Livelihoods
in Puntland And Jubaland

STATUS STUDY ON LIVELIHOODS AND HUMAN SECURITY
IN PUNTLAND AND JUBALAND
THE SOMALIA RIGHTS PROGRAMME – DIAKONIA SOMALIA
COUNTRY PROGRAMME
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THE SOMALIA RIGHTS PROGRAMME – DIAKONIA SOMALIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME

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Executive Summary

The following study is on the current state of livelihoods and human security in the semi-autonomous Jubaland and Puntland regions of Somalia, and is one of five thematic studies to inform a baseline survey for Diakonia’s Somalia Rights Programme 2015-2018.

The vast majority of both rural and urban livelihoods throughout Somalia are dependent on the country’s few exploitable natural resources. However, the weak capacity of government institutions, and the current rate of environmental degradation are accelerating the depletion of this vital natural resource base. Though there are a number of international and local organisations working within this sector, it’s clear that these interventions are not keeping up with the rate of degradation. The link between natural resources, poverty and conflict clearly demonstrates the importance of establishing effective natural resource management (NRM) systems. Given the significance of environmental management within this context, it could be beneficial to make NRM a central component of Diakonia’s livelihood strategy. The following are a set of recommendations based on the findings of the study:

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. **Capacity development of government agencies and local government structures**: gaps in the reach and capacity of the central administrations in both Puntland and Jubaland have reduced the effectiveness of the environmental legislation in each region, leaving NRM in the hands of individual communities. The Jubaland Interim Administration, in particular, would therefore benefit from support to develop its regional NRM system, and to develop an environmental policy. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has set up an environmental committee in Puntland, so a similar committee could be set up in Jubaland – either centrally or within each district to provide more localised NRM.

2. **Supporting the development of land tenure and resource rights**: as highlighted in the study, one of the key sources of conflict – and environmental degradation – is commercial fodder production and the establishment of enclosures. The fencing off of historically communal land is a major source of tension, particularly in Puntland. The problem could be addressed by supporting the regional governments to develop clear tenure and resource rights.

3. **Sustainable land use and physical rehabilitation**: the current demand for charcoal should be addressed through the development of sustainable charcoal production – which can be done by establishing nurseries with fast-growing tree species, in areas that have already banned logging.

4. **Creating awareness of the importance of localised NRM**: Diakonia could create a local level awareness campaign to help prevent the misuse of natural resources. The ‘Your Environment is Your Life’ project currently being implemented by Puntland’s Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MoEWT) is an example of such an initiative, which could be replicated in Jubaland.1

5. **Research into the development of alternative energy sources**: Diakonia could commission a study exploring the feasibility of using alternative, renewable sources of energy in the target regions, which could lessen the country’s reliance on biomass in the long run.

WOMEN AND LAND RIGHTS

**Supporting women to exercise control over land**: Diakonia could work closely with an NGO such as Nagaad to promote the development of women’s rights in the two target regions.
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

1. Construction: The construction industry has been identified as one of the most important drivers of the economy in urban areas across Somalia, because its contraction or expansion has a direct effect on the behaviour of the labour market. It’s an industry that employs thousands in the urban areas of Puntland and Jubaland, including Kismayo which has been the focal point of conflict over the last few years and is literally being reconstructed. It has huge potential for the employment of skilled workers, and is also a sector that calls for other areas of expertise: from brick making and laying, to electrical installation, carpentry and plumbing.

2. Fisheries and agriculture: the rapid development of the service industry, coupled with the rising domestic and international demand for seafood, has revealed rich markets for occupations in the fishing industry. Levels of piracy have declined in Puntland, and despite the cultural preference for livestock and limited donor and government support, it is an industry with serious potential for employment. Another sector with great potential is the banana industry which, despite being one of Somalia’s biggest exports, is still way off pre-civil war production levels. The same can be said for frankincense and myrrh in Puntland, which have also shown potential. Both industries are currently being mismanaged, and would benefit from the type of NRM awareness programme mentioned above.

3. The inclusion of private and public sector actors: in the delivery of vocational training partnerships between private and public organisations could enhance the learning process, and would introduce internship or apprenticeship opportunities.

IDPS

Core life skills training: as well as providing vocational training for sectors with the most potential in each district (e.g. construction in urban areas like Bossaso and Kismayo), the livelihood strategy could incorporate core skills/life skills training (language, literacy and numeracy skills) for IDPs.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

Ensuring the programme has a comprehensive M&E structure: the programme should include a robust monitoring, communication and feedback mechanism – making it easier to track the progress of regional livelihood projects and facilitate the capturing of lessons learned.
1. Introduction

Diakonia is an international development organisation founded in Sweden by independent churches. It focuses on five thematic areas: Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Reconciliation, Gender Equality and Social & Economic Justice – with HIV and AIDS, Gender and Environment as mainstreamed themes. The Somalia Country Programme started in 1994, working with the civil society and the local authorities, largely in Puntland and southern Somalia, in the areas of education, democracy and human rights. The mainstay of the Somalia Country Programme funding comes from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), with other funding coming from the European Union and UN agencies.

Diakonia is in the process of designing a new programme: the Somalia Rights Programme 2015 – 2018 – of which the overall goal is ‘Women and men of all ages in Puntland and Jubaland to participate in the development of their societies in which their rights are respected, they are able to learn their living and able to withstand future crises’.

The programme’s envisaged results are:
(i) The level of participation and accountability on local and national levels has increased in Puntland and Jubaland; (ii) the respect for human rights has improved in Puntland and Jubaland; (iii) the human security of the population and the resilience of local societies have improved in Puntland and Jubaland.

The thematic areas covered by the new programme application include: Governance and Accountability; Human Rights and Resilience; Human Security.

1.1 Purpose of the study

To support the programme design process, Diakonia has commissioned iDC to carry out a baseline survey to assess the current status in Puntland and Jubaland in relation to the three thematic areas mentioned above. The following study – on livelihoods and human security – is one of five key studies to inform the baseline, which include: a study on taxation and budgeting, on constitution and good governance, on child labour prevention, and on post-conflict governance.

This assessment explores the status of the livelihood activities and opportunities available in Puntland and Jubaland, and the current degree of adherence to existing peace agreements. It also provides an analysis of land and property rights in the two administrations, and how they affect livelihoods and human security in both regions.

1.2 Methodology

The bulk of the study was carried out through a desk review of existing resources – provided in part by Diakonia. The literature studied includes: relevant Diakonia background documents, review and evaluation reports, partner project documents and country reports; external documents from local, national and international NGOs, aid agencies and organisations; government development plans and strategies; the Somali Compact and regional constitutions.

