



**“Building Resilience by Linking Community Based Early Warning Systems to Informal Safety Nets in Somalia”**

**Abdullahi M. Yussuf (Country Director, CARE Somalia)**

**Mr Abdirizak Nur (Somalia deputy representative FEWS NET)**

**Dr. Georgina Jordan (SomReP Quality Assurance and Knowledge Manager )**

*2nd Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction  
Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt, 14-16 September 2014*

**التنبية المبكر والتحرك المبكر**

*Alerte précoce, Action rapide*



# Presentation Outline

- Early warning systems in Somalia
- Key climate risks faced in Somalia

# Early Warning Systems in Somalia

- **Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)**
  - since 1985 worldwide, since 1995 in Somalia
  - Leading provider of information and analysis on food security
    - Resources for governments, international relief agencies, NGOs, researchers, humanitarian response planners, and journalists
  - To project food security outcomes in the future FEWS NET develops a set of assumptions
    - regarding likely events, their effects, and probable responses of various actors
  - Assumptions are interpreted in the context of the current conditions and local livelihoods to arrive at a most likely scenario
    - Typically for six months

# Early Warning Systems in Somalia

## Other information collection bodies in Somalia and FEWS NET's partners

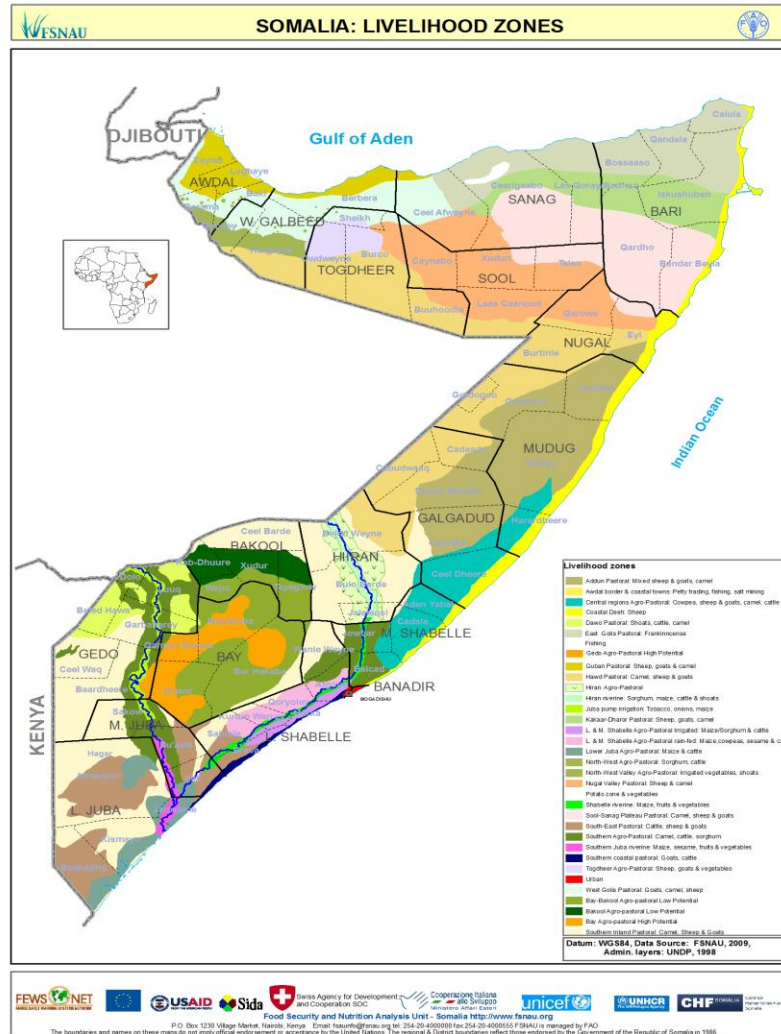
- **Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)**
  - A project managed by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
  - A primary source for information on food security, nutrition, and livelihoods in Somalia
- **Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM)**
  - an information management unit within FAO Somalia focusing on water and rainfall
- **Somalia Resilience Program (SomRep)**
  - A multi-year effort by seven leading NGOs
  - Including World Vision, Oxfam, DRC, COOPI, CARE, ADRA, and ACF
  - Designed to tackle the challenge of recurrent droughts and reduce chronic vulnerability through early action

# Early Warning Systems in Somalia

## National disaster management agencies

- National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness and Management Authority (NERAD) in Somaliland
- Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland
- Somali Disaster Management Agency (SDMA) in South-Central Somalia

# Sources of Data and Tools : Livelihoods

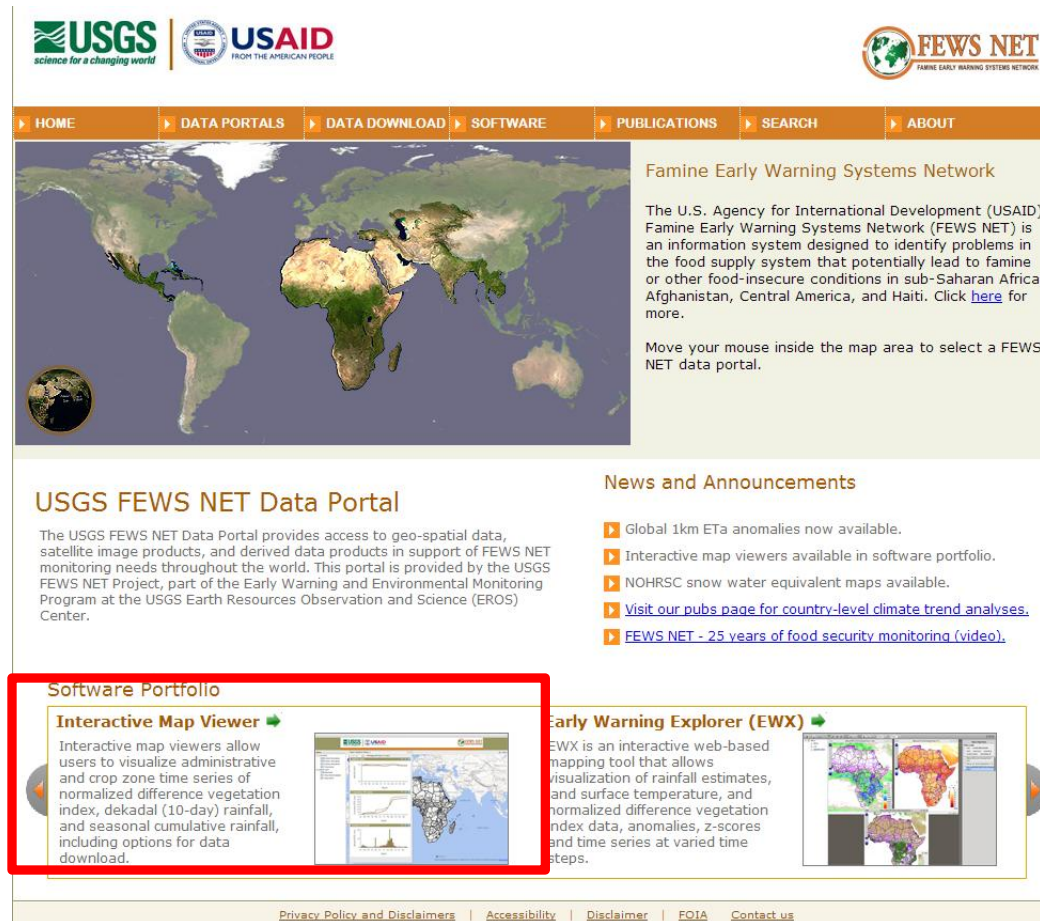


# Sources of Data and Tools : Remote Sensing

- Mapviewer (USGS)
  - RFE rainfall plots

<http://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/mapviewer/>

CHIRPS - monthly



**USGS** science for a changing world | **USAID** FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE | **FEWS NET** FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

HOME | DATA PORTALS | DATA DOWNLOAD | SOFTWARE | PUBLICATIONS | SEARCH | ABOUT

## Famine Early Warning Systems Network

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) is an information system designed to identify problems in the food supply system that potentially lead to famine or other food-insecure conditions in sub-Saharan Africa, Afghanistan, Central America, and Haiti. Click [here](#) for more.

Move your mouse inside the map area to select a FEWS NET data portal.

### USGS FEWS NET Data Portal

The USGS FEWS NET Data Portal provides access to geo-spatial data, satellite image products, and derived data products in support of FEWS NET monitoring needs throughout the world. This portal is provided by the USGS FEWS NET Project, part of the Early Warning and Environmental Monitoring Program at the USGS Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center.

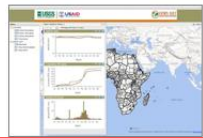
#### News and Announcements

- ▶ Global 1km Eta anomalies now available.
- ▶ Interactive map viewers available in software portfolio.
- ▶ NOHRSC snow water equivalent maps available.
- ▶ [Visit our pubs page for country-level climate trend analyses.](#)
- ▶ [FEWS NET - 25 years of food security monitoring \(video\).](#)

#### Software Portfolio

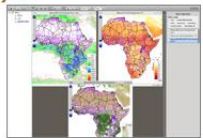
##### Interactive Map Viewer

Interactive map viewers allow users to visualize administrative and crop zone time series of normalized difference vegetation index, dekadal (10-day) rainfall, and seasonal cumulative rainfall, including options for data download.



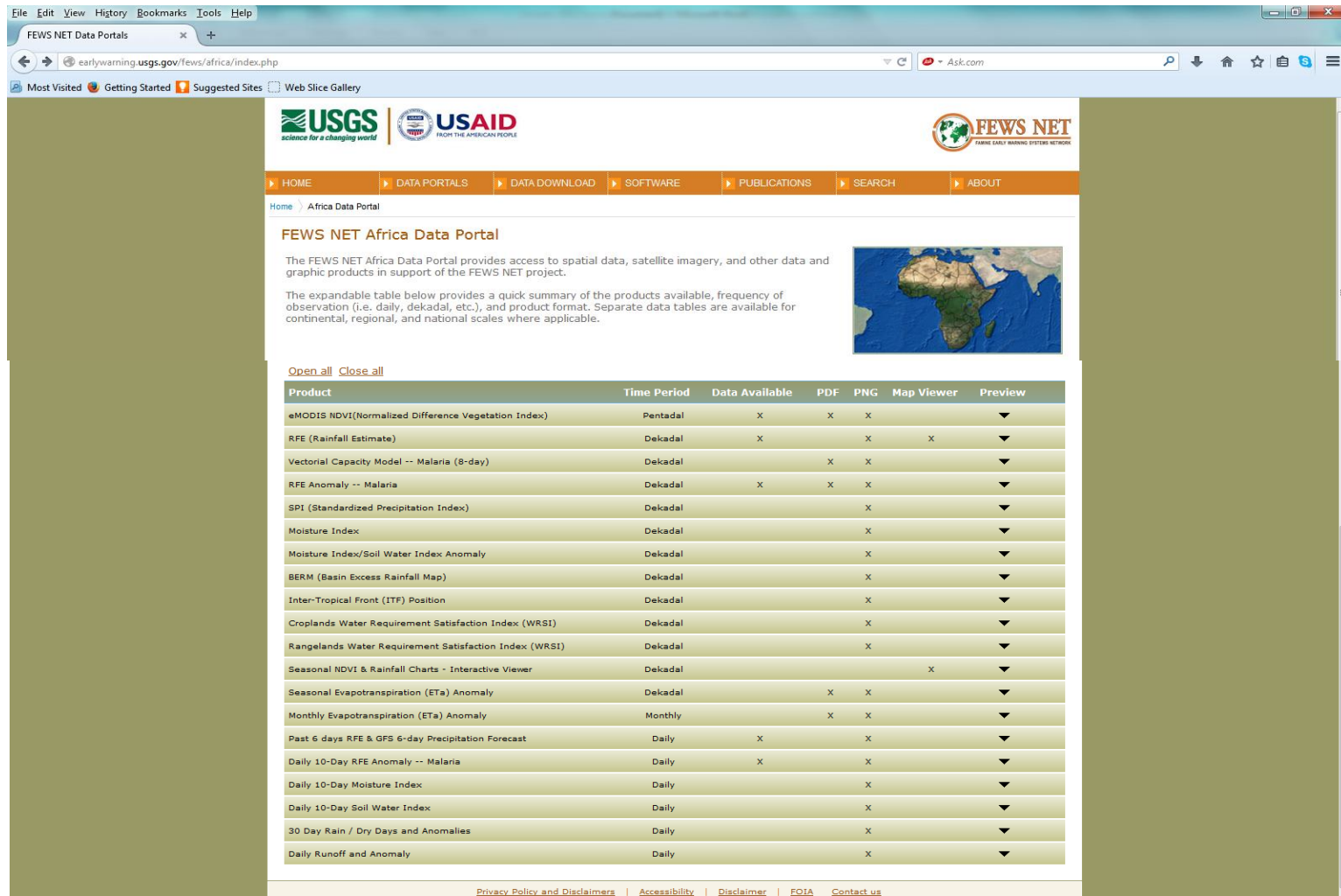
##### Early Warning Explorer (EWX)

EWX is an interactive web-based mapping tool that allows visualization of rainfall estimates, and surface temperature, and normalized difference vegetation index data, anomalies, z-scores and time series at varied time steps.



