

FAO/SOMALIA PLAN OF ACTION 2011-2013

INTRODUCTION

GOAL

IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY IN SOMALIA

STRATEGIC COMPONENTS

STABILIZE AND INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY AND RURAL FAMILIES' INCOMES

IMPROVE PROFITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

SUSTAINABLE FISHING FOR INCREASED INCOMES OF FISHING COMMUNITIES AND FISHERMEN

MANAGE NATURAL RESOURCES FOR RECOVERY AND SUSTAINABLE USE

SUPPORT PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND GROUPS

IMPROVE PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO EMERGENCIES

ENABLING FACTORS

LINKING SHORT-TERM HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS TO LONGER -TERM DEVELOPMENT GOALS TO BUILD BACK BETTER

LEARNING FROM AND BUILDING ON SOMALI COPING AND SURVIVAL TACTICS

The FAO Somalia Plan of Action 2011-2013 is derived from the recently published **FAO Strategy in Somalia 2011-2015** which provides the analysis, justification and underlying principles of FAO's actions in the country. The overall goal of the Strategy is **Improving Livelihoods and Food Security in Somalia** informed by the principle of **building back better**. The Strategy is the outcome of a process that gave high officials from Somaliland, Puntland and South Central/ Transitional Federal Government -TFG the opportunity to voice their views on the priority issues that Somalia must resolve for direct impact and catalytic effect. The results of the discussions were refined and elaborated into specific objectives and outcomes by the FAO Somalia team of national and international experts on the basis of their considerable experience of Somalia and hard data and information from various sources, particularly from the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Somali Water and Land Information Management project (SWALIM).

Guiding Principles

- ✓ Building back better
- ✓ Cooperation and partnership
- ✓ Building local capacities
- ✓ Do no harm and defuse drivers of conflict
- ✓ Monitoring

Crosscutting Outcomes

- ✓ Environment
- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Youth
- ✓ Drivers of conflict

The Strategy describes the strategic components, enabling factors and guiding principles of the FAO/Somalia partnership while the Plan of Action describes how the Strategy will be operationalized and implemented in the initial two years. Hence the Plan of Action is an integral part of the Strategy as it adds more specific targeting and tailors actions to regional and local needs and requirements without ignoring the "trans-Somalia" perspective.

The green boxes on the right side of the pages highlight areas of action outside of FAO's comparative advantage that nevertheless need to be tackled, along with FAO's interventions, to obtain the fullest impact on people's lives.

The Strategy recognizes that in rural areas livelihoods and food security depend on natural resource-based production systems: pastoralism, farming and fishing. Only the urban system – out of the five livelihood systems definition used by the FSNAU (pastoral, agro-pastoral, riverine, coastal fishing and urban) - is not, at least not directly.

The livelihood systems are being weakened and threatened by the continuing severe damage inflicted to Somalia's environment and natural resources including land degradation caused by overgrazing, deforestation, soil erosion and more frequent dry spells; water pollution from inadequate urban waste and sanitary facilities; marine resources degradation driven by illegal fishing and hazardous waste disposal in the ocean. The damage suffered by Somalia's environmental and natural resources is further compounded by climate change.

The productivity of Somalia's productive sectors, livestock, farm and fisheries has declined and stagnated in the absence of services and support during the current crises. Farmers, pastoralists and fisher folks do not have access to inputs, credit, marketing opportunities, plant protection and animal health services as well as lack access to technology development and transfer. The fragility of the present system and its vulnerability to shocks calls for protecting livelihoods and to make the Somali food production systems more resilient, more capable of absorbing the impact and recovering from disruptive events.

Criteria for Setting Priorities in Interventions

- ✓ Expected effect on livelihoods and food security measured by the change in productivity and incomes' levels of men and women producers.
- ✓ Support to sustainable management and use of natural resources.
- ✓ Contribution to provision of services to farmers, herders and fisher folk.
- ✓ Role in capacity building, farmer training and technology transfer.
- ✓ Doing no harm as measured by their neutrality and not creating tensions and fuelling conflict.
- ✓ Good match with FAO's comparative advantage.
- ✓ Likelihood of funding support from partners.

The Strategy also takes cognizance of the distinct **functions of Somali women and men**; as well, the vulnerability of its youth population and the need to meet the livelihood needs of each distinct social category within the livelihood system.

Somali men and women have different and unequal access to agriculture, livestock and fisheries production inputs and technology. They also experience vulnerabilities differently and resort to distinct coping strategies. For example, Female-Headed Households (FHH) among Somali populations experience higher vulnerability to shocks related to livestock losses relative to male headed households in the same wealth groups. Further, barriers to mobility occasioned by the conflict in trade and market routes limit both men and women's access to markets, but have adverse limitations on women's mobility and therefore gainful contributions to the productive economy that is far removed from their households and local markets. Inadequate employment generation opportunity especially in South-Central Somalia limits women's and young men's access to income. Gender disaggregated information on roles and access to agricultural assets and productive inputs by men and women remains scanty, making analysis and targeting difficult. FAO will seek to learn more and at the same time ensure that interventions address the needs of women and men producers.

FAO is aware that its actions and those of its "partners" can and do increase tensions and fuel conflict. In Somalia the prolonged crises raises the risk of providing the wrong kind of assistance in the wrong way. The Plan of Action seeks to **avoid harm** and support equitable development using risk aversion and monitoring tools described in the Strategy, opening channels for dialogue with the Somalis and their cooperating partners and relying on the wisdom and common sense accruing from FAO's considerable experience and knowledge of each sub-region.

Monitoring will enable FAO's Strategy to remain relevant, flexible and opportunistic and to assess the impact that interventions are having on the population. Monitoring will also allow detecting those factors that may exacerbate any of the drivers of the Somali conflict.

The private sector has been successful in stepping in to fill the vacuum left by the public sector collapse in the telecommunications, banking and transportation sectors. **Public/private partnerships (PPP)** have also flourished in the provision of education and water, for example. FAO will continue to use private enterprise and PPP arrangements to deliver programmes and build local capacities.

PRESENT SITUATION

The Somali conflict has affected the lives of millions of people, causing widespread displacement, physical and emotional injury and loss of life. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have been forced from their homes due to conflict and continue to be the largest single population group in crisis. They increase pressure on the communities where they settle and competition over natural resources and income earning opportunities. United Nations estimates indicate that 1.4 million people are currently displaced in the country, of which 92 percent driven by conflict.

Building Back Better and the success of the FAO/Somalia PoA will require a simultaneous improvement of transportation infrastructure. Somalia's development partners should link rebuilding transportation infrastructure with interventions for food security and livelihood recovery.

Political instability and civil strife resulting in governance difficulties and institutional breakdown have taken a toll on the economy. Most public infrastructure and institutions have been allowed to deteriorate or have been destroyed and not rebuilt. The deterioration of infrastructure has led to the isolation of farming areas and small communities from supply centres and markets thus limiting production by making inputs more difficult and costly to obtain. The delivery of services has been reduced or stopped disrupting livelihood systems. Skilled manpower is scarce or unavailable due to loss of talent abroad, a 20 year lapse in educating and training new generations and financial constraints that hamper the mobilization of available talent. Skilled and qualified human resources will need to be trained or mobilized through the establishment of training institutions and improvement in the public sector's conditions of service to entice talented people.

The Somali economy is dominated by pastoral livestock and crop production. Both are important for subsistence and cash income and both have potential for gains in production and productivity. These systems depend on natural resources for their livelihoods: land for grazing and crops, water for irrigation and livestock, riparian and coastal zones for fisheries, and forests for gums and resins. In the arid climate of Somalia livestock and crop production is highly vulnerable to variations in rainfall as well as natural hazards.

Weak capacity in the public and private sectors is a constraint that will become more acute as the Somali people progress in recovering and building their livelihoods and demand more services. Support from other development partners in re-establishing artisanal, technical and managerial training will be a key element for success.

The FSNAU has identified five main livelihood systems in Somalia: pastoral, agro-pastoral, riverine, coastal fishing and urban. The pastoral population is estimated at 2.3 million with agro-pastoralists numbering about 2 million. People who live in riverine areas and grow irrigated crops are about 370,000. Coastal fishing engages about 2 percent of the population or 180,000 people. Somali urban areas include 100 densely populated cities and towns and account for the largest portion of the population, about 2.9 million people.

While reasonably accurate figures are unavailable, it is estimated that 43 percent of the population is living in extreme poverty (less than one US dollar per day). This figure hides a large difference between urban and rural areas, where the rate of extreme poverty is currently 24 and 54 percent. Although the figures are large in absolute terms, the incidence of extreme poverty has in fact decreased significantly over the past 20 years, from about 60 percent (UNDP, 2001). About 73 percent of the population live on less than two US dollars per day; 61 percent of urban and 80 percent of rural dwellers. Poverty is associated not only with insufficient income and consumption but also with low outcomes in terms of health, nutrition, literacy, access to basic services, and levels of security.

The findings of the FSNAU post Gu 2010 (FSNAU, September, 2010) seasonal assessment confirm that the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia dropped by 25 percent in the first half of 2010 when the four-year long drought was broken. However, about 27 percent of the total population or an estimated 2 million people still remained in need of emergency humanitarian assistance and/or livelihood support at the end of 2010.

