


**UN OCHA Somaliland/Somalia – Hargeisa Office**
**Draft 2009 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) Somaliland Consultation Summary**
**Ambassador Hotel, Hargeisa, 12 August, 2008**
**49 Participants**

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UN 20; INGOs 13; SL Govt 5; LNGOs 6 Total Participants = 49

## 1. Background To Somaliland CAP 2009 Workshop

The purpose of the Hargeisa CAP 2009 consultation was to provide a forum for discussion with authorities, human rights and women's rights groups, civil society, local NGOs, INGOs and UN agencies operating in Somaliland on addressing urgent humanitarian issues.

The consultation identified the Somaliland context, reviewed humanitarian work and lessons learned, produced strategic priorities and worked on sector/cluster response plans. This information will feed into the Somalia CAP 2009 workshop in Nairobi (4-5 September). This is the third year that such a consultation has been held in Somaliland.

The issue of Somaliland's place in the CAP was repeatedly raised by participants and the Somaliland Authorities hoped that their input would be reflected in a strengthened Hargeisa CAP process in years to come.

***This year the CAP 2009 seeks to strengthen linkages between projects and sector/cluster response plans and the three strategic priorities to ensure the most response and effective humanitarian aid is delivered to those people most in need.***

### **OPENING REMARKS - Matthew Olins / Deputy OCHA Somalia**

Highlighted the progress Somaliland has made on road to recovery and possibility to do transitional work with good access in the five regions - but increased prices (hyper inflation of all basic commodities and especially food) and drought in some areas (August 2008) indicates a need for increased humanitarian assistance in 2009.

Acute water shortages could lead to a full scale drought if Deyr rains are not good – indications that pastoralists have started to sell their breeding animals and livestock condition of some animals is very poor. As pastoralist livelihoods come under increasing strain and are less sustainable, there is increasing movement of poor pastoralists to towns putting pressure on the urban economy.

Lack of water means that some water sources (including poorly maintained and over-worked pumps and generators) are likely to become overstretched. In such a situation there is an increasing likelihood of conflict between pastoralists and host communities when there are not enough water points that are functional.

Tremendous stress has been put on Somaliland, now on the brink of a drought and hosting a large number of IDPs from the south and mixed migrants from Somalia and Ethiopia. There is a need for innovative ideas and strategies to implement projects this year and in future to stop the deterioration of livelihoods.

It is important that Somaliland is not dependent on food aid so humanitarian organizations must challenge themselves to think differently and plan differently.

The workshop must think beyond the one year cycle of humanitarian aid as short-term planning makes it difficult to strengthen livelihoods and link humanitarian work with the UNTP/RDP as well as other planning frameworks developed by the authorities. We need to convince donors we can develop medium and long term response plans... we must convince donors to scale up our response – we can be doing more in Togdheer, Awdal and the Hawd – not so much for ourselves but for the Somaliland people.

## PRESENTATIONS

(Below are summaries of PPT presentations; for copies of complete PPTs, contact [williams49@un.org](mailto:williams49@un.org) or [olins@un.org](mailto:olins@un.org) )

### **1. CAP 2009 PROCESS AND OBJECTIVES / Alexandra Williams OCHA Somalia**

This presentation can be found at

<http://ochaonline.un.org/somalia/AppealsFunding/CAP2009/tabid/4794/Default.aspx>

#### **Comments Following Presentation**

Suggestions were made on considering other cross cutting issues (other than HIV/AIDS, Gender and Capacity Building).

- Emergency Preparedness
- Disaster Preparedness

- No mention of environment as a cross cutting issue.

Participation of Somaliland authorities should be strengthened and reflected in the CAP Somalia 2009 process. There was a strong request by Somaliland authorities to have a specific Somaliland CAP in 2010.

### **2. FSAU ZONAL PRESENTATION – FSAU - Owen Culvert, Yusuf Mire, Mahdi Ghedi**

- Preliminary findings post Gu Assessment
- Implications for Somaliland

#### **Summary of Presentation**

FSAU (Food Security Assessment Unit) carried out evidence based analysis across the five regions of Somaliland following the Gu primary rain season – final results will be issued next week. Access is relatively good in Somaliland so a strategic planned and effective response to build livelihoods should be implemented.

Those pastoralist areas that are currently experiencing Acute Food Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) are those in the Sool, Hawd and Nugal. Nutrition rates are serious in Nugal and critical in Hawd, Sool and some agro-pastoral areas. Livestock numbers have decreased but are just below the baseline. Prices of basic food commodities are high.