DEFINING RESILIENCE

One of the programme’s key objectives will be to enhance the resilience of target communities in Puntland and Jubaland, by facilitating interventions aimed at the development of sustainable livelihoods. ‘Resilience’, as a concept, has become a popular term for use in defining development objectives, having evolved beyond the disciplines of material science where it was initially applied. It now features heavily in mainstream aid discourse, where it is being used to frame discussions around climate change, sustainable development, macro-economic development, social protection and humanitarian responses to emergencies. As a result of this broad width of application, adopting it as a framework for analysis requires a deep understanding of how resilience is expressed, and applied to a specific context.
The use of the resilience concept to facilitate development policy is often related to the concept’s initial application in material science; when stress or a sudden shock is applied to steel (e.g. and, using the same image, the community), its resilience is measured by its ability to retain its original shape and strength. Some have called this a ‘bounce back’ concept. So on one hand resilience is about survival – ensuring that communities are able to recover to the status quo prior to the impact of the shock.

There are, however, more transformative approaches to resilience, where individuals or communities made vulnerable by natural or made-made disasters are made more able to transcend shocks rather than simply recovering from them. For such a transformation process, a more apt metaphor might be the tempering of steel, which actually becomes stronger after being subjected to stress. Or, it can be called the ‘bounce back better’ concept. This study has taken these interpretations into account, and where possible will make recommendations based on a transformative approach to resilience.

2. Human security in Puntland and Jubaland

2.1 Geographical and political background

Puntland and Jubaland are two autonomous states at either end of Somalia’s long eastern coastline. The former envelopes a large portion of the country’s arid north-east, and is wedged between Somaliland to the west and south-central Somalia to the south. Its north-western border is fringed by the Sool, Sanaag and Cayn provinces which, though partially under Puntland’s administrative control, are also claimed by neighbouring Somaliland.

Jubaland sits on Somalia’s southern tip, and incorporates the three constituent administrative regions of Gedo, Middle Juba (Jubbada Dhexe) and Lower Juba (Jubbada Hoose).

Both are semi-autonomous states, do not seek international recognition as independent states, and advocate a federal Somalia in which they
would exist with a large degree of autonomy. Despite their respective recognition of the federal process, both administrations have introduced their own constitutions – Puntland in 2012 and Jubaland a year later. The latter, however, is only a draft, and does not clearly define the relationship between Jubaland’s central, regional and district administrative authorities.

Both states have an important port city – Kismayo in Jubaland and Bossaso in Puntland. Jubaland also forms part of a six-region federal state, which includes its three administrative districts as well as Bay, Bakool and Shabelle Hoose.

2.2 Conflict dynamics

PUNTLAND

The main sources of insecurity in Puntland revolve around border disputes over the Sool and Sanaag regions with Somaliland to the west, from intermittent attacks by the extremist group al-Shabab, localised conflict within the Galgala Mountains and the power struggle in Galkayo. An independent UN expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia noted towards the end of 2013 that: ‘compared to south and central Somalia, in Puntland there are clear signs of social and economic progress though political conflict, security concerns and the fight against terrorism are having a negative impact on some basic human rights, including the rights to justice and to freedom of expression and of the media.’

Despite an indication of increasing al-Shabab presence in the region after the arrest of one of their senior commanders in June 2013, the level of attacks up to November were relatively low. Between December 2013 and February 2014, however, Puntland experienced renewed al-Shabab activities.

On 5 December, an al-Shabab suicide car bomber hit a convoy of Puntland security forces in central Bossaso, killing three police officers and four civilians. And in early January, al-Shabab carried out a number of raids on police checkpoints in the same area, and were responsible for two roadside explosions in Galkayo. Clan violence was also reported towards the end of 2013, when armed men from the Dhulbahante clan clashed with Puntland security forces in Taleh, Sool.

Despite these sporadic clashes, the presidential election in January 2014 was conducted without any major security incidents. Another incident of note was the killing of two UN consultants working for the UN Office on Drugs and Crime by gunmen in the Galkayo Airport, in early April 2014.

The border dispute with Somaliland over Sool and Eastern Sanaag has been complicated further by the declaration of Khatumo as the regional governing state by a large proportion of the Dhulbahante sub-clan, which includes traditional leaders, prominent politicians and influential members of the Diaspora community.

In the past, residents in the disputed territory were torn between Puntland and Somaliland, and have now been divided further by the addition of the Khatumo administration.

JUBALAND

Southern Somalia continues to be the focal point of conflict in the country, whether it’s clan or resource-based, or driven by political power struggles. One of Jubaland’s conflict hotspots has been its commercial capital, Kismayo. Though the area is currently under the control of a number of political actors under the Jubaland authority – including AMISOM, the Somali National Army and Raskamboni Brigade troops – it is still being hotly contested.

Since the Kenya Defence Forces pushed out al-Shabab from Kismayo in 2012, local clan militias...
have been vying for control of several sections of the city. However, al-Shabab have still claimed responsibility for a number of recent attacks, including the assassination of the Interim Jubaland Administration’s chief of intelligence in February 2014, and the firing of four missiles towards the airport and a United Nations delegation.

The brunt of the conflict against al-Shabab, though, has now moved into other areas of Lower Juba. One of the most recent incidents occurred on 16 July 2014, when Jubaland forces, backed by AMISOM peacekeepers clashed with al-Shabab militants in both Afmadow and Turkhato.

Other than political power struggles, Lower Juba is host to clan conflicts based primarily on competition for resources – such as land tenure, grazing rights, water, farmland, livestock and humanitarian aid. Lower Juba, and Kismayo in particular, lacks the clan homogeneity of other regions in south-central Somalia.

Though the Darod sub-clans dominate politics and business in Kismayo, the Ogaden, Harti, Marehan and Hawiye have all made claims in the past for control of the city.

2.3 Crime and the rule of law

The state of law enforcement in southern Somalia is considerably worse than in the country’s northern states. As a result of years of conflict, access to justice and rule of law is limited. Beyond the formal legal structures, governance in the region is determined by a highly influential informal system.

Traditional leadership has primary responsibility for land management and dispute settlement, co-existing with Sharia and secular courts to provide justice. The Jubaland Administration’s provisional constitution entrenches Islam as the only religion and basis of law in the Jubaland State. Although it recognises international and Somali customary law, the charter prohibits any law that contravenes Sharia Law.

Access to the formal justice system (the judiciary and the police) in both Jubaland and Puntland remains limited to the main urban centres, and most people rely on customary law and their elders to provide justice. The situation in southern Somalia is complicated further by the influ-
ence of local militias. People living in areas under al-Shabab control continue to face harsh restrictions on their basic rights, as well as arbitrary justice, targeted killings and executions.

In Puntland, the justice sector is characterised by developing formal legal institutions, and a limited number of legal professionals – many of whom have no formal legal qualifications. There is limited access to the formal justice system outside the three main towns – Bossaso, Garowe and Galkayo. The Puntland Police Force has limited presence and capacity outside of these urban centres, and almost no presence off the main tarmac road which links the three towns.

The police are also severely under-resourced with low levels of literacy among the officers, limited command and control over the forces, which is compounded by low levels of trust and confidence in the police by the public. UNDP’s 2012 Somalia Human Development Report indicated that the main criminal activities in Puntland were piracy, illicit drug or charcoal trading – though the level of piracy has declined over the last couple of years.