ACTIONS

The Plan of Action identifies and addresses issues upstream and downstream from the rural producer. It describes the actions that will tackle the priority areas in need of support identified by Somalis and FAO. The Plan of Action emphasizes looking ahead, building on what is there, monitoring results and re-adjusting interventions. It refers to a number of enabling factors and guiding principles including linking long-term development actions to shorter term emergency ones, learning from FAO's and Somalis' past experience, utilizing capacities that already exist or that can be built up through PPP and improving preparedness within the communities for effective response and recovery in agriculture, livestock and fisheries

The Plan of Action targets poverty, food insecurity and unsustainable resource use. Achieving substantial reductions in numbers of people living in poverty, improving food security and gaining control of resources use are crucially important in the short and long-term. The Plan of Action prescribes actions in crucial sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries and natural resources informed by a set of enabling factors and guiding principles.

FAO's focus is primarily rural although the Somali urban population is growing. The PoA emphasizes adding value to farm commodities and livestock products. Interventions to develop processing and manufacturing will increase producer incomes, create jobs and increase state revenues.

AGRICULTURE

- Ease access to inputs and agricultural services.
- Improve farmer production and business skills.
- Improve farming practices; use of inputs, mechanization, soil and water management.
- Improve and update sustainable production technologies.
- Upgrade on-farm water management and infrastructure.
- Reduce on-farm post-harvest losses.
- Improve access to markets and information.
- Add value to farm commodities.

Through its Strategy FAO will seek to stabilize and increase the incomes of rural families who grow crops. The focus is on increasing crop production and productivity and improving returns to farmers' investment of labour and inputs. This will be achieved through easier physical access to markets with adequate facilities, and equitable access and transparency through dissemination of information. Producing and selling are closely intertwined and co-dependent and therefore access to fair and open markets tend to increase incomes which, *inter alia*, encourage farmers to invest more for production increases and efficiencies. Increasing on-farm use of inputs, technology and sound water management coupled with farmer training, access to credit and appropriate technology development and transfer are the main tenets of the FAO agriculture programme. The main instruments of the agricultural programme will include the expanded use of Farmer Field School concept, Public/Private partnerships, and strengthening of local and public institutions and groups.

As farmers increase the use of improved seeds and other inputs their financial investment also increases. This implies greater risk in the event of a crop failure caused by various threats; floods, drought and pests. A crop insurance scheme would mitigate some of this risk and encourage farmers to invest for productivity increases.

Each of these areas of action will build on the progress that the Somali people have made with previous and continuing FAO support in seed production, farmer and technician training, irrigation infrastructure improvements and water management capacities. Particularly on the seed system, the training on use and production of seeds is crucial as well as the expansion of the genetic *portfolio* with rain-fed and irrigation, long and short cycle varieties. In remote areas or where ecosystems are strongly characterized (soil, water, wind, cropping techniques), seed production from local landraces will be encouraged and supported. The expected increased yield will lead to support improved seed storing methodologies and facilities.

LIVESTOCK

- Identify new products.
- Develop marketing system and infrastructure.
- Organize disease surveillance and control.
- Establish disease quarantine and certification.
- Decrease risk of disease transmission from livestock processing and marketing.
- Support a functioning veterinary public health system.
- Prepare legal and regulatory framework.
- Improve animal nutrition.
- Improve animal production.
- Ensure better access to water.
- Assist pastoral herders to adapt to changing climatic and environmental conditions.

Pastoral livestock production is at the core of most rural livelihoods and, together with agro-pastoralism, represents the major income and security asset for more than half of the Somali population (FSNAU). Almost every family keeps livestock. Goats and poultry often represent "the" family's coping and survival strategy. However, like the other productive sectors, livestock production has been constrained by the governance crisis and ensuing capacity and infrastructure issues. FAO's focus will continue to be on increasing production and productivity of livestock herds and flocks by improving animal nutrition, sustainable production systems and controlling diseases. Because livestock continues to be the main foreign exchange earner for Somalia, improvements to market access and facilities will help to ease access, reduce trekking losses (body weight, etc.) and improve profit margins. Adding value to livestock and livestock products by improving quality and adding new products to meet export and growing middle class demands will have the dual effect of increasing incomes and creating employment opportunities. Somalia has a good diversity in animal genotypes and identifying, counting and recording their characteristics are important for research and breed improvement. This focuses on improvement of

Somalia has to develop the capacity to enable the livestock sector to participate in global trade. Legal aspects and negotiation go beyond the scope of this PoA and require action from other partners.

adaptive as well as productive traits as full scale systems upgrading is not feasible in Somalia.

The Plan of Action proposes to continue and expand activities that have been successful such as upgrading veterinary skills and delivery, disease monitoring and control, improving meat handling and safety and facilitating export arrangements. Other activities have been piloted with success and will be expanded over the next two years. Range management and rehabilitation, market chain infrastructure, watering point rehabilitation and construction and products value addition will also be emphasized.

FISHERIES

- Manage and regulate fisheries for sustainability.
- Develop fisheries extension services
- Build capacity to monitor fishing activities and to enforce fishing laws and regulations
- Increase awareness and build support among fishermen for sustainable fishing and building resilience.
- Increase the quality and value of fish products for local and export markets.

Coastal fishing is the source of income for only 400,000* Somalis but has the potential of becoming a significant source of foreign exchange earnings and new employment. Plagued by capacity limitations, uncontrolled fishing, stock depletion and the loss of revenue through illegal fishing, the sector is not contributing its full potential to the Somali economy. Similarly, the potential for aquaculture is not being exploited but if developed, it could become an important source of rural jobs and incomes and result in better nutrition. An assessment of Somalia's fishing resources and potential is an urgent prerequisite to establish the basis for fisheries planning and management. Improving the lives of fisher folk by increasing incomes, opening up new employment opportunities and gaining state revenue from fishery resources are the expected payoffs of supporting actions in the fisheries sector.

The Plan of Action includes proposals to improve the incomes of fisher folk by increasing post catch fish quality and improve fish markets. It also proposes actions to start the process of improving fishing resource management and

monitoring including laws and regulations and capacity building within the sector.

- Improve access to natural resources management information.
- Formulate policy, regulations and standards.
- Improve sustainable land and water management systems.
- Develop mechanisms for water resources monitoring and demarcation of areas prone to environmental events leading to disasters.
- Establish a land use systems.
- Establish a monitoring system to provide information and analysis for land degradation and desertification control.
- Draft a land law for sustainable land use planning and regulation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The current degradation of the environment started in the post-independence early years when government management and regulation weakened or stopped. It accelerated with the collapse of central government, the influx of "refugees" from less secure regions, changing weather patterns, unsustainable land use and increasing poverty. Over more than twenty years of disrupted governance and insecurity, the already inadequate management and protection of natural resources has collapsed almost entirely.

Somalia's soils, water, grasslands, forests and ocean, are the basis of Somalis' livelihoods and food security. Soil quality varies but many are unsuitable for agriculture. Water is a scarce resource, except in the river valleys, and its availability for domestic and productive use is limited by poor quality in some of the drier areas. The generally arid climate and erratic precipitation patterns make Somalia's natural resources fragile and highly susceptible to damage if not managed well.

FAO's main thrust is to support Somali central and regional governments to build the policy, legal instruments and management capacities for natural resource management necessary to recover the natural resource base and use it in a sustainable, equitable and responsible manner. The adoption and application of good and sustainable practices, processes and technologies will

* FAO

be promoted. These interventions will be based on information and data collection on the current state of natural resources, measurement through surveys and assessments and careful analysis, where such work is possible. FAO will provide technical support for these activities as well as advise on policy and legal work. Fundamental to this support will be strengthening capacities of national and local institutions.

ENABLING FACTORS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

As for the strategy, several guiding principles and two enabling factors inform the Plan of Action. Amongst all, the main ones are reported below:

LINKING SHORT-TERM HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS TO LONGER TERM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- ✓ Identify and analyze the dynamics of food insecurity for monitoring, policy and planning use.
- ✓ Develop interventions and actions that will begin recovery and development in parallel with humanitarian actions.
- ✓ Leadership, advocacy and action.

At the earliest stage of humanitarian intervention opportunities exist to undertake actions to help Somali families to protect and rebuild livelihoods and achieve food security that can be initiated in parallel with humanitarian responses. Early action to restart food production, promote agriculture and livestock-led growth and rebuild family assets pays good dividends by quickly reducing poverty, which is a key driver of conflict, opening the way for earlier recovery and beginning the “**build back better**” process.

The Plan of Action calls for FAO to advocate for early “linking” and to back that up with good and technically sound “build back” proposals that can be undertaken early and in parallel with humanitarian interventions, making sure that emergency interventions are consistent and coordinated with long-term development objectives. To this effect FAO’s interventions in Somalia will increasingly use local groups, institutions and leaders, both traditional and

new, to organize and deliver its emergency, rehabilitation and development programmes to begin the “build back better” process.

Supporting them will build local capacity where central government has none or is weak. Capturing the experiences and lessons learned from people and local institutions as they found ways to cope and learning from the information and lessons gleaned by Somalia’s cooperating partners will provide a sound foundation on which to build the entire process.

LEARNING FROM AND BUILDING ON SOMALI COPING AND SURVIVAL TACTICS

- ✓ Document and sustain traditional tactics of Somalis to protect assets, cope with and survive disasters.
- ✓ Develop interventions to restore food production and protect assets in parallel with early humanitarian and emergency actions.

