contact tracing, together with the procurement of medical equipment and supplies. The Project will also support national capacity for severe case management, enhanced laboratory testing capacity, and an Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System. This adds up to a holistic multi-ministerial government-led approach to prevention and treatment.

**In 2019, the World Bank and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) initiated a joint exercise to rapidly assess the losses and damages caused by the floods and to develop a strategy for immediate recovery and longer-term resilience building.** The result is the Somalia Rapid Flood Impact and Needs Assessment (FINA). The FINA is a government-led assessment of damages, losses, and needs across multiple sectors, harmonizing support and information from the World Bank, United Nations, and other international and national actors. The FINA was completed at the end of January 2020, and estimates overall damages and losses arising from the 2019 floods of more than US\$260 million and recovery needs of around US\$350 million. Economic losses are assessed to be US\$72.0 million in the year immediately following the floods, US\$39.0 million in the second year, US\$35.1 million in the third year, US\$31.6 million in the fourth year, and US\$28.4 million in the fifth year. Losses are expected to endure beyond the first five years following the floods until the damages to the transportation sector and to crop production are fully restored.

**The Somalia Protection Monitoring System (SPMS) is the systematic and regular collection and analysis of information over an extended period to identify trends and patterns of violations of rights and protection risks for populations of concern** to inform effective programming and advocacy. The SPMS is designed to: provide evidence for more efficient advocacy; inform programming to address protection concerns at community level; trigger further research components as specified in the Protection Information Management Matrix (for example, protection assessments) when the need is identified. The SPMS is currently in a pilot phase and covers Baidoa in SWS among other districts from other states. Roll out to other regions is planned throughout 2020.

**The Protection and return Monitoring network (PRMN)** is a UNHCR-led project which acts as a platform for identifying and reporting on displacements (including returns) of populations in Somalia as well as protection incidents underlying such movements. The level of geographic coverage for displacement tracking and protection monitoring within regions will depend on the local security situation and access, and the numbers of partners and of local field staff.

**Area Based Integrated programs are in place to ensure community ownership of services, empower local providers (including private for-profit providers) where possible and avoid duplication of services at area-level.** Basic services delivery packages are offered after extensive consultations with community members and through the locally-led community action plans. These basic services are mapped according to: (a) Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, ministry of water and other relevant ministries capacity (b) existing service providers and what capacities can be leveraged, and (c) sustainability of services. The results are basic services packages that are adaptable to context and inclusive of WASH, education and integrated health and nutrition. If services are being provided by an existing entity or infrastructure, the area assessment analyze the delivery modalities, the scope of the services, the satisfaction of clients and non-clients. The program has built its interventions around the service, either focusing on demand creation, or reduction of barriers to access, and when possible completing the range of services delivered. Water related services also take local dynamics into account, including the environmental impact and livestock migration routes.

**The Ministry of Health and Human Services of the Federal Government of Somalia has developed a national response plan for COVID-19.** The objective of the plan is to prevent, rapidly detect and effectively respond to the COVID-19 outbreak to reduce morbidity and mortality in Somalia. The government has also initiated a comprehensive risk communications strategy and community engagement approach to empower households to implement measures aimed at curbing the spread of the disease.

## 5.2. Response Structures and Action Trigger Levels

**This plan envisages a four-tier intervention response and recovery structure led by a recovery steering committee chaired by the SWS MoHADM** responsible for national coordination, partners identification and on-boarding, resource mobilization and devolvement and overall national supervision. The steering committee at all levels will be made up of SWS line ministries, state level recovery actors, representative of a UN agency and technical working groups on-boarded on a need and or case basis. The committees will then be supported strategically by regional coordination centers at each of the three regions through regional supervision, resource distribution and management and quarterly reviews and recovery alignment with prevailing contexts. The regional coordination centers will rely on data from continuous supervision and assessment by the district disaster recovery committees instituted at each of the 18 districts. The core responsibility of district recovery committees will be continuous assessment of context specific risk levels and magnitudes and relaying real time data to the regions (preferably monthly situational reviews). Lastly, at the community levels, the lowest recovery tier will be the community risk monitoring and learning committees responsible for action implementation at the remote grassroots areas. It will also be responsible for brief weekly situational updates-either on action progress or risk growth.