A response matrix is currently being generated for those populations in Acute Food Livelihood Crisis or Humanitarian Emergency in Somaliland. FSAU noted it is important not to undermine natural coping mechanisms when implementing a response.

In April FSAU responded to a strong demand from the international community to look at urban vulnerability in Somaliland, in the light of rapid inflation and IDPs fleeing insecurity in the region. The urban poor + IDPs in Burao were classified as being in Humanitarian Emergency. The situation of urban poor is currently being reassessed by FSAU and they will report on this in coming weeks.

## **Comments**

- Helpful if FSAU produce information on how to reverse the situation and build up livelihoods
- It is frustrating to always be looking at comparisons with south/central and those areas in Humanitarian Emergency (sections on the IPC map that are red). All livelihood classifications deserve interventions and we must continue to advocate at all levels to donors.
- There is a natural link between humanitarian matters and recovery and development and this should be taken into account when planning.
- Somaliland authorities indicated they are working with WFP on recent Somaliland assessments.

### **3. 2008 HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW FOR SOMALILAND – AbdulKarim H Ali OCHA SOMALIA**

- Achievements and Lessons Learned
- Questions and Answers

## **Humanitarian Context**

- Drought due to rain failure reducing water and pasture
- 45,000-50,000 IDPs (with malnutrition rates of 18-20% compared to 10-16% in 2007). The IDP number is rising due to conflict in the region
- Mixed migrants attempting to get to Yemen via the Somaliland Coast (about 100 detained in March 2008)
- 20,000 people in Burao town in Humanitarian Emergency (urban poor + IDPs). (FSAU/FEWSNET). 95,000 urban poor in Acute Food Security and Livelihood Crisis
- Increasing food insecurity in rural pastoral and agro pastoral areas
- Disease outbreaks (human and livestock) Periodic diarrhoea reflection of poor quality or lack of water
- Skyrocketing food prices with deterioration in terms of trade
- Inflation (and devaluation of currency in late 2007 and early 2008)
- Schools closing due to combination of drought and inflation – when pastoralists hit hard times they move and take their children with them

## **Lessons Learned**

- Desperation is increasing with youth of Somaliland looking to migrate through North Africa and additional migrants from the region (south central Somalia and Ethiopia) seeking to leave through Somaliland coast to Yemen
- Returnees are poorly settled with little incentive to go back to villages putting pressure on towns
- IDPs from pastoralist communities need specific support (skills training, cash grants, education, agriculture interventions)
- Need for commitment and willingness (by all parties) to find permanent shelter solutions for IDPs
- UN decision making is too centralized and Nairobi based which leads to late and ineffective response
- Need to devise a practical response strategy to address increasing food price
- Insufficient drought mitigation interventions (e.g. 60% of Berkedes need rehabilitation in one of the AFLC areas - Hawd livelihood zone), over-reliance on emergency activities like water trucking.
- Link CAP with UNTP/RDP and longer-term planning and fundraising platforms.
- WASH coordination in Hargeisa is very weak and attendance is poor and difficult to get people on board
- Need for more emergency schools for pastoralist children who have to move due to lack of water

- Limited preparedness at both national and regional levels if drought hits – leading to late response/lack of response and acute human suffering and need to build up technical and operational response capacity of NERAD
- Limited Livelihood support interventions (e.g. Restocking) and income generation for IDPs

### **Achievements**

- Provision of Emergency water (over 379,000 people - 82% of the estimated needs) within 3 to 4 months from December 07 to March 08)
- Provision of Food (170 MT to 18,000 people in 2008)
- Support given to Ministry of Health through provision of medical supplies, capacity support, preparedness (UNICEF and WHO)
- Provision of shelter to IDPs (over 3,300 people) (UNHCR, UNHABITAT and NRC)
- Livestock Treatment for cold rain (in Awdal with HRF support through FAO and VETAID)
- Cash Relief (over 8,000 supported with approx \$100,000) (Candlelight/Novib)
- Somaliland authorities estimated contributed US\$ 300,000 for key interventions in Sool and Awdal

### **Comments on Humanitarian Context and Response in 2008**

- Due to lack of economic opportunity – mixed migrants going to Yemen through Somaliland coastal areas is a new trend. They leave on unsafe boats “to get a livelihood’ abroad. Response of the authorities to date has been to detain them – need to look closely for a more satisfactory solution/strategy.
- An agency UNHCR/IOM programme to respond to mixed migration (from protection point of view) is being produced creating a mixed migration task force and trying to sensitize communities to the dangers of leaving Somaliland shores in unsafe boats; as well as providing support to monitor coastal areas
- Vulnerable and sometimes overlooked group is returnees in the big town also need attention – their conditions are very poor
- The land issues are a problem for IDPs and are delaying an appropriate response
- Somalia humanitarian organizations offices should move to Hargeisa (if not safe to be in other parts of Somalia) Why are some offices moving to Nairobi when they could move to Hargeisa
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- Need for income generating projects to avoid IDPs who come to the towns in search of opportunities slipping into crime
- Create conducive environment for returnees and provide schools and education in villages to encourage returnees to go back to their place of origin. Issue of land is also critical if solutions to the IDP crisis are fostered.