An arid climate and relatively fragile natural resource base have led Somali people to evolve coping mechanisms that for generations have enabled them to manage naturally occurring risks and have enriched their survival system with a remarkable resilience to calamitous events. They have learned over the millennia that flexibility and opportunism are necessary tools for survival. Survival systems have three characteristics in common: flexibility, opportunism and knowledge handed down from generation to generation and continually refined through daily experience. Understanding and sustaining these skills and tapping into traditional knowledge will yield dividends for planning and designing interventions as well as mitigate and

build Somali people resilience.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)

- ✓ Identify and assess potential local partners for the provision of support services to FAO activities.
- ✓ Facilitate PPP arrangements.

The private sector, quick to recognize opportunity, has invested to fill the void left by the collapse of public infrastructure in communications, banking, water supply and transportation. In some cases service delivery is carried out through public/private partnership modalities. NGOs and CBOs have been filling gaps with particular success at the village level and in remote areas.

FAO has considerable experience in working with local organizations and businesses in partnership with government institutions to deliver services and goods. These

arrangements will be encouraged and supported in the long term by facilitating and advising on potential partners on PPP arrangements for service delivery, training and value added activities. Within its own programme FAO will identify, assess and engage local, private and public sector groups and institutions to deliver support services to its activities. The capacities of these groups, institutions and organizations will be strengthened through training and provision of basic equipment.

Access to financing for expanding or starting up private enterprises is a key requisite for economic development. Facilities to competitively provide credit and management will increasingly be in great demand.

RISK AND PREPAREDNESS

- ✓ Assist communities and families to enhance their resilience.
- ✓ Understand the dynamics and components of food insecurity, family livelihoods and their vulnerabilities.
- ✓ Unify and integrate emergency relief and recovery planning into government policies and plans.
- ✓ Preparation to react to the effects of disasters on food production and family incomes.

Various levels of risk are inherent to Somalia ranging from natural disasters to manmade hazards. FAO is increasing its capacity for risk assessment, preparedness, early warning, effective response and linking the present to the future to build back better. It has built into its Five Year Strategy, the Plan of Action and individual field activities risk management and preparedness mechanisms. The FAO Somalia Monitoring Unit, FSNAU, SWALIM, other in house and external sources for data and analysis, and participation in the UN Risk Management structure are key elements that will enable these mechanisms.

FAO's approach to preparedness will continue to focus on: strengthening rural families' resilience by diversifying their livelihoods and stabilizing agricultural production; strengthening the willingness, capacities and cooperation among local organizations, institutions and the private sector to plan for, manage and

respond to disasters and finally to mainstream preparedness promoting appropriate legislation and risk management in Government policies. At corporate level, FAO will also ensure to have in place up-to-date contingency plans to guide its own reactions to emergencies and to respond more effectively to crises.

KEEPING THE STRATEGY CURRENT and VALID

- ✓ Regular monitoring.
- ✓ Information and analysis.
- ✓ Dialogue.
- ✓ Information sharing.
- ✓ Participation.

Today's Somalia is characterized by change and uncertainty. Change can occur frequently and rapidly. To keep the Plan of Action and Strategy valid, opportunistic, risk avoiding and effective, they will be regularly reviewed and adapted to changes as necessary. To facilitate these processes FAO Somalia is establishing a Monitoring Unit to support managers at all levels with the information and analytical support needed to take informed decisions in time and to inform programme and project design. The dialogue with stakeholders and partners will be intensified to facilitate regular information sharing. Participation in the various UN and Donor coordination venues will continue.

Data and information on Somalia is not readily available. The monitoring activities of Somalia's many partners are valuable sources that already exist. This info should be collected into a "universal" data base

The FSNAU and SWALIM have been providing information and analysis for several years and will continue to do so. The FSNAU provides a broad range of timely and relevant information and analysis for better decision-making relating to short-term food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as informing development planning to address underlying causes of food, livelihood insecurity and malnutrition. SWALIM collects, analyses and disseminates information on water and land for use by policy makers, planners and managers of natural resources and for flood and drought early warning. These structures potentiate FAO capacity to monitor the multiple threats to food security and enhance decision making in preparedness and response, policy and target programming.

COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

- ✓ Find logical areas for cooperation.
- ✓ Advocate holistic and visionary planning and programming.
- ✓ Ensure that FAO's own strategic direction, actions and proposals are technically and otherwise sound and justified.
- ✓ Be informed of the entirety of national needs and responses.
- ✓ Be an active contributing partner within existing cooperating arrangements

In the process of interaction to achieve agreed goals each participating partner contributes certain kinds and levels of capacity, knowledge and competence; each according to their interest, experience or purpose. Individual efforts by themselves are almost never sufficient to achieve the intended objective. However, with vision, careful planning and execution and through very good coordination desired results can be achieved. FAO's approach to cooperation will be increasingly framed and informed by fundamental principles of development derived from its long experience in delivering technical advice, sector policy guidance and implementing field projects. FAO will continue to focus on its own and immediate endeavours and will seek insights into people's and partners' broader development goals. It will monitor the results of its own contributions in terms of knowledge, capacity and competence, sufficiency, quality and timeliness and will seek participation from others to cover gaps, strengthen weaknesses or add value. Credibility will be enhanced through transparency in actions, progress, problems and successes.

The Plan of Action is presented in the following pages. Its overall vision and assessment is valid across Somalia because the outcomes of the three regional workshops show that many issues are common to the three sub-regions albeit with different nuances. Moreover, many of the issues to be tackled require responses and cooperation that go beyond local and regional boundaries.

In the spirit of grounding the Plan of Action on the priorities identified by Somalis, the discussion on each sector (agriculture, livestock, etc.) begins with a small Objective/Results tree that was built by the workshop participants. The section goes on to present a brief recapitulation of the issues which are discussed in detail by the Strategy.

The detail of the Plan of Action is depicted in the matrices which present a hierarchy of objective, outcome, results and actions for each sector.

Puntland

Agriculture

The civil war in the South Central region of Somalia has caused people originally from Puntland to move back. This has, among other things, increased urban populations. Migration, urbanization and a growing middle class have increased the demand for vegetables, fruits and livestock products and the competition for limited income opportunities in towns and cities. The main sources of income in Puntland are livestock, agriculture, fishing and remittances from the Diaspora.

Crops are grown under rainfed and small scale irrigation in or near seasonal streams, where shallow wells are dug, or near to springs (oasis agriculture). Historically date palms were the main crop in Puntland oasis agriculture and, to a lesser degree, continue to be grown today. The diversification into vegetables and fruits to meet demand from urban areas started about two decades ago has resulted in increased total crop production and helped to stabilize and increase the incomes. Frankincense, myrrh and gum arabic are traditional tree crop products that are still collected and marketed. Frankincense is the most valuable as export product although all three sell on the local market.

Adding value to frankincense, myrrh and arabic gum through processing, quality improvement, packaging and finding high value markets – although not contemplated by the FAO PoA - would be recommendable as it would result in more jobs, better producer incomes and government revenue.

Production is limited by increasingly erratic and low amounts of rainfall and soils that are only marginally suitable for crops. Puntland has no perennial water courses with the exception of some springs and most users depend on ground water. Cultivation of large fields is limited and so is mechanization, except in some areas in Eastern Sanag. Agricultural inputs are imported by a few local businesses located in Bosaso where farmers have to travel to fetch the products. There are no regulations, standards or monitoring of agriculture chemicals and other imports and sales nor of their use. Agricultural services are limited and do not reach all farmers. Infrastructure, including roads, livestock and crop markets and processing facilities, are inadequate to support growth and adding value. Regulatory frameworks are also inadequate and require fixing as enforcement capacity does.

Livestock

Livestock is the most important productive sector in rural Puntland. Livestock exports contribute 80 percent of foreign exchange earnings, 40 percent of GDP and 60 percent of employment (EC, 2010). Camels, goats, sheep and cattle are the foundation of household income, food security and resilience of the livelihood system. The arid climate sustains a fragile ecosystem that has come under heavy pressure in the absence of sustainable management and changing weather patterns.

Over many generations the Somali people have developed an effective nomadic management system that has allowed the sustainable use of the grass, trees and brush (browse) resources in this arid region. To function effectively the system requires continuing unimpeded movement over vast areas of grass and scrub land so that herds can be moved to areas with adequate grazing and water.

These resources are now under pressure from overuse of remaining grasslands and the outright destruction, for charcoal and farm land, of trees (mainly acacia species) on which camels and goats browse. The grasslands are overgrazed primarily because of disruption of traditional management systems and loss of area to construction of enclosures, land taken for crops and deterioration of water supply points. More frequent and longer dry periods have reduced the regeneration ability of grasses and other important species.

The government has passed a livestock policy and the Puntland Veterinary Law Code, but does not have enforcement capacity. Veterinary services are weak as well as disease surveillance, epidemiological monitoring and control and meat and milk quality and safety standards.

Easing access to competitive and transparent markets where animals can fetch fair prices is a good way to encourage herders to sell animals with the possibility of more profit. Exploiting value addition opportunities would create jobs and increase producer incomes.