Privacy Policy and Disclaimers | Accessibility | Disclaimer | FOIA | Contact us

# Sources of Data and Tools : FEWS NET Data Portal



The screenshot shows the FEWS NET Africa Data Portal website. The page includes the USGS and USAID logos, a navigation menu with options like HOME, DATA PORTALS, DATA DOWNLOAD, SOFTWARE, PUBLICATIONS, SEARCH, and ABOUT. The main content area is titled 'FEWS NET Africa Data Portal' and contains a description of the portal's purpose and a table of available data products.

The table below provides a quick summary of the products available, frequency of observation (i.e. daily, dekadal, etc.), and product format. Separate data tables are available for continental, regional, and national scales where applicable.

[Open all](#) [Close all](#)

Product	Time Period	Data Available	PDF	PNG	Map Viewer	Preview
eMODIS NDVI(Normalized Difference Vegetation Index)	Pentadal	X	X	X		▼
RFE (Rainfall Estimate)	Dekadal	X	X	X	X	▼
Vectorial Capacity Model -- Malaria (8-day)	Dekadal		X	X		▼
RFE Anomaly -- Malaria	Dekadal	X	X	X		▼
SPI (Standardized Precipitation Index)	Dekadal			X		▼
Moisture Index	Dekadal			X		▼
Moisture Index/Soil Water Index Anomaly	Dekadal			X		▼
BERM (Basin Excess Rainfall Map)	Dekadal			X		▼
Inter-Tropical Front (ITF) Position	Dekadal			X		▼
Croplands Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI)	Dekadal			X		▼
Rangelands Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI)	Dekadal			X		▼
Seasonal NDVI & Rainfall Charts - Interactive Viewer	Dekadal				X	▼
Seasonal Evapotranspiration (ETa) Anomaly	Dekadal		X	X		▼
Monthly Evapotranspiration (ETa) Anomaly	Monthly		X	X		▼
Past 6 days RFE & GFS 6-day Precipitation Forecast	Daily	X		X		▼
Daily 10-Day RFE Anomaly -- Malaria	Daily	X		X		▼
Daily 10-Day Moisture Index	Daily			X		▼
Daily 10-Day Soil Water Index	Daily			X		▼
30 Day Rain / Dry Days and Anomalies	Daily			X		▼
Daily Runoff and Anomaly	Daily			X		▼

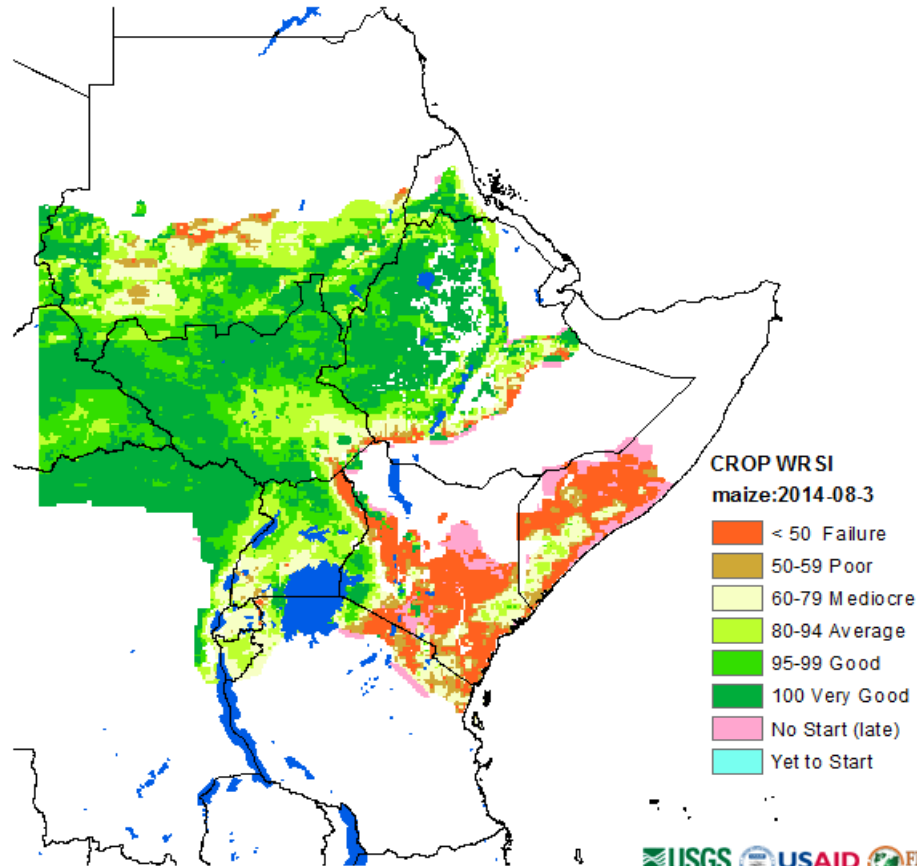
At the bottom of the page, there are links for [Privacy Policy and Disclaimers](#), [Accessibility](#), [Disclaimer](#), [FOIA](#), and [Contact us](#).



# Sources of Data and Tools :

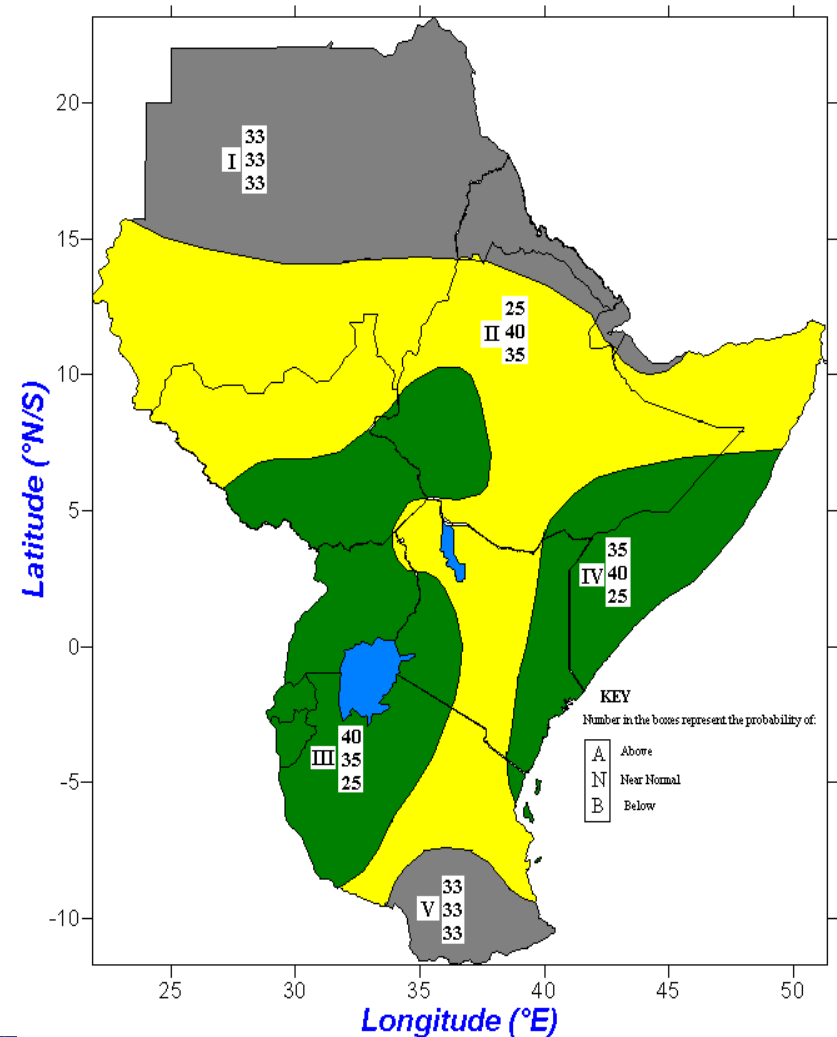
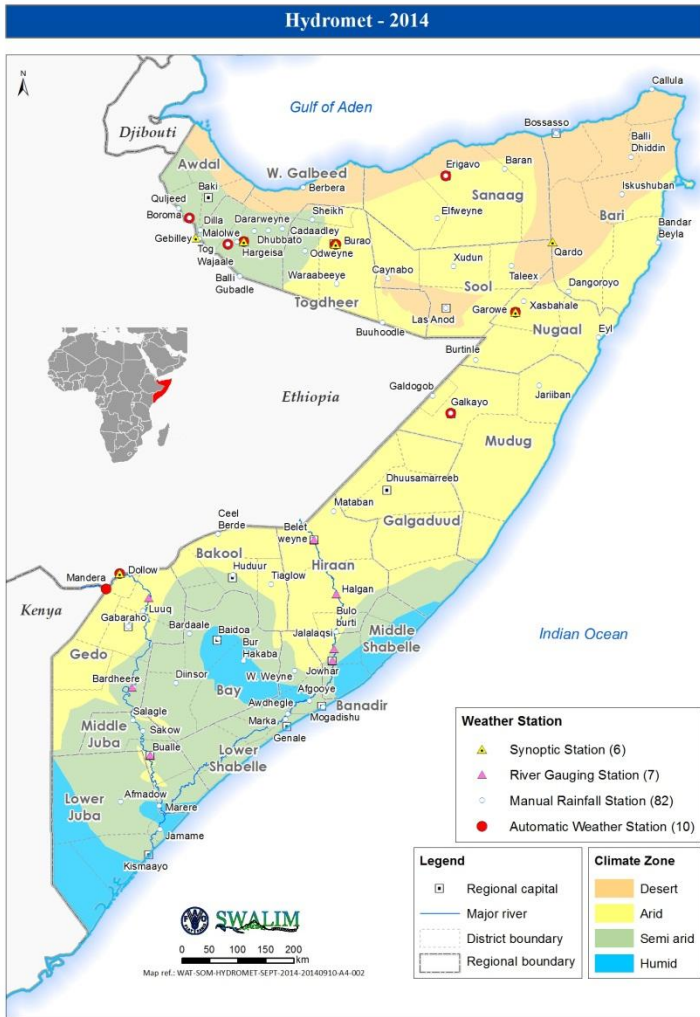
## Water Requirements Satisfaction Index (WRSI)

