



Community Survey and Mapping for District Disaster Risk Management



The Somali Institute for Development Research & Analysis (SIDRA)
Garowe, Puntland State of Somalia

Cell Phone:
+252 5 846 044

Email:
info@sidrainstitute.org

Website:
<https://www.sidrainstitute.org>



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
DDFs	District Development Frameworks
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EWS	Early Warning Systems
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
EWEA	Early Warning and Early Action
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
HADMA	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency
HVCAs	Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IMS	Information Management Systems
JPLG	Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
MoHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MoIFD	Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Democratization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
OFDA	Foreign Disaster Assistance
Oxfam	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PASAWEN	Puntland State Authority for Water, Energy and Natural Resources
PDMP	Puntland Disaster Management Policy
RDMC	Regional Disaster Management Committee
RSTAs	Road Safety and Transport Authority
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SIDRA	Somalia Institute for Development and Research Analysis
SMUG	Seriousness, Manageability, Urgency, and Growth
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN	United Nations
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN-HC	United Nations-Humanitarian Coordinator
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDMT	UN Disaster Management Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
WFP	World food Programme
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive Summary

Background: This study was commissioned by Puntland Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Democratization through the support of UNDP Somalia programme to assess current disaster management system in nine of the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) districts. The districts covered included Burtinle, Qardho, Galkayo, Jariiban, Bossaso, Galdogob, Bander Bayla, Eyl and Garowe. The study was carried out by the Somalia Institute for Development Research and Analysis (SIDRA) in October 2019.

Study Objectives: The goal of this study was to provide data, information and analysis to help understand the current disaster management system in the nine districts studied. Based on the study ToR, the assessment covered six areas: Community vulnerability to disasters; Community disaster preparedness; Disaster management capacity; Key disaster prevention, response and recovery actions and priority interventions; Disaster risk management planning and Disaster information and monitoring and evaluation systems.

Community vulnerability: The study found out that droughts, environmental degradation and conflicts were the most common hazards followed by floods, cyclones and fires. Women, children, elderly people; IDPs and pastoralists were most vulnerable groups while livestock, agriculture, and trade were most vulnerable sectors. Vulnerability was caused by a range of environmental, social, economic and physical factors and each of the vulnerable groups and sectors were affected in specific ways by these factors.

Disaster preparedness: The districts and communities did not have any disaster preparedness plans. The capacity districts and communities required to support disaster preparedness included training in disaster preparedness, operational disaster preparedness plans, disaster response capacity, mechanisms for disaster early warning and communication and financial resources for the execution of disaster preparedness plans.

Disaster management actions: Many disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery actions and interventions were identified. For disaster prevention and mitigation, Key actions included strengthening of community coping strategies, protection of the environment and rehabilitation of degraded land and preparation and dissemination of disaster early warning. Few preparedness actions are undertaken, the key one being establishment of district and village Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) committees. Response actions included immediate evacuation, emergency relief, security and protection of affected groups, soliciting support for affected groups and coordinating disaster response. Recovery and reconstruction actions included repair of damaged infrastructure, re-settlement of affected groups and supporting children education for affected groups.

Disaster interventions: Disaster response and recovery interventions identified fell into five broad areas: Water and sanitation; Emergency relief, Infrastructure development; Building strong enabling environment for effective disaster risk management; and Creating awareness and educating the communities on disaster preparedness, response and recovery. Disaster management coordination is weak and actions focus on address the impacts of specific hazards after they have happened.

Disaster planning: At district and community level, only a limited level of disaster management planning was achieved through the district and village EWEA committees. Disaster management was not integrated into district development plans, work plans or activities and districts did not have formal disaster management coordination mechanisms. Districts need to urgently put in place disaster

planning process, build the necessary capacity, and make short, medium and long-term investment to make the disaster planning process a reality.

Disaster management capacity: Disaster management capacity weak and is limited to basic disaster response and the district and village EWEA committees. Key capacity gaps include lack of disaster management plans at district and community level, limited DRM knowledge and skills, limited investment in disaster preparedness, response and recovery, and lack of disaster response equipment.

Disaster EWS and information systems: Systems for early warning and for monitoring progress and performance of disaster response and recovery efforts and interventions were either missing or not standardized and structures. Various institutions and actors are gathering and disseminating hazard and disaster information but with minimal coordination. Data and information was collected, processed and disseminations at different locations and on cases by case basis through hazards assessment teams, district and village EWEA committees, development agencies monitoring systems and government ministries and agencies.

Recommendations: Recommendations were made to different institutions as detailed below.

To the local government:

- i. Undertake a comprehensive community level vulnerability and risk assessment for the identified most vulnerable groups and sectors and prepare individual and multi hazard community level risk and vulnerability profiles and maps.
- ii. Undertake comprehensive mapping and documentation of local resources identified within the district that can be used for disaster risk management by the community and engage with communities and development agencies to support sustainably and creatively use of these resources.
- iii. Prioritize investment on DRM in the short, medium and long term by allocating financial resources from local government revenue and by soliciting support from development agencies and other resource partners.
- iv. Create awareness among the community members on DRM, support development of district and community level DRM plans, integrate disaster management in the local government work plans and activities and allocate resources to support implementation of DRM plans.
- v. Build the capacity for efficient DRM within the district and among the local community by promoting strong collaboration between all the institutions working in disaster related issues in the district.

To the state government:

- i. Establish and support the operation of a DRM Reserve Fund and support its' funding through state budget allocation and solicit for funding support from development agencies, donors and other state financial partners.
- ii. Mainstream DRM at the state level by developing policies and strategies to support DRM, supporting the capacity development of key disaster related state ministries and agencies, promoting integration of DRM in all state development agenda and coordinating all DRM efforts by all stakeholders.
- iii. Strengthen state DRM policies and frameworks and invest in the building the technical, functional and organizational capacity of HADMA and other disaster related state ministry and agencies including establishing a centralized and standardized disaster response and recovery monitoring and evaluation systems with common indicators.
- iv. Identify and strengthen relevant responsible state agency to efficiently manage hazards and disaster information, provide policy and legislation support for efficient coordination of information among key institutions, and ensure timely integration and updates of hazards and disaster information from all sectors.

- v. Support the establishment of a structured and efficient cross sector EWS covering all hazards, support the development of necessary capacity required for its implementation and operation, and strengthening collaboration among all relevant line ministries and agencies providing inputs to the EWS.

To development agencies:

- i. Support the design, development and delivery of a need-based technical training programme on development and implementation of DRM plans for staff of local government, government ministries and agencies, and community organizations.
- ii. Support the design, development and delivery of a need-based capacity technical training programme on integration of DRM in state government, local government and community organization activities and work plans.
- iii. Support the development and implementation of comprehensive district and community level DRM plans through a participatory process that engages with all stakeholders and integrates all sectors.
- iv. Support development and implementation of comprehensive disaster prevention and mitigations programmes identified in the study such as pastoral forage production farms, rotation grazing plans, livestock harvesting and marketing, and food and water security programmes.
- v. Support the design and development of an integrated cross sector hazard and disaster information management system and support the development of the technical, functional and organizational capacity required its smooth operation.
- vi. Review “lessons learnt from past disasters” identified by the study and systemize and document them for integration in ongoing development agencies disaster response and recovery programmes and other development interventions and promote a “Build Back Better” approach in disaster recovery and reconstruction programmes.
- vii. Work with relevant government ministries and agencies to support the review and development of EWS and disaster monitoring and evaluation systems and support their implementation and operation.

To the community based organizations:

- i. Create awareness within the community on disaster prevention, response and recovery and encourage them to take action to rehabilitate degraded rangelands and protect and conserve the environment.
- ii. Build capacity of community organizations in disaster risk management by seek support to develop the organization disaster management capacity including technical training programmes on DRM planning.
- iii. Strengthen the village EWEA committees, support their smooth operation and ensure effective linkages with district EWS and other disaster risk management activities and processes.
- iv. Encourage community members to build their resilience and that of the community by undertaking resilience building actions such as diversifying livelihood and income options, rehabilitating degraded land, protecting and conserving the environment, by contributing to support affected groups, etc.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background Information

Through the supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Somalia, the Somalia Institute for Development and Research Analysis (SIDRA) was awarded a consultancy service by the Puntland Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Democratization (MoIFD) to conduct a study entitled “Community Survey and Mapping for District Disaster Risk Management”.

The study was carried out in nine Puntland districts (Burtinle, Qardho, Galkayo, Jariiban, Bossaso, Galdogob, Bender Bayla, Eyl and Garowe) that constitute the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) districts. In line with the Terms of Reference (TOR), the study would assess community vulnerability to disasters, the current process for disaster management in the districts, and review district emergency plans.

Because disasters impacts are often very different from one location to the other, local knowledge and measures are required to manage them efficiently and effectively. Usually, disaster management responsibility is assigned to National disaster management agencies such as Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA). However, to manage disasters effectively, these agencies must work with local institutions and communities to accommodate local context and differences. Local Governments are responsible for everything in their districts and therefore can be important players in managing disaster risks. Additionally, diverse types of interventions are implemented in the local communities through local governments. This provides opportunity and resources for improving DRM. Local governments can also efficiently sensitize their communities on the many negative practices that increase disaster risk and impacts such as over-grazing, deforestation and settling in areas that are prone to floods. This study therefore mainly focused on the role of local governments in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Puntland.

The data generated by the study will be useful in assess existing systems and mechanisms at the district level for disaster management within Puntland, identify disaster management strengths and weaknesses, and articulate the role that local government can play in strengthening DRM. The study aim to provide recommendations that would lead to a more effective Disaster Risk Management in Puntland.

1.2 Study Objectives

The overall goal of this study was to provide data, information and analysis to help understand the current disaster management system in the nine districts studied. Based on the study TOR, we identify six objectives:

- i. Assess community vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards by assessing the most common hazards in the nine districts, community groups and livelihood sectors that are most affected by hazards and identify the reasons for vulnerability;
- ii. Assess how community in the study districts prepare for disasters,
- iii. Assess the capacity that exists in the study district for DRM and the current gaps;
- iv. Assess areas of priority for emergency response and recovery intervention in the districts;
- v. Assess districts Disaster Management Plan; and
- vi. Assess the system for collecting data to establish baseline information for DRM and assess performance of future disaster response and recovery interventions.

To collect the data required to address these objectives, we defined a set of study questions and addressed a subset of these questions to different study respondents through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). A thorough desk review of the relevant literature will also undertake to provide complementary data. Table 1 below summarizes the structure used we used to defined the study questions.

Table 1: Study areas, objectives and questions

Study areas	Study Objectives	Study questions
Community vulnerability - Map community vulnerability to droughts, floods and other disasters to reveal communities (or sectors) that are more vulnerable and groups and individuals most at risk	Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods (and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the most common natural and manmade hazards in your community? 2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect your community? 3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in your community? 4. Among your community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three hazards? 5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable? 6. What are the most pressing needs for these groups and sectors? 7. What are the social networks and other mechanisms existing within the community to support the most vulnerable? 8. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have you learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future? 9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems? 10. How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters? 11. How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters? 12. How can local governments make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?
	Assess community preparedness to disasters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan? 14. If yes, when was the disaster preparedness plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? 15. Who is in charge of implementing the plan? 16. Can one get a copy of the plan? 17. What is the role of the local government? 18. What is the role of the community? 19. Who are the other key players in the implementation of the plan? 20. How is the plan updated over time? 21. What capacity is lacking to support disaster preparedness in the community? 22. What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate the community members and share information about DRM?

District disaster management planning – examine the district disaster management planning system in each district	Assess district DRM capacity for each district	<p>23. What DRM capacity (policy, organizational and human resource) exists in the local government?</p> <p>24. Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district?</p> <p>25. Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?</p> <p>26. What are the key capacity gaps in the local government for DRM?</p>
	Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in each district	<p>27. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?</p> <p>28. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?</p> <p>29. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?</p> <p>30. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?</p> <p>31. What are the identified priorities in the local government for emergency response and recovery?</p> <p>32. What mechanisms exist in the local government / district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnerships and participation in DRM?</p>
	Describe “district disaster management plan” for each district	<p>33. Does the local government have policy/legal framework and coordination mechanisms for DRM?</p> <p>34. Does the local government have a disaster management plans (If yes obtain a copy)</p> <p>35. Who prepared the plan and who participated.</p> <p>36. What is the current local government / state level disaster management planning process in the district</p> <p>37. What is the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans</p> <p>38. What is the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans</p> <p>39. What is the process of implementing district disaster management plans</p> <p>40. Are the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government district work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?</p> <p>41. If not, what action would you recommend to achieve this?</p> <p>42. What mechanisms exists within the local government to create awareness and educate the community and share information about DRM?</p>
	Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions)	<p>43. Is there an operation DRM monitoring and evaluation system?</p> <p>44. If yes, who manages the system and who contributes data and information to the systems?</p> <p>45. If yes, what data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared?</p> <p>46. If no, what system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?</p>

1.3 Study Materials and Methods

The data required to address the study objectives were collected through a comprehensive review of available reports and data and field data collection through FGDs with community members and KIIs with local district staff in the nine study districts. We also completed two additional KIIs with the Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) and development agency CARE International. Table 2 below summarizes a data collection matrix that integrates four data sources.

Table 2: Study data collection matrix

Data sources	Desk Review	Focus Group Discussions	Key Informant Interviews
1. International and local literature, Locally published reports and data	20	-	-
2. Local communities in the 9 target districts	-	9	-
3. Local governments authorities in the 9 target districts	-	-	9
4. Responsible government agencies, development agencies and experts	-	-	2
Total data collection entities	20	9	11

Local literature and published reports and data that will inform this study will include the respective District Development Frameworks (DDFs) for the nine districts, district annual work plans, reports, disaster vulnerability maps and personal communication. Primary data sources will include KIIs with respective District Mayors/Secretaries and representatives of relevant specialized government and development agencies and FGDs with community members in the districts.

Four study teams each lead by a senior researcher will undertake the study. For data collection, the study team will visit each district and respective communities within the district. Each team will consist of a senior SIDRA researcher and three interviewers. SIDRA research in each team will take the responsible of ensuring high quality data and adherence with SIDRA Research Code of Ethics.

KIIs and FGDs were guided by the study questions identified above (Table 1) with a set of questions selected for each session. The set of questions that were used for different sessions are presented in shown Annex 1A to 1C. These focus questions were adapted and contextualized to fit specific FGD and KII sessions as necessary.

In total, nine [9] FGDs and eleven [11] KII were organized for the study. A total of 219 respondents participating in the Focus Group Discussions of the study with 58% (128 participants) being male and 42% (91 participants) being female. Respondents in each district were selected to ensure representation of youth, middle aged, and elderly people.

Development agencies and experts working in the areas of disaster risk management were not been identified in the study TOR as key sources of data for this study but attempts were be made to identify key agencies and experts working in this sector in Puntland and interviews organized with them to complement other data sources.

1.4 Data Collection, Processing and Analysis

The data required to undertake the study were gathered from both primary and secondary sources. Secondary data consisted of key literature and published reports and data which were identified and reviewed along the study research questions.

Primary data consisted of results of the KIIs and FGDs sessions undertaken by the field study team in the nine districts. The field study team transcribed each KII and FGD on a standard data capture form immediately after completion of each session. The transcripts were reviewed and any gaps filled based on hand notes taken by the team during the session. Microsoft Excel was used to process and analyze the KIIs and FGDs data. Combine data then aggregated and sorted by research question and pivot tables prepared to assess the data. Results of analysis used to draw conclusions and make recommendations

2. Literature Review

2.1 Basic Disaster Management Concepts

Disaster Risk is the probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses that would result from interaction between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions. The expected harmful consequences or losses can be in the form of deaths of people or their injury, or damage to property, or loss of livelihoods, disruption of social and economic activities or damage to the environment (UNDP, 2010). Disaster risk is determined by four critical factors namely: (i) Hazard in terms of intensity, spatial coverage and duration; Exposure in terms of spatial distance to the hazard and its timing; Vulnerability (social, economic, structural and environmental); and Capability of the area, institution or society affected for emergency response and recovery.

Disaster risk management (DRM) refers to a systematic process of using administrative decisions, organizations, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and improved coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters (UNISDR, 2009). DRM comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid or to limit adverse effects of hazards. In this regard, measures meant to avoid adverse effects of hazards are referred to as prevention, while the measures meant to limit the adverse effects of the hazards are referred to as preparedness and mitigation.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the factors which interact with hazards to cause disasters (UNISDR, 2009). Such systematic efforts of reducing disasters focus on reducing exposure to hazards, reducing vulnerability of people and property, management of resources and environment, and enhancement of preparedness to respond to disasters when they occur and to help the affected people to recover.

2.2 Disaster management cycle

Disaster management is necessary to minimize, or avoid the potential losses from hazards, assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims of disaster, and achieve rapid and effective recovery. Disaster management cycle illustrates the ongoing process by which governments, businesses, and civil society plan for and reduce the impact of disasters, react during and immediately after a disaster, and taking steps to recovery after a disaster has occurred (UN Office for disaster risk reduction, Accessed Online). Appropriate actions at all points in the cycle lead to better DRM outcomes (greater preparedness, better warnings, reduced vulnerability, prevention of disasters during the next iteration of the cycle, etc.).

Disaster management cycle includes prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction; as well as the shaping of public policies and plans that either modify the causes of disasters or mitigate their effects on people, property, and infrastructure (Humanitarian Innovation Guide, Accessed Online). The four disaster management phases generally do not occur in isolation; neither do they always follow a certain order. They often

overlap, occur concurrently, and vary in length depending on the severity. The four phases are further elaborated below:

- i. **Prevention/Mitigation:** Actions taken prior to a disaster to minimize the effects of a disaster, should it occur. This includes vulnerability analysis and public education.
- ii. **Preparedness:** Planning how to respond, including development of preparedness plans, emergency exercises and training, Early Warning Systems (EWS), etc.
- iii. **Response:** Interventions taken to minimize the address the immediate impacts of a disaster. This includes search and rescue, emergency relief, etc.
- iv. **Recovery and Reconstruction:** Measures taken to return the community to normal life after a disaster. They vary depending on nature and severity of the disaster, and include provision of safe water, medical care, temporary shelter, etc. They also include reconstruction and “building back better”.