There is a similar perception of the regional police force in Jubaland – which was recently placed under the control of the Jubaland Interim Administration, by the reconciliation agreement with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) in August 2013. However, the regional police could benefit from current national security sector reforms, following an agreement in August 2014 with the US government’s Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL). INL will contribute USD 1.9 million towards police development initiatives, and the creation of a Criminal Investigative Division within the Somalia National Police Force.

2.4 Environmental shocks and climate change

Somalia’s civil insecurity is often compounded by its harsh, arid climate. Livestock and agriculture are the mainstay of livelihoods in Puntland and Jubaland, which means that both regions are particularly susceptible to environmental shocks. These shocks are usually the result of delayed rainfall, drought or flooding.

In Somalia, the year is sub-divided into four seasons: Jilaal – the warm dry season from December to March; Gu – the main rainy season from mid-March to June; Haggai – the cool dry season from July to September; Deyr – the secondary rainy season from September to November. According to a recent Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) update, delayed Gu rains for 2014 were a major concern for pastoralists in Puntland, who were forced to cope with depleted freshwater sources for much of April.

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The same update indicates that the Gu rains were delayed in southern Somalia too, which meant that the Juba River – which supports irrigated agriculture throughout Jubaland – was flowing a metre below its usual level during the main rainy season. These large fluctuations in water level are common, though, illustrated by the fact the Juba River flooded in most riverine areas in Middle Juba towards the end of 2013.

Drought is undoubtedly Somalia’s most persistent and damaging environmental hazard. Puntland’s President, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas, announced towards the end of August 2014 that 350,000 households were in need of humanitarian assistance due to an intensifying drought and severe water shortage in Puntland’s Bari, Guardafu, Sanaag, Nugal, Karkaar, and Mudug regions.

Though rainfall is uncommon in Somalia’s arid north-east, it can sometimes occur in large quantities, and within a short space of time. For example, the region has just recovered from a tropical cyclone that hit its eastern coast in November 2013.
Two days of torrential rain, high wind speeds and flooding resulted in the death of at least 140 people, with 300 reported missing. The UN’s Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) also estimated that between 250,000 and 300,000 animals died, mostly of hypothermia, in the three most affected areas – Bandarbayla, Eyl and Dagorayo. This type of extreme weather is rare, though – the last incident of a similar scale was a tsunami in 2004.

In 2005 the Puntland authorities set up HADMA – the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency – to provide short- and long-term assistance to those affected by natural disasters, and to coordinate the state’s humanitarian interventions. Though the agency is guided by a disaster management framework drawn up in 2011, it has typically been cited as lacking in capacity, and over-reliant on international assistance.

Funding constraints, rather than an absence of agencies and NGOs, have been the main challenge to timely and appropriate emergency response in Puntland. There is no equivalent to HADMA in Jubaland, and the interim administration is yet to implement any form of disaster management policy. However the FGoS recently approved draft legislation on a new Somali Disaster Management Agency (SDMA), which will coordinate the government’s response to natural disasters.

### 2.5 Food security

A Post-Deyr 2013 Food Security and Nutrition report by FSNAU and FEWS NET suggests that the food security situation in Somalia has improved, due to enhanced livestock production and value, increased milk availability, continued humanitarian interventions and increased cash crop production. This paints a very general picture, however; parts of Puntland and Jubaland have not experienced similar improvements, due largely to delayed seasonal rainfall in both regions.

A recent analysis by the FAO’s Water and Land Information Management Unit (SWALIM) suggests that the delayed Gu rains, and the onset of the Haggai dry season could adversely affect the food security situation of agro-pastoral commu-
nities in Gedo and the Middle Juba regions. The poor Gu season has already led to an increase in urban cereal prices from 40 to 60 percent since March 2014, and the below average cereal harvest has led to smaller than usual levels of household food stocks.

The Post-Deyr 2013 analysis classifies the majority of livelihood zones in the south and north-east as Stressed – or moderately/borderline food insecure in line with the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) system. However, the coastal regions of Karkaar, Nugal and Mudug in Puntland have been classified as in Crisis (IPC Phase 3, in an acute food and livelihood crisis). This is as a result of both the delayed seasonal rainfall and the aftermath of the cyclone in 2013. Parts of the Juba Valley, too, have deteriorated to Crisis level, particularly in the centre of Middle Juba, around Bu’aale and Saakow.

The entire region has received below normal rainfall, which in parts is insufficient for normal crop development. In 2013, however, crop production in Jubaland was up at 151 percent of the post-war average (PWA). There were similar post-Gu gains for all livelihoods in the north-east, though 7,000 destitute pastoralists were listed as in a state of Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in Nugal and North Mudug as a consequence of the cyclone.

**NUTRITION**

The Post-Gu 2013 nutrition situation varied across livelihood zones in the northeast. The situation in the Nugal Valley, Hawd and the Coastal Deeh livelihood zones sustained a Serious level (Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) 10-15%); Ad-dun improved to Alert (GAM 5-10%) from Serious; Sool Plateau deteriorated from Alert to Serious; and the East Golis deteriorated to Critical (GAM > 15%). The levels of acute malnutrition in Gedo are generally worse – the agro-pastoralist zone in the north is listed as Critical, while the nutritional situation in the south is Very Critical (due to a lack of humanitarian assistance, high morbidity rates, low immunisation status and poor water and sanitation).

Meanwhile, the Juba pastoral zone is listed as Serious, and the agro-pastoral and riverine zones are listed as Critical.
IDPs
A FSNAU May – June 2014 nutrition update assessed the nutrition situation for 12 IDP populations across Somalia. The update indicates that the prevalence of acute malnutrition is Critical in six out of the 12 IDP populations surveyed, including IDP populations in Kismayo, Galkayo and Garowe. The nutrition situation for IDPs in Garowe has deteriorated since Post-Gu 2013, as indicated by increasing GAM rates.

The food security situation for IDPs in Jubaland and Puntland was classified Post-Gu 2013 as in Crisis, which was an improvement from 2012 figures, where the majority were classified as in Emergency. There are a combined 284,000 IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers in Puntland and Jubaland, and they form the bulk of each region’s food insecure population.

This echoes the countrywide ratio – 72 percent of the 870,000 people in food security crisis in Somalia are IDPs.

In addition to livestock, Somalia’s main exports are frankincense and myrrh from forested areas in the north, and bananas from the south – all of which are dependent on the availability of water.

2.6 Natural Resource Management (NRM)

Natural resources form the basis of rural livelihoods in Somalia, with two-thirds of the population living in rural areas. Livestock and their by-products contribute to 40% of GDP and 50% of export earnings, making pastoralism the most prevalent form of land use in the country. In addition to livestock, Somalia’s main exports are frankincense and myrrh from forested areas in the north, and bananas from the south – all of which are dependent on the availability of water; which has been a persistent environmental problem in the region.

This limited availability of water, combined with a lack of rainfall in recent years, has often been the source of localised conflict, which underlines the importance of developing sustainable management structures.

NRM in Somalia’s north-east, and south, draws heavily from traditional, communal systems (Xeer) and government structures that have their roots in pre-war legislation. These pre-war management systems – which were largely maintained during the colonial and post-independence eras – used a system of land rights based on traditional claims, where access was negotiated between clans.