**WRSI Current**  
**August 2014 Dekad 3**

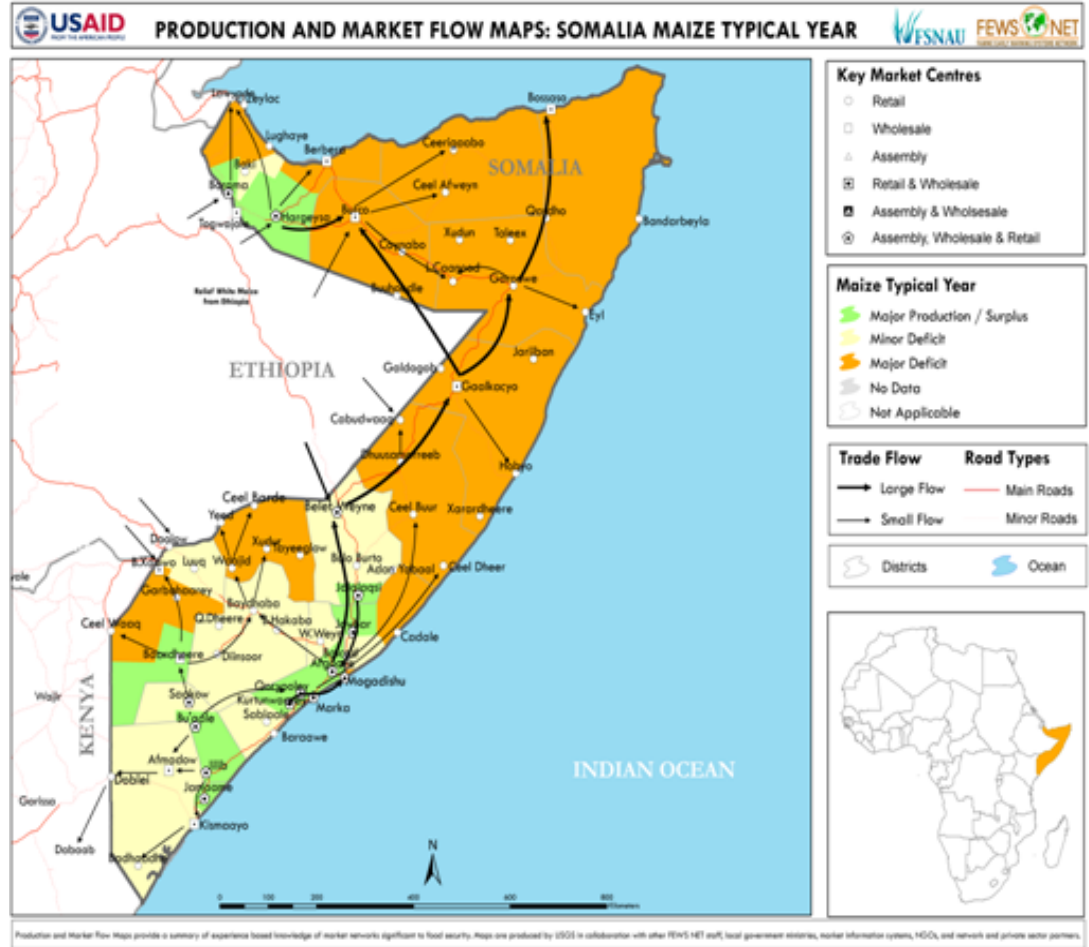
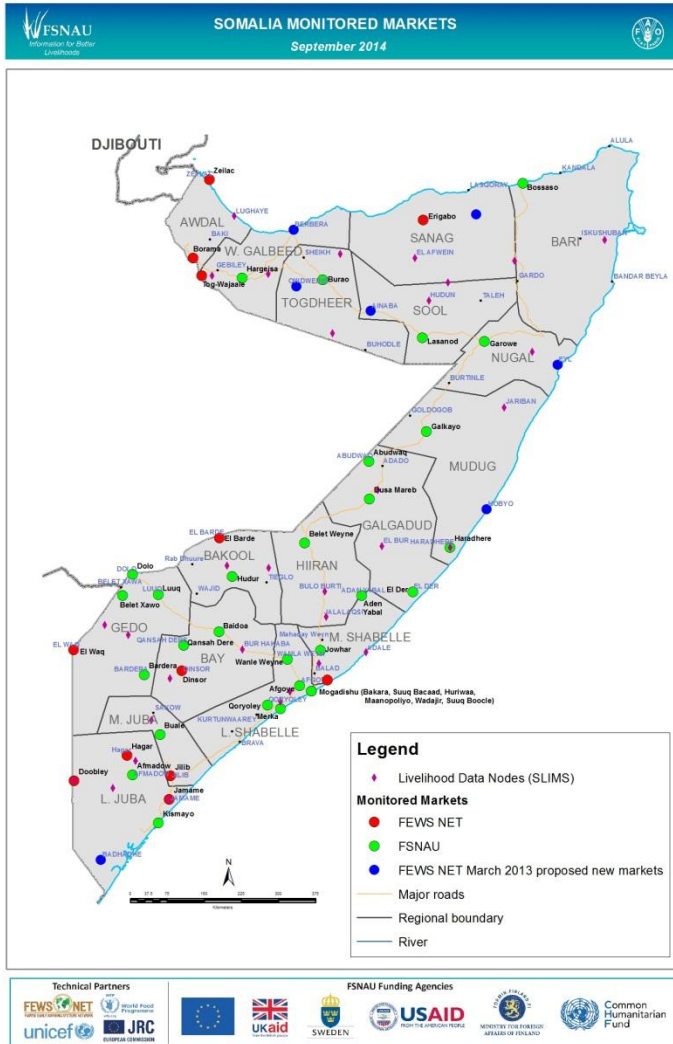


Map produced by USGS/EROS

# Sources of Data and Tools : Regional and National Climate Partners



# Sources of Data and Tools : Market Information



# Sources of Data and Tools : Databases

FIDS 2.0

File Data Entry Data Cleaning Market Analysis Import Data Export Data Manage Help

Market Analysis

Monthly Analysis Terms of Trade Market Update

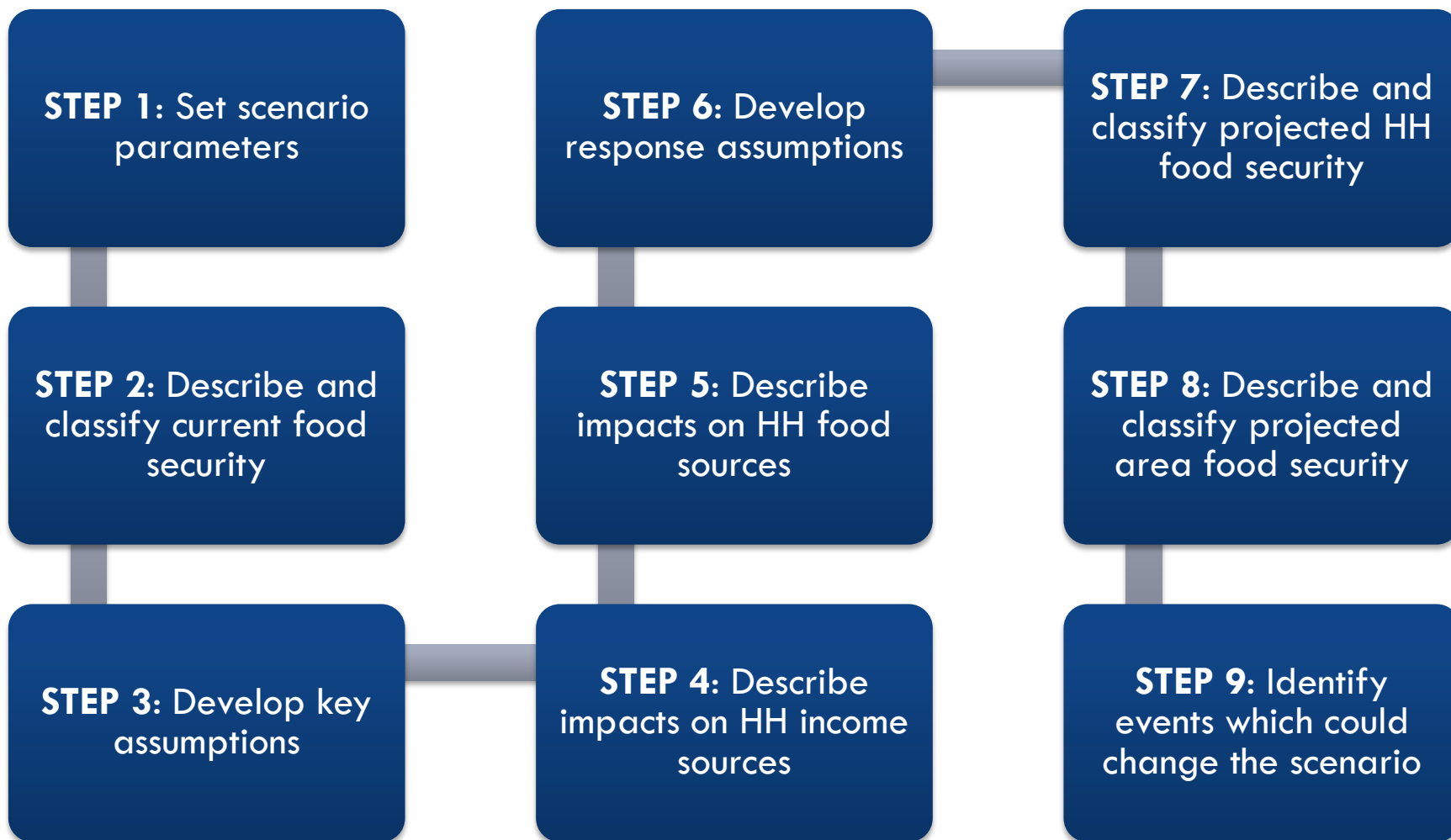
Dataset  Markets  SLIMS  Commodity White Maize 1kg

Market Zone Shabelle Period Start 1995 End 2014 Calculate Average 2012 2013 2014 Select Series 2012 2013 2014 Select Markets ALL BAIDOA Show Average On Graph X-Axis Start Month January Get Data

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2001	650	775	1400	1180	1400	1800	2125	1850	1875	3133	2675	1500
2002	1025	1525	1525	1500	1137	1358	1766	1225	1330	1394	1241	991
2003	875	729	783	1033	1250	1478	1651	1341	1320	1200	1100	1433
2004	1341	1275	1463	1566	2048	2513	3175	2126	2100	2600		2600
2005	1150	1200	1325	1750	1865	2266	1912	2300	2300	2300	2166	2000
2006	2366	2150	2508	3658	3388	2733	1758	1358	1366	1125	1225	1466
2007	1100	1025	1179	2091	2200	2716	3175	2941	2808	3060	3566	3391
2008	3608	4066	6591	7825	11316	12608	16583	13500	13050	10708	9716	9666
2009	6833	6383	6625	8250	7416	7583	8375	7091	7600	7658	6841	7258
2010	8150	7708	7675	9666	10125	10441	7750	5216	5516	5666	8950	10883
2011	9666	11833	12133	17500	17291	18108	17650	17033	14750	14916	12308	8900
2012	6166	4366	4916	5000	5916	5333	6866	7233	6416	6166	5083	4606
2013	4108	3750	4291	4916	4833	5775	5320	4066	4416	5250	5241	4850
2014	5450	5116	5466	6666	7958	8966	9450					
Monthly Average	7384	6808	7128	9066	9116	9448	9192	8127	7739	7931	7684	7299
% Preceding Month	112	94	107	122	119	113	105					
% of Same Month Previous Year	133	136	127	136	165	165	178					
% of Average	74	75	77	74	87	95	103					
12 Month MAX	5775	5775	5775	5775	6666	7958	8966	9450	9450	9450	9450	9450
12 Month MIN	3750	4066	4066	4066	4066	4066	4066	4416				
6 Month MAX	5250	5450	5466	5466	6666	7958	8966	9450	9450	9450	9450	9450
6 Month MIN	4066	4416	4850	4850	4850	5116	5116	5466				
% of Previous 6 Months	134	116	104	127	164	165	185					

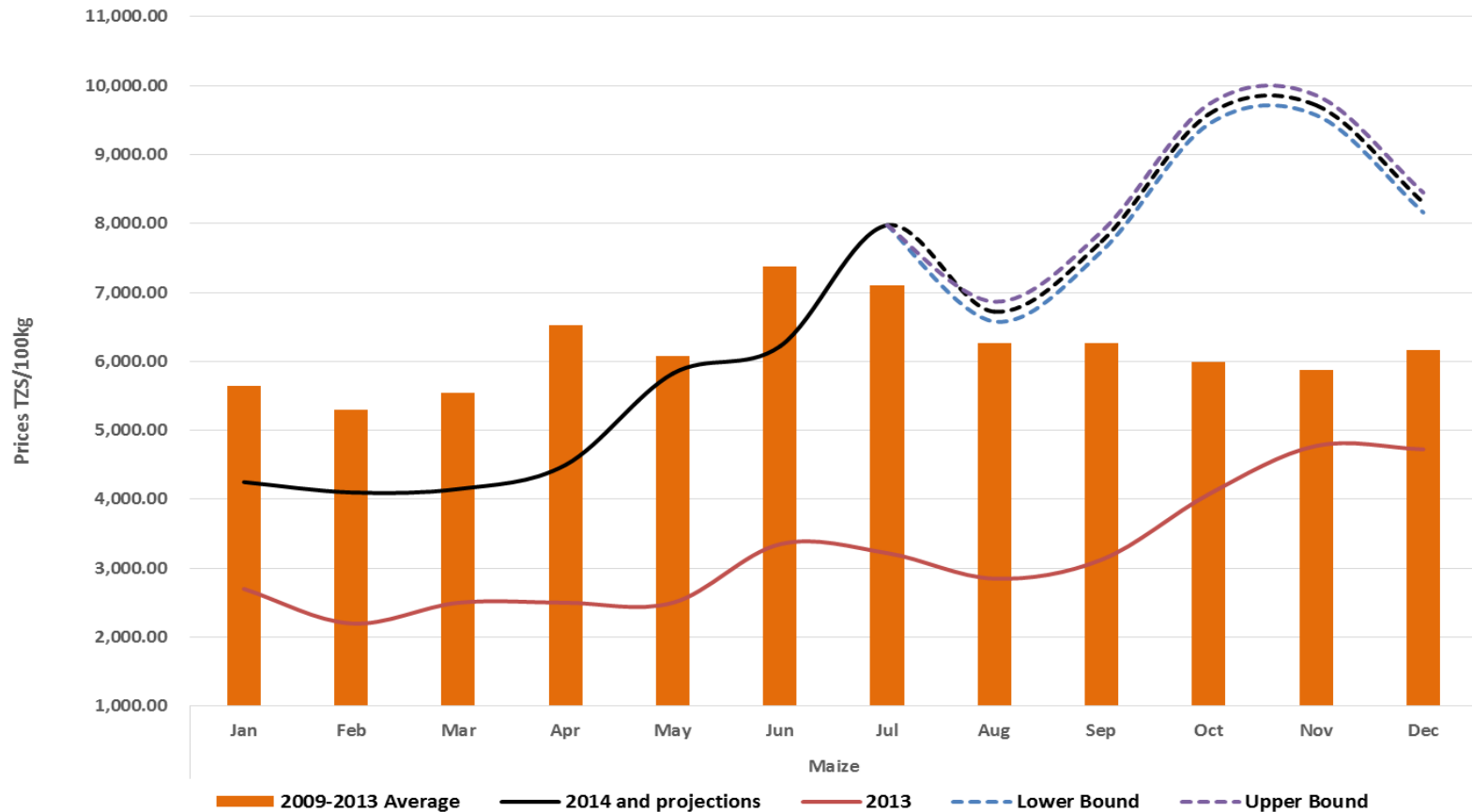
Export Data File

## 9 Steps of Scenario Development



# Examples of Early Warning : Price Projections

Figure 1: Retail prices of sorghum, October-December 2014)  
in Baidoa Market, Somalia