The mitigation and preparedness phases occur as disaster management improvements are made in anticipation of a disaster event. Developmental considerations play a key role in contributing to the mitigation and preparation of a community to effectively confront a disaster. As a disaster occurs, disaster management actors, in particular humanitarian organizations become involved in the immediate response and long-term recovery phases.

2.3 Sendai Framework for DRR

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan (UN, 2015). The framework represented a unique opportunity for countries to:

- i. Adopt a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;
- ii. Complete the assessment and review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 “Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters”;
- iii. Consider the experience gained through the regional and national strategies / institutions and plans for disaster risk reduction and their recommendations, as well as relevant regional agreements for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- iv. Identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments to implement a post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;
- v. Determine modalities for the periodic review of the implementation of a post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

During the world conference, states also reiterated their commitment to address disaster risk reduction and building of resilience to disasters with a renewed sense of urgency within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Further, the states committed to integrate, as appropriate, both disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels and to consider both within relevant frameworks.

2.4 Implementation of the Sendai Framework in Somalia

Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) adopted the Sendai Framework in March 2015 and created a government institution, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD). Similarly, DRR in Somalia has been guided by the National DRM strategy since 2016, which was adopted by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. The strategy aims to guide multi-hazard reduction and management of disaster risks. The implementation of the strategy has been undertaken through prioritization of the essential elements for institutional organization and capacity development, and subsequent development of the National DRM policy. The policy is aligned to the Sendai Framework (UNISDR, 2017), though it has not been implemented fully and is still under discussion.

In line with the Sendai Framework for Action, Somalia has successfully achieved Target (E) "" which contributes to the implementation of priority for Action (2) ""Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk"" of the framework. The Federal Government of Somali (FGS) echoes its commitment to disaster risk reduction in the context of the Sendai Framework and its Arab and Africa Programs of Action. In support of the Sendai Framework for Action, the FGS put the following measures in place:

- i. Aligned the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Policy with the Sendai Framework and its Arab and Africa Programs of Action;
- ii. Defined national targets and indicators in line with global and regional targets and indicators for assessing and reporting on progress of implementation of Sendai Framework;
- iii. Integrated disaster risk reduction and management within and across all sectors;
- iv. Regularly reported the national achievements of the global targets of Sendai Framework.

2.5 Community based disaster risk management

Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is a process which leads to a locally appropriate and locally "owned" strategy for disaster preparedness and risk reduction. In many cases disaster management draws on external experts and expensive or inaccessible resources, with minimal involvement of the local communities. However, disaster risk management is most effective when aimed at community level implementation. A greater understanding of the dynamics of vulnerabilities, hazardous exposure and resilience can only be gained if the knowledge creation process is seated within, and by those effected. Local knowledge and culture needs to be respected, and indigenous and scientific knowledge need not be mutually exclusive.

The CBDRM puts emphasis in the analysing of risks and conducting Disaster Risk Management (DRM) that both originates from, and is organised by local communities. The process involves Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (HVCAs) at community level for identification of vulnerable groups; what makes the groups vulnerable and how they are affected; the needs and capacities of these groups; and ensure that projects, programs and policies address these needs (Van Niekerk et al, 2018). The key for successful CBDRM lies in maintaining interest in and motivation for DRM at the community level, and incorporating CBDRM approaches at the national policy level. However, limited resources, capacities and technical abilities hamper

random and spontaneous community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM). Therefore, outside intervention is still needed in most cases.

2.6 Local government in DRM

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) requires a multi-sectoral approach with the participation of various stake holders, among them the local governments as the first responder and the one responsible for community development. The local government plays a key role in achieving society's resilience to disasters.

The major roles of local governments in implementing disaster risk reduction (UNISDR, 2010) include:

- (i) Coordinating and sustaining a multi-level, multi-stakeholder platform to promote disaster risk reduction in the region or for a specific hazard. The active commitment and leadership of a local government is important for the implementation of any local disaster risk reduction measures to deal with different stakeholders and multiple layers of government. In many cases, a comprehensive disaster risk reduction measure takes long time to fully implement, and the leadership of the local government is particularly crucial to ensure the political momentum and support among external stakeholders throughout the process
- (ii) Engaging local communities and citizens with disaster risk reduction activities and link their concerns with government priorities. As the most immediate public service provider and interface with citizens, local governments are naturally situated in the best position to raise citizens' awareness of disaster risks, listen to their concerns, and undertake community education and training.
- (iii) Strengthening their own institutional capacities and implementing practical disaster risk reduction actions. As the governmental body responsible for the long-term development and viability of its area, a local government is required to consider and institutionalize disaster risk reduction in its day-to-day operations, including development planning, land use control and the provision of public facilities and services.
- (iv) Devising and implementing innovative tools and techniques for disaster risk reduction, which can be replicated elsewhere or scaled up nationwide. Because of its smaller scale and flexibility, a local government is better positioned than a national government to develop and experiment with various new tools and techniques, applying them to unique settings and policy priorities.

Despite the significant role the local government plays in implementing disaster risk reduction initiatives, inadequate contributions in disaster risk reduction activities have been reported. This is mainly attributed to inadequate financial, manpower and other resources available with local governments and their failure to make timely decisions due to lack of authority. There is need to empower the local governments with improved governance structure.

2.7 Capacity development for efficient DRM

Building DRM capacity can be defined as “efforts to strengthen the competencies and skills of a target organization; group or community so that the target could drive DRR efforts, or in a broader sense development, in a sustainable way in the future” (Walker et al. 2011). Lack of capacities at various levels has been identified as one of the most critical factors that have impeded the process of prevention and mitigation of the risks of disasters, preparedness for effective response to impending disasters and recovery and reconstruction after disasters (Union Government of Myanmar, 2017).

Focus on DRM should be more on ‘capacity development’ than ‘capacity building’. Capacity development is the process by which people, organizations and society systematically develop their capacities over time to achieve the desired social and economic goals. Therefore there are capacities already inherent in the country, its communities, institutions and people. The strength and limitations of the existing capacities must be assessed objectively in the contexts of evolving dynamics and complexities of the risks of disasters and the gaps in capacities shall be addressed through systematic process of education, research, training, and awareness generation.

Capacity development on DRM covers all the relevant sectors, organizations and institutions that are concerned with various aspects of disaster risk management, including: social, economic, health, educational, infrastructure, productive, environmental, cultural and regulatory sectors, both within and outside the government. It involves different stakeholders from government and non-government organizations, scientific and technical institutions, private and corporate sectors, media and community based organizations. It also addresses capacity gaps and capacity needs at national, regional, state and local down to the community level.

The main aspects of DRM capacity development are education, research, training and awareness, each contributing its role in developing capacities on disaster management across different sectors and at all levels.

2.8 Most common hazards in Puntland

Puntland has experienced an increase in hazardous events such as droughts, conflicts, disease outbreaks, floods, fire among others. Between 1961 and 2013, a total of 24 key disasters were recorded in Somalia (OFDA-CRED, 2013) as summarized on Table 3 below. These hazards, which are both of natural and human induced origins often, trigger food, nutrition and health insecurity, environmental degradation, and gender inequalities. Poverty, population growth and depletion of natural resources exacerbated by climate change make the people in Puntland particularly vulnerable to these hazards. The ecosystem, infrastructure including roads, public buildings and dwelling houses are at risk due to these hazards. On the micro level, this has resulted in more fragile and less resilient family units while on the macro level there is the opportunity cost of diverting resources to respond to these emergencies.

Table 3: Natural disasters recorded in Somalia between 1961 and 2013

Disaster	Date	Casualty	Disaster	Date	Casualty
1. Flood	Nov-1961	200	13. Epidemic	Feb-1998	248
2. Drought	Dec-1964	700,000	14. Famine	Mar-1999	375,000
3. Drought	1973/1974	230,000	15. Drought	Jan-2000	650,000
4. Drought	1979/1980		16. Epidemic	Apr-2000	390
5. Drought	1984		17. Flood	Jul-2000	220,000
6. Epidemic	Mar-1985		18. Drought	Jun-2001	1,100,000
7. Epidemic	Jan-1986	1,262	19. Drought	Dec-2001	500,000
8. Drought	1987	1,307	20. Drought	2003/2004	200,000
9. Drought	1991	500,000	21. Wave/surge	Dec-2004	298
10. Drought	1994	19,000	22. Drought	2006/2007	
11. Flood	Oct-1997	1,230,000	23. Drought	2010/2011	
12. Epidemic	Oct-1997	500	24. Floods	2013	153

Source: OFDA-CRED, 2013

Hazards can be identified and prioritized using several methods and techniques. The Seriousness, Manageability, Urgency, and Growth (SMUG) model is one such approach (Emergency Management Australian, 1996). The SMUG model provides a means for prioritizing hazards based on the risk they present during an emergency. The factors considered when prioritizing hazards using SMUG model include historical records, imminence and frequency, probability of occurrence, impact, geographical coverage and response capacity.

Using SMUG model during stakeholders' contingency planning workshop held in Garowe in October 2015 under the technical guidance of FAOSomalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM), the key hazards experienced in Puntland were identified. These were drought, floods, epidemics, fires, conflict, mixed migration and human trafficking among others.

2.8 Community vulnerability to disasters

Puntland has emergency and disaster preparedness and response plan (Puntland State of Somalia, 2017) and other strategic frameworks, contingency plans and policies but not enough human and technical capacities to adequately manage disasters. Of note is the Disaster Risk Management framework (Puntland State of Somalia, 2011) guided by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. A draft DRM legislation that is yet to be legalized will transform the whole DRM system for Puntland including the equally important components of preparedness. A draft DRM policy has also been developed to ensure the implementation of the DRM legislation once it is approved by Parliament. The DRM advocates for Disaster Management Council head by H.E. the President that will provide policy guidelines in all disaster-related matters. The composition of the National Disaster Management Council will include Ministers of Security; Interior and Local Government; Planning and International Cooperation; Health; Finance; Environment; Public Works and Housing; Livestock; Education; Women Affairs HADMA, PASAWEN.

A notable capacity is the existence of many agencies with a wide cross sectional representation from Government, UN agencies as well as local and international NGOs. This

is complemented by relatively functional HADMA staff both at regional and District levels. In addition, HADMA works hand in hand with other line ministries on disaster risk management.

Cooperating partners such as the UN System and NGOs (local and international) have been providing various emergency preparedness and response (EPR), assessments and early recovery assistance to the Puntland State of Somalia.

Drought

Puntland lacks the required strong institutional and technical capacity to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from drought-induced disasters. However, key organizations such as FAO-SWALIM, FSNAU, Famine Early Warning systems Network (FEWSNET), World Food Programme (WFP), among other agencies in collaboration with HADMA assess and monitor drought hazards and maintain early warning systems. There are also social support mechanisms to protect vulnerable groups through drought relief, cash transfers and food for work programmes. UNOCHA works with the regional authorities such as Nugaal, Bari, Sanaag and Sool, for example, to have updated preparedness and response plans in place.

Floods

The institutional and technical capacity does not exist to reduce the risk and impact of flood-induced disasters. The FAO-SWALIM monitors river flows, the state of hydrology, forecasts and predicts weather conditions. The bulletins are available in time for HADMA and other agencies. HADMA coordinates preparedness and response, mainly at the national level. Partners including UN agencies and NGOs have continuously played a key role in providing financial, material and logistical support to prepare and respond to floods.

Health

With regards responding to health emergencies/epidemics, the ministry of Health lacks the required capacity to manage nationwide outbreak. There has been a considerable gain in health service provision, including in policy and institutional development, but lack of financing for the sector remains the major constraint to expansion and deepening. Due to lack of fiscal resources the provision functions (policy, planning, budgeting, execution and regulatory oversight) are heavily supported by the international community and production functions are predominantly supported by the private sector and NGOs.

The central parent Ministry is in Garowe with representation (committees and officers) in the seven regions and 34 districts, though the capacity of sub-national health provision and production structures is often purely notional, as many district structures are still not established. The central Ministry organizational structure seems impressive on paper, but large parts of what seems like a fairly modern functional structure have yet to be made fully operational.

In general, the health services in the villages are precarious, like other essential services, because these communities go for their treatment and health care to urban centers like

Garowe, Galkayo, Bosasso etc which are far and this facilitates huge number of deaths while on their way to hospitals.

2.9 Population groups and livelihood sectors most vulnerable to disasters

A macro vulnerability assessment conducted by FAO SWALIM and HADMA considered the elements which are vulnerable due to the possible impact of a hazard on the indicated geographical areas. Table 4 below presents a breakdown of the regional common Hazards identified by participants during stakeholders meeting.

Table 4: Identified common Hazards by Regional Participants

Region	Disaster vulnerable areas	Livelihood Activities	Hazards and shocks
1. Nugaal(850,322)	Pastoral villages, Coastal and grazing livelihood zones	Livestock rearing, Informal Employment, Casual, Fishing, labour/workers, business,	Drought, storm rains, Road Accidents, Urban Fires, epidemics, environmental degradation
2. North Mudug(950,202)	Pastoral villages, Coastal and grazing livelihood zones	Livestock rearing, Informal Employment, Casual workers, business, Fishing,	Drought , Road Accidents, Urban Fires, epidemics, resource conflicts, terrorism and explosions, environmental degradation
3. Bari and Karkar(457,151)	Pastoral villages, Coastal and grazing livelihood zones	Livestock Informal Employment, Casual workers, business, Fishing, informal Sector	Drought , Road Accidents, Urban Fires, floods epidemics resource/civil conflicts, environmental degradation
4. Sool and Ayn(600,000)	Pastoral villages,	Livestock Informal Employment, Casual workers.	Drought, Road Accidents, epidemics, resource and civil conflicts, environmental degradation
5. Sanaag/Hayland(550,221)	Pastoral villages, Grazing livelihood zones	Livestock rearing, Informal Employment, Casual workers, business, Fishing, informal Sector	Drought, epidemics, resource/conflicts, environmental degradation

Source; FAO SWALIM Database

2.10 DRM at the Federal Government

The Somali Disaster Management policy was launched in January 2018 in Mogadishu led by the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD) which oversees the DRM mandates at federal level. This policy, which was endorsed in November 9th, 2017, is crucial for a disaster resilient and better prepared Somalia. As Somalia paves way to recovery and development, institutional capacity strengthening is key priority for the Somalia government and the donors.

The disaster management policy aims to put directives and measures in place to better prepare people for disasters before lives and properties are lost. By having a policy in place, the Federal Government is able to have a more focused approach to disaster management in the country.

The policy will strengthen national capacities for better disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, prevention and recovery. It will improve responsiveness to early warning, address issues of coordination as well as timely and efficient pooling and use of resources to reduce the devastating impact of disasters.

The endorsement and the launch of the policy was a huge step forward in working towards a resilient Somalia. During the launch it was noted that for an effective implementation it would require political commitment, resources, and the participation of various relevant government institutions and stakeholders at Federal, regional states and local districts in the implementation.

More recently, the Federal Government of Somalia has completed a Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) with the aim of identifying and prioritizing drought caused needs in a sector-based recovery strategy with a cross-cutting, integrated perspective (Federal Government of Somalia, 2017). Following the completion of the assessment, the FGS is developing a comprehensive Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) and has prepared and released its roadmap and guiding principles (Federal Government of Somalia, 2018).

2.11 Overall Disaster Management System in Puntland

The Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), that was established in 2005 as an autonomous public institution of the Government of Puntland, is currently empowered by legislation as the official lead government institution that oversee matters on disaster management and coordination. HADMA leads the coordination of humanitarian interventions and also sectoral meetings on Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, Environment, Infrastructure and Shelter, Food Security, Livelihood and Fisheries.

HADMA is presently headed by the General Manager and other staff but has not established regional or district offices due to inadequate financial resources. To provide guidelines to the various entities involved in disaster management in the state and to discharge their functions more effectively, HADMA has formulated the Puntland Disaster Management Policy (PDMP). Upon enactment of this policy, HADMA will have four Directorates: Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation; Disaster Risk Reduction and Response; Training and Capacity Building; Admin and Finance. It will then be headed by a Director General appointed by the Head of the Government of Puntland. The expected organization structure shall be as shown in Annex 1.

The enactment of this policy will further provide the basis for the much needed institutional and legal framework for disaster management. The enactment of this policy will establish a Disaster Management Council that will provide policy guidelines. The Council shall have the power to review and amend the policy to meet the emerging needs of the country in all disaster-related matters. His Excellency the President of Puntland shall head the Council and chair its meetings.

The Puntland President has the prerogative to declare a disaster and the boundaries of the disaster-affected area on the recommendation of HADMA. HADMA and local authorities through Governor and Mayors have the responsibility to coordinate the management of disasters as well as all relevant stakeholders. The execution of co-ordination mandate is

realized through HADMA as the Nodal Agency for management of disasters along with other relevant government line ministries that inform the overall framework for the promotion, coordination and execution of emergency and disaster management in Puntland.

Working arrangement has been established between the nodal agency, Government Ministries, local authorities, development partners, public sector, Civil Society Organizations, private sector, community groups and other stakeholders to share knowledge, establish coordination mechanisms and augment capacity of all the stakeholders. The Local Authorities play a coordinating role at the Regional and district levels to ensure that the various Government functionaries in the area effectively carry out the disaster management activities in all phases.

Central government initiates hazard reduction measures through relevant sector ministries with the local administration taking the responsibility for implementing and maintaining its effectiveness. The system uses the existing government, UN, private and NGO organizations whose regular activities contain elements of prevention and community development. These organizations have a level of flexibility structurally, materially and technically which enables them to speedily adjust from their regular activities to undertaking protective, relief and rehabilitation measures in times of disasters in terms of intensity only without drifting from their operational principles.

2.12 Disaster management and coordination in Puntland

The Government of Puntland through HADMA and the United Nations-Humanitarian Coordinator (UN-HC) coordinates the strategic response with the involvement and collaboration of all humanitarian actors from the Government, UN and NGO community, and the private sector if possible. Details on responsibility and roles of various government agencies are given on Table 5.

United Nations Country Team (UNCT): The UN-HC is responsible for coordinating UN emergency preparedness and response in support of the Government plan. Under the guidance of the HC, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is responsible for effective and efficient implementation of Inter-Agency disaster risk management activities. The UNCT allows for all UN entities with activities in Puntland to work as a team in formulating common positions on strategic issues, ensuring coherence in action and advocacy.