These claims established clan-based territorial rights over pasture, and access routes to markets and water sources. As a result of the civil war, however, these structures broke down, leading to the unchecked exploitation of the country’s resource base and the gradual loss of cilmi curaaf – the oral store of weather and plant lore that informed sustainable exploitation of rangeland resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The FGoS and Puntland government have since developed structures and policies to tackle this exploitation. In Puntland, the authorities have specific regulations in place for the management of rangelands, and are also drafting an Environmental Policy. The policy, according to research carried out for USAID’s recent Environmental and Natural Resource Management Assessment, will cover land, water and waste management, biodiversity and marine resource management. The assessment also indicated that the government’s environmental department was particularly underfunded and understaffed, and that the Ministry of Environment requested technical assistance for their staff. Gaps in the reach and capacity of the administration have reduced the effectiveness of its environmental regulations, leaving grassroots NRM in the hands of individual communities.

The FGoS has gone a step further, and has drafted a National Environmental Policy – though it has not been finalised. The policy, drafted by the Ministry of Natural Resources, identifies a number of environmental threats, including land degradation, access to safe water, urban pollution, as well as threats to marine and mineral resources. Its implementation has been delayed...
by a number of recent security incidents in Mogadishu, which underlines the challenges facing a government with considerable political and resource limitations. The Jubaland Interim Administration is yet to draft a similar policy. The FGSoS is also party to a number of international agreements, and has worked with UNDP and FAO to meet some of its obligations. It submitted its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2013, and is working with FAO to undertake its first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

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NRM IN PUNTLAND

The USAID NRM assessment identifies three key environmental issues – land degradation, inadequate access to safe water and urban waste and pollution – all of which are current problems in Puntland. Assessments carried out by FAO in 2008 found that Puntland had the highest levels of land degradation in the country – though data from SWALIM indicates that it has recently affected parts of Somaliland and Gedo in the south, as well as the entire Somali coastline north of Mogadishu.

It has been a persistent issue in Puntland because northern Somalia is tilted towards the Gulf of Aden, which exacerbates the impact of physical processes linked with degradation (water and wind erosion). In addition to this, land use in Puntland is dominated by pastoralism, and traction by livestock is one of the biggest contributors to land degradation.

This is compounded by the confinement of herds to smaller ranges. The collapse of the clan-based management systems that controlled access to rangeland resources has restricted the movement of livestock. This is done largely for the safety of herders, and to prevent theft.

Land degradation is also caused by the fencing off of grazing areas as enclosures for fodder production. This increases the intensity of over-grazing and soil compaction. The latter decreases the capacity of the soil to absorb water, which heightens the risk of flooding during periods of heavy rainfall (as during the 2013 cyclone). The creation of commercial grazing plots has also had social consequences; a recent CARE study linked the exploitation of grazing land to resource conflicts in Sool and Sanaag.

Land degradation also has a direct impact on food security and livelihoods. Respondents from the USAID assessment linked the declining productivity of the land to a narrowing of livelihood options available to rural populations. This often leads to a shift in rural demographics – many move to urban areas, leaving the very young and elderly behind. Others who still struggle to find work turn to environmentally destructive and illegal practices like charcoal burning and piracy, or end up joining militant groups.

Another issue is the degradation of Somalia’s coastline. Natural limestone barriers on beaches in urban areas, including those in Bossaso, are being exploited for building materials. This accelerates desertification, and leaves settlements along the coast vulnerable to storm surges.

Water statistics for Somalia indicate a decline in the amount of renewable water per capita, from 4,980m3 to 1,538m3 per inhabitant per year between 1962 and 2012, with a further decline to 888m3 predicted for 2015. The major sources of water are currently boreholes, shallow wells, and cisterns (berkaad).

Access to potable water is still a challenge in Garowe, as 7,000 households are reliant on water trucking, and there are 2,000 IDPs with no water supply system. The government has set up basic local level water supply and sanitation agencies.

The latter are being used as year-round water sources, and are often used by pastoralists for both human and animal consumption – which increases the risk of contamination. Contamination is also a problem in Puntland’s urban areas, which has been attributed to the improper disposal of solid and liquid waste.

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tic public-private partnerships in an attempt to tackle such issues. It has also enacted its own regional Water Act, which draws heavily on customary natural resource management and usage systems.

NRM IN JUBALAND

In addition to the major water sources mentioned above, Jubaland is reliant on the Juba River, which runs from southern Ethiopia to the Somali coast. The river is crucial for the communities along its course that rely on irrigation-fed agriculture, and both it and the Shabelle River further north are vital for the Somali economy. However, neighbouring Ethiopia’s food security and utility policies may have serious implications for Somalia’s water supply from both rivers.

There are currently no formal treaties on shared water resources between Ethiopia and Somalia, and upstream investment in major irrigation and hydro-electric power generation could reduce the flow of water to Somalia significantly. This represents a considerable gap in the sustainable management of Jubaland’s water resources.

The annual rate of deforestation in Somalia is three times that of Kenya, and is due partly to shifting cultivation and unregulated charcoal production in the south. Communities clear forested areas for cultivation, only to abandon them as they flee from conflict. This displacement also reduces community ties with the land, reducing incentives towards sustainable
land management. Another contributor to environmental degradation in Jubaland is indiscriminate charcoal harvesting. The ready availability of the raw materials, the minimal capital needs for making charcoal, the breakdown of formal traditional governance and the rising foreign demand, have all contributed to the increasing production of charcoal – leading to rapid deforestation. Al-Shabab are estimated to make USD 15 million a year from charcoal exports from southern Somalia.

Yet the majority of the participants in the industry are the poor and marginalised, who are exploited by wealthy traders. It also leads to the loss of fuel and fodder for rural families. It is an industry that clearly needs a higher level of government oversight.

3. Land and property rights

3.1 Land governance structures

In Puntland, like neighbouring Somaliland, land rights are governed by a mix of formal and customary institutions. However, the formal legal framework for land tenure seems less well documented in Puntland. There is mention that the larger urban areas such as Garowe and Bossaso have procedures at the municipal level for registering land transfers and ownership, but these have been cited as inefficient. Given this apparent weakness in Puntland’s land tenure system, councils of elders – drawing heavily on religious and customary law – seem to play a large role in resolving disputes over land rights.

In 2005, the Puntland government issued a land law, which covers different aspects of land management, including the institutional framework, land allocation and building authorisation. Land management falls within the authority of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Settlement. Local district governments are responsible for the General Master Plan that must classify land for residential, industrial, commercial and public utility. However, the law lacks regulation on how this plan should be derived.

With regard to land allocation, the law states that every citizen has the right to have a plot and to build on it, but there is no clear provision on urban land for the poor – even though it could be a useful basis to build the necessary legal framework to include a legal land tenure option for IDPs. The law also allegedly prohibits courts to hear any land-dispute related cases unless local government issues a final ownership decision on the disputed piece of land.

While the autonomous regions of the north have started to create formal legal frameworks and institutions that can function alongside customary systems for managing land rights, it is almost exclusively informal practices that govern land rights in southern Somalia.