Fisheries

Puntland has the richest marine fisheries in Somalia along its 1,300 kilometre coast and part of the EEZ lying off its shores. The condition of fish stocks is not known but in 1999 FAO estimated that an annual catch of 200,000 tonnes could be sustainable. Neither is it known how much fish is actually taken from Puntland waters each year. However, it can be assumed that fish resources are being heavily exploited. Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated (IUU) large fishing boats and artisanal fishing “fleets” have been operating freely in Somali waters driving the decline in fish stocks. Interestingly, the increase of piracy in Somali waters has reduced IUU fishing.

Institutions/Capacity and Regulatory Framework

Since 1998 the Puntland government has been rebuilding its service sector, has now a basic structure in place and is continuing its cooperating partnerships with the private sector, NGOs and CBOs although progress is slow due to human resource and financial constraints.

A public policy and regulatory framework is needed to ensure economic competition and equitable access, assure that necessary resources are available, facilitate and encourage private sector participation and its regulation and identify public services that the private sector should not provide. Capacity strengthening in planning, management, regulation and monitoring is required at all levels in every sector.

Water

Water resources in Puntland are limited. Precipitation is low and there are no major rivers. Ground water is relatively deep and often too saline for domestic and agricultural use. Traditionally, the people of Puntland have used water harvesting methods to collect water for domestic and agricultural and livestock use. Shallow pans and wells are owned communally and berkads are privately owned. Boreholes are often the only source of sweet water but yields are low and they are prone to break down. Unregulated construction of water points often disrupts the traditional grazing/livestock management system. Access to adequate water for survival and growth will be increasingly difficult as the effects of climate change take hold.

Natural Resources

Puntland’s natural resources include the sea that lies off its coast which is the richest and most diverse in Somalia. Its arid climate renders its land ecosystems, soils and water sources highly fragile. A guiding policy and regulatory capacity are absent as are necessary financial, human and material resources to sustainably manage and protect environmental assets. The arid/semi-arid conditions of Somalia make its natural resources highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Therefore, the FAO will focus to help Somalis to mitigate these effects, protect their resource as well as their livelihoods.

Somaliland

Agriculture

The area of Somaliland amounts to 180,000 km². The population is 54 percent pastoralist, 30 percent agro-pastoralist and 16 percent urban¹. Ten percent of the land (1,8m hectares) is suitable for rained agriculture and 2-3 percent is actually used for crop production.

Agriculture ranks second in importance after livestock with 30 percent of the population dependent on a combination of farming and livestock for their livelihoods (WB & UN, 2007). In the absence of government involvement, the private sector and NGOs-including women's groups and organizations have become active in agriculture and the provision of a variety of services.

About 17,000 ha are under rainfed and small scale irrigated regimes. Irrigation is found along seasonal streams and rivers and utilizes shallow wells, stream diversions and water harvesting techniques. Both systems are dependent on seasonal rainfall and are therefore susceptible to large fluctuations in production. Rainfed farming is concentrated in the area of higher rainfall and is more extensive, not being constrained by the need for water sources. Most of rainfed crops are consumed by the household or bartered for food items and surpluses are sold. Irrigated crops (fruits, melons and vegetables) are locally consumed but also supply urban markets. Productivity is low in both systems with limited use of purchased inputs and improved practices. On and off-farm infrastructure for irrigation needs rehabilitation and development. Adaptive research and technology transfer has to be introduced and farmer training and access to inputs facilitated.

Crops are marketed in three ways: a) Farmers selling directly at organized markets using public transport, b) Traders coming with transportation to the farm gate; and c) A farmer buying from other farmers and selling at the market. Market access and functioning requires upgrading.

Livestock

Livestock raising and selling, mainly sheep and goats but also camels and cattle, is the leading productive activity in Somaliland. Livestock and associated products are the main export primarily to the Arabian Peninsula with Saudi Arabia being the leading market (when its periodic bans of Somali animals and products are not in effect). Every rural family is dependent, in part or wholly, on livestock for its livelihood. As in the rest of Somalia, herds and flocks productivity is low because of a number of factors not all inherent to pastoral systems such as: overuse of grass and browse, declining water supplies, absence of health and husbandry support services, isolation from markets and unimproved genetic potential of animals .

Somalia has not exploited the market potential for higher quality animals, meat and meat products for export and opportunities in the local market. Animal health and meat quality needs to be improved by enacting suitable standards, regulations and inspection.

Fisheries

Somaliland's fishing sector potential is small in comparison to Puntland but its coast line and share of territorial waters support reasonable fisheries resources that could be sustainably managed for profit. A small portion of its population is engaged in fishing and few are employed by the sector even as its fisheries are being heavily exploited by foreign vessels. There is very little economic return and virtually no management, regulation or oversight of fisheries. Little is known about the amount of fish actually taken or the extent of collateral damage inflicted to the marine environment.

Fisheries could be developed for the benefit of Somaliland through a holistic strategy that includes the adoption of a forward looking policy and regulatory framework for the sustainable management, access to and use of its marine resource, that would enable and encourage the private sector to invest, participate and service the

fisheries industry by supplying equipment, processing and marketing facilities as well as training. Public institutions will have to be rebuilt to train human resources, carry out research and identify technologies, monitor and regulate the sector.

Water

Access to suitable and sufficient water for all members of society is proving increasingly difficult in Somaliland and competition for it can lead to conflict as it did between 1994 and 1996. It can be the cause of large scale temporary migrations out of Somaliland; into Ethiopia for example. There are no rivers that flow year around and the sharp distinctions between the dry and wet seasons mean that available water is severely limited for several months of the year. Supplying water to urban areas is becoming more of a challenge as more people move to towns and villages and the effects of climate change emerge. Ground water is limited because of low recharge potential and harvesting surface water is dependent on rainfall.

Natural Resources

The environmental issues most common in Somaliland are deforestation to charcoal production and wood fuel, soil degradation and erosion, deterioration and loss of vegetation from overgrazing and, over fishing and marine habitat loss and poor waste management. Somaliland's traditional productive sectors and the livelihoods of most people are dependent on these natural resources.

The environment is a sector that has not been satisfactorily addressed yet. Given the critical importance of natural resources to people's survival and wellbeing and to the broader economy, it is essential that Somaliland develops a guiding environmental policy, adopts appropriate regulations, establishes management capacity to protect its environment, promotes the recovery and enables the sustainable exploitation of its natural resources. Another challenge is to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Institutions/Capacity

The government has been able to deliver basic services in some areas but in most locations other actors have moved in to deliver public services. NGOs, communities and the Diaspora provide most of the financing. The poor conditions of service for government employees make it difficult to increase the numbers of service providers. Security considerations are factors in some areas.

Information and Analysis

As it has rebuilt its public institutions and their functions, the Government has increasingly recognized that careful forward looking planning and sound management are needed. To be successful, these processes presuppose that the basics for good planning and management are in place including data, information and human skills to process, analyze and present them to the planners and managers.

Skilled human resources are limited within the civil service due to financial constraints that preclude mobilizing needed talent and pay for junior cadre's training. This has clearly made it almost impossible to collect, analyze and use information and data for planning and monitoring. The government is concerned that it often must take decisions on the basis of insufficient information and analysis.

South Central Somalia

Agriculture

The two rivers that flow year around (Juba and Shebelle) and their seasonal flooding enable South Central Somalia to be the main crop producing area and support the highest concentration of livestock. Small scale subsistence farmers use spate and controlled irrigation and grow crops on receding flood waters. They farm small individual or group holdings growing subsistence crops. Larger commercial farms practice controlled irrigation relying on pumps or storage reservoirs that are filled at seasonal high flow periods. Crops are also grown under rainfed conditions in the region. It is estimated that 1.25m ha is reasonably suitable for cultivation (FSNAU).

Water management, on and off-farm, is weak in the absence of water use planning, regulation and management. Small irrigation groups do practice a low level of localized on-farm water management but in the absence of a central authority with a sound strategy and management framework, authority and manpower capacity, the region will remain prone to flooding, inefficient water use, salinization and water logging.

Commercial irrigated farming has been greatly affected by the security situation. On-farm infrastructure has not been used nor maintained and some has been destroyed by floods. The once thriving banana (formerly the second largest export), melon and fruit production/export business has disappeared although there have been attempts to revive it. Current estimates are that over 70 percent of the irrigable lands are utilized for rain-fed crop production.

Access to inputs and other services have been disrupted in many areas. Historically the state has been the source of agricultural inputs with the private sector not willing/able to compete. With the collapse of central government the private sector have become more active though still on a limited basis. Policy, regulatory and management is weak or absent and access to credit and markets is difficult thus limiting returns to productivity.

Irrigation infrastructure, on and off-farm, has deteriorated through neglect and under-investment and must be rebuilt. Water management systems have broken down and must be revived and strengthened. On-farm water use, crop husbandry and soils management require upgrading through training and technology transfer.

Livestock

The alluvial plains of the Juba and Shebelle rivers in South Central Somalia support the largest concentration of livestock. There are four livestock production systems, each adapted to the characteristics of its particular ecological zone: (i) The drier interior supports pastoral families who keep camels and goats and require extensive areas of browse vegetation.; (ii) Sheep, cattle, goats and camels are raised in areas with higher precipitation where shifting cultivation is also practiced to produce sorghum and cowpeas in fenced off areas. After harvest, livestock are allowed to clean up crop residues; (iii) Nearer to the rivers an irrigated crop-livestock system has developed. The crop/livestock mix adds a dimension of risk aversion and resilience to the family coping strategy; (iv) The fourth system is in the coastal zones.