Humanitarian Country Team (HCT): The HCT remains the highest level coordination body for humanitarian non-governmental community. It sets common objectives and priorities for humanitarian action in the country. The presence of donors and NGOs in HCT forums have played a pivotal role in consolidating the views of the humanitarian community on issues related to the humanitarian reform process. OCHA acts as the secretariat of the HCT and supports the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in all aspects related to HCT issues.

HADMA: The overall responsibility of coordination is with HADMA in conjunction with humanitarian agencies. The NGOs, Regional leaders or governors shall be the local coordination and implementation bodies. There shall be no independent activities carried out by any organization outside or without the knowledge of the named coordination and

implementation bodies. The Puntland Disaster Management Policy of 2011 places the responsibility of disaster management on everybody, including the disaster victims themselves. It is in line with this that all cooperating partners such as the UN agencies, donors, and non-governmental organizations both local and international are called upon to provide assistance during the implementation of contingency plan. Other responsibility of HADMA will be to receive information, process and disseminate to the stakeholders as well as organizing for their periodic briefings. It will also coordinate the humanitarian response to ensure that there are no duplications for effective humanitarian response. HADMA will be responsible for the mobilization of initial supplies and logistics to enable the cooperating partners come on board in responding to the emergency also be for stakeholders.

Government Line Ministries: The various line ministries have the primary responsibility of providing goods and services to the citizens with or without the emergency. The various ministries will therefore be required to continue to coordinate the implementation of sector specific activities related to the humanitarian response and emergency.

UN Agencies: The United Nations has responsibility as the donor of last resort to ensure that they use all mechanisms such as flash appeals, consolidates appeals to mobilize resources for the emergency. It shall be expected that the UN will use their cluster approach as a mechanism around which response to humanitarian response will be organized. The UN on a case by cases basis will activate the clusters to ensure that all resources required are mobilized using their international networks. The UN will be responsible for the coordination of the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and its members.

International/National Non Governmental Organizations: These are the primary implementing partners. Their major responsibility will be the last mile delivery of humanitarian assistance. They will also be responsible for mobilizing resources in collaboration with the cluster leads under the IASC of the United Nations. They shall be responsible for coordinating the NGO forum and its members.

Regional Disaster Management Committee (RDMC): They will collect and disseminate early warning information in the county/region. The regions will trigger a response mechanism through the office of the County Governor should the disaster actualize in their counties by relaying information to HADMA. The RDMC will also commence immediate disaster relief operation (primary response).

Cluster and Sector Leads: The relevant Government ministry/department and their UN/NGO counterpart co-Lead Agency will lead coordinate and manage emergency preparedness and response activities before, during and after the emergency including early recovery activities.

The Sector/Cluster Lead Agency, in liaison with Co-lead Agency and concerned stakeholders, will undertake relevant assessment and/or upon monitoring of indicators of impending hazard reaching and/or exceeding the threshold inform HADMA on the severity of the emergency for the declaration of emergency.

Food Security, WASH, Logistics, Protection, shelter, Education, Health and Nutrition clusters operate in Puntland and meet on regular basis. OCHA and HADMA are the co-conveners and co-chair the Inter-Cluster Forum where joint inter-cluster issues are discussed. Relevant UN/NGO counterparts co-Lead Agency leads the coordination and manage emergency preparedness and response activities before, during and after the emergency including early recovery activities. Each Cluster/Sector is responsible for ensuring that emergency preparedness and response including early recovery cascades through all structures i.e. from central level administration to provincial and district levels. The specific roles and responsibilities of cluster/sector leads include the following:

- i. To lead, coordinate and manage the activities of sector or cluster;
- ii. To lead, coordinate and manage the overall disaster preparedness;
- iii. To lead, coordinate and manage the overall disaster response and recovery effort;
- iv. To facilitate communication within sector or cluster and between HADMA;
- v. To facilitate the provision of information on early warning and emergency response and recovery between stakeholders involved in the response;
- vi. To coordinate joint resource mobilization effort;
- vii. To coordinate joint assessments in line with call-down mechanisms (triggers) which highlight when assessments should be conducted;
- viii. To facilitate timely and accurate information to donors, media and other interested parties on the response operation.

Table 5 below summarizes the different clusters operating in Puntland, the cluster leads and cluster objectives.

Table 5: Different clusters operating in Puntland and their leads and objectives

Cluster	Lead/Co-lead	Cluster Objective
Food Security	WFP/FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that actions shall be taken to prevent and prepare for food and livelihood needs of communities prior, during and after disaster situations
WASH	UNICEF/ Oxfam GB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure vulnerable persons have protected and reliable access to sufficient, safe water and sanitation and hygiene facilities
Logistics	WFP/ Horn Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure all actions shall be taken to prevent and prepare for the logistics and warehouse management needs of communities prior, during and after disaster situations
Protection	UNHCR/DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a predictable, coherent, coordinated, comprehensive prevention, preparedness and response to protection needs of civilians with a special focus on vulnerable groups
Shelter	UNHCR/ UNHABITAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure action shall be taken to prepare for shelter needs of communities prior, during and after disaster situations
Education	UNICEF/ SC- Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To create and maintain safe learning environments, prevent injuries and interruption of education due to recurring natural hazards, teach and learn disaster prevention, and build a culture of safety around school communities.
Health and Nutrition	WHO/ UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure a safe, sustainable, and health-enhancing human environments, protected from social, biological, chemical, and physical hazards, and promoting human security before, during and after disasters

3. Study results

3.1 Community Vulnerability to Disasters

3.1.1 Most Common Hazards

The study identified a wide range of manmade and natural hazards in the nine districts with the assessment revealing more manmade hazards as compared to natural hazards. Manmade hazards included car accidents, fire outbreaks, land mines, armed conflicts, environmental degradation, wildlife extinction and depletion of fish through illegal fishing by foreign vessels. On the other hand, natural hazards included droughts, floods, infectious diseases, cyclones, and strong winds among others. The nine districts experienced different range of hazards with a higher number of hazards identified in Basaso, Burtinle, Galkayo, Galdogob and Jariiban. Overall, the most common hazards in the nine districts included droughts, environmental degradation and conflicts. The most common hazards experienced in the nine districts are summarized on Table 6 below.

Table 6: Top three most common hazard in the study area

District	Hazard							
	Droughts	Floods	Cyclones	Environmental degradation	Conflicts	Illegal fishing	Land mines	Fires outbreaks
Bender Bayla								
Bossaso								
Burtinle								
Eyl								
Galkacyo								
Garowe								
Galdogob								
Jariiban								
Qardo								

As already indicates, droughts, environmental degradation and conflicts emerge as most common hazards experienced in the nine districts.

3.1.2 Impacts of the Hazards

Table 7 below summarizes the impacts of the most common hazards identified in the nine districts.

Table 7: Impacts of the most common hazards

Hazard	Most common impacts	Other impacts
Droughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of life and livestock Health problems in the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of fodder and water Heavy population pressure in the urban areas due to drought induced displacement Poverty and unemployment in the community
Environmental Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing aridity and desertification caused by deforestation and overgrazing Soil erosion and loss in fertility and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of grazing land and fodder for livestock
Conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of man power in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of people and disruption of normal life
Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of homes, farms and roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of lives Development of gullies and soil erosion

Cyclones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Destruction of homes and farms and loss of livelihood options (e.g. fisheries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of lives
Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Destruction of properties ▪ Loss of lives ▪ Displacement of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Psycho-social trauma

The most frequently cited impacts, grouped by type of hazard, included: (i) Loss of life and livestock; (ii) Destruction of infrastructure, homes, farms and other properties; (iii) Land degradation, decreasing productivity and loss of income; and (iv) Diseases and health problems. In order of importance, the hazards with big impacts included droughts, environmental degradation and conflicts followed by floods, cyclones and fires. Within the districts, Bender Bayla, Bossaso and Eyl district recorded higher number of impacts followed by Qardo and Garowe districts. Burtinle, Galkayo and Jariiban district recorded lower number of impacts.

3.1.3 Vulnerable groups and sectors

Table 8 summarizes the most vulnerable groups and sectors in the nine districts based on the number of times cited.

Table 8: Most vulnerable community groups and livelihood sectors

Times Cited	Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable sectors
More than 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women and children(14) ▪ Internally Displaced Persons(13) ▪ Pastoralists (13) ▪ Local traders and business community(12) ▪ Old people (11) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (23) ▪ Trade and Business (12)
5 to 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People with disabilities (9) ▪ Farmers (7) ▪ Fishermen (5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health sector (7) ▪ Education sector (7) ▪ Food security (7) ▪ Fisheries (5)
Less than 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youths (2) ▪ Urban families (2) ▪ Disabled persons (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure sector (3) ▪ Government revenue generation (3)

Depending on the number of times cited, the most vulnerable groups included Women and children; Internally Displaced Persons, Pastoralists, Local traders and Business community, and Elderly people. The most vulnerable sectors included Livestock, Agriculture, Natural resources and Environment and Trade and business. Within the districts, the districts with many vulnerable groups include Qardo, Garowe, Bender Bayla and Basaso followed by Burtinle, Eyl, Galkayo and Goldogb district with Jariiban district citing the least vulnerable groups. In terms of affected sectors, Burtinle, Goldogb, Jariiban, Galkayo and Bossaso districts cited more sectors that are affected. Eyl, Qardo and Bender Bayla cited fewer sectors that are affected.

3.1.4 Factors that make groups and sectors vulnerable

KIIs and FGDs identified many factors that make the identified community groups and livelihood sectors vulnerable to manmade and natural hazards. From the analysis, four categories of vulnerability factors were identified as follows:

- **Environmental factors:** Collectively, environmental factors were among the most frequent cited reasons for vulnerability. Within this category, the factors cited included climate change, land degradation, over use of natural resources including over grazing, deforestation and extinction of wildlife, and poor management of the environment.
- **Social factors:** Social factors were the second most cited reason for vulnerability. The social factors identified included poverty, disability and age, gender inequality and lack of education and vocational skills.
- **Economic factors:** Economic factors were the third most cited reason for vulnerability. Economic factors identified included over dependency on livestock export as the only source of income, limited livelihood options and food insecurity and Lack of alternative income sources.
- **Physical factors:** Physical factors constituted the fourth group of most cited reason for vulnerability. Within this category, the factors mentioned included lack of sanitation, poor settlements, poor water supply and poor transport facilities.

Some dimensions of the four categories are further elaborated. For the last three decades, the community observed natural resource depletion and degradation due to natural and manmade factors leading to loss of resilience within the ecosystems (Degraded land, polluted water sources, increased plastic sheets,) and loss of biodiversity. On the social side, some community groups have weak or no community organizations leading to limited participation in decision making. This is aggravated by poor or no social services, low level of literacy and limited enabling environment and governance in these groups. On the economy side, low income is one of the main factors of vulnerability increasing the impacts of hazards on the people and communities. Poverty and low incomes reduces the capacities of the communities to mitigate, respond and lessen vulnerability to the impacts of a hazard. Further, the absence of safety nets and limited access to assets diminishes individuals' ability to withstand the effect of disasters. Therefore, the poor groups of the community, especially IDPs, women and children are badly exposed to natural and manmade hazards, whether they live in urban and rural areas. On the physical side, lack of infrastructure such as sanitation and water facility increases vulnerability of women and children, pastoralists and IDP both in urban and rural areas.

Other vulnerability factors cited a few times included: (i) Weak judicial system that is not able to ensure justice and fairness; (ii) Rampant land grabbing and poor enforcement of land tenure law; and (iii) Poor representation and weak voice of marginalized groups such as disable people, IDPs, women and children.

From the KIIs and FGDs data, the reasons for vulnerability for selected community groups and livelihood sectors were assessed further. The results of the assessment are summarized on Table 9 below.

Table 9: Reasons for vulnerability for selected community groups and livelihood sectors

Selected Groups	Identified reasons for vulnerability
Women, Children and Elderly people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of basic services such as health, clean water, education ▪ Limited income and livelihood sources for women ▪ Limited nutritious food during drought season ▪ Lack of school fees support ▪ Lack of upgrading of referral hospital and their facilities such as ambulances ▪ Food insecurity affecting children, adults and elderly people ▪ Hunger leading to loss in productivity, school performance and poor health
Internally Displaced Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited durable shelter for IDPs affected by droughts ▪ Lack of basic services such as health, clean water and education for IDPs ▪ Limited livelihood income sources for IDPs ▪ Poor protection and security measures against violations ▪ Limited sanitation kits
Pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited livestock watering points ▪ Lack of fodder, fodder production farms and storage facilities ▪ Limited livestock health services ▪ Limited capacity and mobilization for livestock management ▪ Lack of range reserves and poor implementation of rotational grazing systems
Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, equipment, fertilizers, processing and packaging facilities) ▪ Limited access to water for irrigation ▪ Poor infrastructures (roads, airports, ports) ▪ Limited training on sustainable farming ▪ Lack of flood water control or diversion measures ▪ Lack of farm fencing
Fishermen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited cooling and transportation facilities for fishing products ▪ Lack of Marine Resources Law to protect fishing community from illegal foreign fishing ▪ Weak infrastructures limits access to markets ▪ Limited mangroves ecosystem ▪ Fish processing, packaging and marketing challenges ▪ Few advance vocational institutions to produce qualified personnel for the sector
Selected Sectors	Identified reasons for vulnerability
Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited investments for processing, packaging and marketing of livestock products ▪ Lack of civic education on environmental protection and conservation ▪ Limited afforestation and restoration of degraded lands ▪ Few water points ▪ Few soil and water conservation interventions ▪ Lack of range reserves
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) during planning and designing of road construction ▪ Limited rehabilitation of major road networks ▪ Limited implementation of flood control measures ▪ Few access and feeder roads
Water and water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor water supply/water services

Traders and business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited investments in alternative income sources ▪ Limited savings in bank ▪ Limited capacity and training on business management ▪ Few jobs ▪ Lack of flood control measures to divert floods from the city
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not enough schools for the children ▪ Few schools established for IDPs ▪ Lack of child school fees support

Community vulnerability was further elaborated in the consultation workshop. In line with the finding of the study, the workshop elaborated that droughts and floods are key hazards that affect the communities. The workshop was informed that drought is a cross-cutting hazard that affected all communities-those located along the coastline and those in the mainland. Drought affects all communities and villages, despite their livelihoods. Pastoralists, fishing communities, urban dwellers, agro-pastoralists, farmers and IDPs are all affected by the persistent drought which exacerbates rural-urban migration and further worsens the situation of the existing IDP communities and in the area with scarcity of resources. It also increase the rate of outbreak of communicable diseases in the IDPs as sanitation and medical facilities perform poorly with limited water resources.

On the other hand, floods affects IDP communities in the Bosaso and Garowe; farmers in Eyl, Bosaso and Qardo districts and pastoral communities in the Garowe and Eyl districts. The lack of early warning system to provide adequate disaster preparedness information to the communities living in areas susceptible to flooding during the rainy seasons means that when it rains, water sweeps away the entire livestock living families with nothing to survival on.

3.1.5 Needs of the Vulnerable Groups and Sectors

KIIs and FGDs captured a large number of the needs for the different groups and livelihood sectors. Based on the number of needs identified, the community groups with most needs included Pastoralists; Fisher folks; Internally Displaced Persons; and women, children and elderly people. On the other hand, the sectors which recorded many needs included: Environment, Agriculture and Livestock; Business and trade; Infrastructure and transport; Education; and Health. Table 10 summarizes the needs that were most frequently cited for groups and sectors with high number of needs.

Table 10a: Identified needs of different community groups and livelihood sectors

Selected Group	Identified Needs
Pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of rainwater harvesting technologies and storage facilities structures ▪ Establishment of large scale fodder production farms ▪ Development of system for provision of livestock health services ▪ Implementation of rotational grazing systems ▪ Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded grazing areas
Fisher folks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on sustainable fishing methods ▪ Provision of fishing gear ▪ Halting illegal fishing by foreign vessels ▪ Provision of cooling and transportation facilities for fish products
Internally Displaced Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of durable shelter for IDPs living in make shift tents ▪ Protection against violations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic services (Health, Water and sanitation, Education) Creation of options for livelihood and income sources
women, Children and Elderly people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic services (health services, clean water, education) Support for child school fees Creation of options for income sources for women Provision of nutritious food during drought season
Selected Group	Identified Needs
Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded soils, vegetation and environments Development of livestock watering points Investments in processing, packaging and marketing of agriculture and livestock products Civic education on environmental protection and conservation Enforcement of environmental regulations
Business and trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of capital and resources for business investment Promote saving Training on business management
Infrastructure and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of major road networks Implementation flood control measures
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish more schools for IDPs and community affected by conflicts Provide water and nutrition food to support children attendance
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading referral hospitals and provide more ambulances and other equipment

Through communication with community leaders, a number of needs were identified that the communities need to address drought and floods. These needs are elaborated on Table 10b below.

Table 10b: Community needs to address drought and floods

Hazards	Communities	Requests
Drought	Pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling of shallow wells and boreholes to address scarcity of water during drought periods
	Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation schemes and system to supply water to their crops for productivity even during droughts
	Agro-pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling boreholes for domestic use, watering animals and crops during the drought season.
	IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of income generation activities that will address the high cost of living during drought and allow access necessary making them incapable of purchasing protein foods like milk and meat
Floods	Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garowe and Ely farmers requested for early warning information so that they get prepared for disaster risks management. Eyl farmers requested for creation of Dams to capture rain water so that they can use it for irrigation during the drought period instead of destroying their crops during the rainy seasons. Ely farmers also requested for diversion of water from farmlands to grazing zones so that is helps the growth of vegetative cover in the pastoral areas hence reducing the scarcity of pasture during the drought period. Garowe and Ely farmers also requested for extension services from the ministry of agriculture and environment and irrigation to improve on productivity. They also need education on climate change to reduce their vulnerability to floods.

Pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastoralists requested for early warning information regarding the likelihood of rainfall and flooding so that they can evacuate their families and livestock from areas susceptible to flooding during the wet season.
IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs requested for land that is not prone to floods and construction of semi-permanent or permanent houses to address their vulnerability to floods. IDPs also requested for early warning information to reduce the impacts of flooding in the IDPs especially in Bosaso and Garowe.

