

PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID) CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: PIDC9536

Project Name	Strengthening Pastoral and Agropastoral Resilience in Somalia (P148943)
Region	AFRICA
Country	Somalia
Sector(s)	Animal production (70%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (30%)
Theme(s)	Rural services and infrastructure (50%), Water resource management (15%), Other environment and natural resources management (15%), Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction (10%), Regional integration (10%)
Lending Instrument	Investment Project Financing
Project ID	P148943
Borrower(s)	Federal Government of Somalia Republic
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Livestock Somaliland and Puntland, Ministry of Livestock
Environmental Category	B-Partial Assessment
Date PID Prepared/ Updated	05-Sep-2014
Date PID Approved/ Disclosed	21-Sep-2014
Estimated Date of Appraisal Completion	19-Dec-2014
Estimated Date of Board Approval	29-May-2015
Concept Review Decision	Track II - The review did authorize the preparation to continue

I. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The endorsement of the Provisional Constitution by the Constituent Assembly on August 1st, 2012 marked an historic moment for Somalia. The subsequent election of the 725 National Federal Parliament (NFP) members, the peaceful election of the Speaker and the President by the new NFP in August/September 2012 comprised major political breakthroughs. Although Somalia still has considerable progress to make, these developments offer significant opportunity toward peace and stability in the country. Violent armed conflict continues largely in southern areas, with an insurgency led by Al Shabaab. The AU mission, AMISOM with support from foreign forces as well as the nascent Somali National Army is countering this. At all levels institutional development is a major challenge with basic government services in disarray in many regions. While the informal

economy has survived to a large extent, creating livelihoods for disenfranchised young men and women is a major challenge to peace and stability.

Fragility and Conflict: There is a growing recognition of the threat to international security posed by failed and fragile states, often marred by serious internal conflict that also has the potential of destabilizing neighboring states and providing ungoverned territory that can provide safe haven for terrorists as experienced in Somalia and in the HoA in last years. The inability of the government to provide basic services is a contributory factor. Considerable donor efforts have been mobilized in the recent years to help Somalia with the post-conflict reconstruction for the country to emerge from failure, and to halt the slide of towards failure, but with mixed effect. The World Bank, through its reengagement, needs to focus squarely on strengthening the emerging state and increasing its domestic legitimacy.

Governance: Public Services in Somalia have experienced significant depletion of qualified and skilled professionals as a result of the long civil strife. Leadership, managerial and technical capacity required to carry out the core and recurrent functions of governance is weak, and as a consequence, public sector management functions are often not satisfactorily performed . In addition the public sector capacity to support national reconstruction and development is very limited. The Ministries of Finance, Health, Water Resources and Livestock lack capacity to channel funds and to implement projects, especially in rural areas where public extension services have collapsed.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Pastoralism, the extensive, mobile grazing of livestock on communal rangelands, is the key production system practiced in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). In the Horn of Africa (HoA), the ASALs represent more than 60 percent of the total area with a pastoral population estimated, depending on the definition of pastoralism and the source, at between 12 and 22 million. Estimates indicate that there are about 6 million pastoralists / agro-pastoralists in Somalia. Generally, pastoralists constitute one of the poorest population sub-groups. Among African pastoralists, the incidence of extreme poverty ranges from 25 to 55 percent. In the HoA, the percentage is estimated at 41percent.

Although African pastoral ecosystems are the ancestral homeland to a substantial portion of the population for whom pastoralism is a traditional way of life, pastoralism is far from static. Pastoralists in many areas are adapting to trends such as new economic opportunities and better access to modern means of communication. Pastoralism also plays a crucial role in maintaining and even improving the ecosystem. It contributes to soil fertilization, water infiltration and maintaining biodiversity. However, despite significant contributions to national economies and to the maintenance of ecosystem, pastoralist communities remain socially, economically, and politically marginalized. Pastoralist communities have limited voices in policy debates compared to more settled agricultural groups.

The recurrent food security crises in the region (triggered by the 2009 and 2011 droughts) are stark reminders that the root causes of vulnerability in the ASALs need more attention. It is not only recurrent drought episodes, but also households' vulnerability to droughts that has thrown the region into repeated food crises. Once recovery objectives are achieved, and amid waning media attention, the international community has often lost sight of longer-term resilience building initiatives. However, following the 2011 drought, the international community remains strongly committed to

focus on medium- and long-term resilience building, to avoid food security crises following every new drought episode. Towards this end, the Nairobi Heads of State Summit in September 2011 mandated the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to coordinate regional interventions to build drought resilience in the HoA. Under this mandate, IGAD convened a series of high-level and technical consultations to prepare a comprehensive investment program for the pastoral areas of the HoA. These consultations involved governments, regional economic communities, civil society organizations, development partners, research institutions and academia. With close support from several development partners, IGAD led the joint elaboration of a Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for ending drought emergency, and each country, including Somalia, prepared and endorsed its own Country Programming Paper (CPP). RPP and CPPs are an integral part of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).

Livestock is the mainstay of the Somali economy and the basis for the livelihoods of the largely pastoral and agro-pastoral population, which represents more than half of the total population. Somalia's productive sectors are dictated by its arid and semi-arid conditions and its natural resources; the three main sectors are livestock, charcoal production and crops. Livestock (mainly live animals and hide and skin), unlike in other predominantly pastoral countries, is mainly market-oriented and not only for subsistence, and thus is the largest export. As an example, Puntland has exported more than 1.4 million heads in 2013. Fifty-nine percent of the rural population practice nomadic and semi-nomadic agro-pastoralism and 17 percent are farmers. Livestock accounts for about 60 percent of employment opportunities and also generates about 40 percent of GDP and 80 percent of foreign currency earnings. Therefore, livelihoods are mainly dependent on herding livestock, good rains and pasture taking also into consideration livestock as a key element of the nutritional regime in pastoral systems, incomes and employment.