#### **4. FOOD EMERGENCY TASK FORCE – Dr Samater Mahamed, Ministry of Planning (email - msamater@eim.ae)**

- **Presentation of Concept Paper**

The presentation was made by Dr Samater Mahamed from the Ministry of Planning. The strategy of the Somaliland Food Emergency Task Force (consisting of Somaliland authorities, UN agencies, INGOs,

LNGOs) is designed to initiate strategic interventions to deal with a shortage of access to food on both a short, medium and long term basis. The idea is that the strategy will be developed and linked into all frameworks including the CAP, RDP and UNTP.

Interventions include :

- Food monetized programme that will avail immediately essential food commodities in the market at affordable prices
- Create opportunities both in rural and urban centers for gainful employment of the people so that they obtain income to enable them purchase and pay for monetized food
- Plan for medium long term period for supporting productive sector growth to contribute to improving the conditions of food security in the country

## **5. 2009 HUMANITARIAN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR SOMALILAND**

### **Group Work – 2009 Strategic Priorities**

Six groups developed one essential strategic priority for Somaliland for 2009. The six results were posted on the wall and from this – the three strategic priorities were formulated and outlined below` :

- Improved access to basic social services through institutional capacity building (key line ministries and agencies/all levels) and infrastructure development
- Improved food security through support to productive livelihood sectors, income generation, and effective environmental conservation and land management
- Increased protection and access to quality care and services (health, nutrition, RH, WASH, education) for vulnerable groups (including IDPs, returnees, and mixed migrants).

## **6. SECTOR/CLUSTER RESPONSE PLAN EXERCISE**

Due to workshop numbers some of the clusters were merged or omitted and the following groups presented :

### **1. Protection**

Key Stakeholders are UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA, IOM, DRC, NRC, SC ALLIANCE. From the Somaliland authorities MOJ (Ministry of Justice), MOI (Ministry of Interior), Ministry of Returns Repatriation and Reintegration), MOHL (Ministry of Health and Labour), SLHRC (Somaliland Human Rights Commission. Others involved include Protection Monitoring Network (PMN/PMT) and Tracking Partners. Legal Clinics (University of Hargeisa) to IDPs and refugees and urban poor. Some Somali NGOs providing services like Haqsoor, Hornpeace, CCBRS.

### **Situation**

A common protection problem is Sexual and Gender Based Violence (25 cases per month are reported by PMN but still estimated that many cases are not reported). Other issues are rape, domestic violence and killing (including suicide of women). FGM is estimated at 80-90% for girls in Somaliland. Arrests are

also common amongst Refugees, IDPs and Children. Trend of deportation from Somaliland (mostly Ogadens) 30 cases this year. Discrimination is a protection problem particularly for minorities, IPDS and refugees. Another trend is child abandonment (10 children a month).

### **Objectives**

- Improve protection of most vulnerable groups (IDPs, minorities, disabled, mixed migrants) through increased access to legal services and awareness raising
- Strengthened existing protection mechanisms (legal clinic, PMN/PMT, women and children police desks) through capacity building of relevant stakeholders
- Provision of durable solutions for the protracted IDPs.

### **Activities and Indicators**

- Disability and Psycho-social projects in IDP setting . Indicator number of people who have been assisted
- Free legal aid in the settlements
- Semi Permanent Shelters in Hargeisa (NRC) UN-Habitat provide permanent structures for IDPs and returnees. NFIs like plastic sheeting is provided when there is a need.
- Community Based Protection working with Somaliland traditional leaders to collaborate to advocate for protection of vulnerable groups. Indicator when an elder protects an individual from say Ethiopia.
- Community Policing Projects in some IDP settlements. Indicator - street solar lighting for improved security and prevention of theft and rape.
- Monitoring of population movement and monitoring of protection matters. Indicators include number of meetings within the protection meeting framework and the actual response on the ground that deals with the immediate problem
- Child Protection. Indicator reduced child abuse (?)
- Awareness raising Indicator reduced violations (?)

