

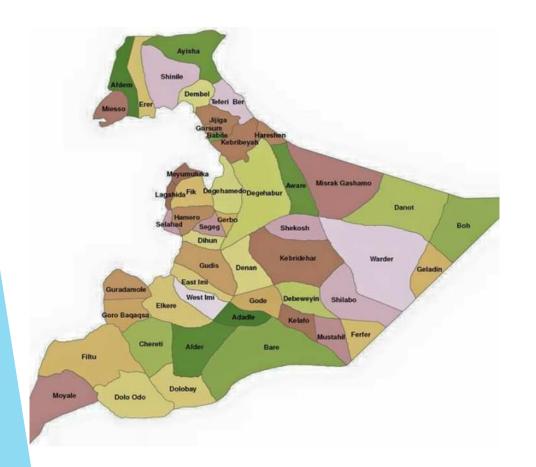


DREAM II - Pre-Conference

<u>Coordination</u> for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in lowland areas

3 November 2020

Regional Vision and Policy Objectives



Background of Somali Region

- Area 350, 000 Km²
- Population approximately 8 m
- Cultivable land 2, 100, 000 ha
- Cultivated land 455, 250 ha
- Irrigable land more than 620,000 ha



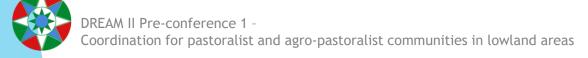
















Vision and Mission

Vision

To see the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Communities in the region moved from the subsistence pastoralist and farming system to self-reliance market oriented production and become one of marketable products suppliers in the Horn of Africa.

Mission

To transform the existing pastoralist and Agro-pastoralist way of life of the region to a modern sustainable production system, by adopting the appropriate agriculture technologies and to eventually alleviate the deeply rooted poverty of the Region.



















Development Objectives

The Somali region has set Ten years developmental plan with four main strategic pillars from 2021-2030 targeting:

- Livelihood improvement
- Improved planning
- Land rehabilitation
- Rangeland management
- WASH
- Emergency Preparedness
- Capacity Development





















Strategic Pillars of the development Plan

The strategic pillars of the ten years' plan is based on the development of the strategic issues and challenges in the region in regard to the significance of contributing the regional and national developmental ambitions of the upcoming ten years.

▶ Pillar I: Improve rural infrastructure investment and market access

With the aim to realize the struggle against poverty and hunger through rapid agriculture economic growth, the existing regional rural infrastructures are under developed which has a detrimental effect on farm output marketing and thereby increasing the transaction cost. Investment of rural infrastructure to enhance market access alone will not propel production to market but attracting agricultural business investors, farmer access to agricultural inputs,





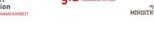














financial services provision along the chain, Increasing membership of farmers cooperatives, Creating marketing linkages will increase the effectiveness for contributing the regional agricultural development and the betterment of livelihood of our farmers.





















Pillar II: Modernization of Agricultural production and Productivity

Increasing productivity in smallholder agriculture is the Government's top priority is also a top priority in this plan that which recognizes there is a large potential to improve crop and livestock productivity using proven, affordable and sustainable technologies.

























Pillar III: Natural resource development, protection and utilization

Spearhead efforts to conserve and utilize the regions natural resources in a sustainable and **productive manner:** is among the key issues to be addressed and prescribed for the preservation of the naturally endowed Resources of the Region.

Land administration and land use planning have been identified as an important issues

Small Scale Irrigation development is also put into a high priority for boosting agricultural production of the region

Hence, Natural resource development, protection and utilization is recognized as one of the strategic pillars of this *Ten Years Plan*.

















Pillar IV: Enhance Food Security and Improve Disaster Risk Management

Rural households are highly vulnerable to shocks which can quickly reverse years of progress in building household assets.

Therefore Enhancing food security and improving disaster risk management is a pivotal role in preventing depletion of house hold assets to stimulate markets, improve access to services, rehabilitate and enhance elusive market-led agricultural production to increase Households' incomes.



















Most important ongoing programmes

The main ongoing programs/projects in the region are:

- Productive safety net program (PSNP) which operates 46 woredas from 10 zones (36 woredas receive cash transfer and 10 woredas receive food transfer).
- PSNP contributes to four key policies:
- Social Protection Policy,
- Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy,
- National Nutrition Programme (NNP), and
- Climate Resilient Green Economy Policy (CRGE
- PSNP reaches 1,673,009 individual beneficiaries









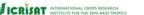












- Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) which operates 4 woredas from 2 zones.
- The main components of the project are:
- Social and Economic Infrastructure and Services
- Sustainable Environmental Management
- Support to Livelihood
- Project Management, M & E and Learning

The project reaches 930,391 beneficiaries (direct beneficiaries host community 161,335) (indirect beneficiaries refugees 769,056).

