Pastoralism is a complex way of life and production system that should be approached in an holistic way. Main issues faced by pastoralists are related to (i) access to natural resources (water and pasture) for themselves and their livestock, including the resources-based localized conflicts associated, (ii) access to market infrastructure and information in remote dry areas, (iii) productivity of their livestock and alternative income generating activities, and (iv) capacity to early respond to shocks.

Relationship to CAS

Fighting extreme poverty and supporting shared prosperity are key goals of the WBGs corporate strategy. The SPARS will contribute to supporting the global goals of the World Bank of fighting extreme poverty and shared prosperity. The investments will take place in marginal areas that have historically been under-resourced and where a large proportion of households are poor, in low-asset poverty traps and vulnerable to droughts. Resilience activities would bring wider development gains and contributions to GDP growth. The SPARS will invest in infrastructures and deliver services to promote mobility, enable better market conditions and improve trading options. Besides, interventions in the ASALs have been "traditionally" prone to emergency responses, rather than preparedness and mitigation.

The SPARS supports the principal objectives articulated in the national development strategies and policies, and is consistent with the World Bank's Interim Strategy Note (ISN FY14–16) and the Economic recovery plan (ERP). The project is fully aligned with both the ISN's priorities and ERP described as:(i) Priority One - Improving economic governance, including macro-fiscal and public finance management, as well as statistical capacity, (ii) Priority Two - Supporting job creation

through private sector investment through PPPs, public private dialogue and targeted financial support, and financing basic rehabilitation of infrastructure for employment generation and productivity.

The project is also aligned with the Somalia Country Programming Paper (So-CPP) and the IGAD Strategic Plan for Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDRISSI): The So-CPP aims to enhance livelihoods resilience to drought disasters in Somalia, and to contribute to peace, development and security, taking advantage of the positive direction shown by the emerging initiatives of the DPs and their focus on developing joint interlinked strategies. The So-CPP development process succeeded in rallying the consensus of the stakeholders from all of Somalia region . It benefited from the lessons learned from past national and regional ASALs development program and projects. The document is based on IGAD’s Strategic Plan for Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).

Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP – P129408): it is expected that this project will also help the regional integration of Somalia by complementing the World Bank-funded RPLRP (currently supporting Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and IGAD) and by being aligned with its Development Objective and 4 technical components, namely: (i) Natural Resources Management, (ii) Market Access and Trade, (iii) Livelihood support, and (iv) Pastoral risk management.

II. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s) (From PCN)

To enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in drought prone areas of South-Central Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland and improve the capacity of their governments to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

Key Results (From PCN)

The resilience of a household depends primarily on the options available for making a living. This includes its access to assets, income-generating activities, public services and social safety nets. In this project, livelihood resilience is defined as: (i) sustained and maintained assets of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists; (ii) sustained and maintained means of making a living; and (iii) strengthening of livelihood activities and income. The PDO indicators measure indirectly the three dimensions of the livelihood resilience concept under this project.

Expected results for this project are:

- Decrease of percentage death rate of livestock kept by agro-pastoral and pastoral households targeted by the project (cattle, goats).
- Increased number of livestock traded in selected project markets.
- Increased land area (hectares) and water points’ number where sustainable land and water management practices have been adopted as a result of the project.
- Decreased number of natural resources-based conflicts in project’s areas.
- Time lapse between early warning information and response reduced.

The project will also monitor the number of direct project beneficiaries, of which female (percentage).

III. Preliminary Description

Concept Description

The project is articulated around 5 components:

Component 1: Natural Resources Management This component aims at enhancing the secure access of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to sustainably managed natural resources. If needed, it will support the mapping of major natural resources (water resources, rangelands), their full embedment in the policy design/review process and a better planning of interventions related to them. It will rehabilitate natural resources that are crucial for livestock productivity and resilience to droughts, such as major water points and pasture. It will help introducing sustainable collective rangelands management systems.

Component 2: Market Access and Trade. This component aims at improving the market access of the agro-pastoralists and pastoralists to the national and international markets of livestock and livestock products.

Component 3: Livelihood Support. This component aims at enhancing the livelihoods of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities. Investments under this component may include issues related to improved livestock productivity (fodder/feed production, animal health, and breed improvement) and diversification (processing, non-livestock products, etc).

Component 4: Pastoral Risk Management. This component aims at enhancing drought-related hazards preparedness, prevention and response at the national and regional levels. Investments under this component will strengthen and institutionalize existing national early-warning and response systems (EWRS) and when possible, link them with a sub-regional one that could be established under the IGAD platform.

Component 5: Project Management and Institutional Support. This component would focus on all aspects related to overall project management and support fostering enabling environment, knowledge creation and/or management, strengthening & empowering pastoral organizations, and strengthening national institutions in charge of pastoral development.

The combination of the 2011 drought crisis in the HoA and the political transition in Somalia attracted many partners (donors and NGOs notably) to support resilience in rural areas, often without either coordination or alignment with the Country strategy. During project preparation process, all efforts will be made to establish a coordination mechanism with the FGS and partners, in order to (i) avoid duplication of activities, and (ii) obtain broad support from partners, including the PSG4 working group, about this project in the context of broader sectorial programming.

IV. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	✘		
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04			✘
Forests OP/BP 4.36		✘	
Pest Management OP 4.09	✘		
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11			✘

Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		x	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	x		
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		x	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		x	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		x	

V. Financing (in USD Million)

Total Project Cost:	30.00	Total Bank Financing:	0.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			0.00
Miscellaneous 1			30.00
Total			30.00

VI. Contact point

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