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AND

MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, AND RANGE (MOLFR)

Emergency Relief and Recovery Response for El Niño Floods in Somalia

Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)

Annex to

**Project Implementation Manual
(PIM)**

FEBRUARY 7, 2024

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1.0. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY

1.1 Introduction

1. In Somalia, heavy rains and flooding have already affected approximately 1.2 million people, with the potential for further devastation. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has allocated US\$25 million to assist the affected population. The United Nations and its partners anticipate that as many as 1.6 million people could be affected by flooding during the current deyr season (October to December), potentially destroying 1.5 million hectares of farmland¹. This increased rainfall is attributed to the convergence of El Niño conditions and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole phenomenon. The Food and Agriculture Organization's Somali Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) predicts a flood event is statistically likely to occur only once a century, carrying significant humanitarian consequences². While extensive preparatory measures are underway, it is crucial to understand that mitigation is possible, but complete prevention of a flood of this magnitude remains challenging. Early warning systems and prompt action can save lives and livelihoods, yet large-scale displacement, heightened humanitarian needs, and further property damage are expected.
2. In Somalia, the 2023 deyr (October to December) rain season has resulted in heavy rainfall and flooding across Somalia, exacerbated by El Niño and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole in the region. The flooding has most severely affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities along southwest Somalia's Juba and Shabelle rivers, particularly in the Bay, Gedo, and Middle Juba regions. The flooding has caused population displacement and damage to be standing crops, disrupting agricultural activities for the deyr season. Latest estimates indicate the total number of people affected by floods is to be 2.48 million, including 1.2 million displaced from their homes and about 118 deaths, according to the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA). Nearly 1.8 million hectares of land have been inundated, causing significant damage to agriculture and livestock assets.
3. The floods have disrupted the daily lives of millions, wreaking significant economic damage, contaminating water sources, and heightening risks of outbreak of AWD/Cholera. Access to safe water, hygiene supplies, and sanitation services is crucial as waterborne diseases and other health hazards are likely to increase due to prolonged exposure to stagnant water and contaminated sources. The floods have also adversely affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of farmers and pastoralist families urgently

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-faces-once-century-flooding-un-relief-wing-releases-25-million-jumpstart-life-saving-assistance>

² https://faoswalim.org/ag_documents-catalog

needing relief and recovery support. At the same time, the increased availability of water also presents an opportunity for sectoral growth through timely interventions that can build farmers' and pastoralists' capacity for investing in their livelihoods. The Federal Government of Somalia, through MoAI and MoLFR FGS, is committed to addressing the impacts of El-Niño-induced flooding on farming and pastoral communities through immediate life-saving emergency response and medium-term recovery efforts.

4. The proposed plan identifies immediate short-term measures as well as medium-term recovery-related interventions. While the short-term relief interventions are based on a rapid estimation of emergency needs, a comprehensive impact will further validate the scale and scope of medium-term recovery interventions and needs assessment to be carried out by the stakeholder ministries and ac, and accordingly, targets may be adjusted. The plan also outlines broad opportunities for sectoral advancement in agriculture and livestock, considering the increased water availability and the anticipated improvement in pasture and livestock conditions.
5. The Federal Government of Somalia, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, has conducted a Rapid Needs assessment of the impacts of El Niño-induced flooding on farming, livestock, and agricultural communities. A comprehensive approach of integrated Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment to assess the extent of damage to agricultural infrastructure, crops, and livestock assets; take rapid stock of interventions already underway; and determine the gaps that could be addressed through the activation of the Contingent Emergency Response Component of S-FSRP.

1.2 Geographical Impact

6. Rain gauge station data in Baidoa (Bay region) indicate that over 1,000 mm of rainfall have been received since the start of the *deyr* season in October, including 597 mm in October and 442 mm between November 1 and 27. The worst affected areas are riverine and low-lying agropastoral areas of the south—including Baardheere and Buurdhuubo and surrounding villages in the Gedo region, Beledweyne town in Hiiraan, Afamodow and Jamame in Lower Juba, and localized agropastoral areas of Bay and Bakool regions, including large parts of Hudur district—where heavy rainfall and flooding have submerged villages and towns and driven significant population displacement. Meanwhile, most northern areas of the country received lower but still above-average amounts of rain, with some localized areas experiencing flooding. Table-1 outlines the most affected regions and districts within them.