This plan shall define in simple workable terms the action trigger levels for all of the leadership strata. Response structure is summarized in table 9.

**This plan will also be implemented with the National Emergency Operations Centre<sup>20</sup> (NEOC) that is envisaged to be established in each of the three regions (Regional Emergency Operational Centres) by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM).** The Centre will be equipped with adequate technology and communication facilities, and with capacity to undertake information gathering, data collation and analysis, and dissemination of information to all Federal Ministries, State governments, district authorities and international institutions. The NEOC will be a central facility responsible to gather, analyse, and disseminate data to all concerned agencies and individuals. The NEOC will be established to enhance national emergency response capacity through effective operation of national, state and district emergency operations facilities and data systems. The centre will also provide a central coordination point in response to disasters and for coordination of humanitarian assistance. Prepare a contingency plan for flood, drought, conflict and cyclones and update these regularly, in partnership with State institutions, Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS, which is an auxiliary institution of the GOS), UN agencies and NGOs;

**Table 9: Suggested Implementation Structure**

Leadership Strata	Composition	Roles	Person(s) Accountable	Action trigger level of risk*	Data Source
<b>SWS NIRC and NEOC</b>	Line ministries and key strategic national partners	National coordination Risk recovery Partner identification Resource mobilization Devolvement of resources Bi-annual reviews Policy directions	Minister in charge of humanitarian development Assisted by representatives of other line ministries and partners	3 or 4	Early warning partners Humanitarian partners Regional reviews District context assessments
<b>Regional Coordination committees</b>	Regional governors Implementing NGOs and partners at the regional level Regional line Ministry representatives	Regional coordination Supervision of districts under the region Resource distribution and management Quarterly strategic reviews and contextualization Updates and new plans	Governor Regional partners representative Implementing NGOs	2 or 3	District situational assessments Partner humanitarian reports District recovery supervision report
<b>District risk recovery management committees</b>	District steering committee members Line ministry representative Representatives of district partners	Supervision of district action plans District situation assessment Monthly action reviews Identification of district specific emerging needs Adjustment of plan to optimize risk recovery Report progress to the regional leadership strata	District commissioner Partner representative District head of recovery supervision	1 or 2	Early warning systems and partners Community action supervision and monitoring briefs Humanitarian partner reports
<b>Community response, supervision and monitoring committees</b>	Steering committee members	Monitoring and supervising recovery actions in the rural/remote areas Weekly action briefs	Committee leaders Youth representative Women representative	Any	District directives Situational

<sup>20</sup>Federal Republic of Somalia. National Disaster Management Policy (2017).

### 5.2.1. The Role of the State

The SWS Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management shall be the custodian of this plan, leading in its implementation, spearheading prioritization of key recovery investment areas, chairing the steering committees, directing all disaster recovery activities and monitoring progress at all levels. Apart from administration and coordination function as already highlighted, the MoHADMD will also take a lead role in internal lobbying, advocacy policy direction as well as resource mobilization. The ministry's roles in ensuring success of the planned disaster recovery can therefore be grouped into four thematic areas as summarized in table 10.

**Table 10: Roles of the State**

Role/Thematic area	Actions/activities
<b>Administration</b>	Lead and or chair all recovery committees
	Coordination of recovery activities
	Defining action trigger magnitudes for each of the response levels
	Developing M&E indicators and milestones and progress trackers
	Lead capacity building initiatives for all line ministry staff
<b>Prioritization</b>	Developing productive sector response priorities
	Investment prioritization, promulgation and phasing
	Communicating priorities to development partners
<b>Policy and advocacy</b>	Creation of enabling environment for partner actors
	Internal lobbying for state resource share
	Policy lobbying and providing recovery directions
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	New recovery policy formulation
	Continuing to reach out to traditional donors
	Identification of alternate sources of financing
	Collaboration with the private sector, ODA, providers; NGO, and banks
	Developing new strategic partnerships

### 5.3. SWS Sectoral Analysis by Likely Risk

**This section presents an analysis of possible disaster response and recovery planning.** The analysis matrices are organized from drought, followed by flood, desert locusts and finally conflict and terrorism. Given that effects of hazards on social services are likely to be similar across various disasters, the first matrix provides probable responses by sector while the proceeding ones focus only on primary production.