# Key Climate Risks

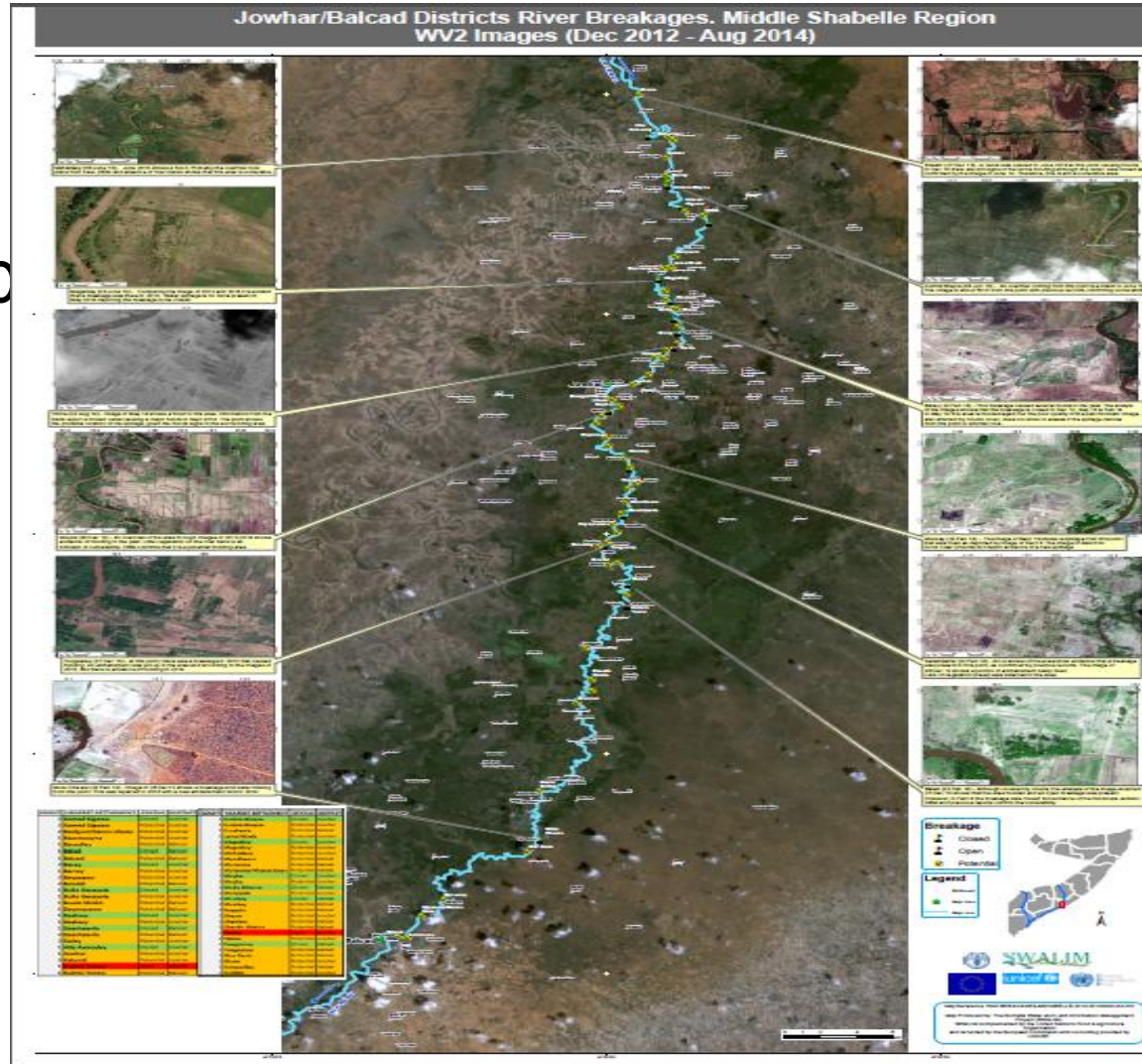
- Drought
- Floods
- Cyclones





# Key Climate Risks: River Flooding

- The Shabelle River routinely breaks 12 points within 90 km



# Key Climate Risks: Cyclones

2014 cyclone impacts in Jariban Town, Dangorayo, Iskusuban, and Bay Districts in Puntland



Source: HADMA

# Early Warning Products



## SOMALIA Rain Watch

July 3, 2014

FEWS NET publishes a Rain Watch for Somalia every 10 days (skipped through the end of the current March to June Gu rainy season). The purpose of this document is to provide updated information on the progress of the Gu rains to facilitate contingency and response planning. This Somalia Rain Watch is a summary of Gu 2014 seasonal performance and the final Rain Watch for this season. This report is produced in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Unit (FSNAU) Somalia, the Somali Hunger and Loss Information Service (SHLIS), a number of other agencies, and several Somali non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The cumulative March to June Gu 2014 rains were below normal to near normal

The Gu 2014 rain cessation was to pasture condition normal in terms parts of the Juba rainfall was most

In the Northwest, How Districts, in the Pastoral livelihood Woodoyi Ga'be were received in Gollis Pastoral liv most of Guban P

In the Northwest, How Districts, in the Pastoral livelihood Woodoyi Ga'be were received in Gollis Pastoral liv most of Guban P

In the Northwest, How Districts, in the Pastoral livelihood Woodoyi Ga'be were received in Gollis Pastoral liv most of Guban P

In the central re June, rain fell in Central Agropast with poor spatia supported both

In the South, m received fairly w rainfall estimates browse, and wat and sesame crop some crops with Bakool, Gedo, an increase in range

The populations in Emergency and Crisis (IPC Phases 4 and 3) require urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support between now and December 2014 to help meet immediate food needs, including urgent nutrition and health support for the acutely malnourished, particularly children. Additional interventions will be required to protect livelihoods and build the resilience of communities against future shocks.

The food security situation of over 2.1 million additional people remains fragile and is classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). This group of households may struggle to meet their minimal food requirements through the end of the year, and they remain highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them back to food security crisis if no appropriate support is provided.

Areas and Populations of Concern  
Populations experiencing acute food security crisis (IPC Phases 3 and 4) are found in large numbers in rural and urban areas and among displaced populations of Bari, Nugaal, South Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraa, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba and Banadir regions. Population groups with Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceeding 15 percent are of major concern and are found in urban parts of Bari region and rural parts of Hiraa, Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Gedo, East and West Gollis of Woqooyi Galbeed, Saanaag and Bari regions, and among displaced populations in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Dhobley, Dollow, and Dushamareb.

There is also a severe water shortage for livestock mainly in the northeast but also in parts of northwest, central and North Gedo regions of Somalia.

For more information, please contact:  
Frank Nyakaru, Communications Officer  
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Somalia  
Tel: +254-796399311, Email: frank.nyakaru@fao.org  
Erin Martin, Strategic Communications Advisor  
Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)  
Tel: +1-646-552-3566, Email: emartin@fews.net

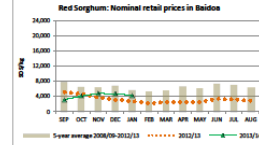
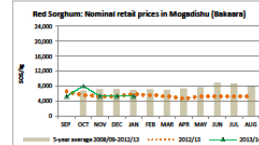


## SOMALIA Price Bulletin

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) monitors the NET country and region, the Price Bulletin provides a set of charts and allowing users to compare current trends with both five-year average pr



FEWS NET gratefully acknowledges the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit-Somalia and other UN, network, and private sector partners for assistance in providing price data.



FEWS NET Somalia Somalia@fews.net www.fews.net  
FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity. The content of this report does not reflect the view of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.



## SOMALIA Food Security Alert

Conflict and displacement increa

Food security is likely to deteriorate in southern Somalia Lower and Middle Shabelle Regions, due to intensified rainfall from April to June, and their impacts on agricultu and staple food prices. Food insecurity in Lower and Mh nearby areas is likely to reach Crisis (IPC Phase 3) dur addition, displacement related to the conflict, other agricultural activities, and the erratically distributed April likely lead to below-average July/August Gu harvests, es Shabelle, meaning that total, national food availability y food prices are likely to rise, increasing food insecurity ac of southern Somalia. Given very limited humanitarian ac Middle Shabelle, traditional in-kind aid deliveries are response mechanisms should be developed and address rising needs.

Federal Government of Somalia troops, supported by t Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), have been advancing int Gedo, Bay, and Lower Shabelle Regions since February (F Shabelle, the fighting has moved into the densely pop along the Shabelle River and is approaching Qoryoel kilometers from Mogadishu. According to field reports, instructed local populations not to flee to government Nonetheless, significant displacement has already oc towards coastal areas including Merka, Afgoye, and Mog displacement from Lower Shabelle, standing off-season some irrigated crops that would usually be harvested sesame, have been left unattended. They are likely to livestock.

Due to disruptions in trade and limited stocks from the maize price in Qoryoel increased 17 percent from Janu Similarly, agricultural labor wage rates in riverine areas h September 2013. These reduced agricultural and urban wa declines in purchasing power. In Afgoye, for instance, a d any point in the past two years. Similar trends were found

Displacement, along with reduced access to farmland is i Shabelle River in April is likely, and would further reduce remain fallow this season. For poor households, income r riverine farmers will have less income from crop sales i Shabelle would significantly affect food availability as Lo typical year. Such a decline in market supplies would lik during the April to June lean season. In addition, prices du lead to falling or stable prices, are likely to be unseasonab in the Shabelle Valley to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during the April to June lean season. Following the July/August harvests, reduced domestic supply of maize and increased cereal prices will likely affect all of South-Central Somalia. An increasing

FEWS NET Somalia Fews.somalia@fews.net www.fews.net/Somalia  
FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity. The content of this report does not necessarily reflect the view of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.



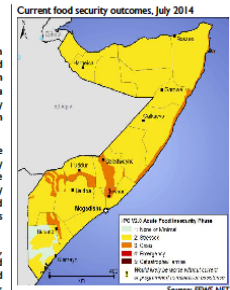
## SOMALIA Food Security Outlook

July to December 2014

The population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and higher will continue to increase through December

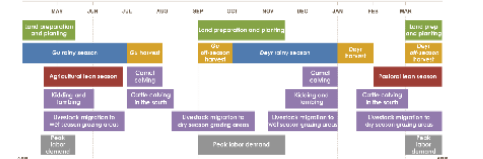
### KEY MESSAGES

- The population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and higher will likely reach one million people by December 2014. Most of the food insecure will be in agropastoral areas and urban areas in southern Somalia. Intensified conflict, restricted trade, and a below harvest have led to high prices and reduced availability of labor opportunities since March, increasing food insecurity in these areas.
- Food security outcomes in some pastoral livelihood zones in the Northeast, the Northwest, and the central regions will likely deteriorate despite these areas remaining Stressed (IPC Phase 2). High debts, reduced livestock production, and poor body conditions will become more prevalent between July and September as the availability of pasture and water declines during the dry season.
- Urban centers including Baloburte and Jalajale in Hiraa, Qoryoel and Marka in Lower Shabelle, Judur, Wajid, and Elbarde in Bakool, and Luuq and Garbahaayee in Gedo have had severely restricted trade just as stocks from previous seasons are being drawn down. Food security will continue to deteriorate if trade restrictions persist.
- Many areas of Somalia are likely to see deteriorating food security, especially between now and the start of the Deyr rains in October. Also, the acutely food insecure population will increase. Below average access to income and food sources will be exacerbated by reduced supplies from trade and the steep increase of staple food prices. However, despite this significant deterioration, no area of Somalia is likely to enter Famine (IPC Phase 5) between now and December.