Table-1: Flood-affected regions in Somalia *deyr* 2023³

State	Region	District	Population	# People Affected	# People Displaced	# People Relocated	# People Killed	# Latrines Destroyed	# Water Point Destroyed	# Farmland affected
South West	Bay	Baydhaba	664,962	429,837	86726	5600	20	1429	0	0
Puntland	Mudug	Gaalkacyo	746,059	393,176	194717	0	3	222	0	0
Hirshabelle	Hiraan	Belet Weyne	308,257	373,080	220460	120000	17	396	0	0
Jubaland	Lower Juba	Kismaayo	325,331	171,047	34318	0	7	350	11	0
Jubaland	Lower Juba	Jamaame	397,870	170,740	1915	0	5	6587	669	20733
Jubaland	Lower Juba	Afmadow	250,151	152,829	18247	0	0	2000	350	0
Jubaland	Middle Juba	Bu'aale	135,355	128,756	2717	0	9	0	0	0
Jubaland	Gedo	Baardheere	184,537	120,508	61446	0	8	2000	92	10000
Jubaland	Middle Juba	Saakow	101,386	98,448	90280	0	14	0	0	0
Jubaland	Gedo	Doolow	186,471	87,123	14700	0	1	544	73	4400
Jubaland	Gedo	Garbahaarey	134,350	58,067	8898	0	6	0	50	2900
Jubaland	Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	76,446	39,438	503	0	0	0	0	0
Jubaland	Middle Juba	Jilib	153,110	37,140	209	0	7	0	0	0
Hirshabelle	Hiraan	Bulo Burto	91,275	37,000	0	0	3	0	0	0
Jubaland	Gedo	Luuq	128,029	30,438	95846	0	2	1200	30	2600
South West	Lower Shabelle	Wanla Weyn	342,307	25,410	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jubaland	Gedo	Ceel Waaq	93,835	25,407	21402	0	3	637	41	0
South West	Bay	Buur Hakaba	185,111	25,004	101	0	2	46	0	0
Hirshabelle	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	391,961	22,420	5873	0	7	15	0	0
South West	Bakool	Waajid	81,196	19,270	0	0	0	81	150	0
Juba land	Gedo	Belet Xaawo	157,013	12,423	0	0	0	0	22	833

³ Somalia Floods Dashboard 2023, OCHA

7. Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment carried out by FGS in 10 districts reports nearly 75 percent of all respondents being severely impacted by the floods. In terms of impacts, the destruction of crops (**67.9%**), loss of personal properties (**56.1%**), loss of food stock (**52.6%**), total destruction of farmland (**42.3%**) and loss of farm assets (**40.0%**) were among the joint impacts cited.

1.3 Impact on Agriculture Livelihoods and Food Security

8. **Crop and Land Damage:** Flooding has destroyed 65 percent of the farms along the Jubba River in Gedo, negatively impacting agricultural livelihoods. According to FSNAU field analysts and FEWS NET key informants, approximately 80 percent of riverine farms and 40-60 percent of agropastoral lowlands were inundated⁴. Crop loss, mainly through the rotting of root crops and the leaching of fertilizers from planted fields, was reported by nearly 90 percent or more respondents in Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, and southwest states. Vegetables were the most affected crop in Galmudug and Jubaland, while cereals were the most impacted in Hirshabelle and South-West states. Female-headed households were disproportionately impacted, with nearly 72 percent reporting crop damage compared to male-headed households (54.7 percent). Approximately **1,803,900 ha** of land was flooded, whereas **104,100 ha** of land has been completely washed away. The total land area silted has been reported as **283,000 ha**. Heavy rains have severely eroded the agricultural lands, leading to the loss of fertile soil and posing a long-term challenge for farmers.
9. **Damage to Irrigation Infrastructure and Farm Tools:** Agriculture irrigation infrastructure was destroyed, and many water pumps were either washed out or destroyed. Dolow, Luq, Buurdhuubo, and Baardheere towns were partially flooded after river water levels rose above the bridges, inundating most farms and houses and washing away Buurdhuubo and Baardheere bridges. Water pumps, farm tools, and irrigation canals were destroyed. 59.80 percent of respondents surveyed for the impact assessment reported that their agricultural tools were completely damaged. These include tools such as Plows, Hoes, Irrigation equipment, and harvesting tools. Most food in the stores and shops was soaked and could not be used. In Hiiraan, river floods have filled swampland along the riverbanks, inundating the farms and destroying the standing crops. In Juba, flash floods cut off the roads and suspended trade and population movements. More recently, flood water from the Juba River has moved towards swamps, destroying the standing crops. As a result, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity outcomes are likely in riverine areas between October and December, and an increase in the population facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes are expected in urban areas and IDP settlements in riverine areas alongside an influx of IDPs from rural areas⁵.

⁴ FEWS NET. Somalia Food Security Outlook October 2023 to May 2024: Deyr flooding drives elevated needs, though rain will aid drought recovery, 2023.

⁵ FEWS NET. Somalia Food Security Outlook October 2023 to May 2024: Deyr flooding drives elevated needs, though rain will aid drought recovery, 2023.