As is the case throughout Somalia, livestock production has been affected by long-term neglect of services and physical infrastructure and absence of policy and regulatory framework. Government animal health services no longer function but some critical vaccination programmes are operated by NGOs with funding and technical support from Somalia's cooperating partners including FAO. Market and value-added infrastructure, including trekking routes, is damaged or destroyed and does not provide incentives to increase productivity.

Fisheries

South Central Somalia has a long coastline (1,200 km) and about 45 percent of the Country's EEZ. These waters have diverse stocks of large and small commercially important fish including tuna, shark, snapper, sardines, anchovies and lobster. Reliable and recent data on the status of the fisheries is not available so informed sound planning and management are impossible until an accurate assessment of fisheries stocks and catch is carried out. Fishing methods are not advanced but are effective. Post catch and market infrastructure is generally poor and is a constraint to maintaining fish quality and gaining higher prices. Little value added in terms of processing takes place. The management of fisheries is absent.

Natural Resources

South Central Somalia's productive sectors are highly dependent on its natural resources: land, water, soils and marine. It is therefore essential that they are sustainably exploited. Right across the board each resource has been deeply damaged by unsustainable overuse. There are several causes varying with location and three stand out: (i) population displacement because of insecurity and large movement of people and animals to safer places; (ii) destitute people's drive for survival and (iii) absence of a natural resource policy, management strategy and framework, and of the institutional, human and financial resources needed to manage, regulate, monitor and promote sustainable use of natural resources.

Cutting trees for charcoal production is a leading cause of deforestation in Somalia. Developing alternative sources of energy and their efficient use in households could have a significant effect on reducing the loss of trees. The work should cover the primary export destination for Somali produced charcoal and go hand in hand with the creation of alternate income opportunities for charcoal makers.

The Plan of Action: Objectives, outcomes and actions

The pages that follow present a consolidated overview of the FAO/Somalia Plan of Action for 2011-2013 including the Emergency Response to the Humanitarian Crisis 2012 and the regular resilience based programme. Included are actual estimated costs and an indication of where the activity is targeted. Table 1 below provides a brief review of the status of funding for each objective of the Plan. Table 2 presents an overview of the hierarchy of objective, result and actions.

Table 1 – Analysis of funding

Emergency Response Programme to the Humanitarian Crisis in Somalia 2012

Main Project components/outputs	Funds required (USD)
Cash-for-Work opportunities for rehabilitation and construction of productive infrastructure (water catchments, canal rehabilitation, feeder roads, etc), including for the mitigation of risks associated to droughts and floods	102,500,000
Restore crop production capacity of farmers through the distribution of appropriate agricultural inputs (cereal seeds and fertilizers), and providing technical assistance in conservation agriculture	32,400,000
Increase household income and dietary diversity through the distribution of vegetable production packages	1,896,903
Safeguard the livelihoods and remaining assets of vulnerable, small-scale herders through improved fodder production and distribution in order to avert starvation and sale of livestock	2,500,000
Support emergency livestock treatment and vaccination to avert drought-related diseases	22,200,000
Increase numbers of livestock of vulnerable small-scale herders through redistribution/restocking	4,200,000
Improve access to minimum domestic water needs through use of water vouchers	5,400,000
Improve fishing capacity of riverine and coastal communities through distribution of fishing equipment and post-harvest processing sets	1,000,000
TOTAL	172,096,903

Resilience based programme 2011-2013

Agriculture Production and Productivity increased			
Objective	Target (\$)	Confirmed (\$)	Balance (\$)
A-1. Agricultural inputs and services are available to farmers	51,800,000	11,764,000	40,036,000
A-2. Irrigation infrastructure, repaired or constructed and in use for crop production.	29,500,000	5,150,000	24,350,000
A-3. On-farm post harvest losses reduced and crop quality preserved	16,800,000	2,000,000	14,800,000
A-4. Markets and market information is readily accessed.	5,000,000		\$5,000,000
Agriculture Total	103,100,000	18,914,000	84,186,000
	18% Funded		

Livestock producer incomes raised and jobs created through marketing and adding value to livestock and livestock products			
Objective	Target (\$)	Confirmed (\$)	Balance (\$)
A-1. Marketing systems and infrastructure for livestock and livestock products developed.	17,101,685	2,227,000	14,874,685
A-2. Products for new markets identified.	6,682,190	78,000	6,604,90
Disease Prevention and control system in use to increase livestock production and productivity and protect public health.			
B-1. Improved animal disease surveillance and control system.	30,444,015	7,784,000	22,660,015
B-2. A functioning veterinary public health service.	16,395,000	3,750,000	12,645,000
B-3 Enabling policy and regulatory framework	1,350,000	40,000	1,310,000
Producer incomes boosted through increased livestock production and productivity			
C-1. Rangeland management strategies being used sustainability and for recovery.	3,990,000	0	3,990,000
C-2. Better access to and availability of water for livestock	13,487,500	4,590,000	8,897,500
C-3. Improved production and preservation of feed resources.	4,800,000	307,691	4,492,309
C-4. Animal production systems improved for	5,831,000	1,522,231	4,308,769

increased productivity and sustainable efficiency of resource use.

Livestock Total	98,736,390	20,298,922	78,437,468
20% funded			

Sustainable Fishing for Increased Incomes of Fishing Communities and Fisher Folk

	Target (\$)	Confirmed (\$)	Balance (\$)
Fishery Total	12,030,000	160,000	11,870,000
1% funded			

Sustainably Managed Natural Resources

Objective	Target (\$)	Confirmed (\$)	Balance (\$)
A-1. Capacity to sustainably manage natural resources enhanced.	1,500,000		1,500,000
A-2. Improved access to natural resources management information.	(EUR) 4,500,000 ²	(EUR) 2,900,000	Eur 1,600,000
Natural Resources Total			

0% US\$ funded

65% EUR Funded

Information

Objective	Target (\$)	Confirmed (\$)	Balance (\$)
A-1. Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security, at the household level, is strengthened for greater resilience.	16,500,000 ³	11,000,000	5,500,000
Information Total	16,500,000	11,000,000	5,500,000

66% funded

² Represents two years of the three year total budget for SWALIM.

³ Represents years two and three of the total FSNAU budget.

**Table 2 – Objectives, results and actions Agriculture
Stabilize and Increase Rural Family Incomes**

Outcome A: Agriculture Production and Productivity increased.

Objective 1: Agricultural inputs and services are available to farmers.

Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-1013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
More farmers using better and appropriate production technologies (Seeds, tools, mechanization, Good Agricultural Practices & Integrated Production & Pest Management)	Access to steady sources of affordable inputs is constrained by limited numbers of vendors who are often city based thus making access problematic and the cost high. At the same time the private sector and local institutions have proven adept at offering services.	Build capacity in the private sector and through PPP arrangements to stock and sell inputs, equipment, its maintenance and farmer training.	240,000 Households	72,700 Households	167,300 Households
		Expand links to and cooperation with local input suppliers.			
		Support private sector and local organizations to deliver credit to farmers.	\$41,000,000	\$8,700,000	\$32,300,000
		Solar energy pumps tested for rehabilitated wells (vegetable production)			
		Drip irrigation schemes implemented for vegetable production			
		Conduct a field research aiming at identify the system fragilities making Somalia emergencies and food insecurity prone	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
Production and business skills of farmers upgraded	Most of the 2.3 million people involved in farming are not benefiting from training and technology transfer.	Advocate for and reinforce farmer training through FFSs, NGOs, CBOs, input suppliers and PPP.	126,000 Households.	56,000 Households.	70,000 Households.
		Increase utilization of Somali technical expertise.	\$6,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$4,000,000
		Assist and advise start-up of adaptive research as well as on-farm testing			

		through FFSs and PPP cooperation.			
Improved farming practices identified through in-country appropriate technology development/testing	Public extension services and farmer training have been weakened or are not provided due to breakdown of institutions, loss of manpower and insufficient funding.	Enhance agricultural extension services. (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia)	Seed fodder testing and production starts in Puntland 1 border inspection station in Mogadishu port	66 FFS \$264,000	1 border inspection station in Mogadishu port 3 research centres. 34 FFS \$2,236,000
	Agricultural research has been moribund for years and Somali farmers have not benefitted from technological advances.	Assist and advise start-up of adaptive research as well as on-farm testing through FFSs and PPP cooperation.	3 research centres. 100 FFS		
	The availability of good quality seed of preferred varieties is limited.	Advise on establishment of a seed insp. and quality control capacity.	\$2,500,000		
Subtotal			\$51,800,000	\$11,764,000	\$40,036,000