Capacity Building and Gender are included. Protection in Somaliland uses a rights based approach. HIV/AIDS is a component of many projects.

## **2. WASH**

Somaliland authorities include Ministry of Water, Ministry of Health and Labour, Ministry of Planning and NERAD. UN agencies include UNICEF, UNHABITAT AND WHO. International NGOs include DRC, CARITAS, AFRICA 70, OXFAM AND HAVOYOCO AND SRCS

### **Sector Analysis**

Recurrent drought (climatic uncertainty) disaster and conflict, displaced populations lack WASH services. Lack of strategic boreholes in pastoral areas, very weak institutional set up especially concerning human resources, regulations and equipment. Poor maintenance of equipment and infrastructures. Inefficient rainwater management. Small scale irrigation in specific areas to be developed.

Main target areas for WASH sector include conflict areas – Sool and Sanaag, drought hit regions and those affected by natural disasters.

## **WASH Sector Objectives**

- Improved access of drought (and natural disaster) and conflict afflicted population to clean and safe water. Estimated target for 2009 is 250,000 people.
- Improved access to proper sanitation and hygiene services. Estimated Target 2009 is 250,000
- Improved capacities of sector key stakeholders to manage, maintain and operate water systems include proper planning

## **Activities and Indicators**

- Rehabilitation and construction of water sources (strategic boreholes, shallow wells, ballies, berkads, subsurface dams) (Estimates Only! - Berkads = 15, Shallowells = 100, rehabilitated berkads = 100-150, rehabilitation (roof catchments) = 30, rehabilitation of ballies = 10, subsurface dams = 10-20)
- Train water managers and operations in installation, operation and maintenance
- Emergency water trucking to 4500 people in drought areas
- Preposition of emergency supplies and equipment (pumps, generators, spares, chlorine, pipes, bladder tanks, treatment in purification)
- Health and Sanitation Awareness Campaigns, Distribution of soap
- Construction of latrines (Household, Communal, IDPs) Target is 500 units for population of 150,000
- Provision of sanitation tools
- Assist local municipalities in garbage collection

Cross cutting themes in WASH are to be included. HIV/AIDS messages are provided through awareness campaigns on Hygiene and Sanitation. There is a focus on provision of toilets to women and girls in schools and public areas water distribution points near settlements. Hygiene and sanitation messages promoted through women.

In Capacity Building, training of stakeholders support of municipalities in PCM (?) including Monitoring and Evaluation.

## **Health + Nutrition (One Group)**

### **Health**

Somaliland authorities include Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour. UN agencies include WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS and IOM. Local NGOs include SCRS, COOPI, SC-UK, Heal, Taban Tabo, Skodo

### **Health Objectives**

- Immunize all children
- Reduce morbidity and mortality due to basic communicable diseases through health education
- To improve access/availability of utilization of basic health services

### **Health Activities**

- Child health days – UNICEF/IP (UNICEF please explain what IP stands for!)
- National Immunization Days UNICEF/IP
- Initiate or expand health education programmes UNICEF/NGOs

### **Health Indicators**

- Immunization rates/coverage; Health facility reports; Outbreak reports
- Number of people trained, number of campaigns, KAP results FSAU
- Number of consultations in health facilities (monthly reports); number of health facilities and staff; KAP results

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### **Nutrition Partners and Situation**

Somaliland authorities include Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture. UN agencies include UNICEF, FSAU, WFP and FAO Local agencies SCRS, Heal and Taban Tabo

Berbera (critical to very critical 21.8% MUAC) Hargeisa (serious to very critical > 15% MUAC) and Burao (critical to very critical 20.5% GAM) among IDPs – critical to very critical – odema cases for the first time have been registered

Affected areas in terms of nutrition are urban poor, IDPs and Pastoralists/agro pastoralists and situation is expected to worsen in 2009 due to inflation and droughts

### **Nutrition Objectives**

- Introduce TFP and SFP for vulnerable and malnourished children to reduce mortality due to acute malnutrition
- Improve access to basic health services and address underlying factors contributing to malnutrition
- Promote nutrition education to improve knowledge and reduce malnutrition rates

### **Nutrition Indicators**

- Number of TFP/SFP sites establish; patients successfully treated; defaults; referrals to stabilization centres
- Number of consultations per month; increase number with access to clean water
- Number of people receiving health education; KAP survey results

### **Nutrition Activities**

- FSAU seasonal nutritional surveys as needed
- FSAU capacity building of ministry