10. **Loss of Economic Opportunities:** In flooded riverine areas, farms have been inundated, resulting in excessive soil moisture that has disrupted seasonal weeding activities and damaged standing crops. This has meant little to no opportunities for agricultural labor, which typically constitutes over 50 percent of poor households' income during the Deyr season. Flooding has also been driving significant population displacement, causing road blockages and constraining access to relief and assistance. Additionally, access constraints due to insecurity in areas such as Hiiraan, Middle and Lower Juba, and southern parts of Lower Shabelle have prevented households in flooded areas from receiving sufficient assistance. The October and November flooding has suspended typical main season *deyr* cropping activities in the southwest's widespread riverine and agropastoral areas. This has significantly reduced poor households' access to income from agricultural labor and is expected to result in below-average main-season *deyr* cereal harvests in January 2024.
11. **Food Prices:** Retail prices of locally produced cereals (maize and sorghum) increased by 7-20 percent from October to November 2023, on average, across all southern markets, excluding Middle Juba, where prices increased further by 52 percent, according to market monitoring data from FSNAU/FEWS NET. However, in December and receding flood waters, food prices across most states have stabilized or gone down, which is attributed to the restoration of supply chains facilitated by improved road conditions, enabling the transportation of goods to markets previously hampered by floods.
12. **Short-term Outlook:** A reduction in rainfall intensity in late November has facilitated the start of deer off-season cultivation in most of these areas. The off-season harvest expected around March/April will likely be above average because of the increased area for recessional cultivation. During the January to March *jilaal* season, hotter-than-normal temperatures and dry northeastern monsoon winds will accelerate the recession of flood waters, supporting a wide range of recessional cultivation and sustaining high labor demand in flood-affected areas in the January to March period. This will provide income-earning opportunities from agricultural labor, food, and income from the above-average off-season maize, sorghum, and sesame recessional harvest around March/April, improving food security levels. However, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected to persist in several settlements hosting flood- and conflict-affected displaced people.

1.4 Impact on Livestock and Pastoral Livelihoods

13. **Animal health concerns and loss of livestock:** High flood water levels threaten animal health. Galmudug and Hirshabelle are high-risk regions, with at least 2 out of every 3 respondents reporting disease outbreaks. Constrained mobility in many areas has prevented timely vaccination and provision of animal health services, esp. for newborn livestock. While most agro-pastoralist communities tend to migrate to higher grounds with

their herds, moderate loss of livestock is expected in areas that have experienced flash floods. The needs and impact assessment report indicates loss of livestock by 60 percent or more respondents in all four impacted states, with 100% reporting loss of livestock in Hirshabelle.

14. **Rangeland Regeneration and Improved Stock Condition: Above-average deer** rainfall has replenished rangeland resources in most pastoral areas. This has supported livestock productivity and reproductivity, with medium to high conception rates among small ruminants (goats and sheep) anticipated to support births and improve herd sizes from March to May. This is expected to improve food security outcomes driven by the anticipated increases in livestock herd sizes, value, and milk production. However, food insecurity will likely persist in the Central region's Coastal Deeh and Addun Pastoral livelihood zones, where livestock holdings remain significantly lower than baseline. 50 percent or more respondents in Galnudug, Jubaland, and Southwest have reported grazelands to be completely submerged, posing short-term challenges regarding animal fodder.
15. **Short-term Outlook:** Livestock prices are anticipated to follow seasonal trends and remain generally stable between October and February at near-average to above-average levels, driven by improved livestock body conditions and a gradual increase in supply and demand. Prices will rise in response to seasonal demand during the Hajj season from March to May.

2. DESCRIPTION OF NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

16. The proposed action plan seeks to address short-term relief and assistance needs as well as medium-term recovery and rehabilitation support for farmers, agro-pastoralists, and pastoralists in the flood-affected regions of Somalia. The immediate short-term needs have been identified based on available information for the collaboration and coordination of UN International and National NGOs, SoDMA, and other sources. The Somalia FSRP has also supported the Integrated Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment outcome in affected areas in Southwest, Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and Galmudug. Based on the assessment's insights, the proposed activities' overall scale and scope will be suitably updated.

2.1 Short-term needs and priorities

17. Several large-scale relief programs from humanitarian agencies such as WFP and OCHA, as well as World Bank-supported projects such as the Somalia Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP) and the Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRCP), are being implemented, especially focusing on immediate support in the form of food as well as unconditional cash transfers. Somalia FSRP will complement these ongoing efforts through interventions around employment generation through cash-for-work programs, small-scale targeted support for food and non-food items, upkeep and health management of livestock assets, and initial recovery support for replantation of crops and fodder lands. For short-

term needs, the project will leverage UN agencies' significant presence and expertise in coordination with WFP, OCHA, and FAO for expedited implementation. Key short-term needs and emerging priorities are as follows.

18. Food and Non-Food Items: Over 35% of respondents in all four impacted districts have reported a lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, posing an imminent threat to human health. In the short term, the emergency response will focus on immediate life-saving assistance to pastoral, agro-pastoral, and farming communities impacted by the floods. These include.

i) Relief Food Distribution

19. The relief food distribution will target communities with immediate food needs. The rapid assessment will determine the specific food requirements of the affected communities, considering cultural preferences, dietary habits, and the nutritional needs of different groups. The beneficiaries will be identified and selected based on clear and transparent criteria to ensure that the selection process is fair, unbiased, and based on actual needs. The food items will be procured through the laid down procurement procedures. A lead agency will be recruited to lead the distribution in collaboration with government agencies, local authorities, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure a coordinated and efficient distribution process. The lead agency selection will be based on demonstrated ability and experience in providing efficient logistics for transporting, storing, and distributing food items, while also maintaining transparency and accountability in beneficiary outreach.