This map represents acute food insecurity outcomes relevant for emergency decision-making. It does not necessarily reflect chronic food insecurity. To learn more about this scale, click here.

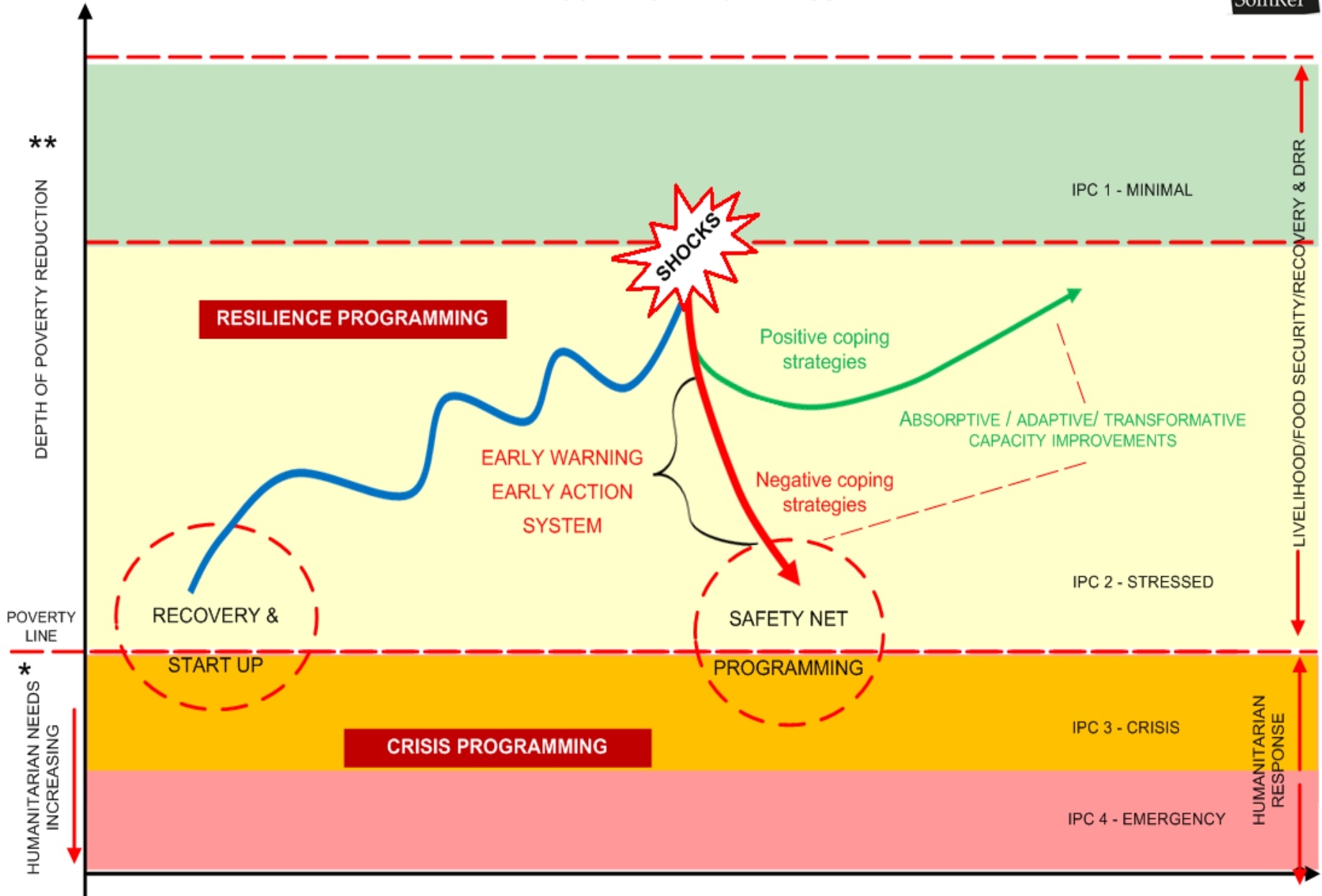
### SEASONAL CALENDAR FOR A TYPICAL YEAR



FEWS NET Somalia Fews.somalia@fews.net www.fews.net/Somalia  
FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity. The content of this report does not necessarily reflect the view of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.



# LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT



\*\*

DEPTH OF POVERTY REDUCTION

IPC 1 - MINIMAL

RESILIENCE PROGRAMMING

Positive coping strategies

ABSORPTIVE / ADAPTIVE / TRANSFORMATIVE CAPACITY IMPROVEMENTS

EARLY WARNING EARLY ACTION SYSTEM

Negative coping strategies

POVERTY LINE

RECOVERY &

SAFETY NET

IPC 2 - STRESSED

START UP

PROGRAMMING

\*

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS INCREASING

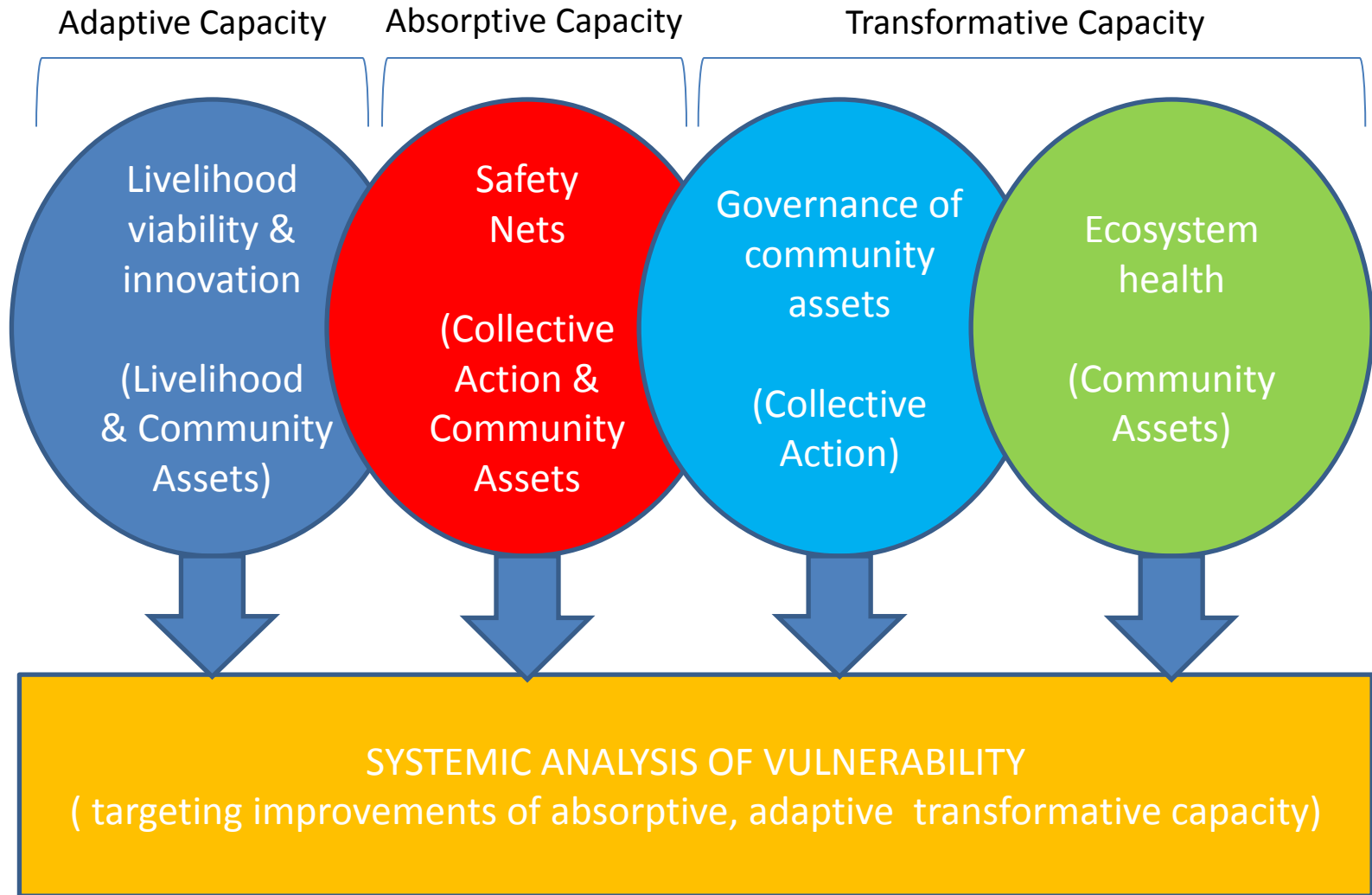
CRISIS PROGRAMMING

IPC 3 - CRISIS

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

IPC 4 - EMERGENCY

# Som ReP Program Results



# Absorptive Capacity Building – SomReP

## Result 2

### Disaster Risk Reduction

- Organizing community DRR groups
- Identifying hazards, threats and risks
- DNH assessment and planning
- DRR planning and action planning

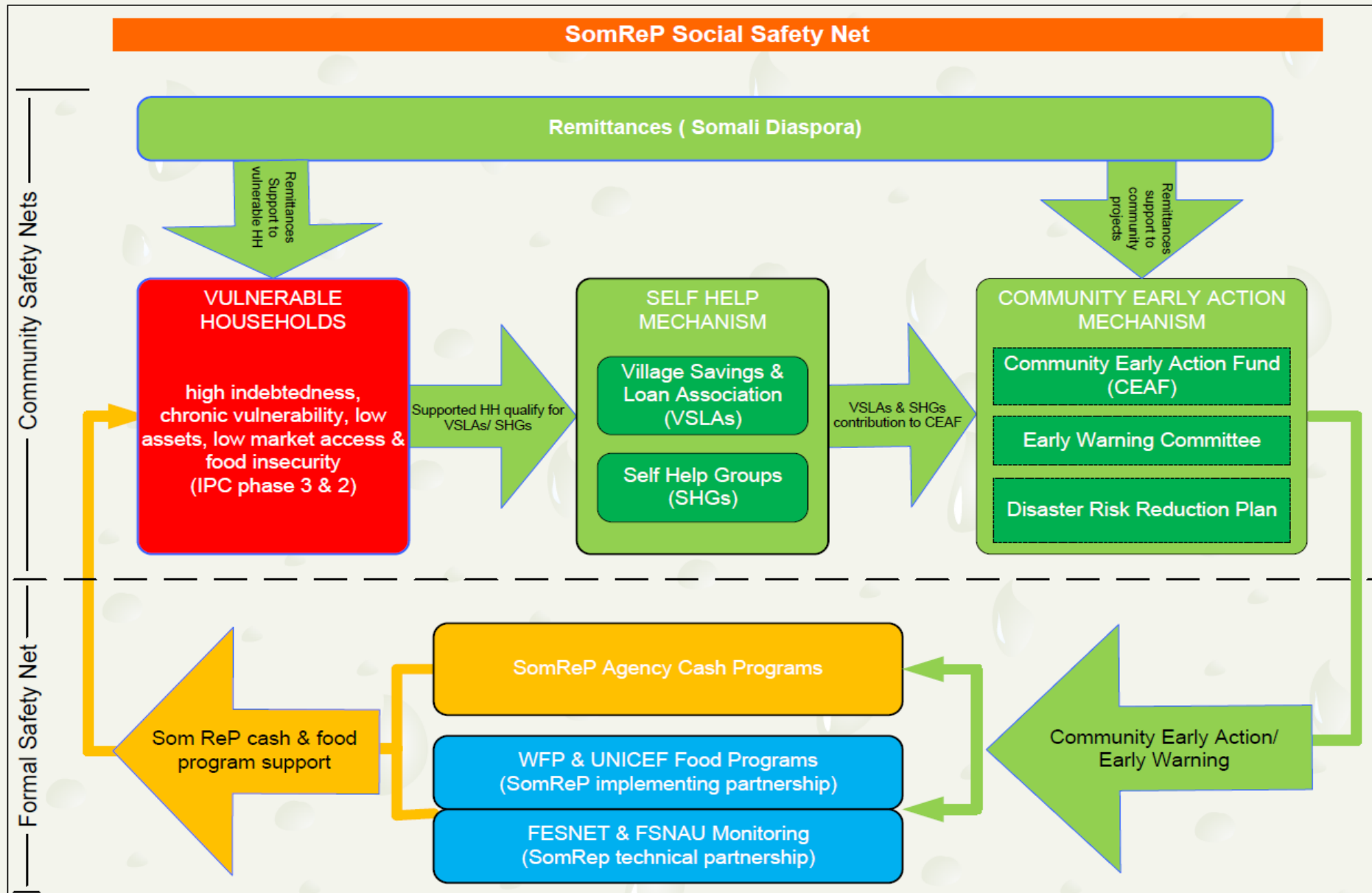
### Contingency resources

- Self help groups for vulnerable HHs (savings)
- seed & fodder banks
- Crisis modifier fund ( SomReP TU)
- Link to Early Action system

