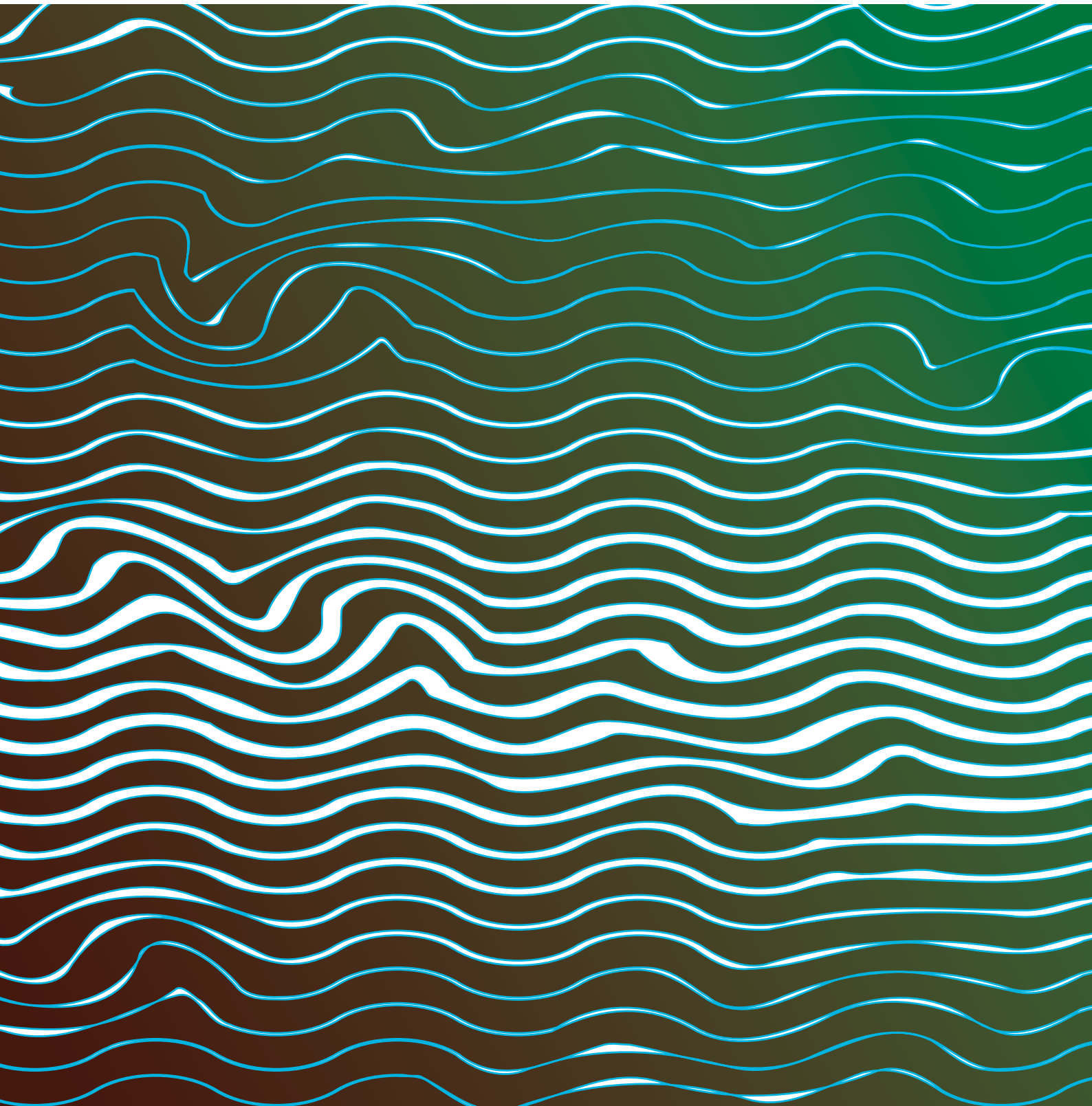
Somali Regional State

Evidence-Based Multi-Year Resilience Strategy (2023-2028)

June 2023



SOMALI REGIONAL STATE
EVIDENCE-BASED MULTI-YEAR RESILIENCE STRATEGY
(2023-2028)

June 2023

Table of contents

List of figures

Acronyms and abbreviations

BOF:	Bureau of Finance
BoP:	Bureau of Planning
BoPED:	Bureau of Planning and Economic Development
DRM:	Disaster Risk Management
EU:	European Unition
EW:	Early Warning
EA:	Early Action
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
HDP:	Humanitarian Development Peace
HEA:	Household Economic Approach
HRP:	Humanitarian Response Plan
HSWC:	Hotspot Woreda Classification
IDP:	Internal Displacement People
INGOs:	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
IPC:	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JTWG:	Joint Technical Working Group
MEL:	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MYRP:	Multi-Year Resilience Plan
MYRS:	Multi-Year Resilience System
NDRMC:	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NGOs:	Non-Government Organizations
OCHA:	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONLF:	Ogaden National Liberation Front
PP:	Programming Priority
PSNP:	Productive Safety Net Programme
RC/HC:	UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
RCO:	UN Resident Coordination Office
RNCA:	Resilience Need and Capacity Assessment
SNNP:	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region
SRS:	Somali Regional State
TOR:	Terms of Reference
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nation Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS:	United Nations Office for Project Services

USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
WASH:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBG:	World Bank Group
WFP:	World Food Program
WHO:	World Health Organization

Foreword

The Somali Regional State is home to a young and dynamically entrepreneurial population blessed with rich natural resources. However, it is also one of the areas in Ethiopia that are highly vulnerable to social and climate shocks, including drought, flood, and conflict.

The Multi-Year Resilience Plan (MYRP 2023 - 2028) is a comprehensive approach that seeks to address these vulnerabilities head-on and help us build the resilience of our communities and institutions to shocks.

The MYRP 2023 - 2028 is ambitious but achievable if we invest and partner strategically. Successfully implementing the MYRP will also help us break the region's dependence on humanitarian aid and cyclical appeals and open the way towards building inclusive and sustainable development.

This plan reflects our commitment to improving food security and livelihoods, expanding social services, and addressing gender equality. Furthermore, we will give special attention to enhancing access to water, which is fundamental to unlocking the humanitarian-peace-development nexus.

The MYRP Plan will also focus on building the capacity of the Somali Regional State so that we can successfully implement development programmes, and ensure sustainability, generate more revenues locally. Through this plan, we will also promote the participation of the private sector in development, supporting the establishment of businesses and local institutions that will unleash the entrepreneurial spirit in the region.

The Multi-Year Resilience Plan is a call to action through enhanced partnership. I call on regional and federal institutions, the private sector, the diaspora and development partners to rally behind the MYRP to deliver our vision of a more resilient, peaceful and prosperous Somali Regional State.

H.E. Mustafe Muhumed Omer
President of the Somali Regional State
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Acknowledgement

The development of this evidence-based multi-year resilience strategy was initiated by the Somali Regional State President, H.E Mr Mustafe Muhumed Omer, in close collaboration with the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Dr Catherine Sozi, and UNDP Resident Representative, Mr Turhan Saleh.

Our appreciation goes to all the individuals and organisations who made valuable contributions to these documents. In particular, the role played by UNDP Resident Representative Mr Turhan Saleh, and the Head of UN OCHA Mr Michel Saad, as strategic co-conveners of the Joint Technical Working Group (JTWG) is greatly appreciated.

Appreciation also goes to Mr Samuel Akera (Senior Resilience Advisor, UNDP) for his technical leadership and guidance to the JTWG (as co-chair) throughout the process of preparing the multi-year resilience strategy. Special appreciation also goes to Mr Faysal Odowa (Deputy Bureau Head of Planning), Mr Abdurahman Mohamed Hereri (Senior Economic and Strategic Planning Advisor, BoP) also being the co-chair of JTWG, as well as Mr Muhedin Abdi Farah (Deputy Bureau Head of Finance) and Mr Khalil Ibrahim Abdi (External Resources Mobilization Directorate Director, BoF) for their outstanding participation and mobilisation of regional, zonal and woreda levels stakeholders to participate in the formulation of the Multi-year Resilience Investment Plan.

We are grateful to Mr Ahmed Ismail (Humanitarian Advisor to Somali Regional President) and Mr Mohammed Abdi Adar (Senior Advisor to Somali Regional President on Resilience and Durable Solutions) for playing an oversight role and continuously directing the JTWG to align the multi-year resilience strategy with the strategic vision of the Somali Regional President.

Special thanks go to all the members of the JTWG, comprising representatives from the Somali Regional Bureaus (Bureau of Planning; Bureau of Finance; Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB), Agriculture Bureau, Bureau of Pastoral Development; Environmental Protection and Rural Land Administration Bureau; Bureau of Women and Children Affairs; Public Service Bureau; Bureau of Security and Peace; Bureau of Justice; and the Regional Supreme Court) and UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, FAO, IOM, UNFPA, WHO, UNOPS, UN Women, and RCO) for their insights and tireless contribution in the preparation of this multi-year resilience strategy.

We would also like to express our gratitude to Ms Sarah J. Berry (Strategic Advisor, USAID), Mr Dubale Admasu (Resilience Adviser, USAID) and Ms Jennifer Karsner (Resilience Coordinator, USAID) for their solid contributions in aligning the multi-year resilience strategy with the perspectives of the development partners; and Mr Marko Lesukat (Team Leader for European Union - Technical Assistance to Support Decentralization of Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia) for the technical review and inputs.

Finally, we acknowledge the support of Ms Martha Mogus (Team leader for the Development Communications and Advocacy Hub, UNDP) and Mr Yohannes Balcha (Graphic Designer, UNDP) for the formatting and design of the Multi-year Resilience Strategy document.

Executive summary

Somali Region, just like most parts of Ethiopia, is prone to risks associated with natural and human-induced hazards, climate change, violent conflict, epidemics and pandemics, financial systems and food price fluctuations overlay risk drivers related to poverty, inequality (including gender inequality), exclusion, demographic pressures, unplanned urbanization, ecosystem degradation, displacement, weak institutions, and declining respect for human rights. There are also risks associated with the less-visible degradation and loss of water, forest, soil, and biodiversity systems.

As a background, at a high-level meeting held on 21 March 2022 between the Somali Regional Government and the UN agencies working in Somali Region, led by the Regional President for Somali and the UN RC/HC, respectively, with the UNDP Resident Representative in attendance as well, an agreement was reached between the two partners to set up a Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) to address the root causes of recurrent crises and shocks in the region. Hence, the design of the MYRP has been started and based on this, the documents were prepared including MYR Investment, strategy plans.

An analysis of hotspot woreda classification system from March 2016 to January 2022 reveal a worsening vulnerability trend among the people in Somali region. Over this 8 -year period, 73 out 95 woredas have consistently been classified as priority 1. This is equivalent to humanitarian emergency in IPC classification system characterized by very severe food insecurity, with very high and increasing malnutrition, and irreversible livelihood asset depletion, and likelihood of excess mortality. In some years (like July 2016, 2019), all 95 woredas in Somali region needed humanitarian assistance.

By September 2022, it was estimated that at least 5.4 million people were affected by drought in Somali Region. The Somali Regional Government prepared a revised the Regional Drought response plan with a funding requirement of US $654.1 million to reach 3.8 million people with humanitarian assistance with food, WASH, nutrition, and health sector as the highest priority.

The MYRP was purposefully developed to have a strong alignment with existing government policy frameworks and development plans including the regional ten-year perspective development plans, the three year development priorities of SRS, and IDP durable solution plan and other interventions.

The MYRP shall have a vision, which inspires by 2028 that Somali region's communities and institutions are resilient to systemic risks and capable of achieving peace, stability, and sustainable development for all. The mission of the plan aims to jointly build the resilience capacity of individuals, households, communities, and institutions by strengthening governance, improving food security and livelihoods, access to water and social services and promoting peace, stability and gender equality and social inclusion. In additions, The MYRP is underpinned by 10 Guiding Principles that will help ensure that all actors contributing and working toward its vision and objectives based on a shared orientation and values to foster enhanced, effective, equitable and trust-based collaboration.

A set of six interrelated strategic priorities has been developed to achieve the vision and mission of the MYRP, as follows: (1) Adaptation to Climate Change; (2) Development of Human Capital; (3) Diversification and expansion of livelihoods; (4) Improvement in governance capacity; (5) Conflict prevention/management and peace building; and (6) Social inclusion. These six strategic priorities represent overarching issues that need to be tackled to reduce risk and vulnerabilities and build resilience systemic risks in SRS. When addressed collectively in a system rather than sector approach, these six strategic priorities offer the greatest chance for achieving the mission and vision of the MYRP as stated above.

Furthermore, there are eight programming priorities that has been carefully identified during the resilience strategy formulation. The Programming priorities are: (1) Natural Resources Management; (2) Disaster and Climate Risk Management; (3) Access to Core services; (4) Urban Development and New Growth Clusters; (5) Public Service Reform and Capacity Development; (6) Fiscal Reform and Fiscal Capacity; (7) Statistical Capacity; and (8) Social Dialogue and infrastructure for Peace. Each programming priority interacts with and influences other programming priorities and contributes to achievement of more than one strategic priority.

The implementation of the MYRP will be undertaken in 40 out of 95 woredas in SRS using a three-phased approach. Each phase will last a total of 5 years. Phase 1 (2023-2028) targets 18 woredas with the highest resilience potential and woredas that can show quick results with minimum investment. Phase 2 (2025-2030) targets 13 woredas with medium resilience potential while phase 3 (2027-2032) targets 9 woredas with relatively low resilience potential. Lessons from the Seqota Declaration, in collaboration with other sectors, will be scaled up to end child under-nutrition.

In terms of financial options, the MYRP is a shared investment framework that offers multiple and flexible financing modalities to meet the needs of the various donors. All the different options can be applied simultaneously while respecting the operational approach and guiding principles for the MYRP.