ii) Nutrition outreaches

20. Nutritional outreaches and nutritional support will enable supply of nutritional commodities such as ready-to-use therapeutic food to most affected households. This will start with a rapid assessment of nutritional and dietary needs within the affected communities to identify specific vulnerabilities and requirements. This will be followed by community engagement involving local leaders in planning to ensure the program is culturally sensitive and addresses their unique needs. Awareness creation drives will be undertaken to promote nutrition knowledge and practices within the community. This could involve workshops, demonstrations, and the distribution of informative materials. Provision of these products will involve supporting local markets, providing food vouchers, or distributing supplementary food items.

iii) Distribution of clean drinking water and non-food items

21. To prevent any risk of water-borne illness, distributing clean water shall involve tracking or use of certified filters. The non-food items will include hygiene kits, utensils, bedding, and treated and mosquito nets. Recruited relief organizations shall distribute this in coordination with local authorities. The assessment shall identify the most affected areas

and set up distribution centers strategically to ensure equitable access. Priority will be given to vulnerable households and areas with limited resources while also guiding on proper hygiene practices.

22. Considering several similar ongoing efforts by UN and World Bank projects, Somalia FSRP will focus on targeted supplementation of existing interventions and will utilize existing implementation channels by WFP, World Bank projects, and other relevant partners.

Animal Health and Veterinary Services

23. It will be critical to safeguard livestock well-being, reducing the risk of disease outbreaks and extending assistance to communities reliant on livestock to vector-borne diseases and various diseases due to adverse environmental conditions. Access to animal health services and affordable vaccines and drugs have been cited as the most critical need by pastoralists surveyed as part of the impact and needs assessment. These include support for the provision of deworming, ectoparasite control, livestock vaccination for vector-borne disease, veterinary outreaches, and mass treatment through deployment of mobile veterinary clinics in affected areas, maintaining robust disease surveillance, and targeted vaccination campaigns for diseases like foot-and-mouth disease, brucellosis, and anthrax. Supplementary livestock feed and mineral supplements/multi-nutrient blocks were distributed to affected communities to boost livestock production and post-flood recovery.

Access to inputs and extension services for crop and livestock development

24. To take advantage of recessionary cultivation opportunities in the upcoming season, provision of inputs such as seeds (sorghum, maize, cowpea, and vegetables), pasture seeds, farm tools, and animal feed will be essential to resume productive agriculture and pastoral activities. In the short term, the response will focus on identifying suitable implementation partners, including but not limited to financial service providers, mobile Money platforms, input dealers, and farmer producer organizations to support the targeted delivery of such inputs to the most vulnerable. Community tool sharing has been an effective coping mechanism to mitigate the loss of farm tools and will be facilitated further. Access to quality extension services will be critical to support the rehabilitation of farm operations, as nearly 75 percent of respondents have reported little to no access to extension services.

Cash for community asset/work

25. Short-term cash-for-work programs will be valuable in generating livelihood support for vulnerable communities while supporting the restoration of livelihood support assets. The latest information indicates that the flood waters have been receding in all parts of Somalia, with displaced communities returning to their affected locations. This calls for support in generating local employment opportunities through meaningful cash-for-work programs. It is expected that in the medium term, recessionary cultivation opportunities will enable an

uptick in demand for labor. The project will assess the appropriate cash transfer program applicable to different works and categories of beneficiaries for livelihood support.

2.2 Medium to Long-term needs and priorities

26. **Rehabilitation of irrigation and flood control infrastructures:** Critical for ensuring water availability for agricultural activities, the restoration and rehabilitation of damaged irrigation systems will involve repairing canals, pumps, and other infrastructure in highly affected areas. The locations have been identified through the rapid impact and needs assessment and further assessment will be done to determine the extent of damage to key flood control structures and irrigation channels.

(i) **Restoration and rehabilitation of damaged irrigation systems:** This will involve rehabilitating damaged water gates/intakes, repairing and desilting irrigation canals, repairing pumps, and other infrastructure in highly affected areas. In addition to restoring water availability for farmers and pastoralists, this activity will support building long-term resilience to future shocks.

(ii) **Rehabilitation of flood control infrastructure:** This activity will involve rehabilitation of flood walls, flood gates and dykes in areas where they have been destroyed. In areas where the needs assessment report has identified as susceptible areas, appropriate flood control structures will be constructed to support long-term resilience to future shocks

27. **Community Engagement, Training and Capacity Building:** Mobilizing communities to systematically manage disaster risk reduction measures toward a safer and more resilient community will be critical. This will be achieved through;

(i) **Building the capacity of FGS and FMS on Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** Committees from the national up to the community level will be formed and trained on CMDRR and DRR. The capacity building program will target community response teams that will develop action plans on the preparedness to address hazards.

(ii) **Strengthening extension ecosystem:** There is limited access to extension services for both crop farmers and pastoralists. In all flood-affected states, 2 out of every 3 respondents have reported a lack of participation in pastoralist field schools, limiting their capacity to build updated know-how regarding animal health management and best practices in livestock value chains. The project will support establishment Pastoral Field Schools for learning of best practices.