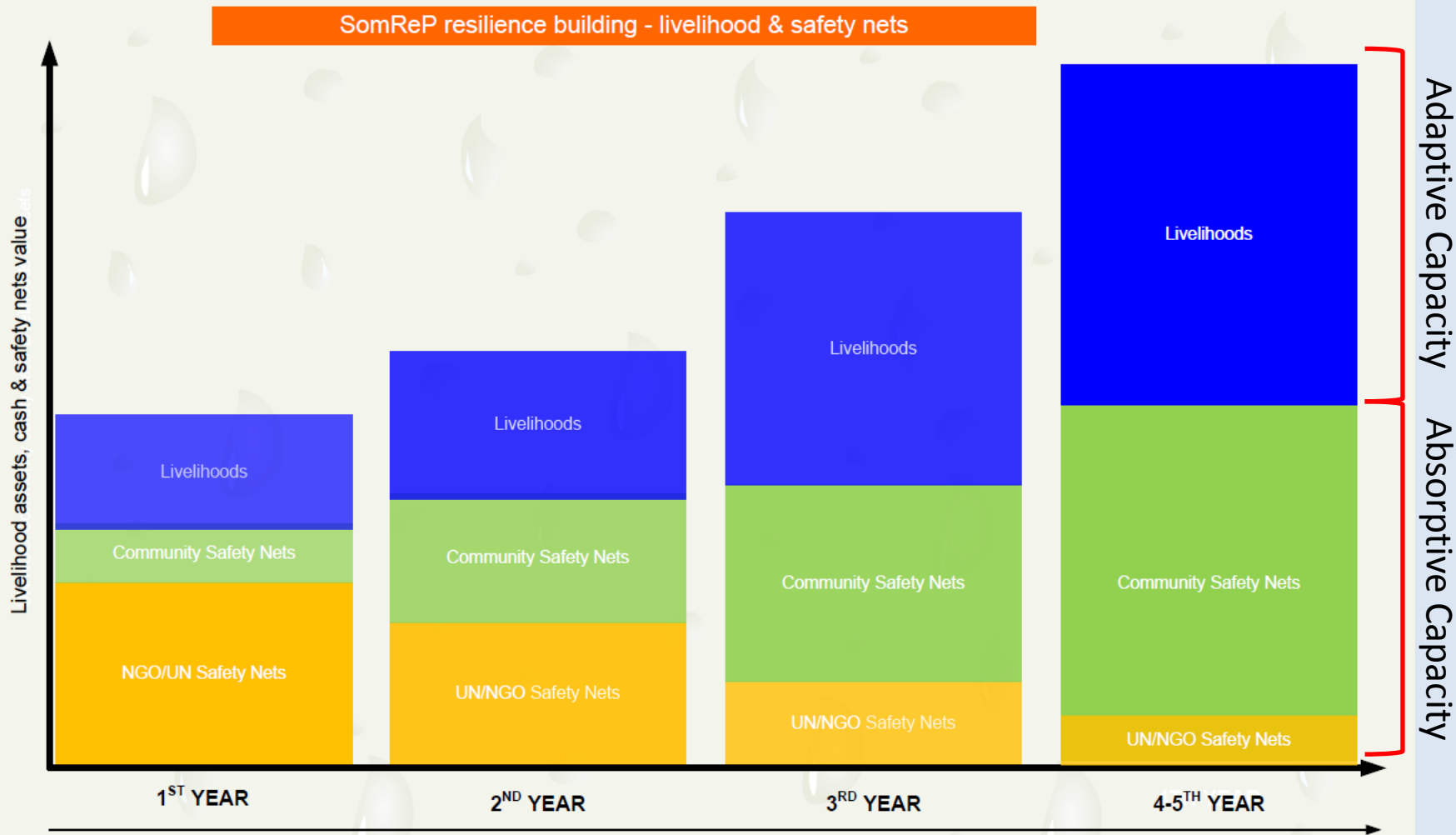
### Early Action System

- Community based monitoring by DRR groups
- Linked to NGOs for crisis modifier fund
- Linked to FSNAU & FEWSNET to provide macro level data

# SomReP Safety Net System – Absorptive Capacity



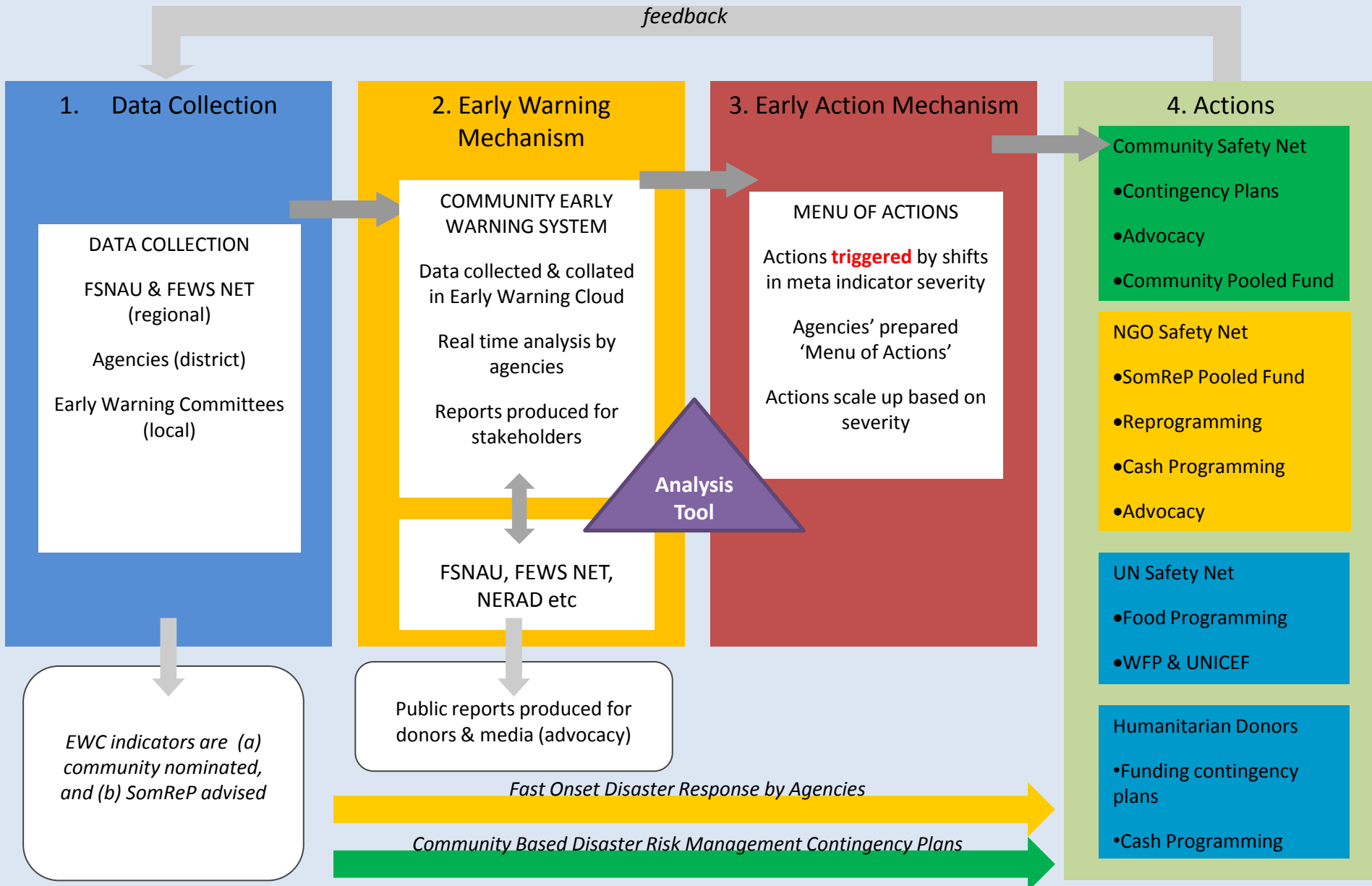
# Absorptive Capacity Over Time



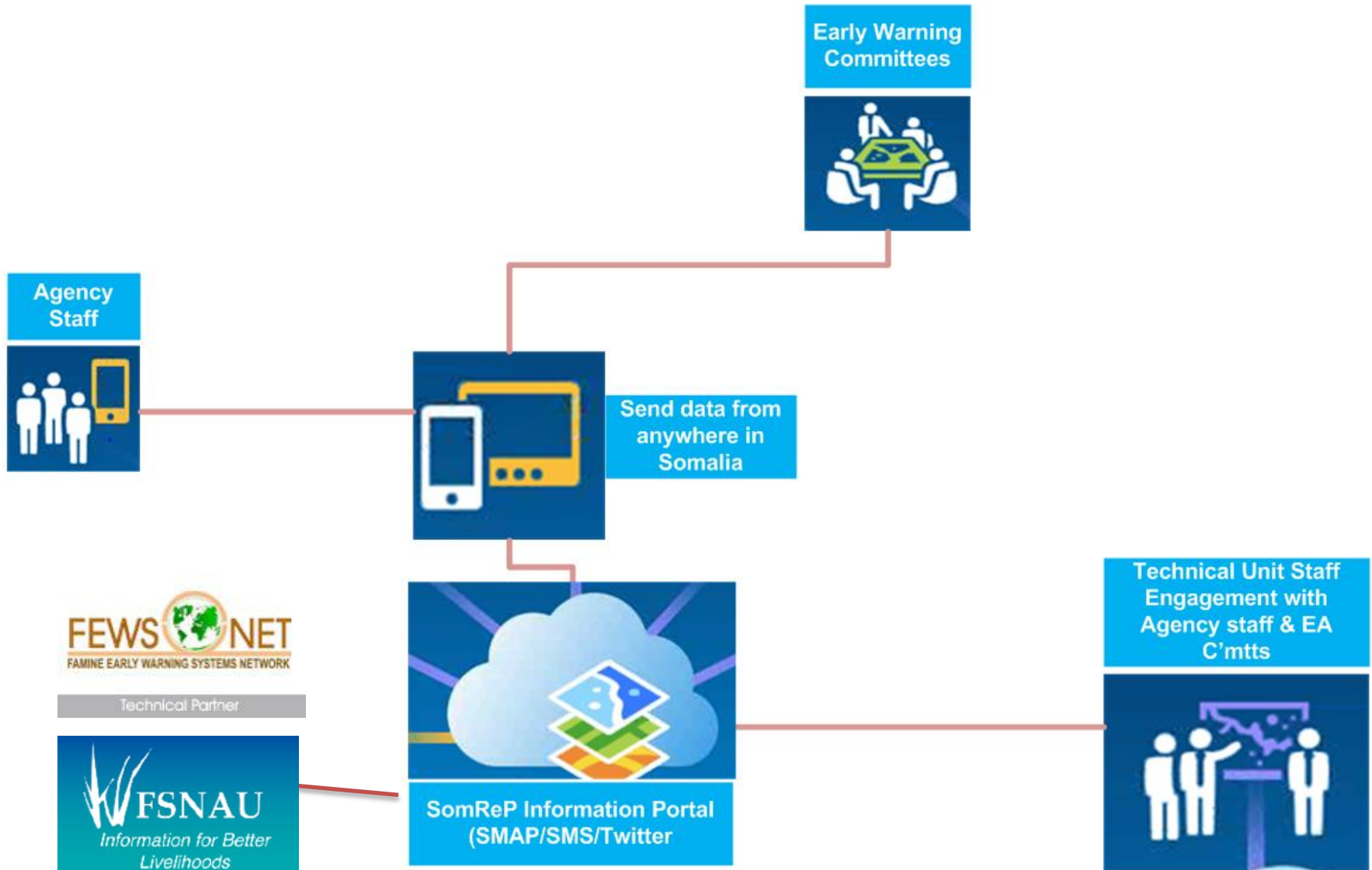
Livelihoods	Sustainable Livelihood Value	UN/NGO	UN/NGO Social Safety Nets	Community SN	Community Safety Nets
-------------	------------------------------	--------	---------------------------	--------------	-----------------------



# Early Action System



# Real Time Information Sharing



# Meta Indicators Used in Crisis Modifier

## Food Security & Livelihoods

- NDVI vegetation conditions by region
- Market Prices – Goats (local)
- Market Prices – Key commodity (cereals)
- Market Prices – Water
- Market Prices – Labour
- Rainfall

## Health & Nutrition

- Admission rates to health Centres for AWDs
- Malnutrition admissions at Health Centres
- Secondary nutrition data