In terms of institutional and implementation arrangements, the MYRP will adopt a flexible and context-sensitive partnership and joined-up programming approach to planning, implementation, and monitoring of the programming priorities. This approach fosters better coordination and integration of complementary humanitarian, development, and peace assistance activities among government, donors, UN entities, and NGOs in the selected geographical location. The involvement of multiple stakeholders is one of the four key elements of resilience. Experience has shown that resilience-building is most effective when multi-agency actions are layered and sequenced across multiple sectors; involve communities and local actors as well as the public and private sectors; and allow for converging efforts of humanitarian, development, and peace sectors.

In terms of M&E, the Regional Resilience Strategic Committee (RRSC) will develop a comprehensive MYRP Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Strategic framework in line with MYRP guiding principles, organized at three levels: (1) Impact; (2) Outcome; and major outputs.

The MYRP will have a strong media and communication system. An educative and interactive media and communication strategy will be designed to allow stakeholders at all levels to keep up with all current and new developments, sharing the potential benefits from building resilience in Somali Regional State. In additions, a visibility and communication strategy as well as a visibility and communication plan will be developed and approved by the different high-level forums of the MYRP.

To ensure sustainability, MYRP will demonstrate greater accountability by showing the development partners the direct impact on the current investment, and better value for money to attract investment from other potential development partners.

The total required budget of the MYRP, for the first of 2023 – 2028, its estimated about US$ 777,590,538.18 in which 13.67 (%) and 86.33 (%) will be managed and implemented at regional institutions and target 40 woreda respectively.

The strategic context

Systemic risks and vulnerability trends

In today's world, the nature of risks and of their interrelations is changing. Progress towards sustainable development and peaceful societies in which no one is left behind is undermined by multiple and intersecting threats that are intensified by several persistent risk drivers with cumulative effects.

Disasters and the impacts of climate and ecological changes continue to overburden humanitarian systems and undermine development gains in Somali region. Just like most parts of Ethiopia, Somali Region is vulnerable to risks associated with natural and human-induced hazards, climate change, violent conflict, epidemics and pandemics, financial systems and food price fluctuations overlay risk drivers related to poverty, inequality (including gender inequality), exclusion, demographic pressures, unplanned urbanization, ecosystem degradation, displacement, weak institutions, and declining respect for human rights. There are also risks associated with the less-visible degradation and loss of water, ocean, forest, soil, and biodiversity systems. When risks accumulate and interact, they can manifest as crises and unleash cascading impacts on sectors and across systems, causing loss of life and livelihoods and dramatic socio-economic and environmental damages.

At the same time, human suffering and the socio-economic and environmental impacts of crises are rising, and humanitarian needs are mounting year-on-year as more people are affected by increasingly protracted crises.

Years	Population	Relief	% PIN
2012	5,026,830	1,115,806	22%
2013	5,157,528	981,181	19%
2014	5,291,623	1,067,552	20%
2015	5,429,206	1,562,000	29%
2016	5,570,365	1,562,000	28%
2017	5,748,462	1,706,796	30%
2018	5,897,922	1,799,679	31%
2019	6,051,268	2,111,524	35%
2020	6,208,601	2,086,260	34%
2021	6,370,025	2,524,509	40%
2022	6,506,238	3,675,465	56%

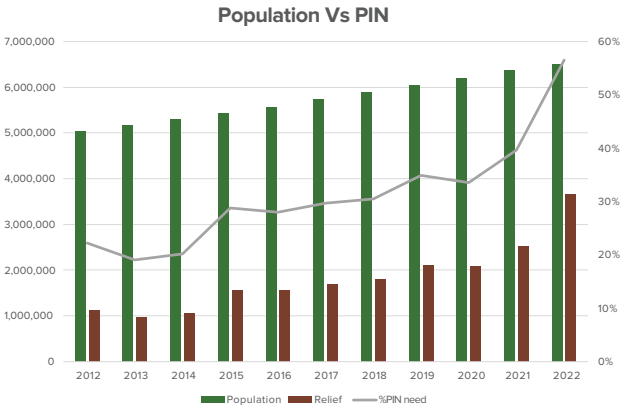


Figure 1: Figure showing dependency trend on relief assistance. Source: RNCA, 2022

Between 2012 and 2022, the number of people in Somali region depending on relief assistance tripled from 1,115,806 to 3,675,467 due to the growing impact of climate change. Moreover, the percentage of people in need of humanitarian assistance grew from 22% to 56% over the same period. Refer to figure 1 above for more details. By June 2022, there were at least 1,008,773 IDPs in Somali region accounting for 37% of the national total[1]. Conflict was the main reason for displacement and accounted for an estimated 511,936 IDPs (50.7%). Drought displaced 411,229 IDPs (40.8%), seasonal floods displaced 62,502 IDPs (6.2%) and flash floods displaced 23,106 IDPs (2.3%). Moreover, 42% of IDPs across 158 sites mainly in Dawa, Liben and Fafan zones have been displaced between one to four years. A little over half (50.7%) of IDPs mainly in Fafan, Siti and Liben zones have been displaced over five years, out of whom 7,500

1 Ethiopia National Displacement Report 13. Site Assessment Round 30 & Village Assessment Survey Round 13: June — July 2022.

IDPs have been displaced for over 10 years. The remaining 29.9% have been displaced between 1 and 4 years and 19.4% were displaced within the last year[2]. The growing population displacement increases pressure on host communities and contribute to long-term dependence on food aid.

The increasing humanitarian case-loads is linked to the impact of climate change. The frequency, magnitude, and impact of climate-induced crisis, particularly drought and floods are on the rise in the region. Somali region experienced 13 major drought incidences over the last 23 years as shown in figure 2 below. Out of this, five were classified as very severe; six severe; and two moderate. Unfortunately, the years classified as good or normal (2017-2020) happened to be flood years in some parts of the region.

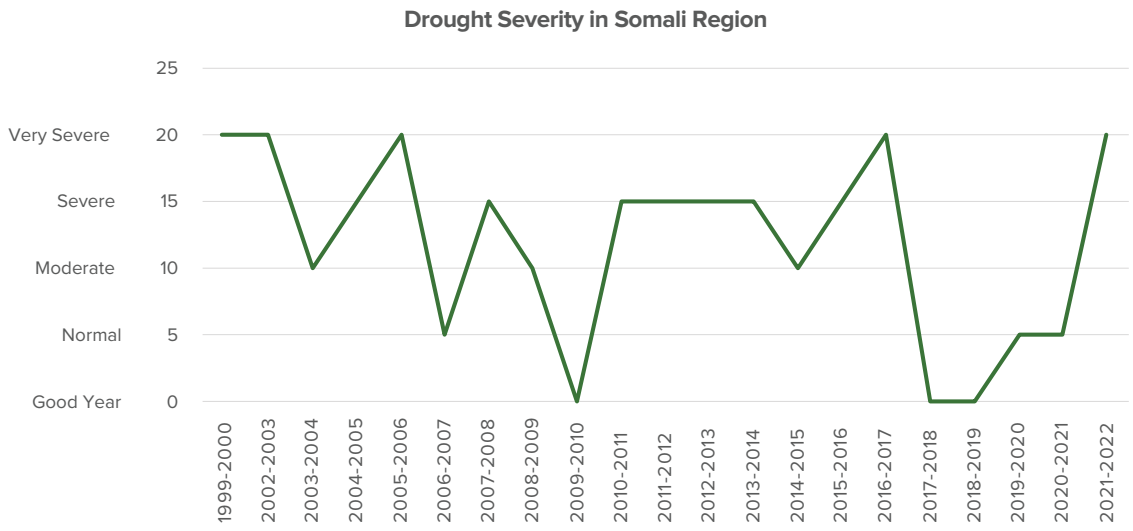
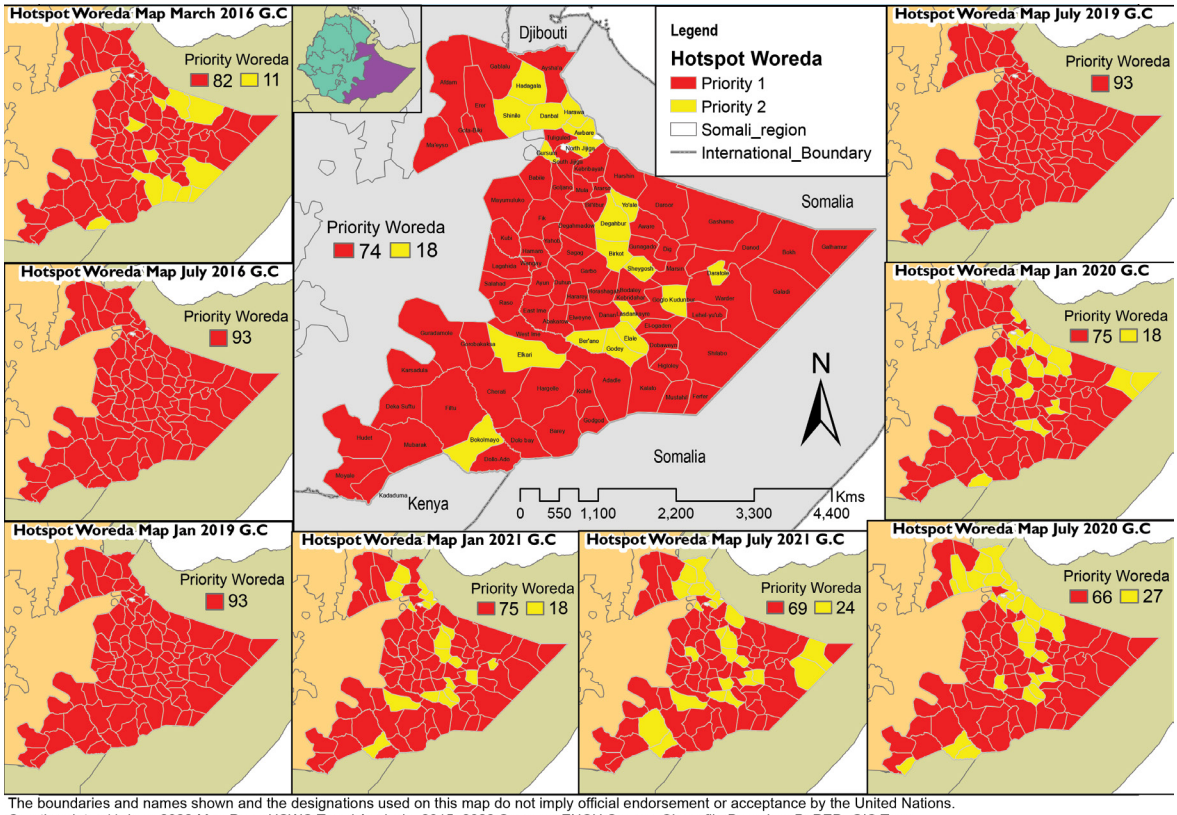


Figure 2: Drought severity trends in Somali region from 1999-2022. Source: RNCA, 2022

An analysis of Hotspot Woreda classification system from March 2016 to January 2022 reveal a worsening vulnerability trend among the people in Somali region. Over this 8 -year period, 73 out 93 woredas have consistently been classified as priority 1. This is equivalent to humanitarian emergency in IPC classification system characterized by very severe food insecurity, with very high and increasing malnutrition, and irreversible livelihood asset depletion, and likelihood of excess mortality[3]. In some years (like July 2016, 2019), all 93 woredas in Somali region needed humanitarian assistance. The figure 3 below shows the vulnerability trends in Somali region from March 2016 to January 2022.

2 Ethiopia National Displacement Report 13. Site Assessment Round 30 & Village Assessment Survey Round 13: June — July 2022.

3 Hotspot Woredas (Areas of concern) Classification Guideline, 2019



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Creation date: 11 June 2022 Map Doc.: HSWC Trend Analysis_2015_2022 Sources: ENCU Source: Shapefile Boundary BoPED, GIS Team

Figure 3: Vulnerability trends in Somali Regional State, hotspot priority woredas, from Mar 2016- Jan 2022. Source: RNCA, 2022.

The Somali Region is currently experiencing a period of relative peace, following the signing of a peace agreement between the current SRG and the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) in 2018. Since then, the region has witnessed a marked decline in incidents of conflict and violence, creating the enabling conditions of sustainable development and peace. Figure 4 below illustrates the overall decline of violent incident trends in the Somali region from 2018.

Key trends in evolution of conflict / conflict dynamics

From **2015-2018** major conflicts between government forces and non-government military group;
During **2018** major incidents of unrests and clashes between civilians and security forces/protests; followed by political transition
During **2018-2022** majority of conflicts are community-level between ethnic groups, clans, including between regional/int'l borders

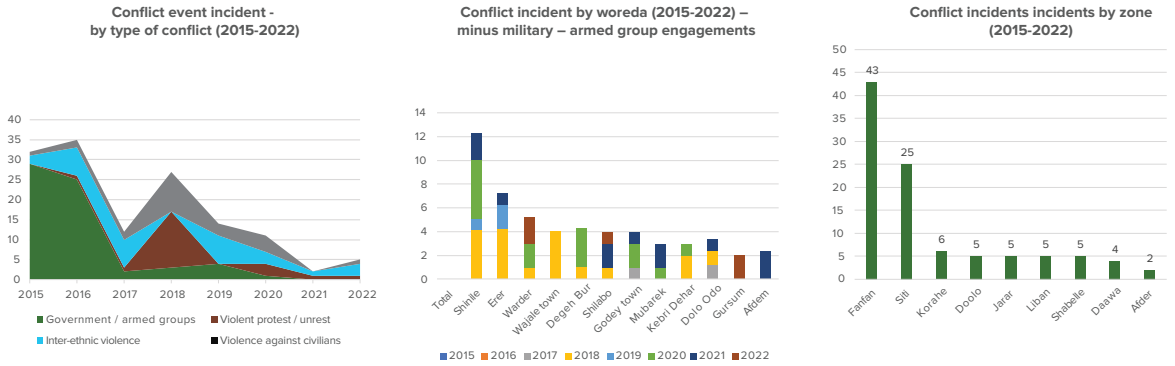
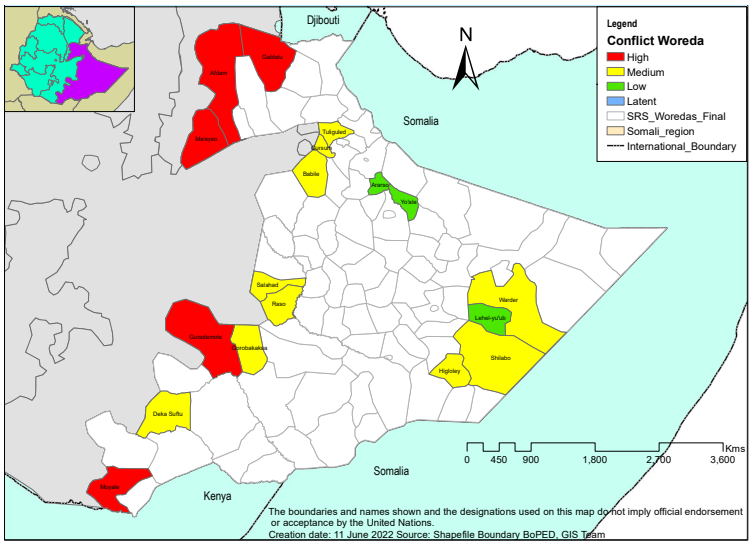


Figure 4: Conflict incident trends in Somali region since 2015 by type and zone. Source: ACLED, 2022.