From various analysis and triangulation of available information, the most vulnerable communities were identified. These included:

- i. IDPs within IDP camps located in Bosaso, Garowe, Galkaio and Qardho towns. These are most vulnerable to both natural and manmade hazards.
- ii. Pastoralists are in the rural areas in all nine districts. Pastoralists wander with their animals in search of pasture and water.
- iii. Women and children in the IDP camps both in the urban and rural areas of the nine districts and in the rural areas especially those that depend on livestock as the only source of income.
- iv. Farmers in Eyl and Bosaso districts along the banks of the lakes whose crop and livestock frequently gets washed away by the floods.

3.1.6 Social support networks and mechanisms

Many social support networks and mechanisms exist in the districts to support vulnerable groups in the community. Based on the number of times cited, the most frequent social support networks and mechanisms include women organizations and groups, youth organizations and groups, diaspora and inter community support. Other networks that were identified but were not frequently cited include local NGOs, private business, religious leaders and professional associations such as Puntland’s Lawyers Association. Burtinle, Galkayo, Goldogb, and Jariiban had more social support networks and mechanisms compared to the other districts.

Beyond the social support networks and mechanisms identified in the FGDs, the study further explored other social networks and mechanism that can be used to reach communities impacted by hazards. The additional social support networks and mechanisms identified are summarized below:

- **Alms (Seko):** This is a faith-based mechanism ordained in The Holy Quran as Islamic teaching to take care of the poor and people struck by disaster. This benefits people who are poor and are affected by hazards such as drought and floods. The well-off individuals give alms to the vulnerable groups to ensure they are resilient to the effects of the hazard.
- **Leased transport (Gaadiid Celis):** This is a mechanism practiced by pastoral communities where families who are very vulnerable are given a donkey, mule or camel to transport water from distant water source. This allows them to take care of their families and their livestock especially where the livestock are too weak to reach the water point. The leased animal can either be returned after the drought or left for good in the hands of the leased families.
- **Leased dairy animal (Maal):** This mechanism is practiced by the pastoral communities to address nutritional needs of poor families who do not have dairy animal and cannot get milk for the children, lactating mothers and elderly people during drought.
- **Charity and social contribution (Kaalo):** This is a faith based mechanism ordained in The Holy Quran as Islamic teaching but also a traditional practice of the Somali community. It helps individuals and families reduce vulnerability and lessen the impact of the hazards such as drought, floods, and fire outbreak.

- **Resource sharing [Qardo]:** This is a mechanism practiced by pastoralists to support the vulnerable members of their communities. Resource sharing range from milk and other food items to contributing heads of livestock in order to restock the herds of affected families with the goal of reducing vulnerability to disaster especially where large numbers of animals have been lost due to droughts or diseases. The families who received the support in turn contribute to the community by helping other through labour work and livestock herding. Although traditionally practiced by pastoralist, this mechanism is also now practiced by urban and IDP communities where money is lead to close or distant relatives to start small business and them return the borrowed money.

It is however important to observed that the study respondents reported that these social networks and mechanisms have been weakened by the increased intensity of hazards and other social and economic problems.

3.1.7 Use of Local Resources for Disaster Management

The study identified local resources that were being used cost effectively for disaster management and building community resilience. The local resources that were most frequently cited included fertile land for agricultural development, abundant marine resources, large land parcels for livestock grazing and fodder production, and abundant underground water resources. Other local resources were identified but were cited a few times. These included frankincense, gum and resins, rainwater harvesting and community self-support in cash and kind. These resources were used in different ways including:

- v. Arable land was used for agriculture and could be leased out for farming. Framing could be improved through the use of greenhouse farming technology and farming machineries to improve production.
- vi. Investment in fishing sector and provision of fishing gears to utilize abundant marine resources.
- vii. Investments for livestock and agriculture through processing, packaging and marketing of agriculture, livestock and fish products.
- viii. Use of ground water and rainwater harvesting, storage and water trucking and supply to build community resilience to drought.
- ix. Mapping of the community capital and resources to maximize opportunities.

Basaso, Galkayo and Bender Bayla identified more options for use of local resources for disaster management compared to the other districts.

3.1.8 Support by the Local Government

The local government supported the community to deal with disasters in different ways. From the data collected, the most common ways in which local government supported the community include provision of land for livestock and agriculture production, protection of community members affected by disasters, collection and disposal of waste, and water supply to remote areas. Many other ways in which the local government supports the community were identified but these were not cited frequently. They included building community awareness on disasters and provision of early warning messages, fundraising for emergency relief, protection of the environment by stopping charcoal production, and engaging the state government and development agencies to solicit and advocate for support for communities affected by disasters, resettlement of displaced people, collection of contributions from the community to support affected groups, deployment of fire brigade to stop fire outbreaks, protection of the environment, and provision of relief during disasters. Table 11 summarizes the support provided by local government in the nine districts.

Table 11: Support provided by local government in the districts

District	Support provided by the local government
Bender Bayla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides community awareness and shares early warning messages ▪ Protects the environment and controls the practice of charcoal productions ▪ Protects and advocates for disaster affected groups ▪ Report to central government and development agencies about disasters and their impact on the community
Basaso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides emergency support to address fire outbreak ▪ Protects and advocates for affected groups ▪ Resettles IDPs and advocates for vulnerable groups ▪ Collects and properly disposes waste
Burtinle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fills holes created by sand mining ▪ Provides land suitable for both livestock and agriculture ▪ Protects environment and controls the practice of charcoal productions ▪ Supply water to remote areas ▪ Collects and properly disposes waste
Eyl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collect contributions from the community to support vulnerable groups ▪ Report to central government and development agencies about disasters and their impact
Garowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deploys its fire brigade team during fire outbreaks ▪ Deploys manpower to remove stagnant water after floods ▪ Participate in conflict resolutions in cases of land grabbing ▪ Provides water and food relief
Goldogb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fundraise for emergency relief services ▪ Provides land suitable for both pasture and agriculture ▪ Provides water in remote areas
Jariiban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fundraise for emergency relief services ▪ Provides land suitable for both pasture and agriculture ▪ Collects and properly disposes waste
Qardo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create disaster awareness in the community and shares early warning messages ▪ Protects and advocates for affected groups ▪ Protects the environmental and punishes people who commit environmental offenses ▪ Resettles IDPs and advocates for vulnerable groups

3.1.9 Lessons Learnt from Past Disasters

The study identified lessons that the community has learnt from previous disasters. The lessons are grouped by hazard and are summarized on Table 12 below.

Table 12: Lessons learnt from past disasters

Disaster	Lessons learnt
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household resilience to drought can be improved by having many livelihood options – for example by embracing education, promoting vocational trainings, etc. ▪ Community resilience to drought can be built by improve water security through drilling of water boreholes and establishing rainwater harvesting and storage structures (water catchments, earth dams, sand dams, etc.). ▪ Household resilience to drought can be improved by selling off some of the livestock during good seasons and saving the money has a safety net to support the household during harsh times e.g. during droughts periods. ▪ Community and households can be protected from famine by promoting sustainable agriculture and livestock production (crop husbandry, fodder farms, range reserves). ▪ Vulnerability to droughts for most affected community groups can be reduced by providing livelihood support and cash transfer to these groups.
Environmental Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The environment can be protected from degradation through community environmental awareness creation and education programmes. ▪ The environment can be protected from degradation by implementing land rehabilitation interventions and promoting sustainable agriculture.
Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooding of houses and homes in the urban centres can be avoided through the use of proper house construction codes. ▪ Destruction of farms by floods can be avoided by avoiding farming within the flood prone areas. ▪ Loss associated with floods can be reduced through sharing of flood early warning information. ▪ Road damage by flood can be reduced by constructing roads with good drainage system and maintaining the drainage system in the cities. ▪ Flood water can be made useful by developing and making use of rain water harvesting structures.
Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Petrol related fires can be avoided by locating petrol stations at the right locations avoiding restaurants and other businesses close to Petro stations. ▪ Damage caused by fires in the urban areas can be reduced through strengthening of the fire units in the districts, installing fire fighting equipment in businesses and public areas and undertaking training to build fire fighting capacity in the districts. ▪ Damage caused by fires can be reduced by the community coming together when a fire breaks out and do whatever they can to help and avoiding to wait for help from outside.
Cyclones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of life and damage on fishing gear caused by cyclones can be avoided if people take away their fishing gear and move away from the shores whenever they receive a cyclone warning.

Many lessons learnt from past disasters were identified. These lessons provide opportunities to manage current hazards and disasters better. Key lessons highlighted included those for addressing:

- i. Droughts (e.g. developing multiple livelihood options to stabilize and increase income, harvesting and storing water to improve water security, selling off livestock to build drought safety net, following sustainable livestock and agriculture production approached to improve food security);

- ii. Environmental degradation (e.g. creating awareness on the environment and encouraging community to rehabilitate degraded land to protect and conserve environment and natural resources);
- iii. Floods (e.g. Following set building codes to limit floods and damage of houses, roads and other infrastructure, restricting farming and settlement on flood prone areas to minimize flood risk; using flood EW information to reduce flood damage, and harvesting and storing flood water to improve water security);
- iv. Fires (e.g. Locating petrol stations away from crowded areas to minimize fires risk, Strengthening firefighting capacity to reduce damage, and advocating proactive community action to reduce fire loss and damage);
- v. Cyclones (e.g. Rapidly responding to cyclone warning to reduce loss and damage)

3.2 Community Disaster Preparedness

3.2.1 Mechanisms for Creating Disasters Awareness

The study assessed the mechanisms that exist in the community to create awareness about disasters. Based on the number of times cited, the key community disaster awareness instruments included Community meetings; Community health campaigns; Local FM radios and TVs broadcasts; Mobile phone communication; Caravans road shows; and Women and youth organizations meetings. Table 13 summarizes communication channels used to create awareness on disasters within the districts.

Table 13: Mechanisms used to create awareness on disasters

	Bender Bayla	Bossaso	Burtinle	Eyl	Galkayo	Garowe	Goldogob	Jariban	Qardo
Community meetings (5)			x		X		X	x	x
Community health campaigns (4)			x		X		X	x	
Public information caravans (2)	x			x					
Local FM radios and TVs broadcasts (3)		x							x
Mobile phone communication and messages (6)	x		x	x	X		X	x	
Women and youth organizations meetings (4)			x		X		X	x	

From Table 13, mobile phones are most important for creating awareness about disasters in the target districts followed by community meetings then community health campaigns and women and youth organization meetings.

3.2.2 Community Disaster Preparedness Plan

The study sort to gain insight on a number of issues related to existing district disaster preparedness plans. The KII and FGDs included question on: (i) When the Community Disaster Preparedness Plan (CDPP) was prepared; (ii) Who was involved in preparing of the plan; (iii) What was the role of the community, local government, HADMA and others organization in the preparation of the plan; and (iv) How the plan is implemented and updated. The study found out that there were no existing community or even district disaster preparedness plans in any of the nine districts assessed.

3.2.3 Capacity Required to Support Disaster Preparedness in the Community

The study identified the capacity required to support disaster preparedness in the community. The most cited capacity needs included: Comprehensive DRM training for district staff and community members; Preparation of a DRM plan; Capacity to relocate and protect vulnerable people; Clear

communication on disasters and mechanisms for early warning; Establishment of DRM committees at both district and village levels; Provision of financial resources for the execution of DRM plans; Establishment of food storage facilities; and Provision of financial support for food and fodder during emergencies. Table 14 summarizes community disaster preparedness capacity needs identified in the different districts.

Table 14: Community disaster preparedness capacity needs by district

	Bender Bayla	Bossaso	Burtinle	Eyl	Galkayo	Garowe	Goldogob	Jariiban	Qardo
Comprehensive disaster preparedness and DRM training (8)	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Preparation of a disaster management plan (2)	x	x							
Capacity to relocate and protect vulnerable people (3)			x		x		x		
Communication on disasters and early warning (6)	x	x	x	X			x		x
Establishment of DRM committees (2)	x	x							
Financial resources to execute disaster mgt. plan (2)	x	x							
Establishment of food storage facilities (1)									x
Financial support for emergencies food and fodder (1)				X					

From this assessment, the most common capacity need for community disaster preparedness identified in the district was comprehensive training on disaster preparedness and DRM followed by communication on disasters and early warning.

3.3 Disaster Prevention, Response and Recovery Actions and Priorities

3.3.1 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Actions

The study identified different disaster prevention and mitigation actions. The actions were grouped in two categories, those required to be taken by households and community and those to be taken or supported by the local government. Table 15 below summarizes the two categories of prevention and mitigation actions while Table 16 summarizes disaster prevention and mitigation actions identified in the different districts.

Table 15: Disaster prevention and mitigation actions

Actions to be taken by Local Government	Actions to be taken Community
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Early Warning Messages to community and households. 2. Take action to prevent disasters. For example, organize awareness campaigns and actions to prevent fire or flooding. Local government already restricts establishment of petrol stations close to people gathering places. 3. Ban construction of buildings in the flood prone areas. 4. Established well equipped fire fighting units. Bossaso municipality has established well equipped fire-fighting unit and also located fire fighting stations close to vulnerable groups e.g. IDPs. Also setup emergency contact number for fire fighting unit. 5. Develop strategy and plans for disaster prevention and mitigation. HADMA has developed Emergency and Disaster Preparedness and Response (2017) and Vulnerability Response Plan (2016). Also, the Puntland Government, through HADMA and DIAKONIA, developed Puntland 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create awareness among community members on disasters and hazards. 2. Share Early Warning to community members. 3. Prevent livestock breeding if a severe drought is forecasted. 4. Harvest and store rainwater. 5. Promote resource conservation such as rotational grazing systems. 6. Encourage members to sell off some livestock during good seasons and save or invest the money to build safety net for difficult times.

Disaster Management Framework to support disaster risks management.	
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Table 16: Disaster prevention and mitigation actions by district

		Bender Bayla	Bossaso	Burtinle	Eyl	Galkayo	Garowe	Goldogob	Jariban	Qardo
Actions by local government	Disseminate Early Warning Messages (4)		x		X		x			x
	Well-equipped firefighting unit (1)		x							
	Water and Sanitation campaign (2)	x					x			
	Emergency Relief - Water, Food, Medicine (2)			x				x		
	Construction code to prevent flooding (1)						x			
Actions by community	Share Early Warning Messages (5)	x	x		X		x			x
	Strengthen coping strategies (4)		x	x				x	x	
	Prevent pre-drought livestock breeding (1)	x								
	Sell off livestock in good seasons (2)	x					x			
	Pro-active respond to emergency (2)					x			x	
	Establish clan restocking insurance (1)						x			
	Rehabilitation of degraded rangeland (2)						x			x
	Restoration of agro-pastoral life style (1)						x			
Total Number of action by district		4	4	2	2	1	8	2	2	3

From Table 15 and 16, the most cited disaster prevention and mitigation actions included: (i) Dissemination and sharing of disaster early warning messages; (ii) Strengthening community coping strategies; (iii) Selling off of livestock during the good seasons; and (iv) Rehabilitation of degraded rangelands among others. Garowe district identified more prevention and mitigation actions followed by Bender Bayla, Bossaso and Qardo.

3.3.2 Disaster Preparedness Actions

The study identified few disaster preparedness actions taken by either the community or the local government. The preparedness actions observed included established of a well-equipped firefighting unit in Bossaso and Garowe, collection and safe disposal of solid waste in Garowe, and establishment and support of Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) committee at district and community level. In addition, the study observed that HADMA alerted humanitarian agencies, community organizations and other parties with information about impending disaster and supported preparedness actions by government, development agencies and communities.

3.3.3 Disaster Response Actions

The study identified many disaster response actions taken by local governments and communities in the districts. Those undertaken by the communities include: (i) Collection of food items, water, cloths and medicine and distribution to affected groups; (ii) Raising funds for disaster victims from within the districts and from the diaspora; and (iii) Support with shelter for affected groups.

Actions undertaken by local government include: (i) Immediate evacuation of the affected groups; (ii) Provision of emergency relief items such as food, water, shelter and cloth to affected groups; (iii) Mobilizations of the community to make contributions for the affected groups; (iv) Security and protection for the affected groups; (v) Engagement with relevant stakeholders including the state

government, development agencies and the private sector to seek support for affected groups; and (vi) Coordination of disaster response actions.

In addition, development agencies such as CARE and respond to disaster directly or through support provided to local and state government. When acting directly, some of the response actions by these organizations include immediate evacuation of disaster victims, provision of emergency relief to displaced groups and water trucking for affected groups. The state government responds to disaster through relevant ministries and agencies such as HADMA. Actions supported by the state government include mapping of available resource for efficient response and coordinating response actions by government agencies, NGOs and other development partners. Table 17 summarizes disaster response actions that were identified in the different districts.

Table 17: Disaster response actions by district

		Bender Bayla	Bossaso	Burtinle	Eyl	Galkayo	Garowe	Goldogob	Jarriiban	Qardo
Actions by local government	Mobilizations community contributions (8)	x	X		X	x	x	x	x	x
	Provision of emergency relief (4)	x	X				x			x
	Advocate for victims support (3)		X	x						x
	Security /protect for disaster victims (2)		X							x
	Water trucking to remote areas (1)					x				
Actions by community	Community/Diaspora contributions (8)	x		x	X	x	x	x	x	x
	Proactive community self-support (1)		X							
Total Number of action by district		3	5	2	2	3	3	2	2	5

Within the districts, mobilization of community contributions to support disaster victims through the government and within the communities and in the diaspora was cited as the most common disaster response action. Other actions include provision of emergency relief and advocating for support to affected groups. Bossaso and Qardo districts recorded a high number of disaster response actions followed by Bender Bayla, Galkayo and Garowe.

3.3.4 Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Actions

A number of disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction actions were identified. For the state and local government, these actions included: (i) Restoring services and rebuilding of the infrastructure affected by disaster such as boreholes, shallow wells, school and health facilities; (ii) Supporting with paying of schools fees for children from affected households; (iii) Providing land for settling community groups and people displaced by disasters; and (iv) Providing durable shelter for affected groups. For the community the only rehabilitation and reconstruction action identified was contribution of livestock to support restocking for affected pastoralist families. Table 18 summarizes disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction actions by district.