Though there are signs that the formal state is beginning to re-assert itself into the land tenure system, this is largely isolated to south-central Somalia, and Mogadishu in particular.

3.2 Women and IDPs

According to Nagaad – an NGO established to promote the development of women’s rights – women generally do not face any discrimination concerning their access to land, and are equally treated when it comes to buying and selling plots.

This isn't the case with inheritance laws, however. Though both regional constitutions provide equal rights for women and men, this rule conflicts with the Sharia inheritance system, which states that a girl inherits half of what a boy inherits of a family's property. Somalia's Family Law states that females and males have equal inheritance rights, but both Sharia and customary law often prevent women from getting an equal share – or any share at all.

The most serious problems affecting IDPs are land dispossession in areas of origin and lack of access to land in areas of refuge. Those from mi-
nority groups and those outside their clan home area usually do not have access to land other than rented plots.

In Puntland, issues of land tenure for IDPs revolve largely around poor urban planning. Settlements are commonly built on privately-owned land, and in many cases poor land records make it difficult to establish who the land belongs to. This is the case in Bossaso, where it is difficult for the authorities to relocate IDPs, as the municipality hardly owns any land (or the resources to acquire any).

Though the central government has passed a land management law, it does not make provisions for access to land for Puntland’s IDPs. The situation in Bossaso has been complicated further by disagreements between municipal and central authorities with regard to a long-term policy for the city’s IDPs.

While the municipal authorities have been willing to entertain the idea of permanent settlement, the stance of the central government has leaned towards re-settlement. The development of any coherent policy in this field would therefore be conditional on agreement between the district and central administrations.

4. The status of livelihoods: activities and opportunities

4.1 Puntland

Pastoralism, fishing and trading, are the three main economic activities in Puntland. They are highly complementary and interdependent, and constitute the basis of the present economy. Livestock production is the most common livelihood source, and is practised by 60 percent of Puntland’s rural population.

Livestock sales account for 50-60 percent of the income generated in the northeast under normal circumstances, and the sale of livestock by-products account or 15-25 percent. A supplementary income for the poor comes through employment, which accounts for 20-30 percent of their money earned.

The region’s pastoralists obtain 60-80 percent of their food from market purchases, and the remaining 20-40 percent from their own production (milk, ghee and meat). The food security situation has generally improved for most pastoral
livelihoods, with the exception of those along the Sool Plateau or Coastal Deeh area of Nugal affected by the cyclone in 2013. However, months of humanitarian and social support have prevented the further deterioration of the food security situation in these areas to a state of Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

The improvements in most of Puntland’s other regions are largely down to above average levels of rainfall, which have enhanced the condition of pasture, water and livestock. Other factors include: increased milk availability; strengthened purchasing power measured by the Terms of Trade (ToT) between the local goat quality and rice (80kg/head); high livestock prices, and increased labour income from frankincense in East Golis.56

Puntland is one of the world’s largest producers of both frankincense and myrrh – in December 2011, 90 percent of the world’s myrrh originated from Somalia.57 Today the major markets are the Gulf States and China. Puntland’s frankincense farms are individually owned, and most are rented out to pastoralists.58

Though the trees that contain the resins can survive in harsh conditions – and are well-suited to the region’s arid climate – a study by the Centre for International Forestry Research indicates that Puntland’s forests are shrinking due to poor management and excessive tapping.59 Like other forested areas, frankincense and myrrh plantations have the potential to combat desertification and conserve biodiversity – but not without proper management.

Another livelihood source with untapped potential is fishing – an industry that in recent years has been undermined by piracy.

The latter has brought in vast amounts of money into Puntland over the years – pirates earned up to USD 60 million in their most lucrative years – and became an attractive source of livelihood for unemployed youths along the coastline.60

Puntland’s authorities have even been accused of turning a blind eye to the practice due to its positive influence on the region’s economy.

The level of piracy has decreased of late, though, and fishing is becoming a more popular source of income along the coast.61 Any sustainable solution, however, needs to first address the high level of illegal fishing along the Somali coastline from so-called ‘commercial resource pirates’. Foreign fleets of these ‘pirates’ illegally harvest up to USD 450 million from fish annually.62

**URBAN LIVELIHOODS**

Garowe and Bossaso are two key regional markets for both local and international trade – particularly for livestock.

Women play an important role in both urban markets. A 2012 FSNAU livelihood survey in Garowe indicated that 85 percent of the petty and small traders in the Garowe Market were managed by women.63

In addition, nearly all the milk traders, 80 percent of the khat sellers, 50 percent of the meat sellers, and 50 percent of the fruit and vegetable traders were women.

The sale of livestock is generally dominated by men – though, in the reference year for the FSNAU survey, three percent of the livestock traders were women, who sold smaller livestock (sheep and goats).

For both men and women the highest incomes are earned during the rainy season, when the productivity of livestock is high.

*Figure 1: Wealth breakdown in Garowe*64

Besides the sale of agriculture products, other important sectors for Garowe’s economy are building and construction, administrative servic-
es, water services, hotels and transport. In 2011, 2,288 people were involved in the construction sector; two percent of which were women. Jobs included sub-contracting, truck ownership or the operation of food outlets.

The women were mainly shareholders or partners in construction companies, bidding for competitive tenders. The majority of investment in this sector comes from the Diaspora (40% in 2011), while the rest is from local business people, the UN, local NGOs or the Puntland State. 61 percent of the people involved in construction were classified by FSNAU as poor.65

In 2011, there were 23 international organisations working in Garowe – 13 UN agencies and 10 international NGOs. At the time, the UN agencies employed 19 permanent staff and 52 temporary staff, whereas the NGOs employed a total of 105 staff members. The monthly salaries for the latter were estimated to range from USD 200-3,000.66

In terms of healthcare, there were five public health facilities in Garowe at the time, of which the most accessible was the Garowe General Hospital.

A similar survey for Bossaso indicates that the main drivers of the local economy are livestock, fishing and the production of frankincense and myrrh.67 Women here, too, are primarily involved in small-scale petty trade or self-employment (vegetable, milk, prepared food sales and tea shops). Some earn their income though casual work, such as cleaning, sweeping or washing clothes for better off households and businesses. Casual or unskilled labour for men is mainly in the construction sector. In 2009, up to 3,000 individuals were actively involved in Bossaso’s fishing sector. In that year, fish sold locally generated USD 1,055,454, and fish sold to Yemen generated USD 7,430,400.68 An estimated USD 6,000,000 is made annually from frankincense and myrrh, which is an important sector in Bossaso.

Most of the traders are individual dealers, and the cleaning and grading is done predominantly by urban women who work long hours and in poor conditions. This is one of the sector’s main constraints, along with poor transport links to remote production areas and high taxes.69

Individual Bossaso inhabitants collectively receive USD 1-3,000,000 monthly through remittance companies, which underlines the importance of these companies in Puntland’s urban centres.70

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

While Puntland has developed a strong legal, policy and strategy framework for the education sector over the last five years, adequate financing is still a major constraint. Most schools are financed and run by local communities, NGOs and the private sector (Diaspora), which means most of the sector’s major resources are off-budget.