Even as this represents a significant milestone and progress, the region continues to be affected by inter-regional and inter-communal conflicts that continue to threaten the well-being and development prospects of many Somali communities and woredas. Figure 5 below shows the current conflict hotspot woredas in Somali region.



Woreda Ranking:

High: Woredas with recurring and intensive inter/intra-regional violence and conflicts (escalating)

Medium: Woredas with recurrent but less intensive conflicts - no major recent escalation (flat)

Low: Woredas with sporadic conflict incidents (declining)

Sources:

Triangulation between ACLED violent incident tracker; news sources; government reports; previous conflict analyses by partners (informed by KIIs/ FGDs) - focusing on 2018-2022 period; expert opinion.

Figure 5: Map of woredas most affected by conflict since 2018. Source: ACLED, 2022.

The predominant and most intense one conflict are tied to inter-regional conflicts between Oromia-Somali region and Afar-Somali region. These conflicts are often caused by competition for resources and lands and unclear or contested border demarcations The most affected woredas are in Afder, Liban, and Siti zones. Inter- and intra-clan conflicts and inter-ethnic conflicts inside of Somali region persist in areas such as Ararso in Jarar zone, in Lahel Yucub and Warder in Doolo zone and in Higloley in Korahe zone.

The growing and unsustainable costs of humanitarian assistance

Despite the increasing investments in humanitarian assistance in Somali Region, results are not encouraging**.** Both the Federal Government and donors in Ethiopia recognize that humanitarian case-loads and the cost of humanitarian assistance is increasing rapidly in response to multiple crises. For instance, the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) sought $1.49 billion for multi-sector lifesaving assistance targeting 16.1 million people who were at the margins of society due to natural and man-made disasters[4]. In northern Ethiopia alone, the humanitarian community requested $957.0 million in 2021 to provide humanitarian assistance to 5.2 million out of total of 5.7 million people following the conflict that broke out on 4 November 2020. Moreover, between 2016 and 2021, the estimated costs of delivering annual humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia oscillated between $1.06 billion (in 2019) and $1.62 billion (in 2016). Over the same period, the annual population in need of humanitarian assistance staggered between 7.9 million (in 2018) and 16.1 million (in 2021)[5]. Planning for the 2022 HRP suggests a requirement for $3 billion in funding to assist 24 million people. In comparison, average annual ODA flows to Ethiopia during 2018-20 were around $4 billion.

Despite the increasing investments in humanitarian assistance in Somali Region, results are not encouraging**.** The government of Ethiopia and donors invested **US $2.7 - 2.8 billion** to respond to the drought crisis in 2015/2016 and 2017/2018: The Government of Ethiopia and donors contributed 43% and 57% respectively. Similarly, in 2018/2019 another **US $1.2 billion** was invested in Somali Region for drought response with the Government of Ethiopia and donors contributing 59% and 41% respectively (Somali Region and UNDP resource mapping report, 15 March 2019).

4 Draft Ethiopia HRP, 2021

5 Draft Ethiopia HRP, 2021

Regardless of the heavy investments, the need for humanitarian assistance keeps on growing in Somali Region. The climate induced drought crisis following three consecutive failed rainy seasons from late 2020 to December 2021 affected 6.8 million people living in Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions of Ethiopia. This crisis affected 83 out of 93 woredas in Somali Region, led to displacement of 175,000 people and killing 978,000 livestock due to lack of pasture and water[6]. This trigged significant funding allocations for humanitarian response targeting more than 3 million people.

By September 2022, it was estimated that at least 5.4 million people were affected by drought in Somali Region. The Somali Regional Government prepared a revised the Regional Drought response plan with a funding requirement of US $654.1 million to reach 3.8 million people with humanitarian assistance with food, WASH, nutrition, and health sector as the highest priority.

The current situation and the scale of humanitarian response, however, points to several important policy relevant conclusions:

- With climatic, environmental, and economic changes unfolding strongly over the past decade and more – and with their effects expected to accelerate over the coming decades – the response is still too crisis-driven rather than risk-informed.
- A focus on natural disasters – essential as that is – has distracted from attention to vital governance and peace building issues – including the importance of local governance, of public institutions and community structures, and of conflict prevention, mitigation, and management - that interact closely with climatic and environmental factors and determine the scale and intensity of their effects.
- A response driven by individual events or hazards ignores the underlying reality that risks or hazards arise from multiple and connected sources, reinforcing a 'stove-pipe' approach to responses that detracts from efficient investment of scarce resources, limits effectiveness and impact, and reinforces hard borders between humanitarian, development, and peace (H-D-P) issues.
- Responses driven by individual events means that the horizon of planning and action is inevitably pre-occupied with quick, short-term, 'fixes' implying insufficient attention to medium- and long-term solutions that address the structural causes of recurrent crises.
- Here is a clear emerging pattern of increasing humanitarian assistance coming at the expense of development spending suggesting a misallocation of investment that limits and undermines interventions that can reduce risk and vulnerability over time, raise productivity and incomes and protect the carrying capacity of the natural environment (water resources, farming and grazing lands, green belts).

Responding differently: Reconsidering humanitarian and resilience programming

The evidence-based Multi-Year Resilience Strategy (2023-2028) articulates the strategic priorities and commitments of the Somali Regional State to reduce the systemic risk that has become deeply ingrained in the region. The Strategy proposes bold and transformative actions that will bring Somali region of Ethiopia back onto a more sustainable path.

The strategy builds on global and national policy frameworks and agenda that articulates the importance of building resilience. At the global level, the resilience strategy is inspired by 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the OECD, DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus[7] and the World Humanitarian Summit's Agenda for Humanity (2016) that calls for New Ways of Working to bridge the humanitarian – development - peace (HDP) divide; align efforts to reduce risk and vulnerabilities; and reduce the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance. The strategy is further founded on collective action and partnerships for resilience building as articulated in the UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies (2021)[8]. The Resilience Strategy also builds on national level policy frameworks, strategies, and initiatives such as Ethiopia's Ten-Year Perspective

6 UN OCHA Drought Update No.2 releases in March 2022

7 OECD, DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, OECD/LEGAL/5019

8 UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies, 2021.

Plan[9]; Pastoral development Policy and Strategy (2018); the EDRMC-led draft Multi-Year Resilience Strategy (2019) that calls for new approaches to international financing to provide predictable, multi-year funds for areas that have received multi-year emergency assistance[10] to address the underlying causes of drought. The strategy further builds on the recommendations of the 2019 WBG and DFID study on poverty and vulnerability in Ethiopia lowlands that calls for building resilience in the lowlands[11] and the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Drought Response in Ethiopia (2015 – 2018) that recommended strengthening of early action and prioritizing resilience and support to alternative livelihoods[12].

The Resilience Strategy is grounded on evidence generated through Resilience Needs and Capacity Assessment (RNCA) and a Theory of Change (See annex) which identifies 5 strategic priorities and 8 programming priorities that are aligned to the mission and vision of the MYRP. Programming priorities and the strategic priorities influences each other in a systemic rather than a sectoral manner. The strategy aligns resilience activities of all stakeholders - Governments, Donors, UN/NGOs, Civil Society, the private sector, and other actors at regional, zonal, woreda, and kebele levels to ensure responsiveness to the context specific needs and priorities through collective actions in 40 pre-defined geographical locations in Somali Region.

The strategy provides an accountability framework for all partners investments in resilience building. As part of the MYRP, the Somali Regional State will develop a rigorous joint monitoring and evaluation approach to review and report on the state of resilience in Somali region at regular intervals based on results framework and the underlying theory of change for the MYRP.

9 Ethiopia 2030: The Pathway to Prosperity Ten Years Perspective Development Plan (2021 – 2030)

10 EDRMC: Draft Multi-Year Resilience Strategy (2020-2025).

11 Poverty and vulnerability in the Ethiopia lowlands: Building a more resilient future, the WBG and DFID, 2019

12 Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Drought Response in Ethiopia 2015 - 2018

Resilience building in the Context of Somali Region

Somali Regional State is characterized by great exposure and vulnerability to climate-induced crises (such as drought and floods), conflict, and trans-boundary risks that often lead to protracted and/or recurrent humanitarian crises. The combination of humanitarian, development and conflict-induced crises occurring almost simultaneously in the same locations calls for an integrated, whole-of society and whole-of-government, multi-sectoral and systems approach to resilience-building.

What resilience means in Somali Region?

Resilience as a concept has evolved for different purposes at different times in different contexts. In the context of Somali region, that is characterized by increasingly frequent, severe, and interconnected risks numerous crises will set back efforts to achieve the Ten Years Perspective Plan and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This strategy adopts the definition of resilience as articulated by the UN Chief Executive Board in 2017:

Resilience is the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems, and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond, and recover positively, efficiently, and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks, while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning and without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights, and well-being for all[13].

The above definition of resilience underpins four elements required to build resilience in Somali Region:

1. **Understanding of the context and the multiple and interconnected dimensions** of risk. Risks that can disrupt social, economic, and environmental systems at kebele, woreda, zonal and regional levels, must be understood and analysed within specific political, socio-economic, and environmental contexts.
2. **Recognition of how systems are interconnected.** Resilience-building requires a systems approach based on the understanding that many adverse events are occurring across global, regional, national, sub-national, and local scales, with cascading effects among interconnected social, governance, economic, ecological, and physical systems.
3. **Inclusion of multiple stakeholders in a gender-responsive manner.** Involving all relevant stakeholders guarantees that a broad range of perspectives on risk informs the process and ensures that the needs, including those of the most vulnerable, are addressed.
4. **Presence of capacities for resilience.** Systems, institutions, and people are considered 'resilient' when they have absorptive, adaptive, anticipative, preventive, and transformative capacities and resources to cope with, withstand and bounce back from shocks.

13 UN Common Guidance for Helping Build Resilient Societies, 2021.

The multiple dividends of resilience building

Multiple dividends can be gained from building resilience: First, investing in resilience helps prevent and curtail economic, environmental, and human losses in the event of a crisis, thereby reducing human suffering and protecting development gains. Second, building resilience can stimulate risk-sensitive economic activity by creating a conducive environment for public and private sector investments as well as entrepreneurship and livelihood diversification by businesses and households. Third, investments in resilience are beneficial even if there is no crisis and can bring co-benefits across many of the Sustainable Development Goals by focusing attention and resources where risks intersect[14].

Previous studies conducted in Ethiopia have shown that investments in resilience building reduces the need for humanitarian assistance. It has been proven that a US $1 invested in early response and resilience measures reduces income and livestock losses in Somali by 3.3 USD. Similarly, if we increase household income by $120, we will reduce the need for humanitarian assistance by about $1.2 Billion over 15 years. Moreover, for a $1 investment on drinking water and sanitation, there is a projected $3 to $34 in economic development return[15].

Building a resilient Somali region can deliver on the promise to leave no one behind and achieve peace and development by helping those who are most vulnerable and marginalized. It brings hope for a brighter and safer future in which crises are pro-actively prevented and managed to save people's lives, protect their livelihoods, and contribute to the well-being of the society and the planet. The dividends gained from resilience building will free up critical resources for sustainable development and create a conducive environment for public and private sector investments that are risk-informed[16].

The link between resilience building, durable solutions and the HDP nexus

Resilience building and durable solutions are closely inter-linked. The strategic vision for Durable Solutions Strategy (2022-2025) is to establish foundations for sustainable community recovery, resilience, and peaceful co-existence through the voluntary and dignified return, relocation, and local integration of displacement affected persons in the Somali Region of Ethiopia[17]. This implies that durable solution is a steppingstone for resilience building. With its strategic objectives around support to IDP return, relocation and local integration, durable solutions target a critical subset of vulnerable population prioritized for resilience building. However, geographical and population targeting for resilience building goes beyond IDP return, relocation and integration sites and includes other vulnerable non-displaced communities, those at risk of displacement, and host communities. While durable solutions address the consequences of displacement, resilience building addresses the root causes of displacement (vulnerability to systemic risks) with wider scope for programming. This offers opportunities for complementarity between durable solutions and resilience building through joined-up analysis, programming, implementation, and monitoring in areas where both initiatives are co-located.

On the other hand, resilience building operationalizes the HDP nexus. Whether operating at local, sub-national, national, regional, or global level, building resilience needs to be anchored on collective action and partnership approach involving multiple stakeholders to address multidimensional risks in an interconnected system. This is in line with the World Humanitarian Summit's Agenda for Humanity (2016) that calls for New Ways of Working to bridge the humanitarian – development - peace (HDP) divide; align efforts to reduce risk and vulnerabilities; and reduce the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance.