## Conflict

- HH Unseasonal Migration
- Livestock unseasonal migration
- School pupil attendance
- Early Child Marriage

# Early Action - Triggers

SomReP CRISIS MODIFIER (Draft V2)



District: Dangorayo

Agency: World Vision Somalia (WVS)

Donor: USAID

Frequency	Indicators	Risk Rating	1. Normal		2. Alert		3. Alarm		4. Emergency		Food Security & LH Status
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Quarterly HH	HH - Household Hunger Scale	Medium Risk	0 - 1	No	2 - 3	Yes	4 - 6	No	NA or 6 +	No	STRESSED
	HH - Coping Strategies Index (average)	Medium Risk	0 -10	No	10 - 30	Yes	30 - 40	No	40 - 50	No	
	HH - Food Consumption Score (average)	Medium Risk	Acceptable FCS (>35)	No	Moderate FCS (22 - 35)	No	Poor FCS (<22)	Yes	NA or <15	No	
Monthly	Livestock (regional NDVI variance)	Low Risk	NDVI 0.7- 1	No	NDVI 0.3 -0.7	Yes	NDVI 0.05-0.1	No	NDVI -0.1-0.1	No	
	Market Price: Water (increasing)	Medium Risk	SD <0.25	No	0.25 ≤ SD < 1	No	1 ≤ SD < 2	Yes	SD ≥ 2	No	
	Market Price: goats (Decreasing)	Low Risk	SD <0.25	No	0.25 ≤ SD < 1	Yes	1 ≤ SD < 2	No	SD ≥ 2	No	
	Market Price: Key Cereal (increasing)	Medium Risk	SD <0.25	No	0.25 ≤ SD < 1	No	1 ≤ SD < 2	Yes	SD ≥ 2	No	
	Market Price: daily labour wage (decreasing)	Low Risk	SD <0.25	No	0.25 ≤ SD < 1	Yes	1 ≤ SD < 2	No	SD ≥ 2	No	
Rainfall - Decadal (TBA)	High Risk		No		Yes		No		No		

\*Humanitarian Programming\*

## SomReP Early Warning Triggers:

- Specific indicators roll up into overall meta indicator severity
- Agency Menu of Actions triggered by shift in meta-indicator severity

# Crisis Modifier – Early Warning Analysis

1. Agency meta /specific indicators (Crisis Modifier Tool) & recommended actions (Menu of Actions)

2. Community Early Warning Communities (contingency plans, indicators, consultations)

3. Historic trend data of early warning indicators

4. Third party reports i.e. FEWS NET & FSNAU, cluster reports & working groups



EVIDENCE BASED  
EARLY ACTION

# Crisis Modifier – Early Actions Matrix

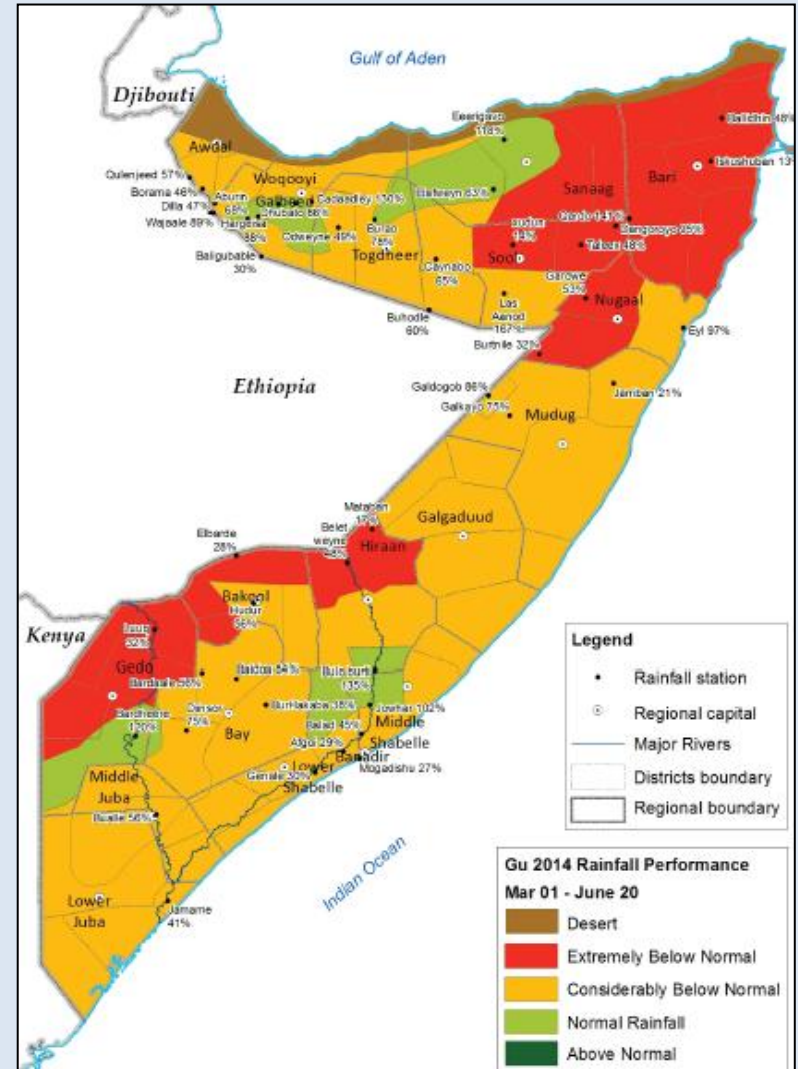
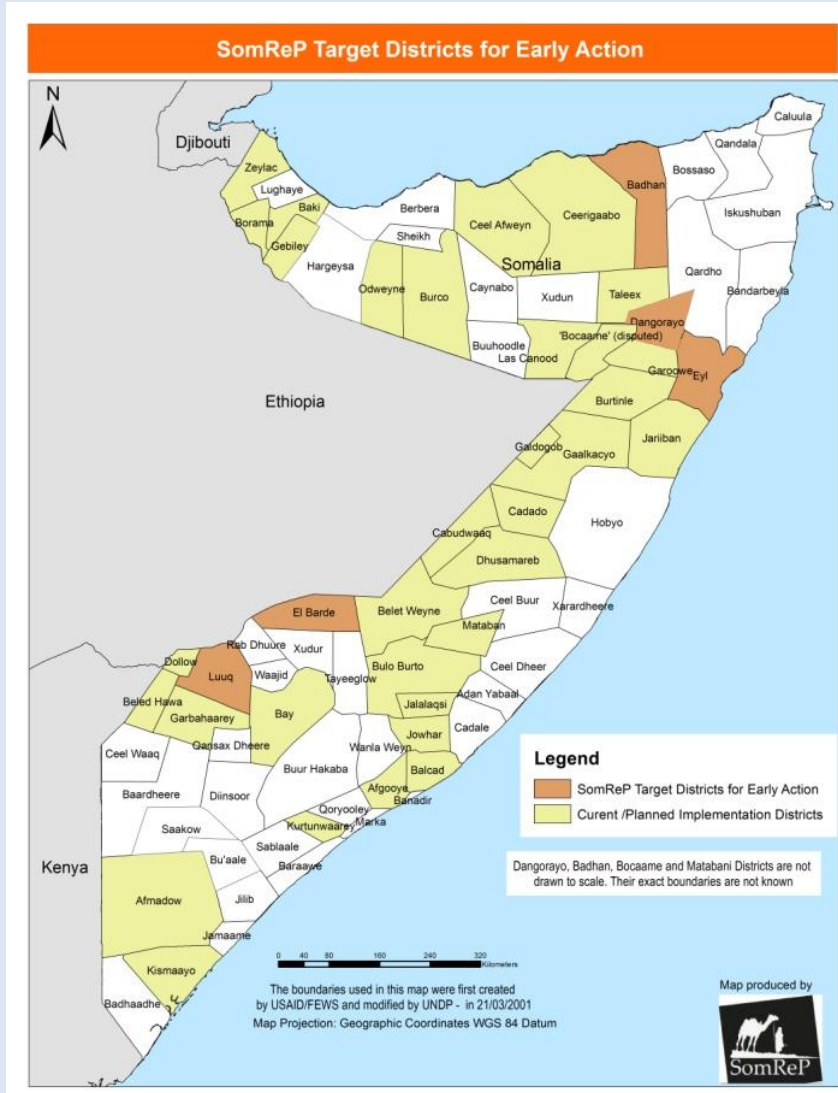
1. FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS	1. Normal	2. Alert	3. Alarm	4. Emergency
SOMREP LIVELIHOOD GROUP	↓ RECOMMENDED EARLY ACTIONS ↓			
<p><b>Recommended actions for Peri Urban households:</b></p>	<p><b>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods / Periurban / Normal:</b></p> <p><i>Normal Programming Continues</i>, monitor early warning indicators &amp; check for localized community level warnings &amp; emergency warnings (conflict / fast onset disasters)</p>	<p><b>Food Security / Periurban / Stressed: PROTECT LIVELIHOODS</b></p> <p><i>Food Security:</i> Monitor Markets and roads for blockages and access issues; monitor IDP burden on host communities; <i>Livelihoods:</i> Protect livestock assets through vaccination &amp; treatment of animals; survey of available water sources; revise water management plans based on regional forecasts; w ater vouchers for extremely vulnerable HH</p>	<p><b>Food Security / Periurban / Crisis: PROTECT LIVELIHOODS</b></p> <p><i>Food Security:</i> Food Security: Monitor markets and roads for blockages and access issues for goods to larger centres; increase scope of cash for work programming to extremely vulnerable HH (i.e.); unconditional cash transfers for vulnerable HHs without labour; <i>Livelihoods:</i> Protect livestock assets through vaccination &amp; treatment of animals; repair or rehabilitate critical water points; w ater trucking (vouchers) for areas with critical w ater shortages (using Somalia WASH cluster guidelines 6 litres pppd); distribution of aquatabs to w ater trucking HHs;</p>	<p><b>Food Security / Periurban / Emergency: SAVE LIVES</b></p> <p><i>Food Security:</i> Monitor markets and roads for blockages and access issues for goods to larger centres; increase scope of cash for work programming to extremely vulnerable HH (i.e.); unconditional cash transfers for vulnerable HHs without labour; <i>Livelihoods:</i> Protect livestock assets through vaccination &amp; treatment of animals; repair or rehabilitate critical w ater points; w ater trucking for areas with critical w ater shortages (using Somalia WASH cluster guidelines 6 litres pppd); distribution of aquatabs to w ater trucking HHs;</p>
<p><b>Recommended actions for Agropastoral Households:</b></p>	<p><b>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods / AgroPastoral / Normal:</b></p> <p><i>Normal Programming Continues</i>, monitor early warning indicators &amp; check for localized community level warnings &amp; emergency warnings (conflict / fast onset disasters)</p>	<p><b>Food Security / Agropastoral / Stressed: PROTECT LIVELIHOODS</b></p> <p><i>Food Security:</i> Monitor markets and roads for blockages and access issues for goods to larger centres; increase cash for work programming to extremely vulnerable HH; <i>Livelihoods:</i> Protect livestock assets through vaccination &amp; treatment of animals; survey available water sources for humans &amp; livestock; identify critical water points for repair or rehabilitation; sale of seeds / inputs for drought cash crops based on seasonal regional forecast; w ater vouchers for extremely vulnerable HH</p>	<p><b>Food Security / Agropastoral / Crisis: PROTECT LIVELIHOODS</b></p> <p><i>Food Security:</i> Monitor markets and roads for blockages and access issues for goods to larger centres; increase scope of cash for work programming to vulnerable HH (irrigation channels; farmland clearing; road rehabilitation etc); unconditional cash transfers for vulnerable HHs without labour; <i>Livelihoods:</i> Protect livestock assets through vaccination &amp; treatment of animals; conduct PRIM analysis; repair or rehabilitate critical w ater points; construct protection of shallow wells; w ater trucking (vouchers) for areas with critical w ater shortages (using Somalia WASH cluster guidelines 6 litres pppd); distribution of aquatabs to w ater trucking HHs; distribution of seeds / inputs for drought cash crops based on seasonal regional forecast</p>	<p><b>Food Security / Agropastoral / Emergency: SAVE LIVES &amp; PROTECT LIVELIHOODS</b></p> <p><i>Food Security:</i> Monitor markets and roads for blockages and access issues for goods to larger centres; increase scope of cash for work programming to vulnerable HH (irrigation channels; farmland clearing; road rehabilitation etc); unconditional cash transfers for vulnerable HHs without labour; <i>Livelihoods:</i> Protect livestock assets through vaccination &amp; treatment of animals; repair or rehabilitate critical w ater points; construct protection of shallow wells; w ater trucking for areas with critical w ater shortages (using Somalia WASH cluster guidelines 6 litres pppd); distribution of aquatabs to w ater trucking HHs; distribution of seeds / inputs for drought cash crops based on seasonal regional forecast</p>
<p><b>Recommended Actions for Pastoral Households:</b></p>	<p><b>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods / Pastoral / Normal:</b></p> <p><i>Normal Programming Continues</i>, monitor early warning indicators &amp; check for localized community level warnings &amp; emergency warnings (conflict / fast onset disasters)</p>	<p><b>Food Security / Pastoral / Stressed: PROTECT LIVELIHOODS</b></p> <p><i>Food Security:</i> Monitor markets and roads for blockages and access issues for goods to larger centres; increase cash for work programming to extremely vulnerable HH; <i>Livelihoods:</i> Protect livestock assets through vaccination &amp; treatment of animals; survey available water sources for humans &amp; livestock; identify critical water points for repair or rehabilitation; construct protection of shallow wells; w ater vouchers for extremely vulnerable HH</p>	<p><b>Food Security / Pastoral / Crisis: PROTECT LIVELIHOODS</b></p> <p><i>Food Security:</i> Monitor markets and roads for blockages and access issues for goods to larger centres; increase scope of cash for work programming to extremely vulnerable HH (i.e rangeland management, slaughterhouses, check damn construction &amp; semi-circular bunds); unconditional cash transfers for vulnerable HHs without labour; <i>Livelihoods:</i> Protect livestock assets through vaccination &amp; treatment of animals; conduct PRIM analysis; repair or rehabilitate critical w ater points; construct protection of shallow wells; w ater trucking (vouchers) for areas with critical w ater shortages (using Somalia WASH cluster guidelines 6 litres pppd); distribution of aquatabs to w ater trucking HHs;</p>	<p><b>Food Security / Pastoral / Emergency: SAVE LIVES &amp; PROTECT LIVELIHOODS</b></p> <p><i>Food Security:</i> Monitor markets and roads for blockages and access issues for goods to larger centres; increase scope of cash for work programming to extremely vulnerable HH (i.e rangeland management, slaughterhouses, check damn construction &amp; semi-circular bunds); unconditional cash transfers for vulnerable HHs without labour; <i>Livelihoods:</i> Protect livestock assets through vaccination &amp; treatment of animals; provision of</p>