28. **Re-establishing and strengthening market access:** Considering the widespread damage to market infrastructure and feeder roads in riverine regions, producers may need help to take their produce to the market, leading to losses for farmers and pastoralists while contributing to higher commodity prices. Except for Hirshabelle, in all other surveyed states, more than 50 percent of respondents reported nearby market infrastructure to be partially destroyed. Animal productivity is also expected to be affected in the short term due to a lack of mobility and access to feed and fodder. S-FSRP will identify critical infrastructure support investments to repair feeder roads and rebuild market infrastructure while also generating local labor opportunities through cash-for-work programs to support these activities. These investments will be identified and prioritized based on the rapid needs assessment.

- (i) **Repair of feeder roads:** The feeder roads connecting production zones and the markets will be repaired to increase market access. The roads will be mapped out and prioritized based on their economic importance in servicing the farming communities.
- (ii) **Rebuilding market infrastructure:** These investments will include livestock yards, fresh produce markets, and other critical market installations, which will be rebuilt to restore the farmer's livelihoods. These investments will be identified and prioritized based on the rapid needs assessment.

29. **Establishment/strengthening early warning system (EWS):** Inadequate weather and climate information contribute to poor planning by stakeholders. It will be critical to strengthening the EWS by assessing the capacity of the existing weather stations and the accuracy of the data transmitted to different stakeholders. This will be achieved through;

- (i) **Equipping weather stations:** The capacity of the existing weather stations will be improved by the installation of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS). Hydromet AWS will be installed to monitor the hydrological parameters for rivers, lakes, reservoirs, channels, and groundwater in real-time and reflect the hydrological characteristics of each water area.
- (ii) **Building capacity for management of weather information:** This will involve training different stakeholders for efficiency and effectiveness in the transmission of climate information, historical rainfall data rescue, developing and deployment of agro-weather information services, and routine maintenance of the weather stations.
- (iii) **Establishment of flood early warning system:** Flood early warning systems will be set up in the Juba River Basin and other flooding river basins. A telemetric flood monitoring network will be set up to collect real-time rainfall data, evaporation and storm monitoring tools (satellite imagery, lightning, and thunderstorm detectors), river flow/flood formation and rainfall forecasts (quantitative precipitation forecasts), and river flow forecasting models.

Access to credit and financial services: Sustainable access to credit and financial services will be key to building farmers' and pastoralists' capacity to invest in improved inputs and practices. This will be supported through the provision of revolving funds at the community level and building linkage with digital financial service providers.

- Once the community's needs and feasibility has been determined, community mobilization should follow to ensure support. Local stakeholders, including farmers, community leaders, and government representatives, will be consulted to ensure total buy in.
- An entity with sufficient experience and governance structure will be recruited to train and build community level capacity for managing the revolving funds. Additional funding sources from government grants, NGOs, development agencies, or private sector organizations will be invited to provide additional support.
- Community groups will be trained in building group savings and financial management and close monitoring will be undertaken for inclusive access to finance for all members. Farmer Producer Organizations will be strengthened through capital infusion to support access to inputs and market linkage for the most affected population.

30. ***Livestock Restocking:*** The Project will support need-based restoration of livestock assets, restocking and pastoral livelihoods provision of sheep and goats, responding to ongoing emergency interventions across Somalia, and supporting long-term recovery and resilience-building efforts for affected households. Pastoralist groups will be formed and trained on sustainable herd management, animal disease prevention, clean milk production, and value addition. This will be implemented as follows;

- i. **Assessment:** A thorough assessment of the impact of the floods will be utilized to quantify the number of animals lost and the extent of damage. It will be necessary to undertake a resource mapping, to help identify available resources such as grazing lands, water sources, and veterinary services to support the restocked livestock.
- ii. **Community Engagement:** this should involve the local community in decision-making processes to ensure their needs, preferences, and traditional practices are considered. The community should participate in choosing appropriate breeds or species of livestock that are well-suited to the local environment and resilient to potential challenges.
- iii. **Health Screening:** Veterinary support should be made available to implement health screening measures to ensure that restocked animals are free from diseases. It may be necessary to quarantine new animals before introducing them to the existing herd. A programme of regular health check-ups, vaccinations, and disease prevention measures should be put in place.

- iv. Community Training: To improve animal husbandry practices, sustainable grazing management, and disaster preparedness for enhanced community's resilience, pastoralist groups will be supported with training on water and forage management to ensure adequate water supply and sustainable forage management, especially in areas affected by floods.
- v. Insurance and risk mitigation: The Government through this project should explore options for livestock insurance and other risk mitigation strategies to provide financial protection in case of future disasters.

3. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED.

3.1 Activity Plan

31. The below activities are to be implemented through a collaborative partnership comprising government ministries, Somali private sector companies, Somali social enterprise companies, and Somali national NGOs.

32. As much as the project will provide urgent needs for the agricultural and pastoral communities in Somalia, the project is also expected to empower the government to deal effectively and efficiently with such crises, partner with the Somali private and not-for-profit sectors, and minimize the costly layers of working with international partners. Ideally, it should be a Somali solution to a Somali crisis.