Table 18: Disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction actions by district

		Bender Bayla	Bossaso	Burtinle	Eyl	Galkayo	Garowe	Goldogob	Jariban	Qardo
Actions by local government	Rehabilitate / Reconstruct Infrastructure (4)	x	X		x		x			
	Support restocking for pastoralists (2)				x					x
	Advocate for victims support (3)	x			x		x			
	Support school fees for affected group (1)	x								
	Security /protect for disaster victims (2)		X	x						
	Land to resettle displaced households (1)		X							
Actions by community	Support restocking for pastoralists (3)	x			x					x
Total Number of action by district		4	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	3

Rehabilitation of infrastructure, restocking and advocating for support of the affected groups and people was most frequently cited rehabilitation and reconstruction action. Bender Bayla, Bossaso and Qardo districts identified more rehabilitation and restricting actions than the other districts.

3.3.5 Emergency Response and Recovery Priorities

The study identified a large number of disaster emergency response and recovery priorities. The most common priorities were groups into the five key categories as elaborated below:

- Water and sanitation:** Water and sanitation including communal latrines for displaced people e.g. IDPS. These will ensure the safety of the population and the environment and help control spread of infectious disease among affected displaced groups.
- Emergency relief storage system:** Development of a system for the collection, storage and distribution of relief items. The items collected and stored should include food and nonfood items and the community should take part in contributing required items especially during the good seasons. This will ensure food and nutrition security especially for children and mothers.
- Infrastructure and services:** Building and maintenance of public Infrastructure and ensuring service delivery after disasters. Also ensure quality assurance of newly constructed public infrastructure so that they are not vulnerability to disasters. Also ensure durable permanent shelter are provided for displaced people and where temporally shelters are used, ensure that they are UV-resistant and heavy enough to withstand heavy rains, need to be established
- Enabling environment for emergency response and recovery:** Ensure efficient enabling environment for disaster response and recovery by: Strengthening the organizational expertise of the local government; (ii) Building the capacity of the local communities; (iii) Establishing Early Warning System to generate and disseminate information to warn the communities and government agencies to act early and minimize impact of disaster; (iv) Establishing disaster reserve fund and allocate sufficient resources for emergency response and recovery; (vi) Develop and enacting relevant disaster management policies, strategies, frameworks and legislation to guide response and recovery interventions by community, government and development agencies.
- Awareness creation:** Create awareness and educating the public on disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

Apart from the commonly cited disaster response and recovery priorities, many other priorities were identified as summarized on table 19 below into four disaster management phases and or process.

Table 19: Additional disaster response and recovery priorities

Disaster Process	Identified response and recovery priority
Prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Address the dire need for water collection and storage facilities and need to increasing water production and development including protecting water sources and constructing water harvesting structures for drought resilience. ▪ Establish large scale farms for fodder productions with storage facilities to store forage. ▪ Town planning including sewage management system. ▪ Invest to improve food production including food storage facilities. ▪ Build additional primary and secondary schools to increase access to education especially for displaced groups. ▪ Surveying land and prepare land use plans to identify flood prone areas and land that is suitable for residential and other uses. ▪ Stop illegal fishing
Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop capacity for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. For example, increased fire fighting capacity including equipment and personnel. ▪ Work with financial institutions to develop disaster risk insurance and other risk transfer products. ▪ Develop policies, laws, regulations and plans to guide disaster management. ▪ Prepare disaster response contingency plans with clear roles and responsibilities and financial resource allocation to support implementation of the plan. ▪ Provide sufficient vehicle and equipment for evacuation and training evacuation teams.
Respond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide lifesaving support and emergency relief to affected persons, households and groups.
Rehabilitation / Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish rangeland reserves and develop a grazing management plan to rehabilitate degraded rangelands. ▪ Undertake environmental restorations programmes e.g. sand encroachment control and sand dune fixation. ▪ Maintain and rehabilitation public infrastructure. ▪ Support livestock restocking for affected groups and provide livestock rehabilitation support such as free vaccination and fodder supply after droughts.

Interview with CARE confirmed the disaster response and recovery priorities identified by the districts. In the interview with HADMA, a number of strategic response and recovery priorities were identified. These included:

- i. Maintenance of Public Infrastructure and quality assurance of newly constructed public infrastructure to avoid vulnerability to disaster;
- ii. Strengthening the organizational expertise of the local government, capacitating the local human resource, and create enabling environment for emergency response and recovery;
- iii. Establishing disaster reserve fund and allocated adequate financial resource for emergency response and recovery;
- iv. Establishing Early Warning System to generate information to warn the government and humanitarian agencies to respond effectively and efficiently;
- v. Creating awareness and educating the public on the concept of disaster preparedness, response and recovery; and
- vi. Developing and enacting disaster act so that it becomes a legal binding to government agencies, humanitarian agencies and community members

Table 20 summarizes the disaster response and recovery interventions priorities identified in the districts.

Table 20: Disaster response and recovery intervention priorities by district

		Bender Bayla	Bossaso	Burtinle	Eyl	Galkayo	Garowe	Goldogob	Jariban	Qardo
Prevention and mitigation	Improve food production and reserves (6)	x	X	x	x	x		x		
	Improve water production and storage (7)	x	X	x		x		x	x	x
	Water and sanitation facilities (4)			x		x		x	x	
	Suitable forage plants and production farm (4)			x				x	x	x
	Land use and municipal planning (1)						x			
	Combat illegal fishing (1)	x								
Preparation	Risk transfer / Disaster funds (3)		X				x			x
	Disaster management facilities (1)		X							
	Disaster mgt. Policies, Laws, Acts, Plans (3)			x			x			x
Respond	Build disaster response capacity (6)	x	X	x	x	x		x		
	Immediate response to disaster (3)	x					x		x	
	Provide emergency relief (3)			x				x	x	
Rehabilitation / Recovery	Rehabilitate / restore environmental (2)	x				x				
	Durable shelter and infrastructure (5)			x		x	x	x	x	
	Livestock restock, vaccination and support (3)					x		x	x	
Total		6	5	8	2	7	5	8	7	4

Among the disaster response and recovery intervention priorities identified in the districts, improving food production and reserves, improving water production and storage, building disaster response capacity and ensuring durable shelter and strong infrastructure were frequently highlighted. Each district highlighted a number of response and recovery intervention priorities with Burtinle, Galdogob, Galkayo and Jiriiban identifying more priorities than the other districts.

3.3.6 Mechanisms for multi-stakeholder participation in disaster management

At the district level, disaster management coordination is weak. Of the nine districts, Burtinle, Garowe, Goldogob and Jariiban reported absence of any multi-stakeholder arrangement for disaster management. The other district indicated some level of disaster coordination, monitoring and reporting of disasters impacts. Districts’ conducts coordination meetings and communicates to the relevant government and development agencies. At the state level, the Puntland Disaster and Emergency Preparedness Response Plan and Puntland Vulnerability Plan developed by HADMA are the key instrument for disaster management. Although Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) committees have been established at district and village level, currently, most of the disaster management actions are mainly focused on disaster response.

3.4 District Disaster Management Capacity

3.4.1 Existing Local Government DRM Capacity

The nine districts reported moderate DRM capacity including: (i) Disaster response facilities such as firefighting facilities, (ii) Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) committees; and (iii) Skilled staff and sector experts (Environment, Agriculture, Climate Change, Veterinary) who can deal with different disaster related issues. Opportunities for improving disaster management capacity include projected growth in the district revenue and good coordination between the local government and the village EWEA. The capacity reported in the different districts is summarized on table 21 below.

Table 21: DRM capacity in the districts

	Bender Bayla	Bossaso	Burtinle	Eyl	Galkayo	Garowe	Goldogob	Jariiban	Qardo
Experts and skilled local government man power (9)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Disaster response facilities – e.g. Firefighting unit (3)	x	x				x			
Local government revenue (2)	x								x
Logistics, offices and other facilities e.g. Vehicles (4)	x	x		x					x
Coordination - local govt. and village EWEA committee (1)				x					
	4	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	3

KIIs with CARE and HADMA observed that the Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) committee and the assistance provided by key government ministries and agencies responsible for disasters and climate related issues provide important capacity for disaster management in the district and within the community. Overall, the study found out that although human resources, organizational and enabling environment exists disaster management within the districts and communities, this capacity is very limited.

3.4.2 District DRM Capacity Gaps

Table 22 summarizes the key disaster risk management capacity gaps identified in the districts.

Table 22: DRM capacity caps in the districts

	Bender Bayla	Bossaso	Burtinle	Eyl	Galkayo	Garowe	Goldogob	Jariiban	Qardo
Lack of DRM plan (9)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Limited training, skills and manpower (4)			x		x	x			x
Limited financial resources for preparedness and recovery (3)	x			x					x
Lack of response equipment e.g. Fire fighting equipment (3)					x	x			x
Lack of food and water storage capacity (1)		x							
Lack of system to gather and disseminate information (1)		x							
Lack of protection for waste disposal area (1)					x				
Limited of coordination among institutions (1)									x
Total	2	3	1	2	3	2			5

The main capacity gaps includes: (i) Lack of DRM plans; (ii) Limited training and skills; (iii) Limited financial investments in preparedness and recovery; and (iv) Lack of response equipment. Other gaps

include lack of food and water storage capacity, lack of systems to gather and disseminate information, and limited coordination among institutions. KIIs with CARE and HADMA revealed similar gaps among them disaster management knowledge gap (skills and knowledge on disaster management, preparedness, mitigation and response), lack of man power, lack of modern data collection and processing systems, lack of organizational experience, and lack of an enabling environment both at the district and community level.

3.4.3 Disaster Information Management Systems

The nine districts did not have operational disaster information systems. Jariiban district reported existence of disaster information system in the district operated in the local government on a voluntary basis. Disaster information was however collected and disseminated by different actors on a case by case basis for reported hazard and disaster. The key channels for information gathering and dissemination included Telephone communications; Mobile phone messages; and Local radios and TV broadcast. Disaster impact assessments are undertaken by the district environmental committee or through assessment teams sent out to gather the information following a hazard or disaster. KIIs with CARE identified the district and village EWEA committees as important facilities for disaster early warning and information gathering and dissemination. EWEA committee share information with the government and other relevant institution. Interview with HADMA observed that despite the important role of the EWEA committees, there lack the institutional arrangements necessary for coordinated information gathering and dissemination at the district and community level.

3.5 Disaster Risk Management Planning

The study sort to assess a number of disaster planning process including: how plans are prepared and validated, who participates and how they are implemented and updated. However, the districts have not developed disaster risk management plans and the FGDs and KIIs in the districts did not receive responses on these questions.

From the information provided, it is clear that there is limited planning for disaster management both at district and community level. Only Garowe district indicated some mechanism for disaster planning, which however was reported to be weak due to limited funding. CARE highlighted the important role of the district and village Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) committee as a mechanism for minimum disaster planning and expressed the need to increased investment to improve planning for disaster risk management.

The study also explored the mechanisms used to create awareness within the community on disaster risk management as summarized on table 23 below.

Table 23: Mechanism used to create awareness on DRM in community

	Bender Bayla	Bossaso	Burtinle	Eyl	Galkayo	Garowe	Goldogob	Jarriban	Qardo
Information Caravans (2)	x			x					
Telephone, mobile phone and social media (6)	x		x	x	x		x		
Community meetings(5)		x	x		x		x		x
Local FM radios stations and TVs (5)		x	x			x	x		x
Religious gatherings (2)			x				x		
Health campaigns (1)					x				
Women and youth organization (2)					x				x
Through local government (2)								x	x
Total	2	2	4	2	4	1	4	1	4

The most common means used in the community to create awareness and education on DRM include Telephone, mobile phone and social media; Local FM radios and TVs stations, and Community meetings. The other means include Caravans, Religious gathering, Women and youth organizations, and Local government information channels.

The study also sort to access how local government work plans and activities integrated disaster management processes. However, currently, local government work plans and activities do not formally integrate disaster risk management. A number of recommendations were made on how to integrate disaster management within the local government work plans and development interventions in general. These included:(i) Creating awareness among the local government staff and the community on why it is important to integrate DRM in development interventions; (ii) Building the capacity of local government staff and community organizations to understand how they can integrate DRM in their work; (iii) Supporting the development, financing and implementation of disaster risk management plans to provide guideline and framework for integrating DRM in development; (iv) Developing EWS to help local government and community better assess local hazards and their dynamics.

The districts did not have formal or official mechanisms, policies or frameworks for coordinating disaster risk management. However, Bender Bayla, Eyl and Qardo reported that they coordinated with respective agencies and institutions in the event of a hazard.

3.6 Disaster Early Warning and Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

The study found out that all the nine districts lacked a standardized system for monitoring and evaluating the performance of disaster response and recovery actions and interventions. Systems operated by development partners such as CARE however provide an indirectly way of monitoring and evaluating disaster response and recovery interventions. Current the institutions that play an important role in providing data and information required to evaluate disaster response and recovery efforts in the districts include the village EWEA committees, HADMA, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Environment and climate change. KIIs with CARE and HADMA recommended establishment of operational Early Warning Systems (EWS) as well as Standardized disaster response and recovery monitoring and evaluation system. These systems are required to provide data and analysis needed to guide disaster management and evaluate progress and performance of disaster response and recovery interventions.

A number of preparatory measures were identified by the study respondents as necessary to establish disaster early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems. These included capacity building for the government institutions that has the responsibility to address disaster risk management; strengthening of local governance systems and institutions to create the necessary governance structure and enabling environment and strengthening gender equality and social equity in future intervention of DRM to ensure that women, IDP communities, children and pastoral communities and minorities are included in all decision making process, have access to and control resources, and have opportunities and information needed to effectively address vulnerability to disaster.

4. Consultation workshop

A consultation workshop was organized on 23 and 24 November at the Jubba Hotel Conference Hall where the results of the study were presented to the district majors and city councils. A total of fifteen [50] participants attended the participatory and interactive workshop. The participants of the Consultative Workshop were invited from different institutions including District Mayors of the nine targeted districts and other mayors as well, city council members, Development agencies, relevant government ministries and agencies related to disaster risk management, civil society organizations and among others. Valuable inputs were made to the study by the consultation workshop as summarized below:

The workshop confirmed the analysis made by the study findings regarding the key hazards and noted these to include fire outbreak, drought, floods, environmental degradation, illegal fishing, conflict and land mines. The workshop highlighted that environmental degradation was a critical man made hazards that continues to affect community resilience to hazards in many ways. The Major of Qardo district elaborated on the different causes of environmental degradation:

- i. Soil erosion has led to formation of large gully leading to extensive environmental degradation.
- ii. Uncontrolled off-road driving in the rangelands has contributed to erosion and loss of fertile soils leading to destruction of the rangelands and poor pasture areas for livestock.
- iii. New settlements have been created even where they are not necessary. These settlement have attracted people who have destroyed the grazing lands.
- iv. Shallow wells and boreholes have been located without planning. These have become magnets and have created more unnecessary settlements leading to degradation of lands.
- v. Charcoal burning has a source of income has also contributed to land degradation.
- vi. The excessive use of polythene bags by both the rural and urban communities and poor disposal strategy has contributed to the degradation of land and vegetation leading to desertification.
- vii. Poaching of wildlife for meat and trafficking to foreign countries for business has caused loss of biodiversity.

The workshop was informed that grapping of rangeland by business communities has perpetuated conflict between agro-pastoral and nomadic communities during dry and wet season as land that is supposed to be for communal use turn becomes for individual use. This puts pressure on the community and degrades the capacity of the community to withstand both natural and manmade hazards.

As a recommendation, the participants of the consultative workshop especially the mayors proposed that DRM work and recommendation should be disaggregated into sector needs and solutions to identify practical actions to take at sector level. Additionally, the participants recommended involvement of the civil society organizations and the private sector in disaster risks management and the need to identify their specific roles.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

5.1.1 Study Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study was to provide data; information and analysis that will help understand the current disaster management system in nine of the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) districts. Due to the localized nature of the impacts of hazards, local knowledge and context is extremely important when analyzing and developing a disaster management system. For this reason, the study focused on local governments and their communities. Working with a set of objectives defined in the study TOR, the analysis aimed to understand the existing disaster management system in the nine districts surveyed.

Key assessment areas included community vulnerability to disasters and disaster preparedness, disaster prevention, response and recovery actions and priority interventions, disaster planning and management capacity, and disaster information management system. A detailed analysis for each of these assessment areas is presented in the previous chapter. The conclusion from the analysis under take is presented below under six assessment areas.

5.1.2 Community Vulnerability to Disasters

The study identified many manmade and natural hazards. Overall, there was a wider range of manmade hazards recorded as compared to natural hazards. The most important hazards included droughts, environmental degradation and conflicts followed by floods, cyclones and fires. Key impacts of these hazards included Loss of life and livestock; Destruction of infrastructure, homes, farms and other properties; Land degradation, desertification, decreasing productivity, and loss of income; and Diseases and health problems.

The most vulnerable groups included Women, children and elderly people; internally displaced persons; Pastoralists; and Local traders and business people. The most vulnerable sectors included Livestock, agriculture, natural resources and environment; and Trade and business. Environmental factors followed by social and economic factors constituted the most important reasons for vulnerability. Climate change, land degradation, over exploitation and mismanagement of natural resources, and poor management of the environment were the main reasons for environmental vulnerability while poverty, disability, old age, gender inequality and lack of education and skills were the main reasons for social vulnerability. Factors that created economic vulnerability included over dependence on livestock, limited livelihood options and food insecurity. There were other vulnerability factors such as weak judicial system, rampant land grabbing, and marginalization of disable people, IDPs and women, which though not frequent could significantly increase vulnerability for certain disaster affected groups. Each of the vulnerable groups and sectors were affected by environmental, social and economic factors in specific and different ways.

The community groups with most needs included Pastoralists; Fisher folks; Internally Displaced Persons; and Women, Children and Elderly people. On the other hand, the sectors which recorded most needs included Environment, Agriculture and Livestock; Business and Trade; Infrastructure and Transport; Education and Health. The most frequent social support networks and mechanisms included women and youth organizations and groups, support from diaspora and community self-support. A range of local resources were used cost effectively for disaster management and for building community resilience fertile land used for agricultural development, abundant marine resources use for fishing, large parcels of land used for livestock grazing and fodder production and

abundant underground water resources used for food and water security. The most common ways in which the local government supported the community and disaster affected groups include provision of land for livestock and agriculture production, protection of community members affected by disasters, collection and disposal of waste, and supply of water to remote areas. Many lessons learnt from past disasters provide opportunities to manage droughts, floods, environmental degradation, fire and cyclones.