The recent OECD, DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus call for joined-up development, peace and humanitarian programming that is risk-focused, flexible and avoids

14 UN Common Guidance for Helping Build Resilient Societies, 2021.

15 Cabot Venton, Courtney. 2018. Economics of Resilience to Drought. https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/economics-resilience-drought-ethiopia-analysis-january-2018

16 UN Common Guidelines for Helping Build Resilient Societies, 2021.

17 Somali Regional State Durable Solutions Strategy 2022-2025.

fragmentation through context-adaptable programming. The multi-year resilience building approach is grounded on joint analysis (through a Resilience Needs and Capacity Assessment - RNCA); Joined-up programming, implementation, and monitoring (through a Multi-Year Resilience Investment Plan).

This resilience strategy also operationalizes the flexible and multi-year financing mechanisms proposed by the HDP nexus approach. The recent OECD, DAC recommendation on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus call for delivery of better financing across the nexus by developing evidence-based humanitarian, development and peace financing strategies, including establishing predictable, flexible, multi-year financing[18]. At the same time, effective resilience building calls for access to funds related to humanitarian, development and peace that have much greater flexibility to pursue synergies between them including access to climate finance and vertical funds. Linking different financing streams ensures that an appropriate mix of short, medium and long-term interventions[19].

18 OECD, *DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus*, OECD/LEGAL/5019

19 UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies, 2021.

The Strategy

Vision and mission: The future we want!

The shared vision and mission of the Multi-Year Resilience Strategy (2023-2028) is as stated below:

Vision: By 2028, Somali region's communities and institutions are resilient to systemic risks and capable of achieving peace, stability, and sustainable development for all.

Mission: The MYRP aims to jointly build the resilience capacity of individuals, households, communities, and institutions by strengthening governance, improving food security and livelihoods, access to water and social services and promoting peace, stability and gender equality and social inclusion.

Grand strategy

Increased emphasis on adaptability and competitiveness of pastoralism and agro pastoralism to climate change impacts; integrated support to fewer and larger urban or quasi-urban and growth centres; and alternative livelihoods to reduce systemic risks.

Shared principles for resilience building – Working better together.

The resilience-building efforts in Somali Region are guided by 10 guiding principles or enabling factors that will be essential to achieve results within the framework of the Resilience Strategy. All humanitarian, development and peace actors working in Somali Region need to be accountable for the consistent application, monitoring, and evaluation of these principles.

1. **Commitment, leadership, and ownership** – Resilience is primarily about the capacity and agency of the people, communities, institutions, and systems that are at risk. The success and sustainability of MYRP depends on the degree of ownership and leadership roles that the affected people, local and Somali Regional government assume during the design, implementation, coordination, and monitoring.
2. **Accountability and transparency** – No single actor can deliver comprehensive approaches to resilience-building within and across systems. It is crucial that all stakeholders be accountable and transparent in pursing inclusive partnerships. They should be engaged to discharge their individual responsibility and jointly explore and reconcile a broad range of perspectives so that the resilience of the most vulnerable individuals and systems can be strengthened.
3. **Participation** – Resilience must be built on active, free, and meaningful participation from all stakeholders during design, implementation, and monitoring; comply with international and legal human rights norms and standards; be transparent; and promote equality and non-discrimination. This should include the involvement of women, young people, IDPs, people with disabilities (PwD) and other groups that typically experience forms of social exclusion.
4. **Coordination, collaboration, and communication** – The MYRP applies a partnership model that links and coordinates diverse partner activities working with the same people in shared geographies. Effective vertical and horizontal coordination, collaboration, and communication fosters integration of complementary humanitarian, development, and peace assistance activities. It also allows for government, donors, UN entities, and NGOs to adjust as communities increase resilience over time.
5. **Systems approach** – Building resilience requires addressing the multiple drivers of vulnerability while strengthening coping, adaptation and transformation capacities of people, communities, and institutions. Doing this requires that all actors look for and aim to leverage inter-connections

between and across sectors and areas of engagement—ensuring a move beyond a siloed approach.

6. **Whole-of-society approach** – Closely linked with participation, the MYRP calls for all actors to work toward achieving the goals of the Plan within their spheres of influence and action – whether at kebele, woreda, zonal or regional level. Government, civil society, NGOs, women and youth associations, the diaspora, private sector, development partners and UN actors all have a role to play in contributing to and making the Plan a success.
7. **Gender equality and "leaving no one behind"** – Gender equality and women's empowerment is not only a key principle but a cross-cutting strategic and programmatic priority. This involves ensuring that barriers to the inclusion of women, including discriminatory practices and norms and GBV, are targeted for action. Ensuring that women have a say in the way the Plan is articulated and implemented at the local level and that women are systematically identified as partners is also key. Young people who make up a significant proportion of the region's population must also be seen as equal participants in the Plan's articulation and implementation. Similarly, IDPs, refugees, people living with disabilities and other minority groups who are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of disasters must be brought in as key partners and beneficiaries.
8. **Do no harm** – The principle of "do no harm" or conflict sensitivity is meant to ensure that any development, humanitarian, or peace building intervention (whether a policy, plan, or programme) does not exacerbate conflicts or generate new grievances and keeps in view the safety of beneficiaries. This is principle and approach should be integrated as part of all MYRP's actions and interventions. Ensuring equity in implementation, proper attention and understanding of existing conflicts, participation and trust-building among all stakeholders are critical in this respect.
9. **Creativity, innovation, and learning** – Building resilience to systemic risks, especially in large and complex contexts, is a process of continuous learning. Priorities and actions must be adapted and reconsidered based to ensure effective implementation, regardless of changing circumstances. The Plan itself is designed to promote learning and experimentation among all actors to help identify, disseminate, and scale new approaches and best practices.
10. **Evidence-based** – The MYRP was developed through the evidence generated by the RNCA. A key commitment therefore is to ensure that over its lifetime, the Plan builds-in and encourages an ongoing and regular process of evidence-generation and research by all actors to ensure that the Plan continues to deliver on its commitment and goals.

Strategic priorities

The Somali Regional Government in collaboration with humanitarian, development, and peace actors will pursue the overarching vision of the MYRP by contributing to the achievement across six strategic priority areas and corresponding eight programming priority areas. These are essential for achieving strategic outcomes such as prosperity, sufficient food security, self-reliance, sustainable utilization of natural resources, peaceful co-existence with self and neighbours as well as freedom to exercise social, economic, and political rights.

The set of six interrelated strategic priorities are:

Strategic priority 1: Adaptation to Climate Change

Strategic priority 2: Development of Human Capital

Strategic priority 3: Diversification and expansion of livelihoods

Strategic priority 4: Improvement in governance capacity

Strategic priority 5: Conflict prevention/management and peace building

Strategic priority 6: Social inclusion

The six strategic priorities represent overarching issues that need to be tackled to reduce risk and vulnerabilities and build resilience to systemic risks in Somali Region. When addressed collectively in a system rather than sector approach, these six strategic priorities offer the greatest chance for achieving the mission and vision of the MYRP.

Programming priorities

In addition to the strategic priorities, the Somali Regional Government identified eight programming priority areas through a rigorous stakeholder consultative process using system mapping. The programming priorities are the pillars that support the strategic outcome and guide actions at the regional, zonal, woreda and kebele levels. Essentially, they are the things that are going to move the needle on the mission and vision most effectively. These include:

Programming priority 1: Natural Resources Management

Programming priority 2: Disaster and Climate Risk Management

Programming priority 3: Access to Core services

Programming priority 4: Urban Development and New Growth Clusters

Programming priority 5: Public Service Reform and Capacity Development

Programming priority 6: Fiscal Reform and Fiscal Capacity

Programming priority 7: Statistical Capacity

Programming priority 8: Social Dialogue and infrastructure for Peace

The humanitarian, development and peace actors in Somali region will contribute to directly to the 8 programming priorities and indirectly to the 6 strategic priorities with the understanding that these are higher-order results requiring coordination and mutually reinforcing actions involving local community and partners at regional, national, and international level. The partners will contribute to meaningful implementation of the programming priorities through its activities and major intervention areas.

Gender equality and youth inclusion

Gender equality and youth inclusion are critical components of resilience building. This strategy recognizes that women, men, and youth have differential vulnerabilities to shocks and stresses and business as usual from stakeholders is not enough to achieve the strategic priorities, mission, and vision of the MYRP. The multi-year resilience strategy aims to deliver results that will benefit communities in an equitable and inclusive manner throughout the life of the programme. This includes identifying and addressing gender and age-related barriers that prevent equitable access, participation, and decision-making over resilience-related information, services, markets, productive assets, and strategies. The need to achieve fair and just outcomes for men, women and youth is in keeping with international human rights standards and global commitments on gender equality, including the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind.

A gender and youth inclusion strategy will be formulated to ensure gender main streaming and meaningful youth inclusion across the programming and strategic priorities of the MYRP. The strategy will articulate the approach to gender equality and youth inclusion, domains of change which are likely to reverse the constraints and enhance inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups in resilience building, and the gender equality and youth inclusion theory of change. An action plan detailing critical activities, responsibilities and implementation time line will be developed to ensure that the gender and youth inclusion strategy is fully operationalized.

Strategic outcomes, outputs and major intervention areas

The 8 programming priorities were carefully identified by 40 members of JTWG and other Experts during the resilience strategy formulation workshop in August 2022. The Programming priorities should not be seen as stand-alone pillars or sector pillars but rather as closely interconnected elements within a system. When taken as a system, each programming priority interacts with and influences other programming priorities and contributes to achievement of more than one strategic priority.

The Programming priorities will guide action planning at regional and woreda levels. The proposal is to draw on most appropriate Programming Priorities for implementation that are most responsive, relevant, and feasible at the respective planning levels. All or a subset of the eight Programming Priorities may be chosen for implementation at either Regional or Woreda levels. But stakeholders are advised to try to be strategic and prioritise, to the extent possible.

Regional actions need to be separated from woreda level action because: (a) certain actions, for example, on fiscal reform or new growth clusters/development corridors are the responsibility of the Regional Administration in Jigjiga and not individual Woredas; (b) the issues concerned affect the entire region or multiple Woredas; (c) the returns to investment in these areas are realisable only if implemented at a regional scale; and (d) the associated investment costs are 'lumpy', far exceeding the capacity of individual Woredas to plan, fund and manage.

For each Programming Priority that is chosen at either regional or woreda level, the following criteria is proposed to identify a few major interventions and activities for implementation:

a. Respect the guiding and operational principles.
b. Are best suited to local conditions and needs.
c. Have the strongest connections with each other and with work under other Programming Priorities.
d. Are likely to generate the highest return on investment in terms of resilience outcomes.
e. Are feasible operationally.
f. Can build, as much as possible, on existing interventions by the Government, communities, development partners, CSOs/NGOs, and others.

Programming priority 1 (PP1): Natural resources management enhanced.

Dominant variables such as unemployment, structural vulnerability, limited livelihood options that leads to negative coping mechanisms like cutting of trees for firewood and charcoal burning, weak governance, poor access to finance as well as gender and social exclusion interact with each other in a complex web of relationship that leads to environmental degradation. Within the same system, environmental degradation, in turn leads to increasing disaster risk, natural resource-based conflict, water shortage, food insecurity, population displacement, climate change and poverty.

In this regard, the expected outcomes of this programming priority area include:

- Adaptation to climate change
- Sustainable use of natural resources
- Reduced conflict over natural resources

Strategic outputs

- Degraded land restored and actions taken to prevent future degradation of the environments.
- Water resources are more available and used more efficiently.
- Environmental awareness raised at community and household levels.

The following major intervention areas are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of programming priority 1.

Intervention area 1.1:	Improve Forest coverage and decrease deforestation as economic/livelihood activities implemented through conditional cash/food assistance.
Intervention area 1.2:	Promote a comprehensive approach to water resources management.
Intervention area 1.3:	Promotion of Indigenous Natural Resources (like Gum and Incense).
Intervention area 1.4:	Rehabilitation of degraded land as economic/livelihood activities implemented through Conditional Cash/Food Assistance.
Intervention area 1.5:	Create community and household environmental awareness.

Linkages with other programming priorities and strategic priorities

At the programmatic level, effective natural resources management enhances the achievement in other programming priorities, particularly disaster and climate risk management (PP2); Access to core services (PP3); and social dialogue and infrastructure for peace (PP8). At the strategic level, achieving PP1 directly supports the achievement of strategic priority 1 (adaptation to climate change) and strategic priority 5 (conflict prevention, management, and peace building).

Programming priority 2 (PP2): Disaster and climate risk management strengthened

The frequency, magnitude, and impact of climate-related hazards such as drought, floods, pests, and diseases outbreak are on the increase in Somali Regional State. Lack of disaster preparedness and early warning-early action is one of the most dominant and influential variables that leads to increased disaster risk, loss of assets and properties, increased structural vulnerability, gender and social exclusion, food insecurity, unemployment, low productivity. Inadequate disaster preparedness and early warning-early action interreacts with other variables within the system in a complex web of relationship leading to environment degradation, conflict, climate-induced displacement, food insecurity and poverty.

In this regard, the expected outcomes of this programming priority area include:

- Reduced damage and losses to assets and properties
- Reduced risk of climate-related displacement
- Reduced risk of food insecurity
- Reduced conflict over natural resources\

Strategic outputs

- A fully functional regional DRM system, including early warning from Kebele to regional level.

The following major intervention areas are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of programming priority 2.

Intervention area 2.1: Build an effective DRM System with functioning early-warning-early action mechanism.

Intervention area 2.2: Scale-up and strengthen the implementation of regional DRR Contingency Fund (DRR-CF)/Crisis Modifier Mechanism to ensure appropriate, predictable, coordinated, and timely response to risks and shocks.

Intervention area 2.3: Create a regional disaster response fund linked with PSNP.

Intervention area 2.4: Enhance recovery, restoration, and stabilization of disrupted livelihoods for affected and host communities.

Linkages with other programming priorities and strategic priorities

At the programmatic level, effective disaster and climate risk management enhances the achievement in other programming priorities, particularly natural resources management (PP1); Access to core services (PP3); and social dialogue and infrastructure for peace (PP8). At the strategic level, effective disaster and climate risk management directly supports the achievement of strategic priority 1 (adaptation to climate change), strategic priority 5 (conflict prevention, management, and peace building), and strategic priority 6 (Social inclusion).