Table 2: Plan of activities

Activity/Item	Category	Details	Responsible	Time frame
Immediate response to rural pastoral, agropastoral, farmers, and flood-affected communities.				
Provision of Life-saving for Food in Kind to affected families	Goods	Support to approx. 50,000 affected households through competitive procurement under the NPCU as the national procurement act, and in coordination with UN agencies, SNHCP, SCRP, and other World Bank funded projects.	MoAI, (NPCU) will give contract to UN and NNGOs for implementation of the services.	Jan-Feb 2024
Provision of Non-Food Items	Goods	Support to approx. 30,000 affected households S-FSRP NPCU through competitive procurement under the NPCU and in coordination with UN agencies, SNHCP, SCRP, and other World Bank funded projects.	MoAI	Jan-Feb 2024
Support provision for Livestock treatment and Vaccinations.				

Livestock Treatment - Drugs (provision of multivitamins, deworming, ectoparasite control and antibiotic treatments)	Goods	Support for livestock health management through established channels of MoLFR and needful strengthening of mobile delivery systems, to be delivered for 1 million livestock units	MoLFR, NPCU will conduct competitive procurement process for selecting implementing partner	Jan-March 2024
Livestock Vaccination of sheep and goats against common diseases	Goods	Vaccination support for animals through established channels of MoLFR and needful strengthening of mobile delivery systems for 1 million livestock units	MoLFR, and S-FSRP NPCU	Jan-March 2024
Emergency Livestock Teams & Vehicles in Somalia	Services	Provision for operationalizing mobile veterinary service delivery in severely affected areas- 10 mobile units to be procured directly by the NPCU	MoLFR, and S-FSRP NPCU	Jan-March 2024
Supporting the recovery response program for Restoration of Pastoral Livelihoods on Livestock Restocking Flood affected communities.				
Integrated Floods/El-Nino Response program from the need of Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment - flood affected communities	Services	Floods/El-Nino Response plan for the Rapid needs assessment done in collaboration with third party services, UN agencies and civil society to identify most affected regions and priorities	MoAI and MoLFR with NPCU will conduct competitive procurement process for selecting services provider	Jan, 2024
Provision of inputs and credit	Goods	Provision of inputs for re-initiation of agriculture activities to be delivered through established channels of MoAI and Implementing partner through Competitive progress process as well as potential private sector partners for 100,000 households	MoAI, Private Sector Partners, National NGOs	Jan-December 2024
Rehabilitation of irrigation and flood control infrastructure	Services	Cash for work programs to rebuild flood control infrastructure and irrigation channels as well as restoration or replacement of community assets.	MoAI, NPCU and FMS NPCU will conduct competitive procurement process for selecting implementing partner	Jan-December 2024

Community Engagement, Training and Capacity Building	Services	Stakeholder engagement for rapid needs assessment, collective training and capacity building, and development and operationalization of disaster risk reduction plans.	MoAI, MoLFR, S-FSRP NPCU	Jan-December 2024
Re-establishing and strengthening market access	Services	Cash for work programs to rebuild market infrastructure	MoAI, MoLFR, S-FSRP NPCU	Jan-December 2024
Procurement for Livestock Restocking (shoats)	Goods	Targeted restocking support for most severely affected pastoral households that have lost major livestock assets during the flood	MoLFR, NPCU will conduct competitive procurement process for selecting implementing partner	Jan-December 2024
Fodder inputs & equipment	Goods	Provision of community/group-based assets for fodder seeds as well as cutting equipment.	MoLFR, NPCU will conduct competitive procurement process for selecting implementing partner	Jan-December 2024
Project Implementation and Management Support				
Project coordination and management to support	Services	Implementation cost including honorariums, travel costs, and onboarding of third part agencies.	FSRP NPCU at FGS and FMS level	Jan-December 2024
Impact assessment and plan for livelihood protection and recovery				
Agriculture and Livelihood Impact assessment	Services	Contracting of competent agency or consultant to conduct the impact assessment and provide intervention plan of action	MoAI, MoLFR,	Jan-December 2024
Environment Management Plans				
Preparation of ESIA/or ESMPs for proposed livelihood protection and recovery activities	Services	Environment Screening and Impact Assessment to be carried wherever applicable for the livelihood recovery activities	MoAI, MoLFR,	Jan-December 2024
Social Safeguard, Community Engagement and Participation				
Undertake social impact assessment	Services	In terms of the social safeguards, a key starting point would be to undertake consultation at both National and FMS level and prepare a rapid social needs	MoAI, MoLFR,	Jan-December 2024

		assessment of impacts of floods, displacement		
Communication Plan relation to the locust control related activities	Services	Preparation and Implementation of Communication Plan including information campaigns, other public communication outreach in relation to the emergency response and recovery related activities	MoAI, MoLFR,	Continuous Activity
Community Engagement and Feedback	Services	Ground teams to reach out to the communities through existing community institutions and explain recovery interventions, seek their feedback systematically and incorporate these	MoAI, MoLFR,	Continuous Activity
Monitoring including by leveraging digital technologies				
Tracking on a daily basis through dashboards	Services	Development of dashboards and using the dashboard at the FGS and FMS level to ensure tracking of progress and incorporating feedback	MoAI, MoLFR,	Continuous Activity

3.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION.