Drought

Probability	Impact	Sectors	Effect level	Short term intervention	Long term intervention	Public briefings	# of Disaster assistance centres	Impacts & recovery monitoring
5	4	Agriculture	3	Input -certified seed, tools, fertilizers, Training-diversification & kitchen gardens, conservation agriculture and Modern farming tools Cash for work & Unconditional Cash-Tractor hours Rehabilitation of barrages particularly in Qoryoley, Janaal and Abdi Ali River embankment, river dredging/cleaning particularly in Qoryoley, Awdhegle and Afgoye Rehabilitation of canals throughout lower shabelle	Improve harvest storage technologies Value additions -processing Home gardening/ kitchen garden Improve crop production technologies-slow shift to new crop types Improving markets for crop production Improving irrigation infrastructure in Lower Shabelle (river embankment, river dredging/cleaning, rehabilitation of canals)	Monthly	3 (one per region)	Weekly trackers
		Livestock	3	Trainings for improved production Poultry support. Feeds support. animal health services- destocking, restocking & carrying capacity monitoring services. Cash for work. Diversification support Animal vaccination and treatment Emergency fodder provision	Fodder production and storage. Rehabilitation of degraded rangeland. Community managed pasture reserves for dry seasons. Community restocking committees. Capacity building for line ministries Strengthening community level DRR and response practices Beekeeping/ farming Commercial poultry production and health Animal health posts Vet technicians CAHWs system & Value addition for livestock production	Monthly	3 (one per region)	Daily trackers
		Water and sanitation	3	Protection of water points, Hygiene promotion Testing quality control, Behaviour change promotion Water treatment Water distribution Beneficial access rationing Strengthening of water committees/community level water management systems. Hygiene Promotion for COVID-19(hand washing facilities-distribution of hand sanitizers)	Building additional water source, Water harvesting (public sources) WASH in institutions Training in water management Extension of water network systems Water Policy reviews. Strategy for re-use and conservation	Monthly	3 (one per region)	Daily trackers
		Health	3	Rapid nutrition support, Supplies and personnel capacity. Affordable and equitable services access. Nutrition sensitization. Treatment of acute malnutrition Rural Mobile health clinics Skilled health workers at village and district levels Provision of PPEs and Health info' thro' innovation and social distancing enabling tools Diagnostic and testing supplies	Routine Immunization drive, Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Disease surveillance and equipping facilities, lab tests. Improving of referral systems Blood bank systems. Health institution management including PPT. Health Management Information Systems (HMIS). Quality control and standardization. Review of existing health policies and their implementation Building of a new hospital in each Region Durable medical equipment such as hospital beds, surgical supplies. ventilators etc. At least one dialysis machine in each region of the state	Monthly	3 (one per region)	Quarterly trackers
		Education	2	Special Needs/times Education. Social mobilization for increased school enrolment. Strengthening governmental educational departments. Feeding programs in schools Child-friendly activities in schools. Establishment of child-friendly spaces Home follow ups	Standardization and improvement of educational curriculums and examinations. Research on educational support mechanisms. WASH in schools (WINS) Establishment of teacher training institutes. Child protection education in schools. Dignity kits for adolescent girls. Strengthening line ministries.	Bi-monthly	3 (one per region)	Weekly trackers
		IDPs & Returnees requirements	3	Needs assessment Food aid Medical aid Returnee & IDP recovery cash package Support for persons with special needs in IDP camps (e.g. the disabled, elderly) Supply building materials and other NFIs. Camp infrastructure for basic services	Land policy/regulations reviews Community integration and Do No Harm assessment Child protection Resettlement of IDPs. Physical protection Support for IDP policy/guiding principles. Affordable and equitable access to health care	Monthly	3 (one per region)	Monthly trackers

Overarching/ non-sector specific risk response planning

Drought monitoring and early warning systems. Continuous vulnerability and risk assessment. Risk mitigation measures. Establish district rapid response teams. Gender Based Violence (GBV) case management. HIV and AIDS prevention and response. Child protection activities (psychosocial support services, community-based family tracing and reunification)