5.1.2 Community Preparedness to Disasters

Key instruments for creating disaster awareness within the community included community meetings, health campaigns, local FM radios and TVs broadcasts, mobile phone communication, caravan's road shows and women and youth organizations meetings. The districts and communities did not have disaster preparedness plans. Capacity required to support disaster preparedness included comprehensive training, preparation of disaster preparedness plans; capacity to relocate and protect vulnerable people, mechanisms for early warning and clear communication on disasters, establishment of disaster preparedness committees, provision of financial resources for the execution of disaster preparedness plans, financial support for food and fodder during emergencies, and establishment of food storage facilities.

5.1.3 Disaster Prevention, Response and Recovery Actions and Priorities

For disaster prevention and mitigation, key actions include dissemination and sharing of disaster early warning messages, strengthening of community coping strategies, selling off livestock during the good seasons and investing the income to build drought safety nets and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands. Few preparedness actions are undertaken, among them establishment of EWEA committees, alert about impending disaster by HADMA. On the other hand, local governments and communities take many disaster response actions including immediate evacuation, collection and distribution of relief items, security and protection of affected groups, advocacy for support of the affected groups and coordination of disaster response. Recovery and reconstruction actions include restoration of services and rebuilding of the infrastructure, supporting education for affected households, and providing land to re-settlement affected groups.

Many priority interventions for disaster response and recovery are identified and grouped into five broad areas: (i) Safe water and sanitation facility to ensure the safety of the population and environment and control of spread of diseases during disasters; (ii) System for collection, storage and distribution of relief items to ensure food and nutrition security during disasters especially for children and mothers; (iii) Building and maintaining public infrastructure to ensure service delivery after disasters; (iv) Developing a strong DRM enabling environment by strengthening key institutions, building the capacity of local government and communities organizations, establishing EWS, Establishing and funding DRM fund, developing policies and strategies to support DRM; and (v) Creating awareness and educating the public and communities on disaster preparedness, response and recovery. Overall, disaster management coordination is weak and although districts and villages have established EWEA committees, most of the disaster management actions are mostly focused on responding to specific hazards and disasters.

5.1.4 District Disaster Management Capacity

District disaster management capacity is limited and includes disaster response facilities, district and village EWEA committees and skilled man power and sector experts. Key DRM capacity gaps include lack of DRM plans district and community level, limited DRM knowledge and skills, limited investment

in disaster preparedness, response and recovery, and lack of disaster response equipment. Opportunities exist to improve disaster management capacity by making use of the increasing district revenue base to invest in disaster management and improving coordination between key institutions including the linkage between the local government and the village EWEA.

The districts do not have centralized disaster Information Management Systems (IMS). A variety of institutions and actors gather and disseminate hazard and disaster information, mostly in response to a specific hazard or disaster and with minimal coordination among the different institutions. A centralized disaster IMS that clearly links and coordinates key institutions and actors at district and community levels and integrates, triangulates and updates information from different sources is lacking. This increases the cost and effort of collecting, processing and disseminating hazards and disaster information.

5.1.5 DRM planning

At district and community level, there is limited DRM planning except for minimum planning achieved through the district and village EWEA committees. Furthermore, the districts do not have any formal or official DRM coordination mechanisms. All districts need to urgently put in place a DRM planning process, build the necessary capacity that this process will require and make short, medium and long-term investment to make the DRM planning process a reality. Further, current development interventions do not integrate DRM and key recommendations were made to change the situation. Important actions include: (i) Creating awareness among local government staff and community members of the importance of integrating DRM in development interventions and efforts; (ii) Building the capacity of the local government and community based organizations on how to integrate DRM in development; (iii) Developing and implementing DRM plans to provide the basis and framework for integrating DRM in development; (iv) Investing in district and community level EWS to better understand local hazards characteristics and dynamics and their impact on development.

5.1.6 Disaster EW and M&E Systems

Systems for early warning and for monitoring progress and performance of disaster response and recovery efforts and interventions are not standardized and structures. Currently, data and information is collected, processed and disseminated at different locations and on a case by case basis mostly through hazards assessment teams, the district and village EWEA committees, development agencies monitoring systems and individual government ministries and agencies. To improve disaster risk management in the districts and Puntland state as a whole, it is critical to invest in both structure and integrated hazards EWS and also in centralized and standardized monitoring and evaluations systems with commonly agreed monitoring indicators. To realize this, many actions are required including: (i) Strengthening of disaster management policies and frameworks, (ii) Closer coordination and collaboration among key actors and stakeholders; (iii) Comprehensive capacity development on disaster risk management; and (iv) Short, medium and long term funding and commitment for in-kind, operational and financial resource allocation by all actors.

The nine districts do not have any DRM monitoring and evaluation system and neither standard indicators upon which to assess progress and performance of DRM interventions. To establish the baseline for future DRM and community resilience programmes, a number of actions are required: (i) Design and implement comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system at state level through participatory process with key players and institutions to ensure common systems across the districts; (ii) Implement the monitoring and evaluation system at district level with a means to receive and integrate inputs from the communities through community EWEA committees; (iii) Set of standard

indicators against which to monitor and evaluate DRM and community resilience interventions; and (iv) Use available data and information to setup baseline for these indicators; and (v) Continue to improve the system following assessment of its performance.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Recommendations for Local Government

The following recommendations are made to the local government:

- i. Undertake a comprehensive community level vulnerability and risk assessment for the identified most vulnerable groups and sectors and prepare individual and multi hazard community level risk and vulnerability profiles and maps.
- ii. Undertake comprehensive mapping and documentation of local resources identified within the district that can be used for disaster risk management by the community and engage with communities and development agencies to support sustainably and creatively use of these resources.
- iii. Prioritize investment on DRM in the short, medium and long term by allocating financial resources from local government revenue and by soliciting support from development agencies and other resource partners.
- iv. Create awareness among the community members on DRM, support development of district and community level DRM plans, integrate disaster management in the local government work plans and activities and allocate resources to support implementation of DRM plans.
- v. Build the capacity for efficient DRM within the district and among the local community by promoting strong collaboration between all the institutions working in disaster related issues in the district.

5.2.2 Recommendations for State Government

The following recommendations are made to the state government:

- i. Establish and support the operation of a DRM Reserve Fund and support its' funding through state budget allocation and solicit for funding support from development agencies, donors and other state financial partners.
- ii. Mainstream DRM at the state level by developing policies and strategies to support DRM, supporting the capacity development of key disaster related state ministries and agencies, promoting integration of DRM in all state development agenda and coordinating all DRM efforts by all stakeholders.
- iii. Strengthen state DRM policies and frameworks and invest in the building the technical, functional and organizational capacity of HADMA and other disaster related state ministry and agencies including establishing a centralized and standardized disaster response and recovery monitoring and evaluation systems with common indicators.
- iv. Identify and strengthen relevant responsible state agency to efficiently manage hazards and disaster information, provide policy and legislation support for efficient coordination of information among key institutions, and ensure timely integration and updates of hazards and disaster information from all sectors.
- v. Support the establishment of a structured and efficient cross sector EWS covering all hazards, support the development of necessary capacity required for its implementation and operation, and strengthening collaboration among all relevant line ministries and agencies providing inputs to the EWS.

5.2.3 Recommendation for Development Agencies

The following recommendations are made to development agencies:

- i. Support the design, development and delivery of a need-based technical training programme on development and implementation of DRM plans for staff of local government, government ministries and agencies, and community organizations.

- ii. Support the design, development and delivery of a need-based capacity technical training programme on integration of DRM in state government, local government and community organization activities and work plans.
- iii. Support the development and implementation of comprehensive district and community level DRM plans through a participatory process that engages with all stakeholders and integrates all sectors.
- iv. Support development and implementation of comprehensive disaster prevention and mitigations programmes identified in the study such as pastoral forage production farms, rotation grazing plans, livestock harvesting and marketing, and food and water security programmes.
- v. Support the design and development of an integrated cross sector hazard and disaster information management system and support the development of the technical, functional and organizational capacity required its smooth operation.
- vi. Review “lessons learnt from past disasters” identified by the study and systemize and document them for integration in ongoing development agencies disaster response and recovery programmes and other development interventions and promote a “Build Back Better” approach in disaster recovery and reconstruction programmes.
- vii. Work with relevant government ministries and agencies to support the review and development of EWS and disaster monitoring and evaluation systems and support their implementation and operation.

5.2.4 Recommendations for the Community

The following recommendations are made to the community based organizations:

- i. Create awareness within the community on disaster prevention, response and recovery and encourage them to take action to rehabilitate degraded rangelands and protect and conserve the environment.
- ii. Build capacity of community organizations in disaster risk management by seek support to develop the organization disaster management capacity including technical training programmes on DRM planning.
- iii. Strengthen the village EWEA committees, support their smooth operation and ensure effective linkages with district EWS and other disaster risk management activities and processes.
- iv. Encourage community members to build their resilience and that of the community by undertaking resilience building actions such as diversifying livelihood and income options, rehabilitating degraded land, protecting and conserving the environment, by contributing to support affected groups, etc.

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Annexes

Annex 1 - KIIs and FGDs Transcripts

Annex 1-1A: Bender Bayla FGD

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards(Droughts; Cyclones with heavy rains and flash floods; Strong winds)
Man-made hazards(Illegal fishing –foreigners; Environmental degradations (sand dunes, gullies))
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Environmental degradation; Droughts; Illegal foreigner fishing
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts (Hunger and thirst; Malnutrition ; Poverty; Lack of shelter; Fodder and water shortages; loss of livestock; Mental illness (madness, stress and frustration); Family separations ; Outbreak of human and livestock diseases; Business stagnant
 - Environmental degradation(Floods devastated barren lands; Fodder shortage; Sand dunes; Dry up of trees
 - Illegal foreigner fishing(Local people stopped fishing after foreign fishing ship destroyed their fishing gears; Cause piracy; fish migration; Destruction coral reefs
 - Cyclones(Destroys asset (homes, fishing equipments); Cost human lives; Causes human skin irritations/diseases
4. **Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Women &children; Old People; Disabilities ; IDPS; Pastoralists; Fishermen; Local Traders; Livestock sector; Fishing sector
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Lack of investment and financial resources (economic factor) ; Climatic high temperature and low rainfall (environmental factors)
6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - Women & children ; Nutritious food during drought season; Creation of income sources; Basic services (health services, clean water, education)
 - Pastoralists needs(Restoration of vast degraded environments; Range reserves (implementation of rotational grazing systems) ; Establishment of large scale fodder production farms; Development of rainwater harvesting technologies/structures with water storage facilities; Enforcement of existing environmental regulation)
 - Old people (Nutritious food; Health services)
 - Fishermen(Training on sustainable fishing; Fishing gears; Halting of illegal fishing)
 - Disabilities(Equipments for evacuation during disasters)
 - Livestock sector(Development of water points; Range reserves; Investments for processing, packaging and marketing of livestock products)
 - Fishing sector(Investments for processing, packaging and marketing of livestock products)
7. **Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?**
 - Social Networks; Religious Leaders

These groups mobilize communities and collect community contributions to support vulnerable groups
8. **Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
 - Cyclones(People move away from off-shores, whenever they recognize cyclone signals)
9. **What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems**
 - Vast lands for establishing sustainable food and fodder productions
10. **How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters?**
 - Local Government halted the practice of charcoal productions in the district; Advocate for affected groups; Community awareness and sharing early warning messages; Report to central government and development agencies about disasters and their impact

11. **Are there cost-effective local resources that the community could use to manage disasters?**
 - Marine resources
12. **How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?**
 - Provision of Fishing gears resources; Investments for processing, packaging and marketing of livestock products

Section 2 – Assess community preparedness to disasters.

13. **Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan?**
 - No
14. **If yes, when was the plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? (Kindly obtain a copy of the plan)**
15. **Who is in charge of implementing the plan?**
16. **What is the role of the community?**
17. **What is the role of the local government, HADMA and other organizations?**
18. **Who are other key players in the implementation of the plan?**
19. **How is the plan updated over time**
20. **What capacity is required to support disaster preparedness within the community?**
 - Preparation of a disaster management plan; Provide financial resources for the execution of the plan; Establishment of DRM committees at both district and village levels; Provide DRM trainings for district staff and community members; Provide and install early warning systems
21. **What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate community members and share information about DRM?**
 - Mobile communications and caravans

Section 3 – Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

22. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
 - District-prevention & mitigation (Send early warning messages)
 - Community – Prevention & mitigation (Prevent livestock breeding ; Sell some livestock and invest other businesses or use during harsh times; Community awareness)
23. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
 - No action for preparedness
24. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
 - Community response(Mobilize community and collect community contributions (food, water, cloths) to distribute to the affected groups)
 - District response(Lead to the collection of community contributions; Provide health service (medicine and ambulance)
25. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - District - rehabilitation & reconstruction (Pay a child school fee)
 - Community–rehabilitation & reconstruction (Restocking of pastoralists)
26. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
 - Investment of food production with storage facilities

Section 4 – Describe “district disaster management plan” for the community / district

27. **What mechanisms exist within the community / local government to create awareness and educate the community and share information and experiences about DRM?**
 - Telephone communication and caravan

Annex 1-1B: Bender Bayla KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards(Recurrent droughts ; Cyclones with flash floods ; Strong winds)

Man-made hazards(Illegal foreign fishing ; Environmental degradations (mass trees cutting for charcoal, advanced gully erosion); Unsuitable fishing by local community)

2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?

- Environmental degradation(mass trees cutting for charcoal, advanced gully erosion) ; Recurrent droughts; Illegal foreigner fishing

3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?

- Droughts(Reduces the availability of water and fodder ; Cost both human and livestock; Reduce government revenue - taxes ; Diseases outbreak ; Business stagnant / freezing)
- Environmental degradation(Reduces native trees species and land productivity; Accelerates soil erosion rates; Loss of livestock; Poverty; Rural-urban migration; Increases pressure on urban families due to migration of rural people ; Land desertification)
- Illegal foreigner fishing(Declines marine resources; Destroys and removes local fishermen's fishing gears)

4. Among the community in the district, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?

- Environmental degradation(Women & children; Pastoralists; Livestock sector)
- Droughts(Pastoralists; Urban families; Local trader)
- Illegal foreigner fishing (Fishermen; Urban families; Local trader)

5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?

- These groups are vulnerable due to their dependence on environmental resources (environmental) ; Lack of alternative income make these groups vulnerable to the disasters (Economy) ; Lack of vocational skills (social)

6. What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?

- Women & children(Health and water services; Child school fees support; Improvement of access roads)
- Pastoralists needs(Restocking; People and livestock health services; Camel for transportation; Environmental restorations)
- Local Traders(Investments of their business)
- Fishermen(Halt illegal fishing; Investment of fishing sector ; Fishing gears; Training on sustainable fishing; Cooling and transportation facilities of the fishing products; Access to markets; Infrastructure –roads)

7. Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?

- Women organizations ; Fishing cooperatives

These groups mobilize communities and collect community contributions during disaster, and carry out sanitation and hygiene campaigns

8. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?

- Cyclones(People move away from off-shores and collect fishing gears whenever they recognize cyclone signs)
- Droughts(Pastoralist sell some of their livestock and save money to survive during harsh times)

9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems

- Potential sites for rainwater harvesting and range reserves ; Mobilized community ; A good collaboration between community and Local government

10. Are there cost-effective local resources that can be used by the local government to manage disasters in the district?

- Yes, Fishing sector and vast rangelands; Community contributions

11. How can local government make creative use of cost effective local resources to manage disasters?

- Investment of fishing rangeland sector; Construction of water harvesting structures and drought resilience

Section 2 – Assess District DRM capacity.

12. What DRM capacity (Human resource, organisation and enabling environment) exists in the local government?

- Manpower; Offices ; Vehicle; Ambulance ; MCH ; Revenue generation - taxes

13. Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district

- No, district don't have systems but it uses a Telephone communications and SMS for disseminating the DRM information

14. Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?

15. **What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exist in the local government for DRM?**

- Lack of DRM preparedness plan; Inadequate financial resources for both disaster preparedness and recovery

Section 3 – Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention.

16. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**

- Community awareness and Dissemination of EW-messages ; Water treatment; Sanitation campaigns

17. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**

- No action is taken for preparedness

18. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**

- Community (Mobilize community and collect community contributions (food, water, cloths) to distribute to the affected groups)

19. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**

- Pay school fees for children of affected facilities a child school fee; Advocate for the rehabilitation of affected groups

20. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency and recovery?**

- Training on victims evacuation; Environmental restorations (sand dune fixation); Halt illegal fishing; Establishment of range reserves and development of water harvesting structure

21. **What mechanisms exist in the government/district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?**

- District provides continuous reporting on disasters to the central government and development agencies

Section 4 – Identify and describe existing District Disaster management plant

22. **Does the local government have a policy /legal framework and coordination mechanism for DRM?**

- No, but as soon as hazard happens, district communicates and coordinates to the respective stakeholders

23. **Does the local government have a disaster management plans (Note: If yes kindly obtain a copy)**

24. **Who prepared the plan and who participated in the formulation of the plan?**

25. **Describe the current local government / state level disaster management planning process.**

26. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans**

27. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans**

28. **Describe the process of implementing district disaster management plans**

29. **Is the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?**

30. **If not, what action would you recommend to achieve this?**

- Support the development and financing of district disaster preparedness plan

31. **What mechanisms exist within the communities / local government to create awareness and educate the communities and share information about DRM?**

- Caravans; Via mobile

Section 5 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions

32. **Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?**

- No

33. **Who hosts and manages the system?**

34. **Who contributes data and information to the systems and how frequently?**

35. **What data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared and used?**

36. **If there is no system, system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?**

- Yes, I propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district

Annex 1-2A: Bossaso FGD

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**

Natural hazards (Droughts; Cyclones with heavy rains and flash floods; Strong winds)

Man-made hazards (Disease outbreaks: cholera and malaria; Urban fire; Mass trespass clearance; Conflicts; Solid & liquid waste; Illegal fishing – foreigners)

2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Urban fire; Droughts; Floods
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Urban fire (Kills people; Destroys assets/properties; Causes mental illness (madness, stress and frustration); Family separations)
 - Droughts (Water scarcity; Fodder shortage; Outbreak of diseases (Malnutrition & Anaemia); Deteriorations of livestock body and production; Livestock death; poverty; hunger; famine; death of people)
 - Floods (Destroys infrastructures (roads); Destroys properties (homes, Berkads, farms, businesses); kills people and livestock; Uproots vegetations; Causes soil erosions (rill, sheet & gullies))
4. **Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - IDP at all ages ; Business centres Markets and fuel stations; Business ; Farmers ; Pastoralists; Fishermen; Agriculture sector; Livestock sector; Infrastructure sector; Destruction of coral reefs-fishing sector
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - IDPs: are more vulnerable due to lack financial resources (economic factor)
 - Pastoralists: are vulnerable due to climatic, economic and environmental factors
 - Farmers: physical (topography) and economic factors make them *vulnerable to hazards*
6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - IDPs need (Basic services (health services, clean water, education); Protection -security-; Durable solutions -shelter-; Sanitation kits; Creation of livelihood income sources)
 - Pastoralists needs (Restoration of vast degraded environments; Range reserves (implementation of rotational grazing systems) ; Establishment of large scale fodder production farms; Development of rainwater harvesting technologies/structures with water storage facilities; Enforcement of existing environmental regulation
 - Fishermen (Rehabilitation of coral reefs; Plantation of mangroves; Provision of fishing gears)
 - Farmers needs (Agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, processing and packaging facilities); Irrigation water development ;enhancement of infrastructures (roads, airports, ports etc); Improvement of market access)
7. **Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?**
 - Social Networks (Good wishers & Municipality)
8. **Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
 - Urban Fire (Establishment of fire fighting unit in the district; Open access roads to the vulnerable groups - IDPs; People do not put their eggs in one basket)
 - Droughts (Establishment of water harvesting structures e.g. water catchments, earth dams, sand dams, etc; Establishment of Range reserves for drought seasons; Establishment of a good collaboration among LG, NGOs and Communities; Community support to affected people)
 - Floods (Farmers started farming at high areas, not flood prone areas; Rainwater harvesting for crop irrigation)
9. **What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems**
 - Skilled personnel
 - Functioning government institutions
 - Equipments e.g. fire fighting vehicles
 - Vast lands for establishing sustainable food and fodder productions
10. **How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters?**
 - Emergency number for fire issues
 - resettlement of IDPs
 - Advocate for restocking of affected groups
 - Waste collection and proper disposal
11. **Are there cost-effective local resources that the community could use to manage disasters?**
 - Marine resources
 - land suitable for agricultural development
12. **How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?**

- Establishment of a good coordination and community mobilization mechanisms
- Assign responsible persons
- Implementation of accountability and transparency systems
- Allocate a specific budget for disaster hazards
- Provide appreciations/motivations for disaster response contributors

Section 2 – Assess community preparedness to disasters.

13. **Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan?**
 - No
14. **If yes, when was the plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? (Kindly obtain a copy of the plan)**
15. **Who is in charge of implementing the plan?**
16. **What is the role of the community?**
17. **What is the role of the local government, HADMA and other organizations?**
18. **Who are other key players in the implementation of the plan?**
19. **How is the plan updated over time**
20. **What capacity is required to support disaster preparedness within the community?**
 - Preparation of a disaster management plan
 - Provide financial resources for the execution of the plan
 - Establishment of DRM committees at both district and village levels
 - Provide DRM trainings for district staff and community members
 - Provide and install early warning systems
21. **What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate community members and share information about DRM?**
 - Local FM radios and TVs

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

22. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
 - District-prevention & mitigation (Send early warning messages ;To reduce urban fire & flooding, Municipality carried out awareness and actions on separating fuel stations peoples gathering points such as restaurants and it stopped construction of buildings in the waterways. ;Bossaso Municipality established a well equipped and functioning fire-fighting Unit and re-located fire fighting stations to close it to the vulnerable groups like IDPs - Fire-fighting unit has an emergency number)
23. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
 - District Preparedness (Municipality established a fire fighting unit)
24. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
 - Community response(For fire, community call an emergency number for fire-fighting unit; collect community contributions (food, water, cloths) and distribute to the affected groups)
 - District response(Distribute food, water, medicine and cloths for the disaster victims; Advocate for disaster victims;Provide a protection - security;Feeding; Report to the relevant stakeholders (government and other agencies))
25. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - District - rehabilitation & reconstruction (Provide land for the disaster affected groups; Continuous protection (peoples safety and security)
 - Community–rehabilitation & reconstruction(No Actions taken by the community disaster rehabilitation
26. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
 - Capacitate fire fighting unit in terms of equipment and training; Construction of water harvesting structures for drought resilience; Depend on bank saving systems to prevent money loss during fire - community awareness and training-;Increase number of fire fighting stations in the city (mostly near vulnerable communities)

Section 4 – Describe “district disaster management plan” for the community / district

27. **What mechanisms exist within the community / local government to create awareness and educate the community and share information and experiences about DRM?**

- Local FM radios and Tvs

Annex 1-2B: Bossaso KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
 - Natural hazards (Droughts ;Disease Outbreaks)
 - Man-made hazards(Urban Fire; Conflicts)
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Urban Fire; Droughts; Conflicts - terrorist
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts(Rural-urban migration; Increases pressure on urban families due to migration of rural people ; Fodder and water shortage for livestock; Insecurity - stealing ; Women violations- rape; Poverty)
 - Conflicts (Loss of human lives; Loss of properties ; poverty; Displacement; Severe wounds; Extremely severe thirst and hunger)
 - Urban Fire (Costs human life - mostly IDPs; Destroy properties - (homes, business, money); Causes terror and shocks)
4. **Among the community in the district, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Groups (IDPs; Women and children; Farmers; Pastoralists; Business community)
 - Sectors (Environment; Infrastructure; Business; Agriculture ; Livestock)
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Lack of alternative income sources make these groups more vulnerable to the disasters (Economy)
 - Lack of vocational skills (social)
 - Environment: Droughts and topography make environment more vulnerable
 - Infrastructure: Floods destroy major roads and affected business and economic development
6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - Women & children (Creation of income sources for women; Protection of women and children; Support child school fees)
 - IDPS(Emergency response; Durable solutions -shelter-; Protection (security measures against violations); feeding ; Education and health services)
 - Environment (Mass afforestation programs; Restoration of degraded lands; Civic education on environmental protection and conservation; Enforcement of environmental regulations)
 - Infrastructure(Rehabilitation of major road networks; Carry out environmental impact assessment (EIA) during planning and designing of road construction; Implementation flood control measures)
7. **Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?**
 - No organised social networks, but communities collect contributions to support affected people
8. **Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
 - Urban Fire (Narrow roads hindered fire-fighting emergencies, therefore, Municipality started widening streets)
 - Droughts(Livestock farming; Increase water points)
9. **What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems**
 - Different livelihood sources - fishing, farming
 - Skilled young generations
10. **Are there cost-effective local resources that can be used by the local government to manage disasters in the district?**
 - Marine resources
 - Land for agriculture
11. **How can local government make creative use of cost effective local resources to manage disasters?**
 - Investment of these resources

Section 2 – Assess District DRM capacity.

12. **What DRM capacity (Human resource, organisation and enabling environment) exists in the local government?**
- Skilled young generations
 - Equipped Fire fighting Unit
 - Offices
13. **Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district**
- No
14. **Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?**
15. **What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exist in the local government for DRM?**
- Lack of contingence and disaster preparedness plans
 - Lack of food storage facilities
 - Lack of systems for disaster information gathering and dissemination

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention.

16. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
- Bossaso Municipality established a well equipped and functioning fire-fighting Unit and re-located fire fighting stations to close it to the vulnerable groups like IDPs - Fire-fighting unit has an emergency number
 - Send Early Warning Messages
17. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
- Municipality established a fire fighting unit
18. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
- Provide a protection - security
 - Distribute food, water, medicine and cloths for the disaster victims
 - Advocate for disaster victims
19. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
- Provides land for durable shelters
20. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
- Increase number of fire fighting units in the city
 - Improve food production and its storage facilities
21. **What mechanisms exist in the government/district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?**
- Coordination meeting in each 6 months

Section 4 – Identify and describe existing District Disaster management plant

22. **Does the local government have a policy /legal framework and coordination mechanism for DRM?**
- No
23. **Does the local government have a disaster management plans (Note: If yes kindly obtain a copy)**
- No
24. **Who prepared the plan and who participated in the formulation of the plan?**
25. **Describe the current local government / state level disaster management planning process.**
26. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans**
27. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans**
28. **Describe the process of implementing district disaster management plans**
29. **Is the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?**
- No
30. **If not, what action would you recommend to achieve this?**
- Support the development and financing of district disaster preparedness plan
31. **What mechanisms exist within the communities / local government to create awareness and educate the communities and share information about DRM?**
- Community meetings
 - Telephone communications
 - TVs

- Radios

Section 5 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions)

32. **Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?**
 - No
33. **Who hosts and manages the system?**
34. **Who contributes data and information to the systems and how frequently?**
35. **What data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared and used?**
36. **If there is no system, system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?**
 - Support the development and financing of district disaster monitoring and evaluation system to capture critical data for disaster management in the district

Annex 1-3A: Burtinle FGD

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards (Droughts and inconsistent rainfall; Infectious disease outbreak; Floods)
Man-made hazards(Land mines; Fire on settlements; Car accidents; Environmental degradation wild life extinction; Rapid Urbanization)
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Environmental degradation ; Droughts; Illegal foreigner fishing
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts(Health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality; Loss of life; Urbanisation: Somalia’s economy depends on livestock export, depletion of this causes pastoralists to migrate to cities and end up on IDP camps waiting for aid.)
 - Land degradation(Soil Erosion; Alarming deforestation and overgrazing ; Digging boreholes on unsuitable areas esp. places suspected of having land mines)
 - Land mines(Human and livestock casualties; Denial of pastoral and cultivable land)
4. **Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Groups men & children(Women and children; Seniors; Internally displaced people of all ages; People with disabilities)
 - Sectors(Education; Health; Food security and livelihood; Businesses; Livestock; Natural resources depletion (land and wildlife extinction)
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Physical Factors (Water supply and sanitation; Temporary settlements)
 - Social factors (Poverty; Disability and age; Health and nutrition)
 - Economic factors (Food security and livelihood; Dependence on livestock export)
 - Environmental factors(Poor environmental management; Overconsumption of natural resources and wildlife extinction; Land degradation)
6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - Needs (Water supply; Food security; Durable shelter solutions for IDPs; Health & Nutrition)
 - Sectors (More schools in IDP camps: Drought/ conflict-related displacement have affected children access to education and disrupted their trajectory as parents are busy searching for basic needs.; Developing SMEs: women have been the backbone of Somalia economy post-civil war, empowering them to have access to loans and grants will have a huge impact on livelihood intervention and drought resilience and will in turn have a great boost on economy.)
 - Groups (Durable shelter for Internally displaced people who were most affected by 2016 droughts and are currently living in make shift tents, also this district has a border with Ethiopia and recently was flooded with people who ran away from the Oromo-Somali Conflict in Ethiopia.; Disasters carry significant impact on health and well-being of affected population, access to primary care hospitals is very low, people are dying of manageable infectious diseases. Currently available services don’t reach the needy especially people living in remote areas and most reported deaths are from maternal complications. Upgrading of the referral hospital and more ambulances are needed to overcome this

problem.; Due to inconsistent rainfall, droughts have been continuous in the past decade, the recent one in 2016 has affected nomadic people who rely on rainy for survival. Building dams and improving water supply in remote areas whether by digging more boreholes/rigs would reduce impact of prolonged droughts.; As this district is an off-road district it has no major roads coming from big cities, neighbouring city of Galkayo is less than 200 kms and its almost 4 hours' drive and the road is in poor condition. Transport sector is considered an enabling sector for other sectors and it being in such a poor condition will have impact on how fast aid reaches the district. Few roads have been constructed within the city of Galdogob but more major roads leading to neighbouring cities and villages are needed.)

7. **Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?**
 - Community supports each other; Women's groups; Youth organisation; Diaspora
8. **Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
 - Understanding impact of disasters(they have learnt to not wait for outside help and do whatever they can to help one another and this has saved a lot of lives, they are currently fundraising for more than 200 thousand dollars to finish tarmacking roads in the city and also planning on buying fire engines.)
 - Preventing famine is about reducing poverty and vulnerability (strengthening everyday lives and getting through the mentality of being productive is better than waiting for outside aid and a long term solution to poverty, investing in business in place of keeping a large number of livestock of which they have no ability to maintain or would be lost anyways if a disaster was bound to happen.)
9. **What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems**
 - Ending hunger by Promoting sustainable agriculture (This district has good land suitable for agriculture, with the right support they can be assisted in few years they would even be able to feed themselves and other Puntland regions.)
 - Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation (Digging more bore holes and rigs near grazing areas would help reduce rapid urbanisation and influx of nomads to the city after losing their livestock. Services reaching them where they are would keep them in the country side.)
10. **How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters?**
 - Supplying water to remote areas; Solid waste management; Filling with sand big holes created due to sand migration after trees were cut down and also planting trees that drought resistant.
11. **Are there cost-effective local resources that the community could use to manage disasters?**
 - Arable land suitable for agriculture; Massive land that can be reserved for grazing
12. **How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?**
 - Green-house farming: conventional farming depends on rain and since rains have been inconsistent in the past decade greenhouse farming could be the best way to overcome the food insecurity that has affected the region.
 - Rain water harvesting in either dams or barkads could also help with lack of water issue.

Section 2 – Assess community preparedness to disasters.

13. **Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan?**
 - No plan in place for disaster preparedness
14. **If yes, when was the plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? (Kindly obtain a copy of the plan)**
15. **Who is in charge of implementing the plan?**
16. **What is the role of the community?**
17. **What is the role of the local government, HADMA and other organizations?**
18. **Who are other key players in the implementation of the plan?**
19. **How is the plan updated over time**
20. **What capacity is required to support disaster preparedness within the community?**
 - Comprehensive training: On good agricultural practices including livestock management, vocational training and bee keeping
 - Clear communication: Between the government and district leaders and INGOs as most of the aid reaches when the rains have started and people are recovering. Early warning systems should be in place to avoid miscommunication
 - Relocation and protection of vulnerable people
21. **What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate community members and share information about DRM?**
 - Via mobile and media
 - Community meetings

- Women and youth organisation
- During health campaigns

Section 3 – Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

22. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
 - Use of coping strategies to respond to the situation before outside help or government arrives. Water, food and medical supplies being priority.
23. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
 - All actions so far focus on disaster response and mitigation, no plans in place for disaster preparedness.
24. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
 - Community fundraising is the on-response action so far, whether it's from within the country or diaspora support.
25. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - No plans whatsoever as a community/local government but there is an INGO building 21 houses at the moment for IDPs and the community is hopeful the number of houses being built would increase after the end of the ongoing project.
26. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
 - Dire need for water collection and storage vessels and increasing water production and development/protection of water sources.
 - Developing Emergency food storage system by putting in place food during good times to help in dire situations, it should be a collective effort and every household should partake contributing whatever they can to be put in place for them.
 - Growth and development of Forage plants
 - Durable shelter for IDPs: most of the shelters provided to them are not UV-resistant or heavy enough to withstand heavy rains and
 - Communal latrines for IDPs: both for the safety of the population and the environment latrines are essential to control pollution and infectious disease.

Annex 1-3B: Burtinle -KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards (Droughts and inconsistent rainfall)

Man-made hazards(Land mines; Fire on settlements; Environmental degradation and wildlife extinction; Land mines)
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Droughts; Environmental degradation and wildlife extinction; Land mines
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts(Health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality; Loss of life; Urbanisation: Somalia's economy depends on livestock export, depletion of this causes pastoralists to migrate to cities and end up on IDP camps waiting for aid.)
 - Environmental degradation and wildlife extinction(Soil Erosion; Alarming deforestation and overgrazing resulting desertification; With the prolonged droughts already having an enormous impact on wildlife people are hunting the few that are left including deer and ostrich)
 - Land mines(Human and livestock casualties; Denial of pastoral and cultivable land)
4. **Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Groups (Women and children; Seniors; Internally displaced people of all ages; People with disabilities; Pastoralists)
 - Sectors(Education; Health; Food security and livelihood; Businesses; Livestock)
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Physical factor(Water supply and sanitation; Temporary settlements put women in huge risk for sexual assaults)

- Social factor(Poverty; Disability and age; Gender inequality; Health)
- Economic factor (Food security and livelihood; Dependence on livestock export)
- Environmental factors (Poor environmental management; Poor solid waste management; Climate change; Overconsumption of natural resources and wildlife; Land degradation)

6. What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?

- Durable shelter for Internally displaced people who were most affected by 2016 droughts and are currently living in make shift tents that don't protect against UV-radiation and not heavy enough during rains. Resettlement and establishment of new green cities within the city is needed to avoid overcrowding.
- Disasters carry significant impact on health and wellbeing of affected population, access to primary care hospitals is very low in the 41 villages under this district, people are dying of manageable infectious diseases. Currently available services don't reach the needy especially people living in remote areas and most reported deaths are from maternal complications.
- Due to inconsistent rainfall, droughts have been continuous in the past decade, the recent one in 2016 has affected pastoralists who rely on rain as their only source of water for their livestock. Building more dams and improving water supply in remote areas whether by digging more boreholes/rigs would reduce impact of prolonged droughts.
- Education: Drought/ conflict-related displacement have affected children access to education, more schools need to be established in IDP camps with access to water and nutritious food as no kid will concentrate on studies on an empty stomach.

7. Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?

- Women groups; Youth organisation; District Environment Committee (consistent of seniors and businessmen)

8. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?

- Putting effort on rain water harvesting and building of sand dams, management of water and sanitation by digging more bore holes and rigs
- Diaspora are starting to establish farms in Jalam area, local community starting to understand importance of food security to overcome hunger and also have other source of income by selling their livestock and starting small and medium business.

9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems

10. Are there cost-effective local resources that can be used by the local government manage disasters in the district?

- Land that's suitable for both pasture and agriculture

11. How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?

Section 2 – Assess district DRM capacity.

12. What DRM capacity (Human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exists in the local government?

- Human Resource(Experts on Environment, Agriculture and Veterinary doctors)
- Organizational(No governmental Organisations working on DRM are in the district but local and international NGOs projects focused on environmental and agriculture are currently working with the government.)

13. Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district?

- Most effective way is through district environmental committee who are consistent of youth, women and men who have contacts in every village, whatever is needed from villages or information being conveyed goes through that committee

14. Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?