33. Management and Coordination

- a) The emergency operations and activities will be fully managed at the national level by the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU), guided by the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC), at NPCU, a specialized sub-committee called the Emergency Recovery Oversight Sub-committee will be constituted. This sub-committee will comprise MoAI, MoLFR, and relevant line ministries at Federal member states. This sub-committee will be elevated to enhance national flood recovery operations.
- b) Long-term staffing at NPCU and SPCU levels is being completed; the NPCU will explore options for CERC implementation through existing implementation structures for ongoing projects such as Barwaaqo and SCRIP. The NPCU will also request the FGS to deploy senior government functionaries on secondment to support implementation.
- c) For implementing short-term assistance interventions such as distributing essential food and non-food items, S-FSRP will rope in specialized selecting the implementing partners, preferably UN agencies and National NGOs. S-FSRP NPCU will coordinate and collaborate with SNHCP and

SCRPs, which are already implementing similar activities at scale. The NPCU will coordinate with the relevant partners for rapid implementation and monitoring.

- d) For implementing medium to long-term recovery interventions, the project will expedite the onboarding of approved staff positions and procure services of human resource agencies for short-term contractual staff.
- e) The rapid impact and need assessment will include a detailed section on implementation arrangements, including partner agencies and projects.
- f) To ensure that target communities are reached and served adequately, a stakeholders Coordination Committee will be formed at the community level for efficient delivery of services.

4. EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT METHODS AND PROCEDURES

34. Procurement Methods and Procedure

- a) Funds from other project components will be reallocated to finance emergency response expenditures to meet this crisis.
- b) As per the approved CERAP, the approved procurement methods are as follows:
 - a. Procurement Methods of Goods, Works, and Non-Consulting Services will be either Shopping, Force Account, or Direct Selection, and
 - b. Consultants' Services: CQS, Comparison of CVs, or Single Source Selection.
- c) Procurement is as per World Bank Procurement Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers, dated January 2011 (revised July 2014); and Procurement of Goods, Works and Non-Consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers, dated January 2011.
- d) The World Bank Procurement Guidelines and Somalia National Procurement Act, NPCU will conduct a competitive procurement process using the STEP (Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement) and the procurement process on direct selection methods.

The following are activities to be financed by the Bank and their projected implementation:

Table 4: Proposed activities for bank financing

35. Simplified Procurement Plan

The following are activities to be financed by the Bank and their projected implementation:-

Activity	Execution Agency	Market Approach		Identified Service Provider/Supplier	Contract award date	Estimated completion date
Procurement of Goods & Services						
		Procurement Approach (Open National/ Limited etc.)	Method			
Procurement for Food in Kind to affected families.	MoAI-FGS	Open International	Most advantageous Bid			
Procurement of non- Food Items.	MoAI-FGS	Open International	Most advantageous Bid			
Procurement of Livestock Treatment -Drugs (provision of multivitamins, deworming, ectoparasite control and antibiotic treatments).	MoLFR-FGS	Open International	Most advantageous Bid			
Procurement of Livestock Vaccination of sheep and goats against common diseases.	MoLFR-FGS	Open International	Most advantageous Bid			
Procurement of inputs and credit	MoAI-FGS	Open National	Most advantageous Bid			

Procurement of Rehabilitation of irrigation and flood control infrastructure.	MoAI-FGS	Open National	Most advantageous Bid			
Procurement for Livestock Restocking (shoats)	MoLFR-FGS	Open National	Most advantageous Bid			
Procurement of Fodder inputs & equipment.	MoAI & MoLFR- FGS	Open National	Most advantageous Bid			
Procurement Community Engagement, Training and Capacity Building.	MoAI & MoLFR- FGS	Open National	Most advantageous Bid			
Procurement Re-establishing and strengthening market access.	MoAI & MoLFR-FGS	Open National	Most advantageous Bid			
Procurement Undertake social impact assessment.	MoAI-FGS	Open National	Most advantageous Bid			

5. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND DISBURSEMENT PROCEDURES

36. The Integrated Rapid Needs Assessment across the affected regions requires an estimated budget. Costs will include logistical arrangements such as venue rental, travel costs, audio-visual equipment transportation (Vehicles), accommodation, daily subsistence allowance for field teams, consultant fees for data analysis, and the production of comprehensive assessment reports. The Ministries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) and the Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range (MoLFR) are the implementing agencies for the CERAP as part of the overall FSR implementation arrangements. Separate budgets will be prepared for the CERAP activities under each Ministry and will be approved as part of the annual work plan and budget for FSRP. The Ministry of Finance/ Office of the Accountant General has already opened a designated bank account for the FSRP, and CERAP activities will also be financed from this account.
37. The designated account (DA) is opened at the Central Bank of Somalia (CBS). The DA ceilings shall be reviewed to consider the CERAP cash requirements and determined based on the projected cash forecast to ensure the implementing Ministries have adequate working capital to implement the project activities. Subsequent funds withdrawals shall be on an advance replenishment mechanism based on a Statement of Expenditure (SoE). The cash projection will be delineated, highlighting the two forms of disbursement mechanisms: i) bulk of the projected disbursements/payments through direct payment from the World Bank to vendors and beneficiaries with bank accounts domiciled outside of Somalia- including payments to the UN agencies and ii) operational expenditures and other project payments will be paid locally through the DA into vendors and beneficiaries with the bank accounts in Somalia- including 1.5% commission fees charged by CBS and other related bank charges. The ceilings shall be reviewed and revised periodically based on the project implementation cash demands. Due consideration shall be accorded to the need to maintain adequate cash to finance the project operations by periodically filing withdrawal applications at least once every month. All the financial reporting, internal controls, and audit requirements shall align with the FM arrangements designed for the FSRP project.

6. APPLICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS

38. The project will apply the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) endorsed by the World Bank. The capacity of the project's implementing institutions will be strengthened to address the additional requirements of the ESF. Through the preparation and implementation of this project, the project will recruit sufficient resources at the national level specialists, such as environmental, social, security, and GBV specialists. Additionally, at the state level, E&S focal points within each implementing ministry will be responsible for overseeing and reporting on E&S implementation. The capacity of the Federal

Government Institutions and state-level implementing agencies will also be strengthened to implement the project in line with the ESF.

39. The project prepares and discloses necessary Social and Environmental Tools. These include the Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF), and Labor Management Procedures. During the preparation of these instruments' meaningful consultation, participation, and disclosure of information on the project was conducted. A site-specific comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Security Management Plan will be prepared and approved before contracting and in place before implementation.

6.1 Emergency Safeguard Policy

40. Safeguarding means taking all reasonable steps to prevent harm, particularly sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment, from occurring; to protect people, especially vulnerable adults and children, from that harm; and to respond appropriately when harm does occur. In the case of emergency safeguard issues, the plan is to take immediate corrective actions to begin a process that will shield people and the environment from damage, abuse, and neglect.

6.2 Development of Pest Management Plans

41. Somalia has differentiated agroecological zones, mainly defined by rainfall and type of soil. Agriculture is mainly subsistence, and livestock also plays a vital role for the rural population, although it contributes to the national economy. The country has a record of surveys on pests and diseases affecting crops and livestock in the target areas in Somalia. At present, pest and plant disease control in Somalia is limited by a combination of lack of knowledge, equipment, supplies, and finance. Pesticides as fertilizers are only used by a small proportion of rural communities and the private sector due to the deficient supply net and unfordable cost.

42. Pest management is a system of integrated preventive and corrective measures to reduce or prevent pests from causing significant harm to humans or the environment. In this project, the strategy for controlling pests is combining methods in the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. IPM is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach and decision-making process to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM programs use current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. In IPM, information about pests and available pest control methods is used to manage pest damage economically while minimizing risks to people, pets, and the environment. The project will use biological, cultural, and chemical practices to control insect pests in agricultural

production, under the *“SCRIP has supported for the Pest Management Plan, which is still draft and required to validate.”*

6.3 Social Safeguard and Community Engagement

43. The implementation of a strict Social Safeguarding policy is a key component of the project management lifecycle. The project will ensure all persons, regardless of their position of power, vulnerability, age, religion, ethnicity, and sex, are protected from all sorts of harm, abuse, or other forms of exploitation. The project will uphold the Humanitarian Principles and the World Bank strict DO NO HARM policies.
44. The project incorporated a social safeguarding expert into the project implementation, and this approach will further strengthen the implementation of a social safeguarding policy at the relevant institutions.
45. All communities will be consulted during the project targeting, including mapping of project locations, setting of community prioritizations, and beneficiary selections; a bottom-top approach will be used to engage the community stakeholders, including youth, women, minorities, community gatekeepers, and others, to enhance community ownership and foster project sustainability. There will be continuous monitoring and reporting of SEA cases, and staff will be trained on SEA and environmental protection policies; this strengthens project management.

7. MONITORING & EVALUATION

46. Implementing M&E

- a) The FGS recognizes the importance of monitoring and evaluation because it represents a novel approach to disaster recovery and reconstruction financing. It will require particularly strong oversight to demonstrate the additional contingent financing approach compared to those traditionally available to World Bank clients, such as project restructuring and additional finance.
- b) To the extent possible, digital technologies will be leveraged for high-intensity reporting of project activities. Consolidated digital dashboards will be available at the FGS and FMS levels to track progress and make mid-course changes to the emergency response strategy as needed.
- c) Given the large number of post-emergency activities that will be initiated shortly after the approval of the CERAP – in addition to those already under implementation – the NPCU, MoAI, and MoLFR FGS will work closely with safeguards teams of partner UN agencies to support

supervision and procedural compliance efforts, particularly as they pertain to social and environmental safeguards.

- d) An effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system is necessary to ensure sound project management and achieve the project objectives. The M&E benchmark indicators will be established as part of the project design project and fine-tuned when the baseline survey is completed. MoAI, FGS, and NPCU S-FSRP will ensure that the necessary human and logistical resources, reference data, and M&E manual are available as soon as the project starts. The project's planning, framework, monitoring, and evaluation (M&E) system will specify in design and project M&E units collect–gender-disaggregated performance and impact data in line with M&E requirements.
- e) For the purpose of ensuring strong M&E systems, the project will have a Management Information System (MIS) aimed at storing project data, production statistical fact sheets, and presentation data in a virtualized manner. Any M&E gaps will be secured through a transparent World Bank-related selection process by engaging consultancy firms or individual consultants with other relevant skills, experiences, and qualifications.