Quarterly

Probability: 1=Very Low, 5=Very High

Impact: 1= Minor annoyance, 5= Total destruction

Effect level 1= Minor 2= Moderate 3= Severe

Potential Disaster/shock	Likelihood ratings		Potential consequence		Remedial actions		Illustrative Public Information and outreach strategy		
	Probability	Impact	Sectors	Effect level	Short term intervention	Long term intervention	Public briefings	# of Disaster assistance centres	Impacts & recovery monitoring
<i>Flood</i>	4	3	Agriculture& Livestock	3	Repair of roads and bridges Psychosocial support Input support, Training & diversification (kitchen gardens, conservation agriculture and Modern farming tools) Cash for work & Unconditional Cash support WASH support Rapid control of communicable diseases Gabions and reclaiming washed of soils/lands Control of plant and livestock diseases	Construction of flood deviation and water embankments Construct canals within the outskirts of flood prone areas Rehabilitation of infrastructure Construction better roads and bridges to withstand effects of floods Develop and implement a water harvesting and irrigation plan Develop a flood management plan Foster Interagency collaboration and coordination for quick response Rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure	Monthly	3 (one per region)	Monthly trackers
<i>Desert Locusts</i>	5	5	Agriculture& Livestock	3	Installation of modern locust control services Provision of locust fighting pesticides Food and nutritional support Cash for Work- support for control efforts Post-harvest lose management Technical support for early harvest management Impact assessment for risk reduction Capacity building and awareness on locust Supplementary pasture support	Capacity building and awareness campaign for line ministries and relevant partners Early warning early action plans Establishing Community information and locust support centers Funds mobilization and collaboration drive Controlled production of high protein pasture/fodder Mapping locust movement and reproduction sites Elimination plan for locust reproduction sites Adoption of controlled agriculture e.g green housing and rotational farming State response policy and strategy Research and innovation, particularly on control, beneficial use and reduction of damage Climate friendly production strategies	Monthly	3 (one per region)	Monthly trackers
<i>Conflicts and acts of Terrorism</i>	5	5	All sectors	3	Continuous monitoring of magnitudes and direction of conflict promoting dividers. Recovery and re-building support services Awareness and capacity building for local peace committees Amnesty, peace and reconciliation strategies while assuring justice for the conflict victims Review and contextualizing land access, use and ownership Entrenching patriotism in place of clannism. Engraining do-no-harm requirement for development partners and state actors Plan and implement Youth focused employment creation. Abolishment of clan classification by influence and stereotypes		Monthly	3 (one per region)	Monthly trackers
<i>Overarching/ non-sector specific risk response planning</i> Probability: 1=Very Low 5=Very High Impact: 1= Minor annoyance, 5= Total destruction Effect level 1= Minor 2= Moderate 3= Severe							Quarterly		

## 5.4. District Specific Preparedness and Response Plans

Districts within SWS can broadly be categorized into three universal livelihood groups for which external shocks would need strategic plan for recovery. These groups are; pastoralism and agro-pastoralism, farming and agro-pastoralism and fishing and agro-pastoralism. The divisions and zonal characteristics are as follows; table 7.

**Table 11: District Livelihood Classifications**

Region	Zonal characteristics	Districts	Livelihood group
Bay	Rainfed areas	Baidoa, Qansaxdhere, Berdale, Burhakaba and Dinsor	Pastoralism, Agropastoral
Bakool	Rainfed areas	Wajid, Xudur, Tiye glow, Rabdhurre and Ceelbarde	Pastoral and agropastoral
Lower Shabelle	Rainfed areas	Wanlaweyn	Pastoral and agropastoral
Lower Shabelle	Riverine areas	Afgoye, Awdhegle, Qoryoley, Kurtunwarey and Sablale	Farming and agropastoral
Lower Shabelle	Coastal areas	Barawa and Marca	Fishery, agropastoral

**Given these classifications, district specific actions and response needs can also be structured by livelihood groups.** The three main zonal characterization and livelihoods groupings further points to two key localized shocks of concern, thus; **drought** for its primary production inhibiting effects and **flood**, for its destruction of capital stock (harvests, roads, bridges, power lines etc). Note also, that these two important and recurrent shocks have the potential for derived impact on other sectors, including; water, health, education, migration and internal displacement etc. Therefore, while disaggregating the various districts by climate zonation and livelihoods, this Disaster response and recovery's district-sub plans will focus on drought and flood. The linchpin is to plan for recovery from the probable root causes but provide a general pathway for adapting state level response to derived impacts to district specific contexts. The plan groups districts with similar characteristics and provides general strategy directors for other sectors' recovery in table 3.