# Early Warning Committees



- Based on Oxfam’s CBDRM model in Somaliland
- Act as sub committee of local level governance
- Develop contingency plans, monitor ‘pictoral early warning’ indicators
- Receive Early warning information from FEWS/FSNAU through mobile system & radio

# Early Action Pilot June - Oct 2014





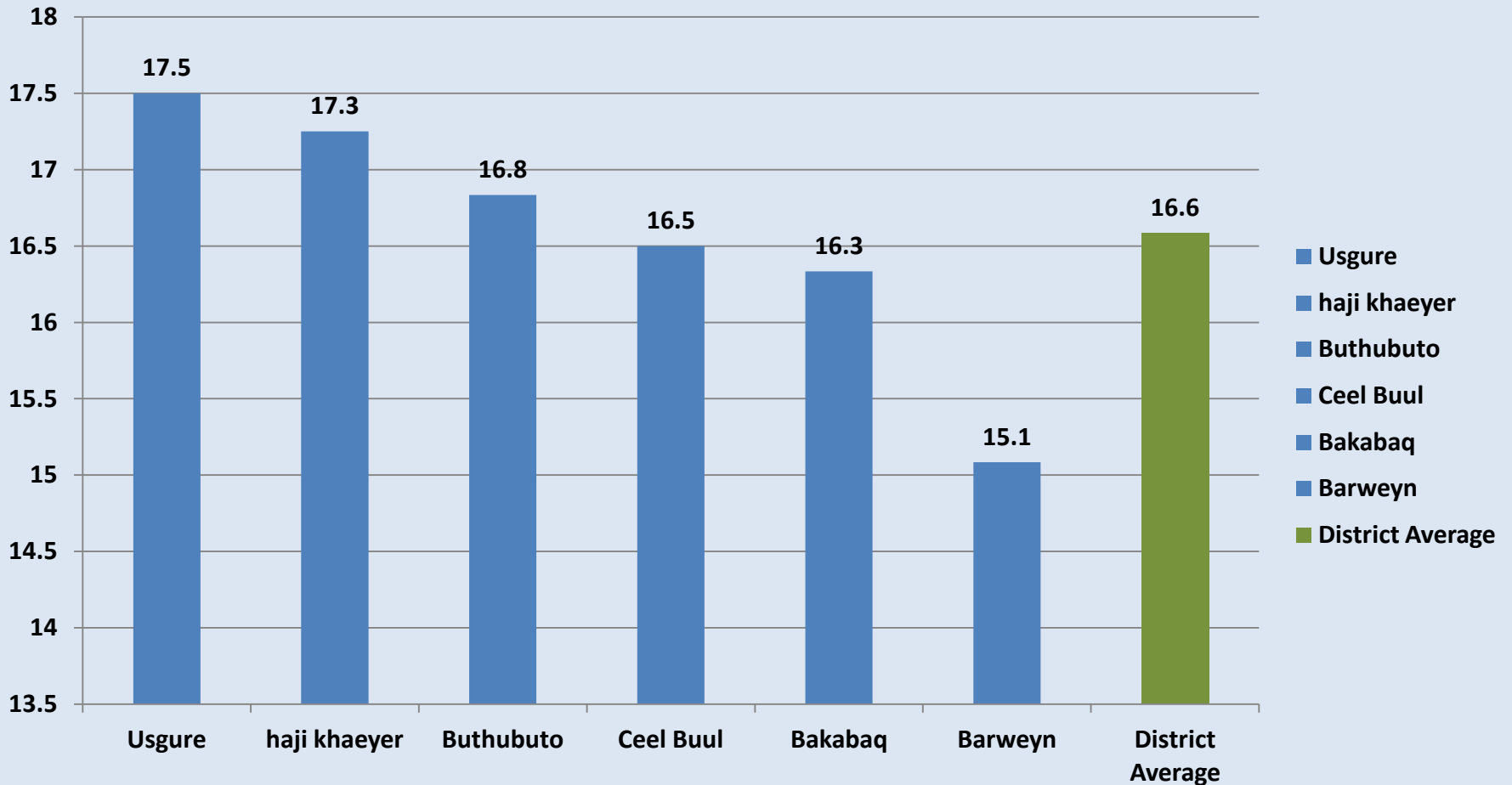
# July 2014 Early Action Request

- **Total Funding Gap Approved:** USD 777,791
- **Total HH Targeted:** (6438 total Households)
  - Badhan: 1500 HH
  - Dangorayo: 700 HH
  - Eyl: 2240 HH
  - El Barde: 815 HH
  - Luuq: 1183 HH
- **Early Actions Taken:** Borehole Rehabilitation, Livestock Vaccination, CFW, Cash Transfers, Community Conflict Resolution (water & pasture), Water Trucking

# SomReP Early Action Pilot Assessment

- Conducted in 3 districts:
  - Badhan (CARE Intl)
  - Dangorayo (World Vision Somalia)
  - El Barde (ACF)
- Scope: test the usefulness of each early warning indicator collected, the feasibility and importance of each in monitoring early warning at the project level, and their links to appropriate early actions

# Coping Strategies Index - Dangorayo



# SomReP Action Report

SOMREP EARLY ACTION REPORTS						
District:	Lead Agency:	Key Donor:	Period:			
<b>General Overview:</b>	<i>Overview of situation, contributing factors and short term forecast</i>					
<b>Early Warning Indicators*</b>	<b>Food Security</b>	<b>Livelihoods</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>Conflict</b>	<b>Water</b>
	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Crisis</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH Food Consumption Score (FCS)</li> <li>• HH Household Hunger Scale (HHS)</li> <li>• HH Coping Strategies</li> <li>• Market Prices – Daily Labour Wage</li> <li>• Contextual information</li> <li>• Rapid Assessments</li> <li>• Community EW information</li> <li>• Technical EW reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NDVI vegetation conditions by region</li> <li>• Market Prices – Goats (local)</li> <li>• Market Prices – Key commodity (cereals)</li> <li>• Market Prices - Water</li> <li>• Contextual information</li> <li>• Rapid Assessments</li> <li>• Community EW information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Admission rates to health Centres</li> <li>• Morbidity (Top 5 seasonal Diseases)</li> <li>• Contextual information</li> <li>• Rapid Assessments</li> <li>• Community EW information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malnutrition admissions at Health Centres</li> <li>• Acute Malnutrition (MUAC)</li> <li>• Secondary nutrition data</li> <li>• Contextual information</li> <li>• Rapid Assessments</li> <li>• Community EW information</li> <li>• Technical Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HH Migration in/out variance</li> <li>• Livestock seasonal migration</li> <li>• School pupil attendance variance</li> <li>• Early child Marriage</li> </ul>	
<b>Early Actions Required</b>	<i>Recommended early actions based on:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SomReP Menu of Actions</li> <li>• Community Plans</li> <li>• Contextual information (PRA)</li> </ul>					
<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>	<i>Target Villages identified</i>					
	<i>Number of HH targeted, livelihood group &amp; wealth ranking</i>					
<b>Estimated Time &amp; Costs</b>	<i>No. Days/Months of planned early action</i>					
	<i>Breakdown of costs, reprogramming and funding gaps identified</i>					

\*Early Warning indicators drawn from community level EWGs, agency early warning assessments, secondary sources including FSNAU, FEWS NET, FSC reports

# Learning & system improvement

## **Pilot Assessment learning:**

- Sample consistency issues to address
- Refinement of trigger thresholds for non-standard tools
- Refine Conflict Indicators
- Need to simplify and reduce number of collection tools

## **Early Action Programming learning:**

- Refining menu of early actions (improving benchmarks)
- Linking PRA results & Community DRR plans to early warning triggers & actions
- District level coordination and planning on early action between UN, NGOs & local govt interventions
- Donor Engagement - standard early action template, financing options for early actions (SIDA and DFAT examples)
- Improve linkages with FAO, UNICEF & WFP for wider impact
- Evaluate, document and disseminate impact of early actions

# Next Steps – Simplify, Scale up & Engage

- Simplify data collection & analysis & programming
- Scale up & roll out EW monitoring for NGOs
- BRCIS & SomReP joint early warning system
- Early Warning Committees to use tool for monitoring
- EW Information Sharing - Radio Ergo, SMS, community notice boards
- Market Analysis & Scenario Building training (FEWS NET)
- Market Prices, rainfall data collection to feed into FEWSNET, & FSNAU
- District early action planning with local govt, community, NGOs & UN
- Engaging donors on standardising process & funding mechanism for early action

# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Village Savings and Loans Association ( VSLA) brief.
2. Critical value of Somali remittances to Social safety nets.

# Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA)

- Approach was chosen based on the positive experiences in 21 countries in Africa by consortium member agency CARE
- We facilitate the formation of the VSLA in pastoralist communities by providing necessary support in managing the loans and recording the incomes.



# Making rural communities more resilient (rural women)

- Helps women and their households improve their economic resilience, play a greater role in local leadership and more easily access key economic resources.
- CARE research shows that rural families with access to an income stream or an asset base are better able survive drought with less loss of animals, than households whose only income is from pastoralism.

# Formation new VSLA group in Mait village



# VSLA orientation in Gudmo village



# VSLA Member presenting session during workshop



# Goods produced by VSLA groups



# Remittances

- Remittances provide an essential lifeline to and within Somalia and cushion the communities to slide into livelihood crises.
- Estimates of their annual value range from US\$1 billion to \$2 billion. The US is the largest source country, while an estimated \$160 million is sent from the UK every year. In some parts of Somalia, 40 percent of the population receives regular remittances, with 80 percent of them spending the money on basic services.
- Approximately 40% of HHs (in Somaliland and Puntland) report receiving remittances (source: FSNAU).
- More than two decades of civil conflict have left the country's formal economy and banking sector in ruins. Remittances have replaced this sector, not only boosting the meager incomes of families but also allowing the private sector to do business and, increasingly, providing aid agencies with a more efficient way of responding to drought and famine.

# Challenges facing remittances

- Threats to closing remittance bank accounts in remittance sending countries by legislators, particularly in the US.
- Potential of reduced remittance as the current money sending generation ages.
- Increasingly relaying on single money sender.

## Hyogo Framework for Action:

1. Ensure DRR is a national and a local priority.
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risk and enhance early warning.
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reduce underlying risk factors.
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

## Somalia National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change:

- 1) Sustainable Land Management
- 2) Water Resources Management
- 3) Disaster Management

## SomReP Community Based Early Warning / Early Action System:

- 1) Drought management (EWCs)
- 2) Community Contingency Plans & Funds
- 3) DRM governance (NERAD, HADMA, SDMA)
- 4) Strengthening Safety Nets