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Objective 2: Irrigation infrastructure, repaired or constructed and in use for crop production.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
Efficient water delivery systems operational.		Repair or construct main, small primary/secondary and tertiary canals.	170,000 Households \$18,000,000	34,500 Households \$3,600,00	135,500 Households \$14,400,000
Increase water availability for crop production in absence of irrigation canals (Shallow wells, springs, water harvesting structure)	Irrigation infrastructure is in poor condition due to neglect and lack of investment.	Repair/construct intake gates.			
		Repair and construct water control structures.			
		Rehabilitate/ develop springs and shallow wells.	20,000 Households \$3,500,000	3,500 Households \$900,000	16,500 Households \$2,600,000
		Construct/repair terraces and water bunds.			
Improved infrastructure for flood control.	Seasonal flooding occurs frequently. Traditional and improved flood control infrastructure has fallen	Construct and rehabilitate small water harvesting basins.			
		Repair broken river points. Install water control gates. Channel and deepen river courses.	Juba and Shebelle rivers. \$5,000,000		\$5,000,000

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	into disrepair over years of neglect and no investment.	Strengthen weak river banks Conduct a survey and feasibility study to identify potential exondation basins to be used also as strategic water reservoirs					
Water quality and water management/use skills enhanced	River and irrigation scheme water management capacity has declined and is not effective.	Recruit and train staff and equip water catchment sub-offices.	South/Central Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland.	South/Central Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland.	119,500		
		Train water committees in financial management, operation and maintenance of water systems.				154,000 Households	34,500 Households
		Train water users in on farm water use and management.				\$3,000,000	\$650,000
		Protect with fencing water catchments					
Subtotal			\$ 29,500,000	\$5,150,000	\$24,350,000		

Objective 3: On-farm post harvest losses reduced and crop quality preserved.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
More and better quality food available for consumption and sale.	Post harvest losses are high and grain quality poor.	Promote use of improved storage structures.	60,000 farm Households	6,000 farm Households	54,000 farm Households
		Train association members in post harvest handling and management of storage facilities.	\$12,000,000	\$1,200,000	\$10,800,000
Value is being added to farm commodities by farmers.	Value is not being added to farm commodities by or to benefit farmers.	Train association members in value addition.	96,000 farm Households	\$ 800,000	80,000,000 Households
		Introduce technologies that add value to farm commodities.	\$4,800,000		\$4,000,000
			\$16,800,000	\$2,000,000	\$14,800,000

Objective 4: Markets and market information is readily accessed.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
Farmer/market links are improved and equitable	Farmers are not able to maximize their advantage when marketing produce and farm commodities.	Strengthen marketing capacity and skills of farmer association	500,000 Farmers \$5,000,000		500,000 Farmers \$5,000,000
		Train extension workers in marketing.			
		Collect and analyze market information.			
		Provide Technical Assistance and support to establish regular dissemination of and access to market information			
Subtotal			\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000

Livestock					
Improving Profitable and Sustainable Utilization of Livestock Resources					
Outcome A: Producer incomes raised and jobs created through marketing and adding value to livestock and livestock products.					
Objective 1: Marketing systems and infrastructure for livestock and livestock products developed.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
Marketing strategy developed for livestock and livestock products.	Somalia has few trade agreements that enable it to take full advantage of export market potential.		HH 1,050,000	HH 145,200	HH 904,800
		Facilitate the development of bilateral trade agreements for livestock and livestock products.	\$1,800,000	\$630,000	\$ 117,0000
		Support identification and adoption of an appropriate marketing strategy	\$450,000	\$108,000	\$ 342,000
		Facilitate documentation and dissemination of overseas markets product demand and access requirements	\$ 420,000	\$104,000	\$ 316,000
	Somalia's exports have traditionally been live animals or carcasses and it has not developed a market sophistication in terms of exploiting demand for diversified products in export markets and moved to meet those demands.	Support market expansion and diversification.	\$ 517,000		\$ 517,000
		Support market research for live animals and livestock products.	\$ 135,000	\$64,000	\$ 71,000
		Contribute to establishment or expansion of livestock market Information Systems.	\$ 375,000	\$50,000	\$ 325,000

Quality Assurance Systems institutionalized and operating.	A policy to guide the livestock sector and the regulations to govern it have been absent for years resulting in slow and haphazard growth and periodic loss of market.	Support and facilitate development and implementation of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks.	\$1,725,000	\$486,000	\$1,239,000
		Strengthen and promote quality control systems and certification procedures for meat and meat products in collaboration with public and private sector.	\$1,575,000	\$385,000	\$ 1,190,000
		Support the establishment and implementation of animal production and safety assurance systems.	\$1,500,000	0	\$1500000
Marketing chain infrastructure developed and fulfilling the needs of the industry.	Years of neglect and under investment have resulted in a deteriorated and inadequate infrastructure that adds to the cost of marketing livestock.	Identify gaps in value chain infrastructure by advising and supporting review and assessment of existing facilities.	\$ 750,000	\$100,000	\$, 650,000
		Assist in design (with drawings) of new infrastructure. Provide technical advice and assistance for construction and rehabilitation of selected infrastructure and supporting light industries through micro-enterprise activities.	\$ 7,854,685	\$300,000	\$ 7,554,685
		Subtotal	\$ 17,101,685	\$ 2,227,000	\$ 14,874,685

Objective 2: Products for new markets Identified.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
			HH 600,000	HH 9,900	HH 590,100
Greater diversification and processing of animal products for human consumption.	The livestock industry has not tapped into market opportunities for diversified and quality meat products arising from a growing domestic middle class and export market demand.	Carry out needs assessments to identify gaps and interest in new technology.	\$1,425,000		\$1,425,000
		Identify, assess and introduce new animal product diversification technology.	Somaliland and Puntland \$975,000		\$975,000
		Support the identification, testing and introduction of infrastructure and technology.	Somaliland and Puntland \$ 822,690		\$822,690
		Facilitate the diversification and utilization of core and by products from livestock.	Somaliland and Puntland \$634,500	Somaliland and Puntland \$78,000	\$556,500
Improved animal bi-product diversification for enterprise development		Facilitate documentation & dissemination of overseas markets product demand & access requirements for livestock bi-products	\$375,000	0	\$375,000
		Support market research for livestock bi-products	\$450,000	0	\$450,000
		Support micro-enterprise development of meat bi-products and development of cottage industries through the establishment of revolving funds.	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000
Sub-total			\$ 6,682,190	\$ 78,000	\$ 6,604,190

Outcome B: Disease Prevention and control system and capacity in use to increase livestock production and productivity and protect public health.					
Objective 1: Improved animal disease surveillance and control system.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
			HH 1,050,000	HH 267,000	HH 783,000
Capacity for research on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases strengthened.	Research and diagnostic capacity for effective disease prevention and control is very weak and is not meeting international requirements.	Support, with technical advice, the functions of veterinary research institutions and the establishment of new ones.	Central, Somaliland and Puntland \$1,275,000	0	\$1,275,000
		Train veterinary research personnel to strengthen institutional capacity.	Central, Puntland and Somaliland \$1,740,000	\$30,000	\$1,710,000
Disease investigation systems in place and in use.	Research and diagnostic capacity for effective disease prevention and control is very weak and is not meeting international requirements.	Rehabilitate and equip veterinary labs (public or private) and establish new ones where necessary.	1 per region. Central, Puntland and Somaliland \$525,000	\$70,000	\$455,000
		Provide support to Epidemiological Data Management Units (reporting to OIE).	Puntland & Somaliland \$204,000	\$12,000	\$192,000
		Animal disease emergency preparedness plans in place	\$ 1,050,000	0	\$ 1,050,000
		Support livestock vaccination and treatment programmes.	\$3,900,015	0	\$3,900,015
		Quality assurance of veterinary biologics and drugs enhanced.	Monitoring and quality control of veterinary drugs imported into Somalia is absent.	Support establishment and operation of veterinary inspectorate.	Puntland \$1,500,000
Enhanced capacity for disease control and prevention	The institutional strength to independently implement vaccination campaigns is weak.	Treatment of livestock disease. PPR vaccination of.	\$20,250,000	\$7,600,000	\$12,650,000
		Subtotal	\$ 30,444,015	\$ 7,784,000	\$ 22,660,015

Objective 2: A functioning veterinary public health service.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
			HH 1,050,000	HH 241,750	HH 808,250
Enhanced surveillance and control for zoonotic diseases	The institutional strength to independently implement vaccination campaigns is weak.	Disease surveillance and establishment of infrastructure	\$6,000,000	0	\$6,000,000
Enhanced animal products and environmental Hygiene.	Poor slaughter facilities and unclean handling and processing of meat entering the market chain pose a risk to livestock and human health.	Rehabilitate or establish slaughterhouses.	Burao and Galkayo. \$6,000,000	\$3,300,000	\$2,700,000
		Rehabilitate or establish animal product markets	Somaliland \$ 675,000	\$150,000	\$525,000
		Construct of livestock markets.	Somaliland \$2,250,000	\$300,000	\$1,950,000
		Train inspectorate personnel.	\$1,470,000	0	\$1,470,000
Subtotal			\$ 16,395,000	\$ 3,750,000	\$ 12,645,000

Objective 3: Enabling policy and regulatory framework					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
			HH 1,050,000	0	1,050,000
Appropriate policies and legal framework established	Livestock policy is in place Draft meat inspection and control act is in place A meat code has been developed	Passage, serialisation and dissemination of relevant acts Support to enforcement	\$825,000	\$40,000	\$785,000
Livestock and livestock product certification and traceability system established			\$525,000		\$525,000
Subtotal			\$ 1,350,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 1,310,000