**Table 12: Livelihood Specific Preparedness Activities.**

Livelihood	Districts	Zonal characteristics	Key Priority	Preparedness Activities	Implementation schedule in Months				
					0 – 6	7-12	13-18		
<b>Pastoralism, Agropastoral</b>	Baidoa, Qansaxdhere, Berdale, Burhakaba Dinsor Wajid, Hudur, Tiye glow, Rabdhurre, Ceelbarde Wanlaweyn	Rainfed areas	Improvements of livestock and provision of agropastoralism inputs	Animal health services systems					
				Bee keeping					
				Trainings					
				Poultry support					
				Improve stock variety breeding					
				Slaughter house and hide and slums-					
<b>Farming and agropastoral</b>	Afgoye, Awdhegale, Qoryoley Kurtunwarey Sablale	Riverine areas	Provision of Agricultural and agropastoral Inputs, equipment, facilities and services.	Input certified seed, tools, fertilizers,					
				Integration with nutrition intervention					
				Communication behaviour change,					
				Improve storage technologies and value additions -processing					
				Home gardening/ kitchen garden,					
				Improve crop production technologies beware of negative consequence of shift crop in type					
				Morden farming tools (irrigations, pumps, tractors, generators, solar systems					
				Trainings					
<b>Fishery, agropastoral</b>	Barawa Marca	Coastal areas	Fishery improvement and agro -pastoralism inputs	Training fishing committees.					
				Provision of fishing equipment's.					
				Establish and train fishing cooperatives					
				L.V.C.D for fishing.					
				Construction of fish farms (fish ponds)					
				Extension and advisory advice for both farming and fishing					
				Improved production technologies					
				Behaviour change campaigns for fish demand creation					
<b>Cross cutting considerations</b>	Early warning systems, Hazard analysis & partner identification		Early preparations, setting trigger levels, response planning and budgeting, resource mobilization, partnership formations and agreements	Market linkages and value addition					
				Preparedness analysis, budgeting and resource planning					
				Hazard magnitude analysis and pre-empting triggers					
				Needs assessment, response logistics and strategies					
				Identification, agreements and onboarding of partners					
				Launch, promulgation and implementation of support					
				Lessons, implementation adjustments, follow ups and escalation mitigation measures					
				Conflict monitoring and action	Promoting connectors, IDP support, inhibiting dividers	Support for the Displaced due to violence and conflict. Providing; - shelter, NFI, WASH and protection for the newly displaced.			
				Desert locusts' infestation	Infestation control, stop gap measures, Food, nutrition and famine support	Providing pesticides and modern control tools. Food and nutrition support			
						Locust Movement monitoring, adjusting production timing and spraying new nymphs			
				COVID-19 global pandemic	Reducing spread- by social distancing and improved sanitation, health care	Providing hand sanitizers, PEP for medical and essential staff, isolation clinics, encourage working from home, management of the infected, contact tracing & quarantine, discouraging groupings, continuous monitoring			

## 6. Governance and Monitoring Framework

**The governance structure comprises of three interlinked layers, thus; the state central command level, the regional coordination centres, the district focal points and disaster recovery centres and finally the community impact levels.** The joined-up approach defines the highest state governance level as the core hub for disaster recovery response reviews and accountability as well as general high-level coordination. At the state level, the plan will be reviewed and adapted bi-annually. At the regional governance level, the main task will be regional coordination and strategic operations. They will collaborate and advice the district on a regular basis. These pieces of advice will largely be informed by district specific feedback, learning points, prevailing needs and shock situations and will be documented into a quarterly outlook report. The district recovery and assistance centres will be responsible for recovery supervision and will provide situational report on a monthly basis. Finally, the community impact levels will be charged with ground operations and impact reporting to be relayed on a weekly basis. Figure 4 (in annex 1) summarizes the governance and monitoring framework.