Programming priority 3 (PP3): Access to 'core services' enhanced

Improved access to core services such as access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); basic social services (health, nutrition, and education); basic infrastructure (community access roads, telecommunication, bridges); climate-smart agriculture production and productivity; livestock productivity, market, and value chain; skills and job creation; and social inclusion and protection is vital for resilience building. Poor access to core services interreacts among themselves and with other variables within the system in a complex web of relationship leading to environment degradation, conflict, climate-induced displacement, limited livelihood options, food insecurity and poverty.

- In this regard, the expected outcomes of this programming priority area include:
- Reduced poverty rates
- Improved maternal and child health.
- More resilient and productive livelihoods and improved food security

Strategic Outputs

- Improve access to services [health, education, WASH, agriculture, banking and finance, renewable energy]

The following major intervention areas are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of programming priority 3.

Intervention area 3.1: Improve availability and sustainable access to safe drinking water and water for agriculture and livestock production.
Intervention area 3.2: Enhance quality, availability and accessibility of health and education (primary and secondary).
Intervention area 3.3: Improved access to basic infrastructure (Community Access roads)
Intervention area 3.4: Enhance livestock production and productivity among pastoralists.
Intervention area 3.5: Promote climate-smart agriculture production and productivity.
Intervention area 3.6: Develop market and value chains.
Intervention area 3.7: Enhance job creation and employment opportunities by boosting MSMEs for women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.

Linkages with other programming priorities and strategic priorities

At the programmatic level, improved access to core services enhances the achievement in other programming priorities, particularly natural resources management (PP1); disaster and climate risk management (PP2); urban development/new growth cluster (PP4); and social dialogue and infrastructure for peace (PP8). At the strategic level, improved access to core services directly supports the achievement of strategic priority 1 (adaptation to climate change), strategic priority 2 (development of human capital); strategic priority 3 (diversification and expansion of livelihood opportunities); strategic priority 5 (conflict prevention, management, and peace building), and strategic priority 6 (social inclusion).

Programming priority 4 (PP4): Urban development and new growth clusters/development corridors

Somali Regional State is experiencing rapid rural-urban migration owing to the incidences of frequent drought, internal displacement, and low-slung productiveness of the predominant pastoral sector in the region. The pace of urban growth is expected to accelerate in the coming decades, and this will largely be in small- and medium-size cities with low resilience to climate change shocks. The challenges associated with rapid urbanization includes the rise of significant agglomerations diseconomies, major environmental and public health hazards, chaotic informal settlements inadequate housing as well as urban unemployment, poverty, social distress, and possibly social unrest.

The challenges of rapid rural-urban migration interreacts with other variables within the system in a complex web of relationship and further exacerbate environment degradation, conflict, violation of human rights, rule of law and access to justice, food insecurity and poverty. Planned urban development and establishment of new growth clusters/development corridors enables government to provide critical services in areas where the rural population migrate to seek for alternative livelihoods and basic social services during crisis periods. Due to the scattered settlement pattern and the lifestyle of the pastoral communities that is characterized by movement from place to place, it is more economical to concentrate basic social services in selected cities or potential growth clusters/development corridors.

In this regard, the expected outcomes of this programming priority area include:

- The gradual concentration of the population in larger urban centres.
- Emergence and growth of new clusters.
- Strengthen resilience of the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to climate change.

Strategic outputs

- Increase service delivery at lower cost to a large population.
- Boost local economic development and urban food security.

The following major intervention areas are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of programming priority 4.

Intervention area 4.1: Develop a strategy for urbanization, growth cluster and growth corridors.
Intervention area 4.2: Develop urban master plans.
Intervention area 4.3: Strengthen municipal governance including revenue base and DRM.
Intervention area 4.4: Improve quality, availability and accessibility of urban services and urban sustainability measures.

Linkages with other programming priorities and strategic priorities

At the programmatic level, urban development and the new growth cluster/development corridors enhances the achievement in other programming priorities, particularly natural resources management (PP1); disaster and climate risk management (PP2); Access to core services (PP3); public service reform and capacity development (PP5), and social dialogue and infrastructure for peace (PP8). At the strategic level, a focus on urban development and the new growth cluster/development corridors directly supports the achievement of strategic priority 1 (adaptation to climate change), strategic priority 2 (development of human capital), strategic priority 3 (diversification and expansion of livelihood opportunities, strategic priority 5 (conflict prevention, management, and peace building), and strategic priority 6 (Social inclusion).

Programming priority 5 (PP5): Enhanced public service reform and capacity development

Weak governance and institutional capacity to effectively manage systemic and interconnected risks and their drivers is the number one cause of structural vulnerability, increasing disaster risk, poor access to core services, environmental degradation, gender and social exclusion, conflict as well as food insecurity, violation of human rights, rule of law and access to justice. Weak governance and institutional capacity interreacts with other variables within the system in a complex web of relationship and further exacerbate environment degradation, conflict, population displacement, food insecurity and poverty. Public service reform and capacity development enhances effective and efficient service delivery and builds resilience of the community.

In this regard, the expected outcomes of this programming priority area include:

- A fully functioning public service at all levels.

Strategic outputs

- Strengthen the implementation of public service reforms and capacity development.
- Promote women empowerment and enhance gender equality.

The following major intervention areas are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of programming priority 5.

Intervention area 5.1: Strengthen institutional capacity to accelerate public service delivery at woreda level.
Intervention area 5.2: Strengthen the implementation of decentralization system at local governance (kebele) level.
Intervention area 5.3: Enhance gender main streaming across the public sector.

Linkages with other programming priorities and strategic priorities

At the programmatic level, effective public service reform and capacity development enhances the achievement in other programming priorities, particularly natural resources management (PP1); disaster and climate risk management (PP2); Access to core services (PP3); urban development and new growth cluster (PP4), Fiscal reform and fiscal capacity (PP6); Statistical capacity (PP7); and social dialogue and infrastructure for peace (PP8). At the strategic level, public service reform and capacity development directly supports the achievement of strategic priority 1 (adaptation to climate change), strategic priority 2 (development of human capital), strategic priority 3 (diversification and expansion of livelihood opportunities, strategic priority 5 (conflict prevention, management, and peace building), and strategic priority 6 (Social inclusion).

Programming priority 6 (PP6): Fiscal reform and fiscal capacity

Strengthening human resource capacity and implementing fiscal reform is very important in achieving the institutional capacity. At the regional and woreda levels, major challenges lays on shortage of qualified govern staff at woreda levels. In addition, there is shortage of training opportunities and shortage of budget allocation for the capacitating the staff and fully implementing PFM and strategic planning reforms and initiatives. High staff turnover at woreda levels is contribute the staff capacity to plan, management financial and tax revenue collection. Bureau of Finance and Revenue Bureau is decentralized at woreda levels. However, Bureau of Planning has not yet established planning office at zonal and woreda administration system.

In this regard, the expected outcomes of this programming priority area include:

- Expanded fiscal space.
- Greater social and economic returns from public investments

Strategic outputs

- A larger local fiscal base
- A functioning public expenditure planning system
- A working Public Finance Management System (PFMS)

The following major intervention areas are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of programming priority 6.

Intervention area 6.1: Expenditure planning
Intervention area 6.2: PFMS
Intervention area 6.3: Improve local revenue collection in Somali Regional State

Linkages with other programming priorities and strategic priorities

At the programmatic level, effective fiscal reform and fiscal capacity enhances the chances to deliver in other programming priorities, particularly natural resources management (PP1); disaster and climate risk management (PP2); Access to core services (PP3); urban development and new growth cluster (PP4); Statistical capacity (PP7); and social dialogue and infrastructure for peace (PP8). At the strategic level, fiscal reform and fiscal capacity supports the achievement of strategic priority 1 (adaptation to climate change), strategic priority 2 (development of human capital), strategic priority 3 (diversification and expansion of livelihood opportunities, strategic priority 5 (conflict prevention, management, and peace building), and strategic priority 6 (Social inclusion).

Programming priority 7 (PP7): Statistical capacity

Lack of data for planning is one of the most dominant and influential variables in Somali Region that undermines resilience programming. Hotspot woredas (Areas of concern) classification is a primary tool for humanitarian programming developed by EDRMC. Linked with the Humanitarian Needs Overview, it uses 35 indicators from 7 sectors to classify food insecurity and prioritize woredas in Ethiopia for emergency support and resource allocation[20]. However, there are methodological gaps is data collection, analysis, and reporting across the 35 indicators that needs to be addressed. There is no system in place to measure resilience of assess status of resilience in the region. Disaggregated socio-economic data is grossly missing at zonal and woreda levels which reflects a weak governance and institutional capacity. Moreover, increased structural vulnerability, increased disaster risk, food insecurity, gender and social exclusion, unemployment, low productivity, poor access to core services. Lack of data for planning interreacts with other variables within the system in a complex web of relationship leading to loss of lives and properties, violation of human rights and rule of law, conflict-induced-displacement, limited livelihood options, gender and social exclusion, food insecurity and poverty.

In this regard, the expected outcomes of this programming priority area include:

- Timely, accurate and disaggregated data available on core economic, social, and environmental conditions

Strategic outputs

- Expanded statistical management capacity.
- Regular programme of surveys and improved administration of statistical information.

The following major intervention areas are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of programming priority 7.

Intervention area 7.1: Update Household Economic Approach Baseline (HEA) across 17 livelihoods of the region.
Intervention area 7.2: Strengthen data collection, analysis, and reporting for hotspot woreda classification (HSWC) and adapt it as a tool for tracking and measuring resilience.
Intervention area 7.3: Prepare annual State of Resilience Report for the Somali Regional State.

20 EDRMC: Hotspot Woredas (Areas of concern) Classification Guideline, 2019.

Linkages with other programming priorities and strategic priorities

At the programmatic level, improved statistical capacity enhances the achievement in other programming priorities, particularly natural resources management (PP1); disaster and climate risk management (PP2); access to core services (PP3); urban development/new growth cluster (PP4); public service reform and capacity (PP5); and social dialogue and infrastructure for peace (PP8). At the strategic level, improved statistical capacity directly supports the achievement of strategic priority 1 (adaptation to climate change), strategic priority 2 (development of human capital); strategic priority 3 (diversification and expansion of livelihood opportunities); strategic priority 4 (expansion and diversification of livelihoods); strategic priority 5 (conflict prevention, management, and peace building), and strategic priority 6 (Social inclusion).

Programming priority 8 (PP8): Social dialogue and infrastructure for peace

Since 2018, the SRS has made significant efforts in ensuring peace and stability in the region. However, there are still 18 conflict hotspot woredas in the region with 5 classified as high-risk, 10 as medium risk and 3 as low risk. There are four major typologies of conflicts in Somali Regional State, and these include: inter and intra communal/clan conflict (inside Somali region); between regions (Oromo-Somali border, Afar-Somali borders); across international borders (with Djibouti and Somalia); and political/ governance related. There is also renewed Al Shabab threats particularly in Afder zone.

Conflict is one of the most dominant and influential variables that leads to loss of assets and properties, increased structural vulnerability, gender and social exclusion, food insecurity, unemployment, low productivity, poor access to core services. Conflict interreacts with other variables within the system in a complex web of relationship leading to loss of lives and properties, violation of human rights and rule of law, conflict-induced-displacement, limited livelihood options, gender and social exclusion, food insecurity and poverty.

In this regard, the expected outcomes of this programming priority area include:

- Peaceful conditions conducive to sustainable development

Strategic outputs

- Access to justice and rule of law
- A peace building architecture in place
- Strong human rights monitoring mechanism in place

The following major intervention areas are expected to contribute directly to the achievement of programming priority 2.

Intervention area 8.1: Promote peace, stability, and social cohesion at the community level.

Intervention area 8.2: Strengthen rule of law, access to justice and respect for human rights.

Linkages with other programming priorities and strategic priorities

At the programmatic level, social dialogue and infrastructure for peace enhances the achievement in other programming priorities, particularly natural resources management (PP1); disaster and climate risk management (PP2); Access to core services (PP3); and urban development and new growth cluster (PP4). At the strategic level, social dialogue and infrastructure for peace directly supports the achievement of strategic priority 1 (adaptation to climate change), strategic priority 2 (development of human capital), strategic priority 3 (diversification and expansion of livelihood opportunities, and strategic priority 6 (Social inclusion).

Targeting

The MYRP targets a total of 40 out of 95 woredas in the Somali Regional State. In terms of population, the MYRP targets 2,593,846 rural population (representing 43.5% of total rural population) out of which 1,543,666 are relief and PSNP beneficiaries (representing 46.2% of total relief and PSNP beneficiaries). To ensure complementarity and synergy with Durable Solutions, 12 woredas targeted by durable solutions initiatives (2022-2025) are also targeted by the MYRP. The 40 woredas were selected using multi-stages selection criteria. (Refer to annex 1 for the detailed criteria).

However, the MYRP will adopt a three-phased approach to programming. In total, the MYRP targets to reduce the vulnerability of 2,593,846 direct and indirect beneficiaries (representing 43.5% of the total population in Somali region in 40 woredas. In the first phase (18 woredas), the target is to build the resilience of 1,238,235 (21.11% of the total population in the Somali region) in rural population including relief and PSNP beneficiaries representing 16.8% and 26.7% of rural population and combined relief and PSNP beneficiaries respectively. In second phase (13 woredas), additional 728,453 (12.2% of the total population in the Somali region) will be reached including relief and PSNP beneficiaries representing 19.8% and 10.2% of rural population. In the third phase (9 woredas), additional 607,158 will be reached (10.19% of the total population in the Somali region) will be reached including relief and PSNP beneficiaries representing 11.5% and 5.27% of rural population. The re-classification of the 40 woredas into three phases was done using 11 predefined selection criteria (refer to annex 2 for the full list of the 40 priority woredas and the 11 criteria used for re-classification).