The Puntland Education Policy Paper, enacted in 2005 and revised in 2012, recognises education as a joint enterprise between communities, civil society, the private sector and parents as stakeholders.71

Education has been placed at the forefront of the government’s national development priorities, and the sector is being guided by the Education Sector Strategic Plan for 2012 – 2016.72 Though the Ministry of Education has developed a single curriculum for Puntland, many schools are working outside this framework. Figures for 2012 suggested that Puntland had 563 primary schools, 53 secondary schools, 228 non-formal education centres, eight universities and an unknown number of privately financed Quranic schools.73

The same study indicated a wide gender disparity for higher level education in Puntland – of the 4,058 students enrolled at the eight universities, 81 percent of them were male.

IDPS AND RETURNING REFUGEES

Puntland is host to an estimated 149,000 IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers. The majority of the
region’s IDPs live in 31 settlements in Galgayo, with a population of about 84,000 people, while 49,000 IDPs live in 21 settlements in Bossaso. Another 10,000 live in Garowe, in 11 settlements, and 6,000 others are based in Sool and Sanaag. An assessment by Puntland’s Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in 2012 indicated that at least 80,000 pastoralists and IDPs were in need of continued humanitarian support due to decreased access to water and livelihoods.

Access to land and water continue to be the primary challenges for IDPs, as well as forced relocation, and there are significant gaps in water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the IDP settlements. Limited livelihoods make it difficult for Puntland’s IDPs to cope with environmental or political shocks.

Gender-based violence is also a problem, exacerbated by limited referral and response mechanisms. The capacity of HADMA to deal with these and other issues facing the region’s displaced populations has been cited as low; however, there are 19 UN agencies and 85 NGOs in Puntland which have the capacity to better deal with displacement and other humanitarian crises.

In urban areas, as in Bossaso, IDPs are mainly involved in casual, unskilled labour. Some run very small-scale petty trade/tea shops, and children often work as shoe cleaners or as maids in households for wealthier families.

4.2 Jubaland

**Gedio**

Pastoralism is the mainstay of the economy in Gedo – particularly in its northern districts of Dollow, Belet Hawa, Garbaherey and Luuq. In these areas the primary source of income is the sale of livestock and their by-products, followed by the sale of firewood and charcoal production, loans, cash gifts and remittances. Goats, sheep and camels are the main livestock traded, and the region’s main markets are Dollow, Beled, Hawo and Lugh. Livestock is also traded in Mogadishu, and exported to Garissa. A market survey by FSNAU for the period of April 2010 to March 2011 indicates that prices for livestock, their by-products and cereals were higher than the previous five-year average, and that these figures have been prone to limited fluctuations since.

This was triggered by the prolonged drought in 2011. All pastoralists in this particular livelihood zone have access to open grazing areas, which are mainly communal grazing lands with low levels of moisture and nutrient content. The main sources of water are shallow wells, followed by the Juba River and small, individually owned dams or catchments. In lean times, it is common for pastoralists to migrate south to Lower Juba, or across the border to either Kenya or Ethiopia.
Poverty levels are high in Gedo – 40 percent of the population in Dollow, Belet Hawa, Garbaherey and Luuq have been classified as poor according to FSNAU. This wealth group receives 75 percent of their total household income from livestock and livestock by-product sales, and although they typically spend 70 percent of their total annual income on food and non-food items, it is often not enough to cover the minimum household energy requirement for survival.

Access to formal education is limited in Gedo due to a lack of formal learning institutions. Most poor and lower-middle income households attend Quranic schools in the main and small villages, as well as along water points in rural areas, while the upper-middle and better off households access formal schools in the larger towns. Most poor households send one boy and one girl to Quranic schools and at least one boy to formal school. On average, 2-3 boys and 1-2 girls in the better off households have access to a Quranic education. Although Quranic schools are generally accessible to all pastoral households, the high cost of formal education, limited number of schools, insecurity and mobility of the pastoralist lifestyle, all hinder access to education.

**MIDDLE AND LOWER JUBA**

The main livelihood systems in Jubaland’s southern two regions are pastoralism and agro-pastoralism. The agro-pastoralist and riverine zones skirt the Juba River, which flows mostly through Middle Juba. During a normal season, cereal production is the main source of food for the riverine and agro-pastoral livelihoods (50-60%), followed by food purchases (35-45%, mostly maize, sorghum, sugar, vegetable oil and livestock by-products). Poorer agro-pastoralists earn about 30-40 percent of their annual income from livestock and livestock by-product sales, followed by employment such as farm labour, herding, animal watering, bush product and charcoal sales.

In riverine areas, the main source of income is employment (60%), followed by the sale of cereal and cash crops. Poor pastoralists obtain about 80 percent of their annual food requirements from food purchases, supplemented by their own livestock products.

The Juba and Shabelle Riverine Valleys form one of Somalia’s four primary agricultural zones, growing mainly rain-fed and irrigated maize, and sesame cash crops. A FSNAU Post-Deyr 2013/14 Food Security and Nutrition Analysis indicates
that only 81 percent of the planted cereal crops (72% sorghum and 28% maize) was harvested in this zone – due largely to floods along both river systems and sustained low cereal prices.

As a result the Deyr 2013/14 season cereal production for the region was estimated at 88,000 tonnes – 19 percent lower than the Deyr PWA, and 22 percent lower than the five-year average (2008-2012). Middle Juba contributed an estimated 300 tonnes of maize and 800 tonnes of sorghum, while the crop production for maize in Lower Juba is estimated at 1,100 tonnes. The poor harvest in Middle and Lower Juba was due to poor rainfall in agro-pastoralist areas, and flooding in riverine areas.

The Juba River valley has also supported fluctuating levels of commercial agriculture – primarily bananas and sugar cane. Before 1991, Somalia was the largest banana exporter in East Africa, with 12,000 ha under cultivation and an industry allegedly employing 120,000 people. However the sector came to a standstill during the civil war, and has never recovered to its full potential. It seems to be slowly recovering, as bananas are still one of Somalia’s main exports. The bulk of the country’s commercial banana plantations are now in Lower Shabelle though (3,000 ha in 2008), and the market outreach for Lower Juba bananas in recent years has been limited to Kismayo.

The Post-Deyr 2013/14 FSNAU analysis indicates that pastoralists in both Lower and Middle Juba have recently benefited from high ToT between local goats and cereals. For example, in most markets in Lower Juba, the ToT between a local quality goat and white maize in December 2013 was equivalent to 154kg of maize per head – which was an increase of 130kg per head in July of the same year. The ToTs were therefore well above the five-year average in both regions.

Access to formal education is as limited in Middle and Lower Juba as it is in Gedo. All three of Jubaland’s districts generally lack formal education facilities, a curriculum and an adequate number of teachers. An education cluster assessment by UNICEF in 2011 estimated that 1.8 children between 5-17 years were out of school in south and central Somalia, and that there was a chance that 50 percent of teachers in Lower and Middle
Juba would not return to school when they re-opened. The interim Jubaland administration is yet to develop a strong legal and policy framework for education in the three districts. There is also no regional or national (FGoS) youth policy.