Outcome C: Producer incomes boosted through increased livestock production and productivity.					
Objective 1: Rangeland management strategies being used sustainability and for recovery.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
			HH 1,050,000	HH 0	HH 1,050,000
Policy and legal framework, reflecting a national consensus for sustainable rangeland utilization developed.	A trans-Somalia range management policy and strategy is absent thus enabling the haphazard exploitation of rangelands.	Support a participatory process to develop a national resource policy and rangeland strategy.	\$840,000	0	\$840,000
Natural resources are sustainably used and conserved.	Various factors have been the cause of uncontrolled and unsustainable use of the Somali resource base.	Conservation of indigenous plant germplasm.	\$3,150,000	0	\$3,150,000
Subtotal			\$ 3,990,000	0	\$ 3,990,000

Objective 2: Better access to and availability of water for livestock.					
Results	Baseline	Actions	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
			HH 1050,000	HH 356,800	HH 693,200
Strategic water points rehabilitated or established.	Water points have deteriorated over years of neglect and absent local management causing, among other things, local overuse of grazing.	Support rehabilitation/ establishment of rural water catchments, pans and shallow wells.	Puntland, Somaliland \$9,000,000	2,700,000	\$6,300,000
		Support the rehabilitation and establishment of water catchments, pans and shallow wells along trade routes.	Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Lower Juba \$3,700,000	\$1,815,000	\$1,905,000
Improved capacity for water management by local institutions.	Local and national/regional water management is inadequate resulting in deterioration of water points and unequal access.	Provide technical, material and financial support to build water management capacity and to help water users associations become self-sustaining.	\$787,500	\$75,000	\$712,500
Subtotal			\$ 13,487,500	\$ 4,590,000	\$ 8,897,500

Objective 3: Improved production and preservation of feed resources.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
			HH 525,000	HH 33,650	HH 491,350
Fodder production and preservation adapted to Somali conditions and in use where feasible.	The trans-Somalia grazing resources have been damaged by over used	Support rangeland reseeded initiatives and link them to establishment of micro-enterprises	Somaliland and Puntland \$3,000,000		\$3,000,000
		Improve fodder conservation technology.	\$1,800,000	\$307,691	\$1,492,309
Subtotal			\$ 4,800,000	\$ 307,691	\$ 4,492,309

Objective 4: Animal production systems improved for increased productivity and efficiency of resource use.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
			HH 525,000	91,380	HH 433,620
Improved livestock breeding is contributing to increasing production and productivity.	Somalia has 8 e important livestock breeds peculiar to it. These are unique sources of genetic traits for animal breed improvement.	Support the creation of a database for livestock breeds.	\$2,677,500	0	\$2,677,500
Enhanced beekeeping.	Beekeeping is an under exploited and important source of rural incomes.	Facilitate training in beekeeping and establishment of cottage industries.	Somaliland and Puntland \$3,300,000	0	\$3,300,000
Increased poultry production.	Poultry are important to almost every Somali family for food and cash.	Training in poultry production, feeding and housing through FFSS.	Poultry FFSSs. Somaliland and Puntland \$2,982,000	\$1,522,231	\$1,459,769
Subtotal			5,831,000	1,522,231	4,308,769

Fisheries					
Sustainable Fishing for Increased Incomes of Fishing Communities and Fisher Folk					
Objective 1: Fishing sustainably; Plans and capacity developed for sustainable fishing and management of freshwater, marine and aquaculture fisheries.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
Fisheries research taking place for management and planning.	Hard data on the status of the Somali fish species needed for planning and management is not available.	Stock assessment on main fish species.	Puntland. \$60,000	\$40,000	\$ 20,000
			\$3 M per Region.		\$9 M
A functioning fisheries extension service.	Upgrading fishing skills, awareness and management is needed.	Develop fisheries extension services and information systems.	\$60,000 Puntland	\$40,000	\$20,000
			Puntland, Somaliland and South/Central. \$900,000	0	\$900,000
Monitoring, control and surveillance capacity in place.	Fishing in Somali waters has been intense, uncontrolled and not monitored leading to probable over exploitation.	Ministry of Fisheries infrastructure improved and equipment provided.	Somaliland \$600,000	0	\$600,000
		Implement a safety at sea programme.	Puntland \$600,000	\$40,000	\$560,000
		Support the establishment of a fleet registry and licensing system.	Puntland. \$60,000	Puntland. \$40,000	\$20,000
			Somaliland. \$750,000	0	\$750,000
Subtotal			\$12,030,000	\$ 160,000	\$11,870,000

Natural Resources					
Managing Natural Resources for Recovery and Sustainable Use					
Outcome A: Capacity to sustainably manage natural resources enhanced (countrywide)					
Objective 1: Capacity to sustainably manage natural resources enhanced.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
A National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan and drafted and a Country Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties prepared.	Somalia does not know the status of its biological resources to enable the conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of its biological diversity and has not met its reporting obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Assist the Transitional Federal Government to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.	\$ 1,400,000	0	\$1,400,000
		Support the preparation of the first country report to the CBD Conference of the Parties.	\$100,000	0	\$100,000
Objective 2: Improved access to natural resource management information					
Improved access to natural resources management information.	Data and information on the Somali natural resources is not being systematically collected, analyzed and used.	Provide technical support for land and water assessments.	SWALIM ⁴ EUR 4,500,000	EUR 2,900,000	Euro 1,600,000
		Undertake skills and capacity building in local institutions.			
Sutotal			\$1,500,000 + Eur 4,500,000	EUR 2,900,000	\$1,500,000 + Eur 1,600,000

⁴ Somali Water and Land Information Management. This project covers all of Somalia, runs for three years starting in 2010. It collects, analyzes and disseminates information on water and land for use by planners and policy makers and contributes to early warning of flood and drought.

Information					
Linking Short-Term Humanitarian Actions to Longer-Term Development Goals to Build Back Better					
Outcome A: Access to food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning by stakeholders; communities, government and development partners (countrywide)					
Objective 1: Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security, at the household level, is strengthened for greater resilience.					
Result	Baseline	Action	Target 2011-2013	Confirmed 2011-2013	Balance
The dynamics of food insecurity, household incomes and livelihood systems identified, analyzed and used for policy work, planning and monitoring.	Institutional capacity to collect, analyze and disseminate household and other data is weak resulting in a paucity of data.	Collect and assemble data, information and provide analysis on livelihoods and food insecurity and their underlying causes.	EUR16,500,000	EUR11,000,000	EUR 5,500,000
The process to systematically develop interventions and actions that will start recovery and development processes in parallel with humanitarian actions built on timely data and information.		Disseminate information, data and analysis broadly and regularly			

Table 3 - Logical Framework

Agriculture

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	METHOD of VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
More farmers using better and appropriate production technologies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farm households having adopted better methods; tools and inputs. Number of rural vendors selling inputs. 	Access to steady sources of affordable inputs is constrained by limited numbers of vendors who are often city based thus making access problematic and the cost high. At the same time the private sector and local institutions have proven adept at offering services.	Field surveys and information from lead farmers, FFSs, CBOs and local suppliers.	Farmers will have access to cash or credit for purchase. Transportation infrastructure will not be a hindrance to vendors moving goods.
Production and business skills of farmers upgraded.	Numbers of farmers reached with training.	Most of the 2.3 million people involved in farming are not benefiting from training and technology transfer.	Information from trainers. Surveys of farmers	Improved production practices proven to work are available and trainers can reach farmers.
Improved farming practices adopted: Use of appropriate production inputs, mechanization and sustainable soil and land management.	Number of additional FFSs formed and that are operating.	Public extension services and farmer training have been weakened or are not provided due to breakdown of institutions, loss of manpower and insufficient funding.	Reports from field staff.	Extension workers can regularly reach farmers
	Numbers of people trained.	Technical expertise is available in some disciplines but is not utilized by due to poor conditions of service offered and security issues.	Reports from field staff and trainers.	Trainers can reach farmers. Farmers can access inputs.
	Number of research centres doing adaptive research.	Agricultural research has been moribund for years and Somali farmers have not benefitted from technological advances.	Visit by FAO staff.	Research centre infrastructure can be maintained and technical staff retained and able to work.
	Number of people trained in seed inspection.	Capacity to produce and good quality seed of preferred varieties is limited.	Verify with trainers.	Trained technicians are able to carry out duties
	Cost of tractor mechanization. Total number of tractor hours provided	Many farmers continue to rely on the hand hoe for primary and secondary tillage.	Surveys of tractor hire cost. Calculate from implementation reports.	Farmers can pay hire cost. Fuel and spare parts to keep tractors operating available.

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	METHOD of VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Efficient water delivery systems operational.	Length in Kms of canal.	Irrigation infrastructure is in poor condition due to neglect and lack of investment.	Progress reports and measurement by field staff	Field work can proceed. Water management groups are functioning.
Water intake structures Improved and developed.	Numbers of structures.		Progress reports and count by field staff.	
Shallow wells and springs rehabilitated and developed.	Numbers of wells rehabilitated or constructed.	Shallow wells and springs used in "oasis" farming are in poor condition from neglect and/or overuse.	Implementation reports and field staff reports.	
Water harvesting structures Improved and developed and efficient water use practices adopted.	Numbers of dykes, dams, gabions, terraces, bunds and basins repaired and constructed.	Water harvesting, storage and control structures are in disrepair after years of insufficient maintenance and overuse.	Field progress reports and FAO staff visits.	
Improved infrastructure for flood control.	Numbers of points repaired or remade. Kms of bank and channel work completed.	Seasonal flooding occurs frequently. Traditional and improved flood control infrastructure has fallen into disrepair over years of neglect and no investment.	Progress reports and FAO field staff measurement.	
Technical and financial management capacity of farmers upgraded.	Number of farmers trained. Number of farmers getting better and more uniform yields over their farms from better irrigation coverage.	River and irrigation scheme water management capacity has declined and is not effective.	Reports from FFSS, implementing partner progress reports and FAO staff field visits.	
Research on salinization and effects of irrigation underway.	Research being conducted.	Salinization resulting from poor irrigation water management is posing a risk to soils.	Field visits.	Institutional and technical capacity is available.