The key measure of success for the MYRP is to reduce the community's vulnerability level and dependency on relief assistance by ensuring that woredas that are currently (as of January 2022) classified as priority 1 or 'very severely vulnerable' graduate to a priority 2 or 'severely vulnerable' category. Similarly, the woredas that currently classified as priority 2 or 'severely vulnerable' graduate to priority 3 or 'moderately vulnerable' category. Lower level of vulnerability. The results of the RNCA study revealed that a total of 74 out of 93 woredas in Somali region have consistently been classified as priority 1 for humanitarian programming or 'very severely vulnerable' from 2016 until 2022. The remaining 19 woredas oscillates between priority 1 and priority 2 with no single woreda attaining rank of phase 3 or 'moderately vulnerable'.

Operational approach

The MYRP has a set of eight operational approaches that is intended to guide the implementation of the MYRP programming priorities with their respective major intervention areas and key activities. The operational approach builds on the 10 guiding principles of the MYRP as presented earlier in this section. These include the followings:

1. Regionally owned and led.
2. Designed around systems not just sectors.
3. Prioritized and sequenced (not everything done at once, recognition of inter-dependencies)
4. Implemented in phases, to test, learn and then scale.
5. Based on partnerships/coalitions that bring together government, development partners, communities, civil society, private sector, educational institutions
6. Implemented flexibly using modalities tailored to need and feasibility.
7. Adaptive, able to respond to changing ground conditions.
8. Sustainable, with a clear exit strategy for partner support.

Adherence to the operational approach as well as the guiding principles shall lead to the achievement of the mission and vision of the MYRP.

Risk and mitigation measures: what do we need to be aware of?

The matrix (figure 6) below shows the most likely risks and uncertainty that might adversely affect the implementation of the MYRP. A mitigation measure has also been proposed to address each of the prioritized risks.

Risk	Impact (1-5)	Likelihood (1-5)	Mitigation
Lack of funding	5	4	A Government-Partner Resilience Trust Fund with secured 'start-up' multi-year pledges/ commitments from a core group + Joined-up programming
Conflict/insecurity	5	4	Adaptive/Agile approach to programming
Weak leadership and unclear mgt & coord arrangement	5	3	Establish clear institutional and coordination mechanisms
Commitment to partnership & guiding principles	5	3	Sign Charter/Partnership commitment
Targeting/Over ambition	5	5	Incremental targeting/3 phase targeting
Rising inflation	5	5	Adaptive/Agile approach to programming
Unconditional aid/ food assistance I	4	5	Conditional aid/food assistance

Figure 6: Risk analysis and mitigation matrix. Source: Author, 2022

Theory of change for building resilience in Somali region

The resilience building hypothesis is stated as: IF sufficient investments are made and efficiently utilized across the eight programming pillars and six Strategic priorities using a system rather than sector approach; IF humanitarian, development, and peace actors working together with SRS and development partners 'walk the talk' and adhere to the 10 guiding principles, co-locate interventions and undertake joined-up programming in the 40 priority woredas and at the regional level; IF there is enabling environment and the risks to MYRP are identified and effectively mitigated, and IF a robust monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework is put in place and operationalized, Then, the population in SRS will not only be food secure and prosperous but they will also peacefully co-exist with itself and neighbours and exercise freely their social, economic, and political rights. Figure 7 below presents a theory of change for building resilience in Somali Regional State.

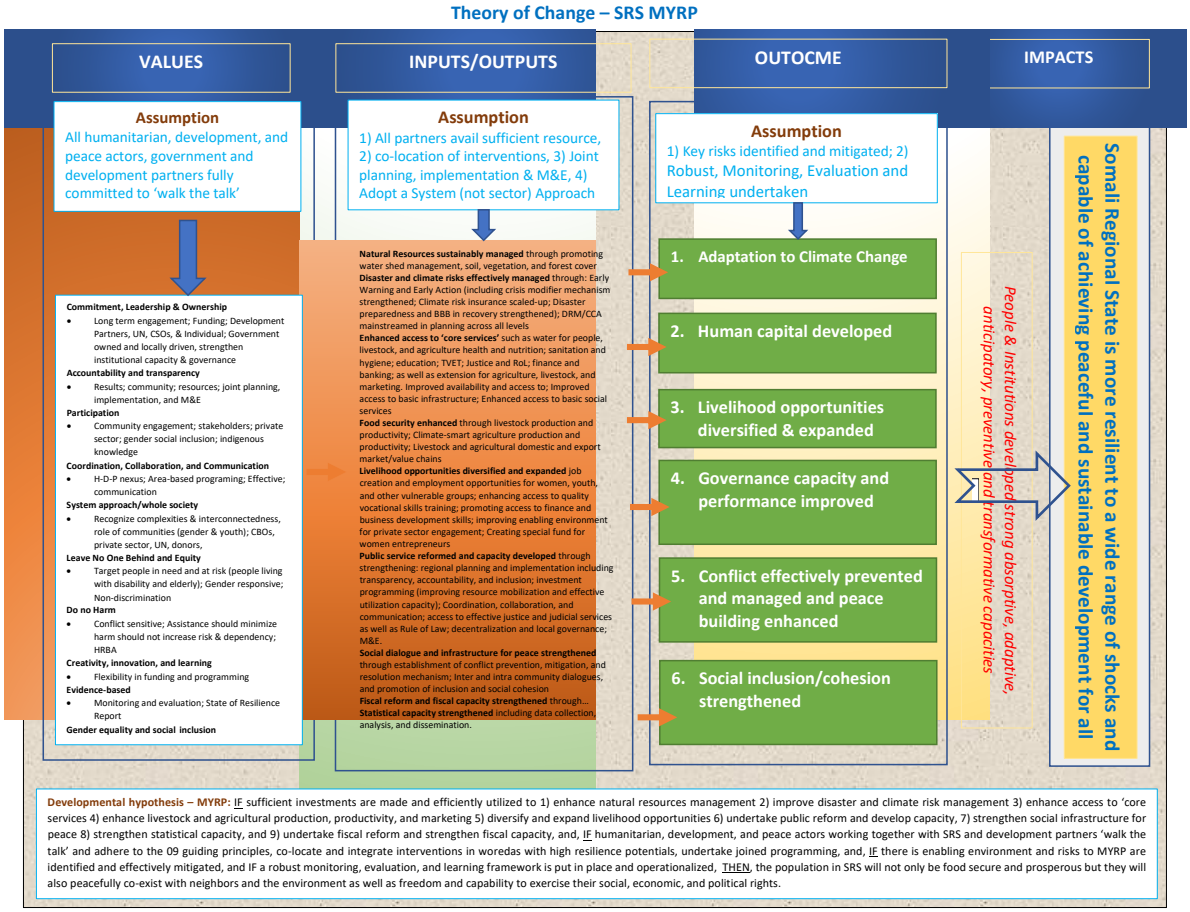


Figure 7: Theory of Change for building resilience in Somali Region

Note on methodology

As a background, at a high-level meeting was held on the 21 March 2022 between the Somali Regional Government and the UN agencies working in the region, led by the Regional President and the UN RC/HC, respectively, with the UNDP Resident Representative in attendance as well. An agreement was reached between the two partners to set up a Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) to address the root causes of recurrent crises and shocks in the region.

As a direct outcome of the meeting backed with a personal call from the Somali Regional President, a Joint Technical Working Group (JTWG) for MYRP was formed to lead the preparation of the MYRP within a period of 6 months. The JTWG brought together 22 Experts from 12 UN Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, FAO, IOM, UNFPA, WHO, UNOPS, UN Women, and RCO) and 10 Regional Bureaus (Bureau of Planning; Bureau of Finance; DRM Bureau, Agriculture Bureau, Bureau of Pastoral Development; Environmental Protection and Land Use and Administration Bureau; Bureau for Women, Children and Social Affairs; Civil Service and Capacity Development Bureau; Bureau for Security and Peace; Bureau of Justice; and Supreme Court). Led jointly led by the Bureau of Planning and Economic Development (BoPED), Bureau of Finance (BoF), UNDP, UN OCHA and UN Resident Coordinator's Office, the JTWG immediately got down to work, designed its TOR and work plan proceeding step-by step.

The first step involved the design and conduct of a Rapid Resilience Needs Assessment (RNCA) intended to generate evidence that would underpin the MYRP. The RNCA was conducted by the 28 Experts divided into 7 teams (Hazard and vulnerability analysis; Climate change Impact; Conflict Analysis; Casualty analysis; Correlation analysis; Stakeholder analysis; and capacity assessment). Each assessment team was led by Regional Bureau and co-led by a UN agency. The second step involved the formulation of the Evidence-based Resilience Strategy led by the JTWG and involving of a team of 40 Experts from 13 Regional Bureaus, 9 UN Agencies, USAID, EU Technical Assistance to DDRM in Ethiopia, and 3 NGOs affiliated with USAID.

The formulation of the multi-year resilience strategy was conducted over a period of five days using a transparent, evidence-based, and comprehensive approach. The processes and methodology involved contextualizing resilience in Somali region and then the application of two major tools for strategy formulation - System Mapping[21] and the One Destination Model[22]. In contextualizing resilience, the JTWG and stakeholders reviewed the definition of resilience in the UN common guidance for helping build resilient societies[23] by examining five resilience questions: Resilience for whom? Resilience of what? Resilience to what? Resilience through what? And resilience so what?

System mapping was applied to engage stakeholders and to make sense of complexity and to identify and prioritize the underlying causes of vulnerability to systemic risk emerging from the RNCA that needs to be addressed through the resilience strategy. The analysis undertaken examined interactions between 23 priority elements out of 70+ identified variables 'simulated' through the mapping exercise. This analysis represents a comprehensive understanding the current context and priorities in SRS. Refer to the system map and basic narrative that emerged in Annex 4.

The One Destination model was then used to formulate a common vision, mission, guiding principles and identify and prioritize the eight programming priorities alongside the 6 strategic priorities. This was done by following the six aligned strategy development processes – where are we? Where are we going? What do we need to do to get us where we want to go? What is going to get on our way? How do we know that we have reached? The draft resilience strategy was then validated by over 70 stakeholders on 16 August 2022.

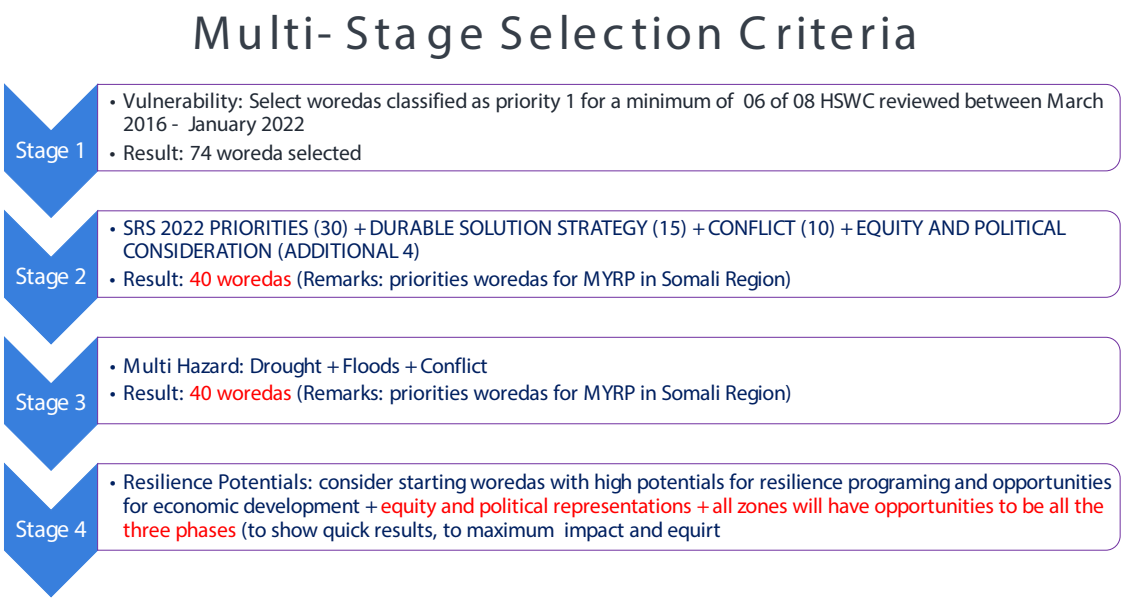
21 Demystifying System Mapping: Steve Williams, Constructive Public Engagement Kelly Hawke Baxter, Social Innovation Consultant. TNS Accelerate, Toronto, ON – June 6, 2014.