- Lowland Livelihoods Resilience Project (LLRP) which recently launched project operates 36 woredas from 11 zones.
- Project consists of four (4) major components:
- Component 1: Integrated Rangeland Development and Management
- Component 2: Livelihood Improvement and Diversification
- Component 3: Improving Basic Services and Capacity Building
- Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

The expected project beneficiaries are 900,000.















GIZ Strengthening Drought Resilience support programme (SDR) which operates in four woredas from 2 zones and Gode ATVET College.

The main components are:

- Component 1: Natural Resources Management,
- Component 3: Livelihood and Basic Social Services,
- Component 5: Research and Knowledge Management





















Community Collaboration

- All our interventions are based on bottom up and inclusive approach, hence we jointly plan activities in accord to their needs,
- Communities are represented by Watershed development committee, Participatory rangeland management committee, kebele Development committee, Kebele and Woreda Administrations.
- Provide awareness creation about the protection, conservation and wise utilization of natural resource in collaboration with woreda administration, people with potential indigenous knowledge, customary institutions and community as whole.
- We have deployed Development Agents to each kebele and have FTCs or PTCs to cascade intended agricultural packages to our extension beneficiaries.
- We have also demonstration sites in FTCs or PTCs to enhance the knowledge and skills of pastoralists and agro pastoralists communities to adopt improved seeds, technology and climate smart agriculture.

















Opportunities for better coordination

- There is a need to build a better networking environment between programs, and There is room of opportunity for Donors and NGOs to Develop plans of their interventions based on regional ten years developmental plan furthermore, there is currently developed pastoral development policy and strategy for the region which is big opportunity for the development practitioners.
 - National Agro-forestry Development Strategy (2020-2030)
 - National Strategy for Watershed Development
 - Development, Management and utilization of community watersheds proclamation No.1223/2020
 - Existence of cluster coordination meetings at national, regional, zonal levels which all stakeholders come together and discuss and share priority issues.















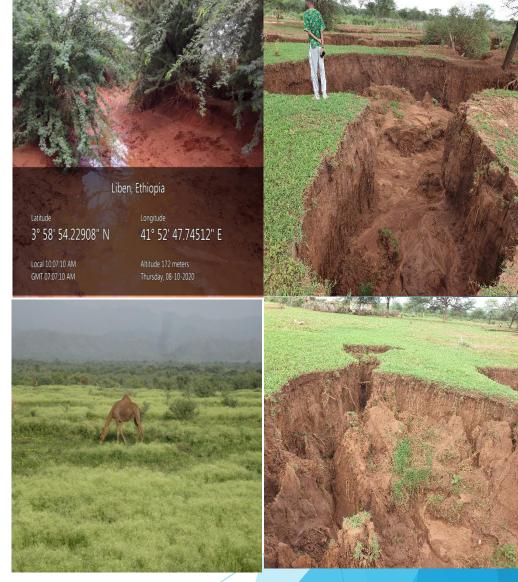






Challenges

- Severe land degradation
- Substance Crop and Livestock production Systems
- Over grazing
- Traditional production system which is not attractive
- Invasive plant species
- Wide spread unplanned urbanization
- Inadequate and sustainable land policy























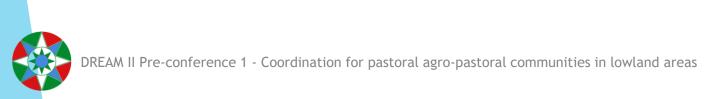




Opportunities

Irrigated Commercial Agriculture

- √Wheat production
- ✓ Sesame Production
- ✓ Forage
- √Fruit and Vegetables
- Agricultural mechanization
- Contract farming
- Construction of grain stores
- Tax free agricultural machineries and irrigation facilities,



















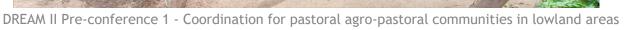




- Sustainable land use and rehabilitations
- ✓ Updating of regional land use policy
- ✓ Soil and water conservation

Afforestation

























Strategic area of intervention to move Somali region agriculture forwards

- Strengthening the Agriculture research to fulfill the emerging agricultural technology demand
- Intensive skill based training, particularly at grass-root levels)
- Irrigation, mechanization and urban agriculture
- Strengthen market information and infrastructure
- Create conducive environment to attract foreign direct investment.
- Focus on context specific interventions that can bring paradigm shift across the value chain

Horticulture (Floriculture, fruits and vegetables), Crop production, Livestock production,

Fisheries/ Aquaculture, Apiculture, Forestry, etc...



















Thanks for your attention!!!



