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	METHOD of VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
More and better quality food available for consumption and sale.	Number of improved storage structures in households. Number of farmers trained.	Post harvest losses are high and grain quality poor.	Delivery records, progress reports and training reports.	Farmers utilize training received.
Value is being added to farm commodities by farmers.	Number of people trained. Technologies adopted.	Value is not being added to farm commodities by or to benefit farmers.	Progress reports and field visits.	
Rural retail and wholesale market facilities have been upgraded.	Number of market teams trained and using learned better management skills in their markets. Number of and location of sheds that have been improved.	Markets operate under locally agreed rules with no formal regulation and inspection of sanitary, health and quality standards, measures and organization.	Survey of markets and perceptions of sellers and buyers. Field visits and map.	Cooperation of market users and local officials.
Market rules and regulations developed and implemented.	Rules and regulations have been enacted and or accepted by users.	Markets operate under locally agreed rules with no formal regulation and inspection of sanitary, health and quality standards, measures and organization.	Official records and field visits.	
Farmer/market links are improved and equitable.	Kms of road leading to markets measured and location mapped.	Roads are not maintained and adequate for reasonable ease of access to rural markets.	Progress reports and field visits.	

Livestock

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	METHOD of VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Marketing systems and infrastructure for livestock and livestock products developed.				
Marketing strategy developed for live livestock and livestock products.	Trade agreements being negotiated or agreed.	Somalia has few trade agreements that enable it to take full advantage of export market potential.	Daft agreements.	Participation of governments.
Quality Assurance Systems institutionalized and operating.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laws drafted and enacted. 2. Number of animal product quality control and certification systems operating 	A policy to guide the livestock sector and the regulations to govern it have been absent for years resulting in slow and haphazard growth and periodic loss of market.	Drat laws. See systems.	
Marketing chain infrastructure developed and fulfilling the needs of the industry.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A report on gaps in market chain. 2. Number of PPP arrangements made. 3. Number of infrastructure projects advised. 	Years of neglect and under investment have resulted in a deteriorated and inadequate infrastructure that adds to the cost of marketing livestock.	Progress reports and field visits.	Stakeholders and government officials work together.
Products for new markets Identified.				
Greater diversification & processing of animal products for human consumption.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New or improved products being produced. 	The livestock industry has not tapped into market opportunities for diversified and quality meat products arising from a growing domestic middle class and export market demand.	Survey of products available in markets and for export.	Product demand exists. Funds for investment are available.

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	METHOD of VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Improved animal disease surveillance and control system.				
Capacity for research on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases strengthened.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research labs doing research. 2. No. of people trained. 	Research and diagnostic capacity for effective disease prevention and control is very weak and is not meeting these requirements	Field visits and lists of research institutions operating.	Research infrastructure and technical capacity is available.
Disease investigation systems in place and in use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local labs in place and working. 2. Local labs doing disease investigations and training. 3. Labs collaborating. 4. Diseases being classified. 5. Vaccinations taking place. 		Review of systems in use.	
Quality assurance of veterinary biologics and drugs.	Working veterinary inspectorate established and controlling/monitoring drug quality.	Monitoring and quality control of veterinary drugs imported into Somalia is absent.	Survey of drugs on the market that have been checked for quality. Field visit to quality labs.	Authority of inspectors is enforced.
A functioning veterinary public health service.				
Livestock vaccination and treatment taking place.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training conducted. 2. Contingency plans in place. 3. Rapid response capacity in place. 	Government at every level is not prepared to deal with large disease outbreaks that can occur and become dangerous and costly in mobile livestock systems.	See plans and check for completeness.	Access to animals and cooperation of herders.
	Amounts of livestock drugs provided.	The institutional strength to independently implement vaccination campaigns is weak.	Field visit.	
Enhanced animal products & environmental Hygiene.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slaughter facilities, animal product and livestock markets upgraded or built. 2. Numbers of people trained. 	Poor slaughter facilities and unclean handling and processing of meat entering the market chain pose a risk to livestock and human health.	Field visit to facilities.	

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	METHOD of VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Rangeland management strategies being used sustainability and for recovery.				
Policy and legal framework for sustainable rangeland utilization developed which reflects a national consensus.	Policy and laws are drafted.	A trans-Somalia range management policy and strategy is absent thus enabling the haphazard exploitation of rangeland	Review draft policy document. Interview sample of stakeholders on participation in process.	Cooperation of stakeholders and government.
Natural resources are sustainably used and conserved.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plant germplasm being conserved. 2. Alternative energy sources being introduced. 3. Rangeland biodiversity being conserved. 4. Community management systems in place and functioning. 	Various factors have been the cause of uncontrolled and unsustainable use of the Somali resource base.	Visit to conservation institutions and communities.	Cooperation of all stakeholders.
Better access to and availability of water for livestock				
Strategic water points rehabilitated or established.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural water catchments, pans and shallow wells rehabilitated and established. 2. Rural water catchments, pans and shallow wells rehabilitated and established along trekking routes. 	Water points have deteriorated over years of neglect and absent local management causing, among other things, local overuse of grazing.	Field visits.	Cooperation of all stakeholders.
Improved capacity for water management by local institutions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water users associations self sustaining and managing water. 	Local and national/regional water management is inadequate resulting in deterioration of water points and unequal access.	Field visits to communities and associations to meet with members.	Local institutions equitably managed.

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	METHOD of VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Improved production and preservation of feed resources.				
Fodder production and preservation adapted to Somali conditions and in use where feasible.	Rangeland reseeded. Grazing management plans in use.	The trans-Somalia grazing resources have been damaged by over used.	Field visits to farms and farmer interviews.	Technical capacity available. Demand for knowledge exists.
Improved utilization of animal feeds.	Farmers conserving fodder using improved methods.	Good quality feed for higher producing (dairy) peri-urban animals is limited.		
Animal production systems improved for increased productivity and efficiency of resource use.				
Improved livestock breeding is contributing to increasing production & productivity.	Local breeds characterized and entered into a data base. A livestock census completed.	Somalia has 8 e important livestock breeds peculiar to it. These are unique sources of genetic traits for animal breed improvement.	Field visits and interviews.	Herder and farmer demand exists.
Enhanced beekeeping.	Beekeepers using improved equipment and management methods.	Beekeeping is an under exploited and important source of rural incomes.		Demand exists.
Enhanced poultry production.	Women using improved management methods.	Poultry are important to almost every Somali family for food and cash.		Demand exists and can be targeted to women.

Fisheries

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	METHOD of VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Fisheries research in place.	Stock assessment underway.	Hard data on the status of the Somali fish species needed for planning and management is not available.	Progress reports and field visits	Institutional infrastructure and technical capacity available.
A functioning fisheries extension service.	Nos. of extension workers	Upgrading fishing skills, awareness and management is needed.	Field visits.	
Monitoring, control and surveillance capacity in place.	Status of safety at sea training programme. Status of fleet registration system.	Fishing in Somali waters has been intense, uncontrolled and not monitored leading to probable over exploitation.	Progress reports on training. Field visit to fleet registration office.	

Increased access to local and international markets with higher value and quality of fish products	<p>Fish receiving and marketing facilities built.</p> <p>Nos. of people trained.</p> <p>Fish certification agency established.</p> <p>Increase in number of associations.</p>	Somalis realize little return from the fishing that occurs in their waters.	Field visits and training reports. Visits to associations.	Export product is available. Product can be shipped to markets.
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Natural Resources

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	METHOD of VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
<p>A National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan.</p> <p>Country Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties.</p>	Draft of Action Plan and Report.	Somalia does not know the status of its biological resources to enable the conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of its biological diversity and has not met its reporting obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	The Plan and the Report.	Political will and stakeholder cooperation.
Improved access to natural resources management information.	Availability of data and reports.	Data and information on the Somali natural resources is not being systematically collected, analyzed and used.	Review of reports and data sets available.	Field work can continue. Data and information can be archived and is accessible.

Information

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	METHOD of VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
The dynamics of food insecurity, household incomes and livelihood systems identified, analyzed and used for policy work, planning and monitoring.	Demand for publications and reports. Information and data being used for planning and management.	Institutional capacity to collect, analyze and disseminate household and other data is weak resulting in a paucity of data.	Publications and reports issued.	The security situation in Somalia allows travel within and outside Somalia. Funding is adequate. Government authorities and institutions remain committed.
The process to systematically develop interventions and actions that will start recovery and development processes in parallel with humanitarian actions built on timely data and information.	Recovery and development being considered in parallel with humanitarian actions.		Meeting results, Action plans and CAPS.	