- Capacity building SC in Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao (UNICEF)
- New CTC/SFP programmes (NGOs)

### **FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD GROUP**

Somaliland authorities include Ministry of Pastoral and Environment and Development, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, NERAD, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Planning. Agencies include PENHA, OXFAMGB/HAVOYCO, CANDLELIGHT, ADO, VETAID, ACITONAIID, UNDP, FAO, WFP, DRC, ILO, UNHCR

#### **Projected Situation in 2009**

- Deepening overall food insecurity particularly in the drought prone areas
- Increased rural urban drift due to heightened environmental degradation, climate change, skyrocketing prices
- Overstretched coping mechanisms, loss of resilience, loss of indigenous knowledge and negative value transformation
- Poverty levels in urban areas increase with proportional increase in crime, incidence of diseases, HIV/AIDS and ghettos
- Increase of IDPs in urban areas (current estimate 40,000-50,000)
- Encroachment of agriculture into range lands resulting in resource based conflict (RBC)
- Decreased livestock/agricultural production

#### **General Objectives**

Ensure that agricultural production mechanisms/systems is improved through better land use and natural resource management

Revitalize rural knowledge base through social development and introduce appropriate technology  
Improve the socio-economic set up of urban environment

#### **Objective One / Activities and Indicators**

- Awareness raising on new agricultural methods

Indicators are number of materials published

Number of consultation/meetings conducted

- Improve NRM systems in all rural economic sectors (soil and water conservation, crop rotation, coastal development)

Indicators include number of trainings on natural resource management

Number of demo sites established

Number of verification result

- Introduce proper policies for the productive sectors

Indicators include number of policies formulated and enforced

#### **Objective Two / Activities and Indicators**

- Document indigenous knowledge repository

Indicator is number of documents produced

- Introduce proper technologies and methods for NRM

Indicators include number of technologies introduced and implemented

Amount of technology adopted

- Linkages between rural, urban youth, institutionalization of networks and social clubs for cultural exchange

Indicators include number of exchange visit made

Number of dialogues/programmes

Number of network/organized clubs

- Create information drives and distribute information material

Indicators include number of information drives conducted

Number of information materials, produced and distributed

### **Objective Three**

- Undertake poverty reducing measures in employment generation, IG projects, public private partnerships etc

Indicators include % of employment rate

Number of public private project created

- Improve social service delivery

Indicator includes number and type of social services provided

% of access rate

Provide safety nets and social protection programmes

Indicators include number of programmes implemented

Number of beneficiaries

## **EDUCATION**

Somaliland authorities include Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Labour. UN agencies include UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP. INGOs include NRC, SC-D, SC-UK, CARE, CARITAS, EDC, DRC and multitude of Local NGOs

### **Situational Analysis**

Low literacy levels (25%); low enrolment levels; gender imbalance at the level of teacher and students; high number of dropouts; lack of qualified or poorly trained teachers; limited capacity of the MOE to deliver education services; low budgetary allocations to MOE; limited education facilities; poorly developed policies and strategic plans by MOE coupled by poor implementation.

Affected areas include rural communities (particularly pastoral based communities) and IDPs in urban areas (due to population growth). Affected population includes children, women and IDPs. Situation expected to worsen especially in the rural areas due to prolonged droughts and economic conditions (inflation)

Strategies include Increase financial investment in the education sector; Construction and improvement of education facilities (schools); Training of teachers (women); Promotion of girls education Capacity building of Ministry of Education – increased budgetary allocation, policy development and strategic plans; train Ministry of Education personnel.

### **Objectives**

#### 1. Improve access and quality of education facilities

- Construction of schools
- Production and distribution of teaching materials
- (Curriculum development)
- Establishment of feeding centres and resource centres

#### Indicators

Number of children enrolled

Number of girls enrolled increased

Number of drought reduced

Number of children with access to feeding centres

#### 2. Develop the institutional capacity of the MOE

- Training of MOE personnel
- Development of policies and strategic plans
- Physical infrastructure development

#### Indicators Two

Number of trained staff at Ministry of Education

Degree of harmonization in agency responses

Developed policies and strategic plans

#### 3. Offer high quality training to teachers

- Training of teachers (programmes)
- Teacher training institute
- Provision of teacher incentive

#### Indicator Three

Number of trained teachers

Number of training institutions

Improved living conditions of teachers

Cross Cutting Issues Inclusion. HIV/AIDS awareness raising campaigns through mass media and training of personnel to promote awareness on HIV/AIDS. Gender - through increase advocacy and streamline in all sectoral organizations plans and programmes.