**The approach in this plan is highly context specific.** The New Way of Working recognizes that greater governance, collaboration, coordination and coherence between humanitarian and development actors must be done in a way that respects humanitarian principles. While joint analysis should always be undertaken, in complex emergencies separate humanitarian plans or coordination and governance structures may be required to enable lifesaving and protection assistance to reach those most in need. That notwithstanding, humanitarian actors should increasingly engage with other actors, including development partners, to leverage their comparative advantages for better results for people.

**The emphasis on a more coherent approach offers many opportunities.** Meeting immediate needs at the same time as ensuring longer-term investment addressing the systemic causes of conflict and vulnerability has a better chance of reducing the impact of cyclical or recurrent shocks and stresses and supporting the peace that is essential for development to be sustainable. However, along with such opportunities, this framework also brings potential challenges. Notably, there is a risk that immediate humanitarian needs do not receive adequate responses. Where several actors are involved, it is often easy for implementation or action to be delayed or be ineffective if there is no clarity of roles, where coordination is not strong or when communication between actors is not effective.

**This plan recognizes these changing contexts and has put in place a governance framework that allow responses to remain agile and responsive to changes in context.** The governance framework also enables capacity-sharing and collaboration between humanitarian, development and peace actors. The governance structure recognises that while leadership is critical, the nexus cannot 'belong' to any one actor or individual– and complementarity and equality is essential. As such, the approach also requires humility, mutual respect and compromise. This cannot be a top-down approach but a joined-up approach that is based on top-down strategic direction and bottoms-up implementation and communication.

## 6.1. Monitoring, Evaluation and Continuous Assessment

**Effective implementation requires that progress against milestones and outputs indicators and the management and institutional capacity underpinning this delivery are continuously monitored.** Detailed assessment of progress against the plan is not always feasible due to a number of reasons. For instance, several baseline and milestone indicators may not have been specified or the data may not be available. Pragmatically, the nature of humanitarian work often requires agility to respond to new and emerging shocks that might not have been anticipated at the time of developing the plan/baseline. Even with these challenges, a continuous process that records the aid delivered to an affected population as well as the achieved results against the objectives set out in this plan will always be undertaken. It will track the inputs, and the outputs resulting from interventions to affected populations; charts the outcomes of cluster activities; and measures progress towards the objectives of the plan, while considering the diversity of the affected population and their perspectives of the response.

Nationally, going into NDP-9 saw substantial progress being made in managing data gaps and strengthening key monitoring and evaluation fronts. For example, notable advancement was made on the following areas; -

- i. The M&E Policy was finalized and adopted
- ii. The Directorate of National Statistics (DNS) deepened its capacity for regular data collection for use by a wide range of stakeholders.
- iii. A national M&E Strategy was completed and approved.

Besides benefitting from observed data gaps and lessons from monitoring the drought recovery plan, this DRRP will adopt and leverage the national approaches to evidence based learning and adjustments. For instance, such surveys as consumer price index, social statistics, household budget surveys, labour force survey, agriculture census among others, will be vital tools for guiding case prioritization and investment. Additionally, lessons learned in completing mid-term reviews of NDP-8 present an opportunity for stop gap measures for the this DRRP's M&E activities. The major risks identified was associated with including baseline metrics provided (and collected) by development partners. The challenge was that the Government had no access or control over the surveys or raw data and therefore tracking progress against targets proved problematic<sup>21</sup>. While collaboration and partnerships are a key pillar to this plan the SWS will consider tracking progress data that it can access and control for ease of recovery evaluation. One way to do this will be to adopt the M&E mitigating principles established for the NDP-9 including; limiting baseline data and targets to metrics endorsed by the state, limiting initial M&E framework to a small number of targets linked to high level objectives and entrench institutional strengthening as a key component of the M&E plan. The custodian of M&E framework will be the MoHADM as the chair or the leader of the various steering committees and will be charged with developing baseline indicators, plan targets and milestones and defining data frequency as well reporting by the three governance levels.

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<sup>21</sup>Somalia National Development Plan 2020-2024.)

# Annex 1: Summary of Governance and Monitoring Framework

Figure 5: Governance and Monitoring Framework