22 Alignment: How to get your people, strategy, and culture on the same page. Anthony C Taylor, 2020.

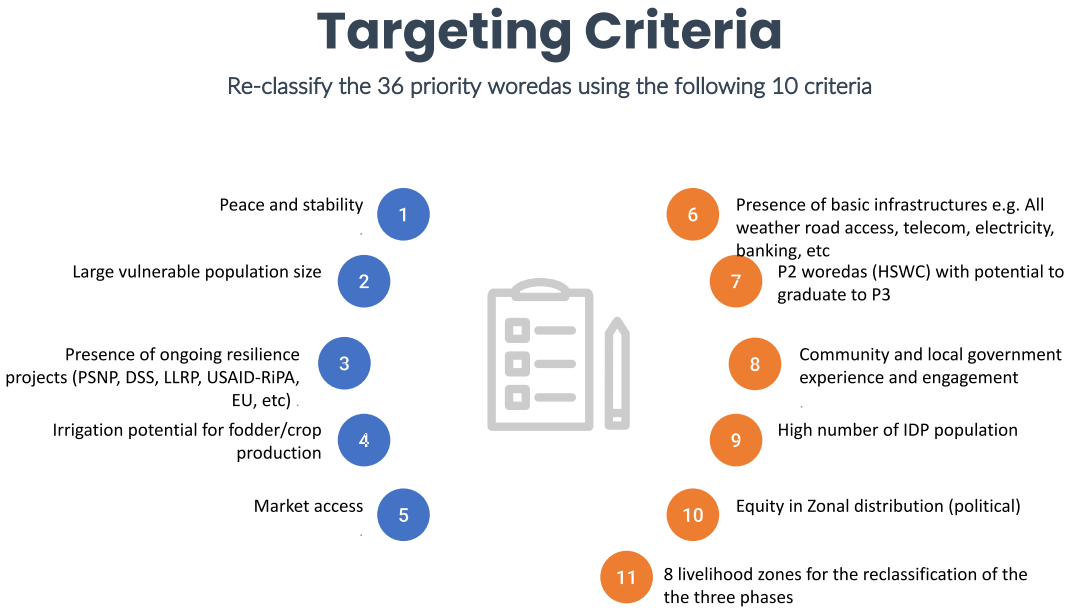
23 UN Common Guidance for Helping Build a Resilient Societies, 2020

Annexes

Annex 1: Criteria for selection and prioritization of the 40 woredas



Annex 2: Criteria for the re-classification of the 40 priority woredas into three phases

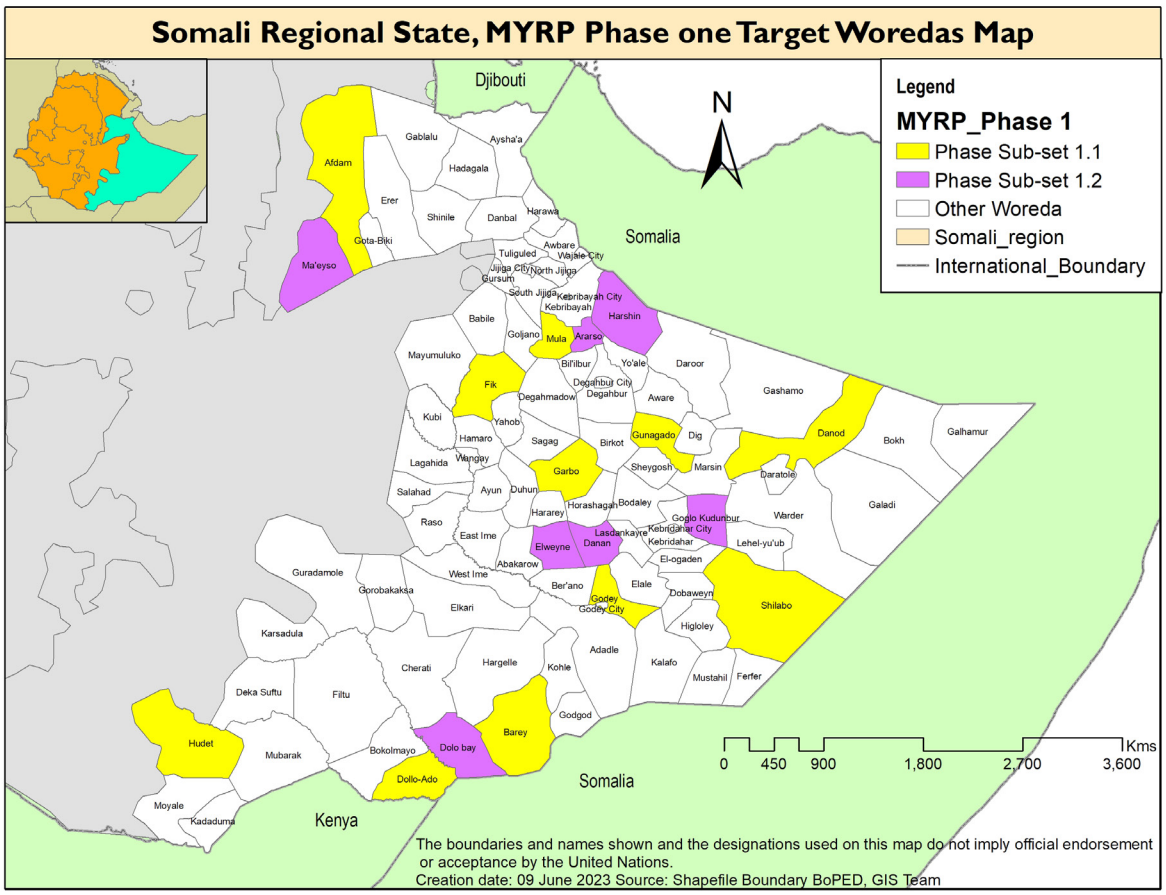


Annex 3: List of the 40 priority woredas for the MYRP

Annex 3.1: All woreda by phase

Nr.	Zone	Woreda	Number	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
1	Dolo	Bokh + Lehel-Yocob + Danot	3	Danot	Bokh	Lehe=Yocob
2	Erer	Fik + Lagahidda + Salahaad	3	Fik	Lagahidda	Salahaad
3	Liban	Guradhamole + Filtu + Dolo Addo	3	Dolo Addo	Guradhamole	Filtu
4	Dawa	Hudhet + Mubarik + Kadadumo	3	Hudhet	Mubarik + Kadadmo	
5	Siti	Afdm + Maiso + Gablalu	3	Afdam + Maiso	Gablalu	
6	Korahe	Marsin + Shilaabo + Goglo/Kudunbur + Ceel-Ogaden*	4	Gogle/ Kudunbur + Shilabo	Ceel-ogaden	Marsin
7	Fafan	Hashin + Babuli + Mulla + Shebelle*	4	Harshin + Mulli	Babuli	Shebelle
8	Jarar	Ararso + Gunnagado + Gashamo + Dhagahmadow	4	Gunagado + Ararso	Dhagahmadow	Gashamo
9	Nogob	Elweyne + Hararey + Sagag + Garbo	4	Elwayne + Garbo	Sagag	Hararey
10	Afdher	Barrey + Dolo Bay + Raso + Elkarre	4	Barrey + Dolo Bay	Elkarre	Raso
11	Shebelle	Gode + Adadle + Eelele, Ferfer + Danan	5	Gode + Danan	Ferfer + Elele	Adadle
			40	**18**	**13**	**9**

Annex 3.2: Geographical targeting for phase 1 woredas



Annex 3.3. Justifications of the target 40 woredas by phase

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
1	Afder	Barey	Even though there was no report in two months, the SAM admission Decreased by 7.8% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 98 cases/ month; 55% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition and there was high mortality of livestock. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	80% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 75% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 67% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water; 55% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 10% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.
2	Afder	Dolobay	Even though the SAM admission decreased by 21.8% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 156 cases/month; 57% of the woreda population depends on food aid, the last SMART survey conducted in November revealed a GAM rate of 21.8 % (17.6 - 26.7 95% C.I.) therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition and there was high mortality of livestock. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	90% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 85% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 67% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water; 55% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 10% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage; 12 % of the initial populations who are IDPs or Returnees/ relocated.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
3	Daawa	Hudet	The SAM admission increased by 25.2% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 225 cases/ month; 140% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which seriously affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock was emaciated and there was very high death of livestock. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk yield.	96% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 70% of population who use unsafe drinking water; 54% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 60% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 13 % of the initial populations who are IDPs or Returnees/ relocated.9% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.
4	Doolo	Danod	The SAM admission decreased by 38.5% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 62 cases/ month; 146% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced.	90% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds) that dry up earlier than 2 months; 85% of population who use unsafe drinking water may not verified through biological water test; 70% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water; 45% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;5% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
5	Erer	Fik	The SAM admission decreased by 27.2% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 131 cases/ month; 84% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	85% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 60% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, may or may not verified through biological water test); 52% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, 40% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 10% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.
6	Fafan	Harshin	The SAM admission decreased by 24% between the last two quarterss of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 92 cases/month; with 54% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The pasture situation was poor both during Gu and Deyr /Karan 2021 due to non-uniform distribution, long dry spell, and low amount rainfall. The Karan rainfall was poor both in amount and distribution. This issue has caused poor performance of crops particularly of maize and sorghum. The majority of Birkas, and Hafier Dams water filled with very small amount of water, which will not sustain for one more month. The livestock body condition was good and milk yield was fairly good.	75% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 55% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 68% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 45% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;13% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
7	Fafan	Koran / Mulla	The SAM admission increased by 52.4% between the last two quarterss of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 113 cases; Similarly, 38% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is prioritized under P1 hotspot in the sector of nutrition and food security.	The pasture situation was poor both during Gu and Deyr /Karan 2021 due to non-uniform distribution, long dry spell, and low amount rainfall. The Karan rainfall was poor both in amount and distribution. This issue has caused poor performance of crops particularly of maize and sorghum. The majority of Birkas, and Hafier Dams water filled with very small amount of water, which will not sustain for one more month. The livestock physical condition was good. Livestock mortality and morbidly rate during this Deyr 2021 season was low and milk yield was improved.	75% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 55% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 66% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 25% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;13% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.
8	Jarar	Gunagado	The SAM admission increased by 13.5% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 91 cases/month; 16% of the woreda population depends on food aid; the Last SMART conducted in November 2018 survey result also indicated that GAM of 10.7% therefore the woreda is categorized as P2 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. There were opportunistic livestock diseases which were exacerbating the condition of the animals. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has started to reduce. There was significant reduction in milk production.	95% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 95% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 60% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 55% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 14% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
9	Jarar	Ararso	The SAM admission increased by 26.6% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 73 cases/ month; 39% of the woreda population depends on food aid; the last SMART result conducted in Jan 2020 result the high GAM of 19.5%; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. There were opportunistic livestock diseases which were exacerbating the condition of the animals. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has started to reduce. There was significant reduction in milk production.	65% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 65% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 60% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 15% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 19% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.
10	Korahe	Shilabo	The SAM admission decreased by 9.5% between the last two quarters of 2021 with high average monthly SAM burden of 116 cases/ month; 34% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P2 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced ranging over 50%.	79% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, 50% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water less than 10 km.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
11	Korahe	Goglo	The SAM admission decreased by 27.3% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 51 cases/ month; 76% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which seriously affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock was emaciated and there was death of livestock while the livestock were in their zone and during migration to Lehel-yucub and Danot. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced.	87% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, 52% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water less than 10 km.
12	Liban	Dolo Odo	Even though the SAM admission increased by 3.8% between the last two quarters of 2021, the average monthly SAM burden of 150 cases/month; 56% of the woreda population depends on food aid, SMART survey conducted in November 2021 resulted GAM rate of 18.4% therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	38% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, 43% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water less than 10 km.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
13	Nogob	Elwayne	The SAM admission increased by 15.8% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 86 cases/ month; 49% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which seriously affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock was emaciated and there was death of livestock while the livestock were in their zone and during migration and transportation by trucks. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced ranging over 50%.	76% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, >50% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water > 10 km.
14	Nogob	Garbo	The SAM admission decreased by 12.2% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 102 cases/ month; 37% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P2 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which seriously affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock was emaciated and there was death of livestock while the livestock were in their zone and during migration and transportation by trucks. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced ranging over 50%.	76% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, >50% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water > 10 km.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
15	Shabelle	Danan	The SAM admission increased by 39.6% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 82 cases/ month; 67% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, since the woreda has high SAM monthly burden, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woreda. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. There was mortality of livestock. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield was low.	75% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 65% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 30% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 20% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;25% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage. Therefore, based on the assessment and criterion this woreda could be cited as priority one.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
16	Shabelle	Gode	The SAM admission decreased by 31.3% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 60 cases/ month; 125% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, since the woreda has high SAM monthly burden, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. There was high mortality of livestock. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced.	75% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 65% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 30% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 20% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 25% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage. Therefore, based on the assessment and criterion this woreda could be cited as priority one.
17	Siti	Afdem	Even though The SAM admission increased by 16.7% between the last two quarters of 2021, the average monthly SAM admission 92 cases/month, the woreda has been hugely affected by the last July-21 conflict between Afar and Somali that resulted the displacement of people; similarly, 60% of population depends on Relief food aid, therefore to this fact the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition Section.	The Karan rainfall was poor both in amount and distribution. This issue has caused poor performance of crops particularly of maize and sorghum in almost all crop producing Woredas. There was inadequate availability of pasture he availability of water has been decreasing. The livestock body condition was normal and there was no death of livestock and milk yield was improved.	75% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 65% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 30% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 20% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;25% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
18	Siti	Miesso	The SAM admission increased by 76% between the last two quarters of 2021, the average monthly SAM admission of 50 cases/month, similarly 57% of population depends on Relief food aid, the woreda host IDPs that most of the time share all burdens to the host community, therefore; to this fact the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition Section.	The Karan rainfall was poor both in amount and distribution. This issue has caused poor performance of crops particularly of maize and sorghum in almost all crop producing Woredas. There was inadequate availability of pasture he availability of water has been decreasing. The livestock body condition was normal and there was no death of livestock and milk yield was improved.	40% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 45% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 35% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 34% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 17% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage. Therefore, based on the assessment and criterion this woreda could be cited as priority two.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
B.	**Phase 2: 13 woredas**				
19	Afder	Elkare /Serer	The **SAM** admission decreased by 22.2% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 98 cases/month; 65% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition and there was high mortality of livestock. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	60% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 65% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, may or may not verified through biological water test); 50% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water; 45% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 23% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage; 8 % of the initial populations who are IDPs or Returnees/ relocated.
20	Daawa	Mubarek	The SAM admission increased by 516% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 132 cases/month; 58% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 was below normal. There was shortage of pasture and water which seriously affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock was emaciated and there was high mortality rate of livestock. There was internal and external migration of livestock following slight Deyr shower and hence overgrazing and disease incidents. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced.	96% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams, and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months; 70% of population who use unsafe drinking water; 54% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, 60% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 8 % of the initial populations who are IDPs or Returnees/relocated. 6% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
B.	**Phase 2: 13 woredas**				
21	Erer	Lagahida	The SAM admission decreased by 23.4% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 89 cases/month; 88% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woreda. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. Most water sources (ponds and deep wells) have dried, because of this the pastoralist are migrating to the. Brominate livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	90% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 60% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, may or may not verified through biological water test); 52% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, 11 % of the initial populations who are IDPs or Returnees/ relocated40% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 10% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
B.	**Phase 2: 13 woredas**				
22	Fafan	Babile (SM)	Even though the SAM admission decreased by 16% between the last two quarters of 2021 with high average SAM burden of 305 cases/month; Similarly, 100% of the woreda population depends on food aid; The woreda host one of the biggest IDP camps in the region called Bolaji One and Two, therefore; the woreda to be categorized as P1 hotspot in the sector of nutrition and food security.	The pasture situation in the zone was poor both during Gu and Deyr /Karan 2021 due to non-uniform distribution, long dry spell, and low amount rainfall. The Karan rainfall was poor both in amount and distribution. This issue has caused poor performance of crops particularly of maize and sorghum. The majority of Birkas, and Hafier Dams water filled with very small amount of water, which will not sustain for one more month. The livestock body condition was good. Livestock mortality and morbidly rate during this Deyr 2021 season was low and milk yield was improved.	55% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 35% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 66% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 25% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;13% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.
23	Jarar	Degehamedo	The SAM admission increased by 27.2% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 47 cases/month; with more than 24% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P2 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	80% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 75% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 50% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 45% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 11% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
B.	**Phase 2: 13 woredas**				
24	Korahe	El-Ogaden	The SAM admission decreased by 14.7% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 58 cases/month; 96% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which seriously affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock was emaciated and there was death of livestock while the livestock were in their zone and during migration and transportation by trucks. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced.	67% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, 72% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water less than 10 km.
25	Liban	Guradamole	The SAM admission increased by 14.5% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 99.8 cases/month; 104% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	64% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, >50% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water > 10 km.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
B.	**Phase 2: 13 woredas**				
26	Nogob	Sagag	The SAM admission increased by 9.3% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 119 cases/month; 35% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P2 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which seriously affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock was emaciated and there was death of livestock while the livestock were in their zone and during migration and transportation by trucks. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced ranging over 50%.	76% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, >50% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water > 10 km.
27	Sha-belle	Ferfer	The SAM admission increased by 2.8% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 72 cases/month; 34% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P2 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below in most of the areas of the woreda. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. There was mortality of livestock. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield was low.	75% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 65% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 30% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 20% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;25% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage. Therefore, based on the assessment and criterion this woreda could be cited as priority one.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
B.	**Phase 2: 13 woredas**				
28	Sha-belle	Elale	The SAM admission increased by 20.5% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 39 cases/month; 98% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. There was mortality of livestock. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield was low.	75% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 65% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 30% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 20% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;25% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage. Therefore, based on assessment and criterion this woreda could be cited as priority one.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
B.	**Phase 2: 13 woredas**				
29	Siti	Gablalu	The SAM admission increased by 3% between the last two quarters of 2021, the average SAM admission is very low of 66 cases/month, but 62% of population depends on Relief food aid, therefore to this fact the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition Section.	The Karan rainfall was poor both in amount and distribution. This issue has caused poor performance of crops particularly of maize and sorghum in almost all crop producing woredas. There was inadequate availability of pasture he availability of water has been decreasing. The livestock body condition was normal and there was no death of livestock and milk yield was improved.	25% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 35% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 25% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 15% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 5% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage. Therefore, based on the assessment and criterion this woreda could be cited as priority two.
30	Doolo	Bokh	The SAM admission decreased by 5.5% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 52 cases/month; 60% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced in the woreda.	90% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds) that dry up earlier than 2 months; 85% of population who use unsafe drinking water may not verified through biological water test; 70% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water; 45% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;5% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
C.			Phase 3: 9 woredas		
31	Afder	Raso	The SAM admission decreased by 21.9% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 89 cases/month; 51% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition and there was high mortality of livestock. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	70% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 75% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 77% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water; 55% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 15% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage; 16 % of the initial populations who are IDPs or Returnees/ relocated.
32	Daawa	Kada Duma	The SAM admission decreased by 109.3% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 105 cases/month; 163% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which seriously affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock was emaciated and there was very high death of livestock. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk yield.	96% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams, and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months; 70% of population who use unsafe drinking water; 54% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, 60% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;8 % of the initial populations who are IDPs or Returnees/relocated. 5% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
C.			Phase 3: 9 woredas		
33	Erer	Salahad	The SAM admission increased by 26.5% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 59 cases/month; 72% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woreda. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. Most water sources (ponds and deep wells) are dried, because of this the pastoralist are migrating to the nearer areas like woredas that border to Oromia region. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	85% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 60% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, may or may not verified through biological water test); 52% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, 8 % of the initial populations who are IDPs or Returnees/ relocated40% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 10% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