While there are a number of youth groups in each of Jubaland’s constituent regions, most lack sufficient funding.

**URBAN LIVELIHOODS**

For the majority of households in Kismayo, Jubaland’s capital, casual labour in and around the port is the main livelihood source. In 2012, the city’s three primary sources of income were casual labour wage (57.9%), self-employment (12%) and petty trade (9%) for men. The main sources of income for women were self-employment (35%), causal labour wage (33%) and petty trade (11%). A small proportion (5%) also relied on farming or remittances as a major income source. A survey carried out in November 2012 by the World Food Programme (WFP) identified livelihood variations for Kismayo’s five key districts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Main livelihood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farjanno</td>
<td>Casual labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanole</td>
<td>Small business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alanley</td>
<td>Fishing/trade related business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaqaalaha</td>
<td>Casual labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulwade</td>
<td>Urban destitute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The UN banned Kismayo’s charcoal exports in February 2012 in a bid to cut off funding for al-Shabab who, as mentioned earlier, earned an estimated USD 15 million a year from the trade.

Although the production of charcoal is largely a rural activity, the export business provided a number of casual labour opportunities for urban households as well (e.g. loading, bagging, transport).

There are reports that Kenyan troops in Kismayo have since carried on the lucrative trade, which they have denied.

Though lifting the charcoal ban could revive the local economy, it would be a short-term solution; the entire industry is accelerating the level of environmental degradation in the south.

**IDPS AND RETURNING REFUGEES**

According to UNHCR figures for April 2014, Gedo is host to 77,000 IDPs, Middle Juba 27,000 IDPs and Lower Juba 31,000 IDPs, which gives Jubaland a total of 135,000 IDPs. The following is a breakdown of static IDP numbers per district, in 2013:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total Pop.</th>
<th>IDP Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dollow</td>
<td>28,952</td>
<td>7,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luuq</td>
<td>68,517</td>
<td>16,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belet Hawa</td>
<td>61,181</td>
<td>12,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbaherey</td>
<td>41,542</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deel Waaq</td>
<td>21,850</td>
<td>13,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baardhere</td>
<td>116,017</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saakow</td>
<td>72,090</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bu’ale</td>
<td>65,005</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jilib</td>
<td>123,932</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaame</td>
<td>141,125</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afmadow</td>
<td>56,094</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kismayo</td>
<td>182,122</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badhaade</td>
<td>42,223</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the same month over 200 people attempted to cross the border into Kenya – stating that they only wanted to do so for verification purposes, and would return to Somalia. IDP numbers in Jubaland are unlikely to fall over the next few years, particularly if the signing of the Tripartite Agreement in November 2013 increases the cross-border flow of refugees from Dadaab.

Jubaland’s IDPs – as with IDPs across Somalia – are particularly susceptible to environmental shocks, and are at disproportionate risk from gross human rights violations, such as sexual and gender-based violence. It is also common for elders in IDP settlements to have less authority, which means that even customary systems may not be available to seek recourse and protection.

A recent FSNAU assessment found that the majority of IDP household income providers are women. Sources of income include wages from casual labour, the sale of livestock and bush products, humanitarian aid and other forms of social support. The FSNAU report indicates that internally displaced women in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba mainly receive income from gifts (kaalmo) and zakat. Poorer IDPs in urban areas, like Kismayo, have resorted to begging.
5. Existing programmes and livelihood support structures

There are a large number of international agencies, NGOs and local organisations providing both short-and long-term food security and livelihood support in both Puntland and Jubaland (refer to Annex I).

NRM INTERVENTIONS

Though there are a number of international and local organisations carrying out interventions in this sector, the general consensus is that these interventions are not keeping up with the rapid rate of environmental degradation. The needs and gaps are so large that there are no identifiable overlaps in funding or synergies between existing programmes. One of the main challenges has been the weak capacity of government institutions in Puntland and Jubaland, as well as the current state of political instability – particularly in the south. The following is a list of implementing agencies, within six key thematic areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic area</th>
<th>Implementing agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource mapping and research</td>
<td>FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental service provision – water resource management</td>
<td>EU, UN HABITAT, CARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land reclamation</td>
<td>EU, ADESO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental services provision – solid waste management</td>
<td>EU, UN HABITAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental governance</td>
<td>EU, CARE, UNDP, FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>UNDP, EU, ADESO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FAO’s strategy since 2000 has revolved around the conservation of natural resources. SWALIM is currently testing remote sensing techniques in Bossaso to determine the spread of the shrub Prosopis, and is working with the EU Mission to Somalia to monitor de-vegetation in Ras Kamboni in Lower Juba. They have also set up an aquifer monitoring system in four locations in Puntland (Garowe, Bossaso, Galkayo and Qardho), have set up environmental coordination committees in both Puntland and Somaliland, and are working with HADMA to develop drought contingency plans.

UNDP is also operating a wide range of programmes – many in coordination with the FGoS. This includes the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Production and Alternative Livelihoods, which aims to reduce the local demand for charcoal and promote the use of alternative energy sources. The EU began funding environmental programmes in Somalia in 2013, including the Environment is Your Life Project, and the Urban Water Programme in Puntland.

6. Conclusion and recommendations

The vast majority of both rural and urban livelihoods throughout Somalia are dependent on the country’s few exploitable natural resources. However, the weak capacity of government institutions, and the current rate of environmental degradation are accelerating the depletion of this vital natural resource base.

Though there are a number of international and local organisations working within this sector, it’s clear that these interventions are not keeping up with the rate of degradation. The link between natural resources, poverty and conflict clearly demonstrates the importance of establishing effective NRM systems. Given the significance of environmental management within this context, it could be beneficial to make NRM a central component of Diakonia’s livelihood strategy. The following are a set of recommendations based on the findings of the study:
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. **Capacity development of government agencies and local government structures:** gaps in the reach and capacity of the central administrations in both Puntland and Jubaland have reduced the effectiveness of the environmental legislation in each region, leaving NRM in the hands of individual communities. The Jubaland Interim Administration, in particular, would therefore benefit from support to develop its regional NRM system, and to develop an environmental policy. FAO have set up an environmental committee in Puntland, so a similar committee could be set up in Jubaland – either centrally or within each district to provide more localised NRM.

2. **Supporting the development of land tenure and resource rights:** as highlighted in the study, one of the key sources of conflict – and environmental degradation – is commercial fodder production and the establishment of enclosures. The fencing off of historically communal land is a major source of tension, particularly in Puntland. The problem could be addressed by supporting the regional governments to develop clear tenure and resource rights.

3. **Sustainable land use and physical rehabilitation:** the current demand for charcoal should be addressed through the development of sustainable charcoal production – which can be done by establishing nurseries with fast-growing tree species, in areas that have already banned logging.

4. **Creating awareness of the importance of localised NRM:** Diakonia could create a local level awareness campaign to help prevent the misuse of natural resources. The ‘Your Environment is Your Life’ project currently being implemented by Puntland’s Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MoEWT) is an example of such an initiative, which could be replicated in Jubaland.