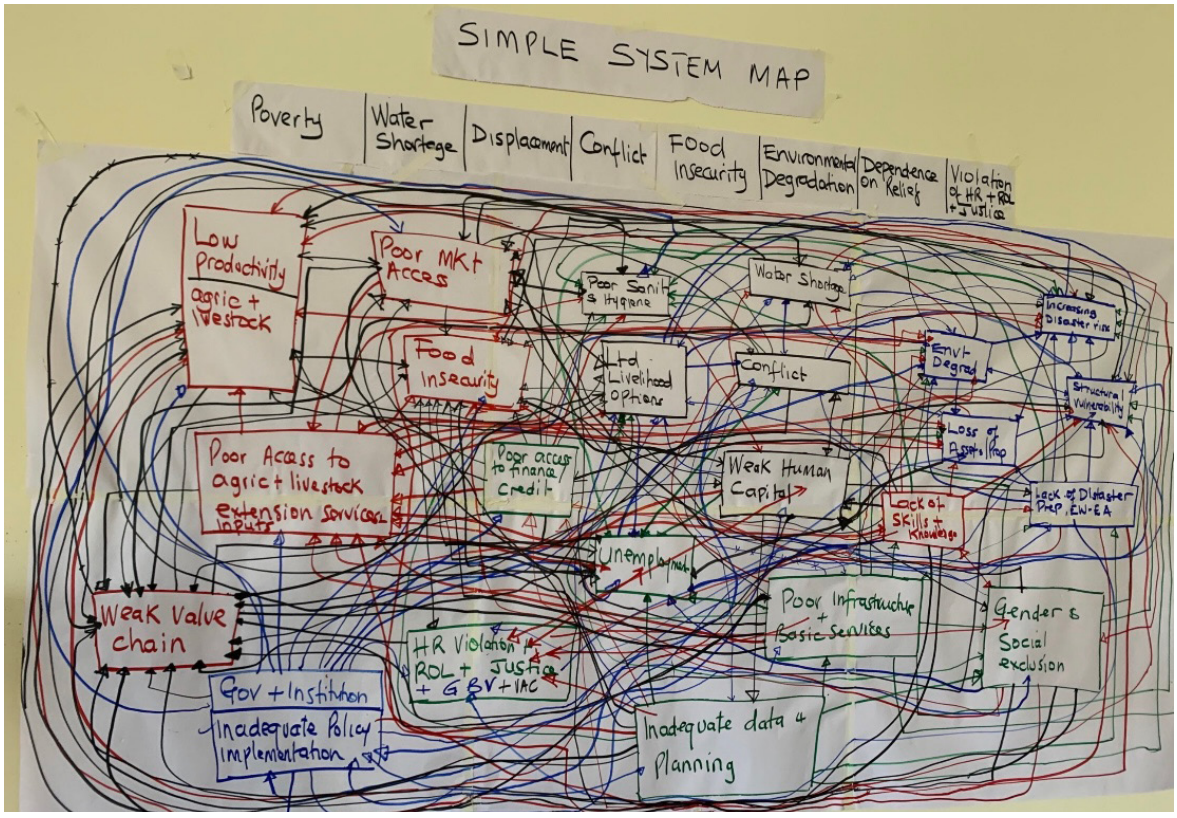
S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
C.			Phase 3: 9 woredas		
34	Fafan	Shabeeley	The SAM admission decreased by 57.8% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 142 cases/month; 40% of the woreda population depends on food aid; The woreda has a number of returnees locations that exacerbate the living condition of the host community, in addition to t the recent drought affected zones of korahey and jarar reaches shabelley woreda that resulted high number of livestock to reach the woreda and will resul shortening of pasture and therefore the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The pasture situation was poor both during Gu and Deyr /Karan 2021 due to non-uniform distribution, long dry spell, and low amount rainfall. The Karan rainfall was poor both in amount and distribution. This issue has caused poor performance of crops particularly of maize and sorghum. The majority of Birkas, and Hafier Dams water filled with very small amount of water, which will not sustain for one more month. The livestock body condition was good. Livestock mortality and morbidly rate during this Deyr 2021 season was low and milk yield was improved.	55% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 35% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 66% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 25% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;13% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.
35	Jarar	Gashamo	The SAM admission increased by 15.4% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 79 cases/month; 65% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. There were opportunistic livestock diseases which were exacerbating the condition of the animals. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has started to reduce. There was significant reduction in milk production.	95% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 95% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 60% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 65% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 19% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
C.			Phase 3: 9 woredas		
36	Korahe	Marsin	The SAM admission increased by 79.8% between the last two quarters of 2021 with high average monthly SAM burden of 64 cases/month; 31% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woredas. There was very severe shortage of pasture and water which seriously affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock was emaciated and there was death of livestock. There was in-migration of livestock from Lasdharkaynle in Korahai zone which was causing overgrazing of the insufficient pasture. Livestock herd size has reduced. Three was high reduction of milk yield.	90% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, 70% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water less than 10 km.
37	Liban	Filtu	The SAM admission decreased by 4.4% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 197 cases/month; 33% of the woreda population depends on food aid, SMART survey of October 2019 resulted GAM rate of 20.4%. Therefore, the woreda is categorized as P2 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	38% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, 43% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water less than 10 km.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
C.			Phase 3: 9 woredas		
38	Nogob	Hararey	The SAM admission increased by 372% between the last two quarters of 2021 due to lack of report for the first two month of the first quarter, with low average monthly SAM burden of 35 cases/ month; 57% of the woreda population depends on food aid, therefore; the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 rain was below normal while Deyr 2021 rain almost failed across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which seriously affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock was emaciated and there was death of livestock while theyvthe livestock were in their zone and during migration and transported by trucks. Livestock herd size has reduced. Milk yield has significantly reduced ranging over 50%.	76% of the total population are using unsafe drinking water like ponds, >50% of the population are travelling single trip to fetch water > 10 km.
39	Shabelle	Adadle	The SAM admission decreased by 26.3% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 122 cases/month; 51% of the woreda population depends on food aid; the last SMART survey result conducted in November 2019 revealed GAM rate of 19%, therefore; since the woreda has high SAM monthly burden, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. There was high mortality of livestock, and herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	75% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 65% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, having odour and taste water source, may or may not verified through biological water test); 30% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, ; 20% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water;25% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage. Therefore, based on the assessment and criterion this woreda could be cited as priority one.

S/N	Zone	Woreda	Justification for Nutrition	Justification for Agriculture	Justification for Water
C.			Phase 3: 9 woredas		
40	Doolo	Lehel-Yucub	The SAM admission decreased by 27.2% between the last two quarters of 2021 with an average monthly SAM burden of 131 cases/month; 84% of the woreda population depends on food aid; therefore, the woreda is categorized as P1 in the nutrition and food security.	The performance of Gu 2021 and Deyr 2021 rain was below normal across the woredas. There was severe shortage of pasture and water which affected access of most of the livestock to pasture and water. The livestock had poor physical condition. Livestock herd size has reduced. There was significant reduction in milk production.	85% of population are dependent on surface water sources (ponds, streams and rivers) that dry up earlier than 2 months ; 60% of population who use unsafe drinking water (highly turbid water, may or may not verified through biological water test); 52% of the population traveling single trip >=10 km distance to fetch water, 40% of the population with more than 4 hrs queue (waiting) period to fetch water; 10% woreda population have access to safe drinking water coverage.

Annex 4: A System Map showing the interaction of dominant and influential variables.



Basic narrative that emerges from the system mapping exercise

The analysis undertaken was partial, with interactions between 23 priority elements out of 70+ identified variables 'simulated' through the mapping exercise. This analysis represents a comprehensive understanding the current context and priorities in SRS.

The underlying causes of vulnerability to systemic risk in Somali Regional State is centred around the followings:

1. **Weak governance and institutional capacity** to effectively manage systemic and interconnected risks (such as drought, flood, conflict, etc.) and their associated drivers. There are significant institutional capacity gaps across all sectors, particularly **Planning**, Water, **DRM**, **conflict and peace**, **agriculture & livestock**, Rule of Law among others.
2. **Poor infrastructure and inadequate access to basic social services**, particularly **water** (for production and human consumption), health, market, education, etc.
3. **Poor quality of human capital** marked by **lack of skills and knowledge**, particularly among the growing population of youth, women, and other vulnerable groups.
4. **Limited sources of income** exacerbated by low production and productivity, poor **access to financial services** limit community's options to pursue alternative livelihood options.
5. **Inter-communal and cross-border conflict** continues to undermine development gains and threaten future social and economic growth.
6. **Insufficient inclusion of women, girls and other social groups** in decision-making, access to services and resources across all sectors and communities.

The second order connections are visible in a region characterized by **very severe food insecurity**; growing **dependency syndrome**; high level of **structural vulnerabilities** at individual, household, community, and regional level; **high unemployment** level particularly among youth, women, and other vulnerable groups; **low livestock and crop productivity**; **limited sources of livelihood**; poor access to **community livestock and agriculture extension services**, **market access**, **sanitation, and hygiene**.

The overall effects are evident in **poverty**, w**ater scarcity**, **food insecurity**, growing **dependence on relief assistance**, **environmental degradation**, **conflict**, **migration,** and **displacement** as well as **violation of human rights**, **rule of law** and **poor access to justice**.

This analytical framework provides a foundation for strategic planning – and choices - by pointing to the 'big picture' issues that need to be tackled to reduce risk and vulnerabilities and build resilience systemic risks in SRS. It helps planners to distinguish between effects and causes, making plain the task of achieving a sound balance between actions that address conditions facing the population and those that tackle the underlying and root causes of these conditions.

The framework offers an entry point for strategic alignment around one destination – vision, mission, strategic priorities, and interventions/action as well for formulation of theory of change. It also assessing organization-specific and collective comparative advantages, capabilities, and influence. It, thus, helps to gauge feasibility and set an appropriate level of ambition.

Furthermore, the framework leads independently to conclusions that coincide strongly with both the SRS development narrative and policy priorities.