5. **Research into the development of alternative energy sources:** Diakonia could commission a study exploring the feasibility of using alternative, renewable sources of energy in the target regions, which could lessen the country’s reliance on biomass in the long run.

WOMEN AND LAND RIGHTS

**Supporting women to exercise control over land:** Diakonia could work closely with an NGO such as Nagaad to promote the development of women’s rights in the two target regions.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

1. **Construction:** The construction industry has been identified as one of the most important drivers of the economy in urban areas across Somalia, because its contraction or expansion has a direct effect on the behaviour of the labour market. It’s an industry that employs thousands in the urban areas of Puntland and Jubaland, including Kismayo which has been the focal point of conflict over the last few years and is literally being reconstructed. It has huge potential for the employment of skilled workers, and is also a sector that calls for other areas of expertise: from brick making and laying, to electrical installation, carpentry and plumbing.

2. **Fisheries and agriculture:** the rapid development of the service industry, coupled with the rising domestic and international demand for seafood, has revealed rich markets for occupations in the fishing industry. Levels of piracy have declined in Puntland, and despite the cultural preference for livestock and limited donor and government support, it is an industry with serious potential for employment. Another sector with great potential is the banana industry which, despite being one of Somalia’s biggest exports, is still way off pre-civil war production levels. The same can be said for frankincense and myrrh in Puntland, which have also shown potential. Both industries are currently being mismanaged, and would benefit from the type of NRM awareness programme mentioned above.

3. **The inclusion of private and public sector**
actors: in the delivery of vocational training partnerships between private and public agencies could enhance the learning process, and would introduce internship or apprenticeship opportunities.

IDPS

Core life skills training: as well as providing vocational training for sectors with the most potential in each district (e.g. construction in urban areas like Bossaso, Garowe and Kismayo), the livelihood strategy could incorporate core skills/life skills training (language, literacy and numeracy skills) for IDPs.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

Ensuring the programme has a comprehensive M&E structure: the programme should include a robust monitoring, communication and feedback mechanism – making it easier to track the progress of regional livelihood projects and facilitate the capturing of lessons learned.
Annex I — Examples of regional livelihood interventions

Organisation and programme description: Puntland

- ACT/NCA – integrated livelihood support for populations in emergency and crisis and building the long-term resilience of communities through the development of alternative livelihood strategies in Gedo, Nugal, Lower and Middle Shabelle;
- CESVI – enhancing household and community resilience through improved and sustainable livelihoods in South-Central Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland;
- DRC – increasing access to essential needs and sustainable livelihood support to drought and conflict-affected women, men, boys and girls in Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central Somalia;
- HEAL – strengthening livelihoods in drought-affected communities in the Nugal Valley;
- HLH – improving productive capabilities and resilience through micro-financing and specific training for pastoral communities in 40 rural villages in Bari, Nugal and Karkaar;
- ILO – restoration of livelihood assets for drought-affected communities in humanitarian emergency and acute food and livelihood crises in Sool and Sanaag;
- SC – building food security and resilience among vulnerable populations in South and Central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland;
- SPDS – improving livelihood for communities in Puntland’s Bari and Nugal Regions;
- VSF – livelihood and food assistance support in Puntland;
- WFP – strengthening food and nutrition security and enhancing resilience;
- WVI – enhancing resilience in Somaliland, Puntland, and South Central Somalia;
- WOCCA – livelihood improvement support for vulnerable IDPs in drought affected areas in Sanaag, Sool and Togdheer;
- YAHAN Network – integrated livelihood support to vulnerable communities along the coastal areas of Bari, Nugal and Mudug.

Organisation and programme description: Jubaland

- ACTED – providing seasonal food and livelihood support to build resilience in southern Somalia;
- ACT/NCA – integrated livelihood support for populations in emergency and crisis and building the long-term resilience of communities through the development of alternative livelihood strategies in Gedo, Nugal, Lower and Middle Shabelle;
- ADA – livelihood recovery and sustained livelihood system for disaster-affected communities in Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Bakool and Bay Regions of South Somalia;
- APD – emergency livelihood support to households in crisis in Lower Juba through cash for work;
- ASEP – resilience-building and emergency assistance in Gedo;
- CARE Somalia – food security and livelihood support;
• CEFA – providing emergency cash-based interventions and enhancing the long-term resilience of rural and urban poor communities in Middle and Lower Juba, and Middle and Lower Shabelle;

• COOPI – improving food access and the productive capacity of agriculture-based livelihoods for vulnerable rural populations in central and southern Somalia;

• DEH – Early Recovery Support to 18,000 vulnerable people in Lower Shabelle, Mudug, Middle Juba and Galgaduud;

• DRRO – emergency response and early recovery assistance to 1,500 vulnerable households in 14 villages within Sakow and Buale districts in Middle Juba;

• FAO – building community and household resilience;

• GHWDÓ – providing livelihood support to riverine women, men, boys and girls in emergency in middle Juba/Shabelle and Lower Shabelle regions;

• HOD: provision of essential livelihood support and resilience building for households in emergency, crisis and stress phases in Kismayo;

• Hornlink – food security and integrated livelihood support project for pastoral, agro-pastoral urban poor and IDPs in Lower Juba and Galgaduud regions of Somalia;

• IOM – humanitarian livelihoods support for IDPs and host communities to address food insecurity and income shortage in Gedo;

• JCC – livelihood, food and agriculture assistance to meet the emergency and recovery needs of crisis-affected populations in Middle Juba and Bakool regions of southern Somalia;

• JDO – emergency livelihood and recovery for the 1,500 most affected and destitute households in Buale and Sakow districts of Middle Juba;

• OXFAM – food security and sustainable livelihoods for disaster affected vulnerable populations in Banadir, Shabelles, Jubas and Gedo regions of South Somalia;

• RDI – improved livelihoods for blacksmiths and fishermen in Lower Juba (Kismayo) through asset and tool distribution and capacity-building training;

• SHADO - integrated food security and livelihood support for the most vulnerable and destitute agro-pastoralist and riverine populations in Middle & Lower Juba and Shabelle regions in Southern Somalia;

• Solidarités – provision of food security interventions and improved resilience of livelihood strategies to mitigate future shocks for targeted

• drought and conflict-affected men, women, boys and girls in Gedo, Galgaduud and Lower Juba;

• Southern Aid – livelihood support and enhanced resilience of the food insecure populace of Lower and Middle Juba;

• VSF – fodder and animal health support in the Gedo region;

• WARDA, EARA, WARD – improved community resilience and livelihood recovery in Gedo and Middle Juba;

• WFP – strengthening food and nutrition security and enhancing resilience.
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2. Human security within the Diakonia programme: ‘a people-centred concept of security instead of a narrow focus on state security. It incorporates aspects such as economic security, food security, environmental security as well as protection from violence and crime on both the personal and community level’.
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Diakonia was established in 1966 under the name of Swedish Free Church Aid. Ever since, its focus has been on people exposed to injustice and their opportunities to change their situation. In 1984 the name of the organization was changed to Diakonia. The word “diakonia” is Greek, meaning care and service.