- Run and supported by local government but most of the work is voluntary.

15. What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exists in the local government for DRM?

- Human Resource (Fully equipped and trained Range guards)
- Enabling environment(Logistics (cars to assist the environment committee make rounds around neighbouring villages and within town to stop widespread cutting of trees and wildlife hunting)

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

16. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?

- No measure in place
- 17. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
 - Most action focus on disaster response and mitigation
- 18. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
 - Fundraising as there's no budget allocated for disaster response
- 19. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - None in place
- 20. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
 - Water and food supply during droughts
 - Evacuating affected people who live near the seasonal rivers during rains
- 21. **What mechanisms exist in the local government/ district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?**
 - No mechanism exists

Section 3 – Identify and describe existing “district disaster management plan”

- 22. **Does the local government have policy/legal framework and coordination mechanisms for DRM ?**
- 23. **Does the local government have a disaster management plans (Note: If yes kindly obtain a copy)?**
- 24. **Who prepared the plan and who participated in the formulation of the plan?**
- 25. **Describe the current local government / state level disaster management planning process**
- 26. **What are the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans?**
- 27. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans**
- 28. **Describe the process of implementing district disaster management plans?**
- 29. **Is the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?**
- 30. **If not,what action would you recommend to achieve this?**
 - Capacity building
 - Creating awareness and educating the community on disaster risk management
- 31. **What mechanisms exist within the communities / local government to create awareness and educate the communities and share information about DRM?**
 - Community Meetings
 - Religious gatherings
 - Radio Burtinle
 - Social Media

Section 4 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions)

- 32. **Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?**
 - No, there's no monitoring and evaluation system
- 33. **Who hosts and manages the system?**
 - Non existent
- 34. **Who contributes data and information to the systems and how frequently?**
- 35. **What data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared and used?**
- 36. **If there is no system, system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?**
 - Establishing independent evaluation committees from district to state level who report to executive branch of the government

Annex 1-4A: Eyl FGD

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards (Droughts ; Cyclones ; Floods ; Tsunami)
Man-made hazards(Environmental degradations (sand dunes, gullies)
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Environmental degradation ; Droughts; Floods
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts(Fodder and water shortages; Deterioration of livestock body; loss of livestock; Business stagnant)
 - Environmental degradation(Desertification; Floods devastated barren lands; Fodder shortage; Sand dunes; Dry up of trees)
 - Floods (Floods devastated barren lands; Destroy farms, homes and other livelihood means; Wash away fishing equipments)
4. **Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Groups (Women & children; Pastoralists; Fishermen; Farmers)
 - Sectors (Environment; Livestock)
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Lack of livelihood diversifications ; Lack of investments and financial resources (economic factor); Climatic (high temperature and low rainfall) and environmental factors
6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - Women & children(Nutritious food ; Medicine; Shelter; Creation of income sources)
 - Pastoralists needs(Livestock health services; Range reserves (implementation of rotational grazing systems); Establishment of large scale fodder production farms; Development of water points; Restocking; Rangeland rehabilitations)
 - Farmers (Agricultural inputs (seeds and equipments); Fencing; Investments; irrigation water developments; Training on sustainable farming)
 - Fishermen(Fishing gears; Halting of illegal fishing)
 - Environment and Livestock sector(Development of water points; Range reserves ; Restoration of degraded environments; Soil & water conservation interventions; Investments for processing, packaging and marketing of livestock products)
7. **Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?**
 - None (when there is a disaster event, Women and youth groups mobilize communities and collect community contributions to support vulnerable groups)
8. **Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
 - Floods(People move away from flood prone areas ; Sharing early warning messages)
 - Environmental degradation(Community awareness on environmental productions; Land rehabilitation)
 - Droughts(Prevent livestock breeding; Establishment of a small scale fodder production)
9. **What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems**
 - Vast lands for establishing sustainable food and fodder productions
10. **How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters?**
 - Collect community contributions to support vulnerable groups
 - Report to central government and development agencies about disasters and their impact
11. **Are there cost-effective local resources that the community could use to manage disasters?**
 - Marine resources ; Land resources
12. **How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?**
 - Provision of Fishing gears ; Investments for processing, packaging and marketing of livestock products

Section 2 – Assess community preparedness to disasters.

13. **Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan?**
 - No

14. **If yes, when was the plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? (Kindly obtain a copy of the plan)**
15. **Who is in charge of implementing the plan?**
16. **What is the role of the community?**
17. **What is the role of the local government, HADMA and other organizations?**
18. **Who are other key players in the implementation of the plan?**
19. **How is the plan updated over time**
20. **What capacity is required to support disaster preparedness within the community?**
 - Provide financial resources for fodder and food production and storage
 - Provide and install early warning systems
21. **What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate community members and share information about DRM?**
 - Mobile communications and caravans

Section 3 – Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

22. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
 - District-prevention & mitigation (Send early warning messages)
 - Community – Prevention & mitigation (Disseminate early warning messages)
23. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
 - No action for preparedness
24. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
 - Community response (Mobilize community and collect community contributions (food, water, cloths) to distribute to the affected groups)
 - District response (Lead to the collection of community contributions)
25. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - District(Rehabilitation & reconstruction(Advocate for affected groups))
 - Community (Rehabilitation & reconstruction (Restocking of pastoralists if community are few))
26. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
 - Investment of food production with storage facilities

Section 4 – Describe “district disaster management plan” for the community / district

27. **What mechanisms exist within the community / local government to create awareness and educate the community and share information and experiences about DRM?**
 - Telephone communication and caravan

Annex 1-4B: Eyl KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards (Recurrent droughts; Cyclones with rains; Floods)
Man-made hazards(Environmental degradations (mass trees cutting for charcoal, advanced gully erosions, sand dunes, waste disposal, urbanization and unplanned pathways in the rangelands); Illegal foreign fishing)
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Environmental degradation(mass trees cutting for charcoal, advanced gully erosion)
 - Recurrent droughts
 - Cyclone with heavy rains
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts(Reduces the availability of water and fodder; Deteriorates livestock body and production; Outbreak of livestock diseases; Livestock death; Rural-urban migration; Young people addict drugs; Unemployment; Land desertification)
 - Environmental degradation (Land desertification; Soil erosions; extinction of native trees species; Fodder shortages; Threatens pastoralists livelihood means)

- Cyclone with heavy rains (Extremely cold rains; Destruction of environment - floods- (create gully erosions and uproots trees); Costs both human and livestock lives; Destroys peoples' assets (homes, fishing equipments); Deteriorates fishermen and pastoralists livelihood means; Cyclone floods destroy farms)
4. **Among the community in the district, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Environmental degradation (Pastoralists; Livestock sector)
 - Droughts(Affected groups and sector(Pastoralists; Businessmen; Local traders; Government revenue generation)
 - Cyclones(Affected groups and sector(Fishermen; Businessmen; Farming sector; Government revenue generation)
 5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - These groups are vulnerable due to their dependence on environmental resources (Environment)
 - Lack of alternative income sources make these groups more vulnerable to the disasters (Economy)
 - Lack of vocational skills (social)
 6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - Pastoralists needs(Training and mobilization on livestock management; Establishment of agro forestry systems (Silviculture); Development water points in the rural areas; Promote fodder productions and its storage facilities; Establish range reserves; Livestock health services)
 - Local Traders(Investments of other alternative income sources; Training on business management; Promote bank saving)
 - Fishermen(Training on sustainable fishing; Investment of fishing sector ; Fishing gears; Training on sustainable fishing; Cooling and transportation facilities of the fishing products; Infrastructures - Access to markets and roads; Bun illegal fishing)
 7. **What social networks and mechanisms exist within the district to support the most vulnerable groups?**
 - No existing mobilized social networks, but when there is a disaster all community members stand on supporting affects groups, providing food, water, medicine and cloths.
 8. **Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
 - Cyclones(When people feel cyclone signs, they move away from offshore and collect fishing gears to move away.)
 - Droughts(Pastoralists sell some of their livestock and save money to survive during harsh times (droughts); Nowadays, pastoralists started to bring one or two child and educate them)
 9. **What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems**
 - Vast lands for food and fodder productions
 - Huge marine resource
 - Flood waters that can be harvested
 10. **Are there cost-effective local resources that can be used by the local government to manage disasters in the district?**
 - Yes, farming sector is a potential since we have enough water for irrigation (food & fodder production)
 11. **How can local government make creative use of cost effective local resources to manage disasters?**
 - Provisioning of farming machineries for land preparations and fodder processing

Section 2 – Assess District DRM capacity.

12. **What DRM capacity (Human resource, organisation and enabling environment) exists in the local government?**
 - Decentralized administration - each village has a committee
 - A good coordination between municipality and village committees
 - Manpower
 - Working environment (Offices)
 - Vehicles
 - Telecommunication services
13. **Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district**
 - No, district don't have systems but it uses a Telephone communications and SMS for disseminating the DRM information

14. **Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?**
15. **What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exist in the local government for DRM?**
 - Lack of DRM preparedness plan
 - Inadequate financial resources for both disaster preparedness and recovery

Section 3 – Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention.

16. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
 - Community awareness and Dissemination of EW-messages
17. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
 - No action is taken for preparedness
18. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
 - Collects community contributions (food, water, medicine, cloths) and distributes to the victims
19. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - Restocking
20. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency and recovery?**
 - Vehicle for victims evacuation Training on victims evacuation
 - Food production & storage facilities
21. **What mechanisms exist in the government/district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?**
 - District conducts a coordination meetings and communicates to the relevant government and development agencies

Section 4 – Identify and describe existing District Disaster management plant

22. **Does the local government have a policy /legal framework and coordination mechanism for DRM?**
 - No, but as soon as hazard happens, district communicates and coordinates to the respective stakeholders
23. **Does the local government have a disaster management plans (Note: If yes kindly obtain a copy)**
24. **Who prepared the plan and who participated in the formulation of the plan?**
25. **Describe the current local government / state level disaster management planning process.**
26. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans**
27. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans**
28. **Describe the process of implementing district disaster management plans**
29. **Is the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?**
30. **If not, what action would you recommend to achieve this?**
 - Support the development and financing of district disaster preparedness plan
31. **What mechanisms exist within the communities / local government to create awareness and educate the communities and share information about DRM?**
 - Via mobile

Section 4 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions

32. **Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?**
 - No
33. **Who hosts and manages the system?**
34. **Who contributes data and information to the systems and how frequently?**
35. **What data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared and used?**
36. **If there is no system, system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?**
 - Yes, I propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district

Annex 1-5A: Goldogob FGD

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards (Droughts and inconsistent rainfall; Infectious disease outbreak)
Man-made hazards(Conflicts; Land mines; Fire on settlements; Car accidents; Environmental degradation; Rapid Urbanization)
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Environmental degradation ; Droughts; Illegal foreigner fishing
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts (Health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality; Loss of life; Urbanisation: Somalia's economy depends on livestock export, depletion of this causes pastoralists to migrate to cities and end up on IDP camps waiting for aid.)
 - Land Degradations (Soil Erosion; Alarming deforestation and overgrazing ; Desertification)
 - Conflict (Internally displaced people from neighbouring country Ethiopia which they share a border; Disruption of normal life to all but specifically to children whom their whole trajectory of life would be disrupted; Loss of man power due to death or injuries sustained in conflicts cripples the economy of community and country as a whole.)
4. **Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Groups (Women and children; Seniors; Internally displaced people of all ages; People with disabilities)
 - Sectors (Education; Health; Food security and livelihood; Businesses; Livestock; Natural resources depletion (land and wildlife extinction)
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Physical factors (Water supply and sanitation; Transport)
 - Social factors (Poverty; Disability and age; Gender inequality)
 - Economical factors (Food security and livelihood; Dependence on livestock export)
 - Environmental factors (Poor environmental management; Climate change; Overconsumption of natural resources and wildlife extinction; Land degradation)
6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - Needs(Water supply; Food security; Durable shelter solutions for IDPs; Health & Nutrition; Education: Drought/ conflict-related displacement have affected children access to education)
 - Groups (Durable shelter for Internally displaced people who were most affected by 2016 droughts and are currently living in make shift tents, also this district has a border with Ethiopia and recently was flooded with people who ran away from the Oromo-Somali Conflict in Ethiopia.; Disasters carry significant impact on health and well-being of affected population, access to primary care hospitals is very low, people are dying of manageable infectious diseases. Currently available services don't reach the needy especially people living in remote areas and most reported deaths are from maternal complications. Upgrading of the referral hospital and more ambulances are needed to overcome this problem.; Due to inconsistent rainfall, droughts have been continuous in the past decade, the recent one in 2016 has affected nomadic people who rely on rainy for survival. Building dams and improving water supply in remote areas whether by digging more boreholes/rigs would reduce impact of prolonged droughts.; As this district is an off-road district it has no major roads coming from big cities, neighbouring city of Galkayo is less than 200 kms and its almost 4 hours' drive and the road is in poor condition. Transport sector is considered an enabling sector for other sectors and it being in such a poor condition will have impact on how fast aid reaches the district. Few roads have been constructed within the city of Galdogob but more major roads leading to neighbouring cities and villages are needed.; Education: Drought/ conflict-related displacement have affected children access to education, more schools need to be established in IDP camps with access to water and nutritious food as no kid will concentrate on studies on an empty stomach.)
7. **Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?**
 - Community supports each other; Women's groups; Youth organisation; Diaspora
8. **Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
 - Understanding impact of disasters: they have learnt to not wait for outside help and do whatever they can to help one another and this has saved a lot of lives, they are currently fundraising for more than 200 thousand dollars to finish tarmacking roads in the city and also planning on buying fire engines.

- Preventing famine is about reducing poverty and vulnerability: strengthening everyday lives and getting through the mentality of being productive is better than waiting for outside aid and a long term solution to poverty, investing in business in place of keeping a large number of livestock of which they have no ability to maintain or would be lost anyways if a disaster was bound to happen.
- Recurring conflicts can be solved by everyone being responsible for their actions: Establishing more peace committees and supporting existing ones, also disarming civilians could be a good step towards more sustainable solutions.

9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems

- Ending hunger by Promoting sustainable agriculture (This district has good land suitable for agriculture, with the right support they can be assisted in few years they would even be able to feed themselves and other Puntland regions.)
- Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation (Digging more bore holes and rigs near grazing areas would help reduce rapid urbanisation and influx of nomads to the city after losing their livestock. Services reaching them where they are would keep them in the country side.)

10. How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters?

- Fundraising for emergency relief services

11. Are there cost-effective local resources that the community could use to manage disasters?

- Arable land suitable for agriculture
- Massive land that can be reserved for grazing

12. How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?

- Green-house farming: conventional farming depends on rain and since rains have been inconsistent in the past decade greenhouse farming could be the best way to overcome the food insecurity that has affected the region.
- Rain water harvesting in either dams or barkads could also help with lack of water issue.

Section 2 – Assess community preparedness to disasters.

13. Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan?

- No plan in place

14. If yes, when was the plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? (Kindly obtain a copy of the plan)

15. Who is in charge of implementing the plan?

16. What is the role of the community?

17. What is the role of the local government, HADMA and other organizations?

18. Who are other key players in the implementation of the plan?

19. How is the plan updated over time

20. What capacity is required to support disaster preparedness within the community?

- Comprehensive training: On good agricultural practices including livestock management, vocational training and bee keeping
- Clear communication: Between the government and district leaders and
- Relocation and protection of vulnerable people: Initiating

21. What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate community members and share information about DRM?

- Via mobile and media
- Community meetings:
- Women and youth organisation
- During health campaigns

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

22. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?

- Use of coping strategies to respond to the situation before outside help or government arrives. Water, food and medical supplies being priority

23. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?

- All actions so far focus on disaster response and mitigation, no plans in place for disaster preparedness

24. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?

- Community fundraising is the on-response action so far, whether it's from within the country or diaspora support

25. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
- No plans whatsoever as a community/local government but there is an INGO building 21 houses at the moment for IDPs and the community is hopeful the number of houses being built would increase after the end of the ongoing project
26. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
- Dire need for water collection and storage vessels and increasing water production and development/protection of water sources.
 - Developing Emergency food storage system by putting in place food during good times to help in dire situations, it should be a collective effort and every household should partake contributing whatever they can to be put in place for them.
 - Growth and development of Forage plants
 - Durable shelter for IDPs: most of the shelters provided to them are not UV-resistant or heavy enough to withstand heavy rains and
 - Communal latrines for IDPS: both for the safety of the population and the environment latrines are essential to control pollution and infectious disease.

Annex 1-5B: Goldogob KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
 - Natural hazards** (Droughts and inconsistent rainfall; Infectious disease outbreak)
 - Man-made hazards**(Conflicts; Land mines; Fire on settlements; Environmental degradation)
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Conflict; Droughts; Land degradation
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts(Health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality; Loss of life; Urbanisation: Somalia’s economy depends on livestock export, depletion of this causes pastoralists to migrate to cities and end up on IDP camps waiting for aid.)
 - Land degradation (Soil Erosion; Alarming deforestation and overgrazing ; Desertification)
 - Conflict(Internally displaced people from neighbouring country Ethiopia which they share a border; Disruption of normal life to all but specifically to children whom their whole trajectory of life would be disrupted; Loss of man power due to death or injuries sustained in conflicts cripples the economy of community and country as a whole.)
4. **Among the community in the district, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Groups(Women and children; Older people; Internally displaced people of all ages; People with disabilities)
 - Sectors(Education; Health; Food security and livelihood; Businesses; Livestock)
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Physical Factors (Water supply and sanitation; Transport)
 - Social Factors (Poverty; Disability and age; Gender inequality)
 - Environmental Factors (Poor environmental management; Climate change; Overconsumption of natural resources and wildlife; Land degradation)
 - Economical Factors (Food insecurity and livelihood; Dependence on livestock export)
6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - Groups (Durable shelter for Internally displaced people who were most affected by 2016 droughts and are currently living in make shift tents, also this district has a border with Ethiopia and recently was flooded with people who ran away from the Oromo-Somali Conflict in Ethiopia.; Disasters carry significant impact on health and wellbeing of affected population, access to primary care hospitals is very low, people are dying of manageable infectious diseases. Currently available services don’t reach the needy especially people living in remote areas and most reported deaths are from maternal complications. Upgrading of the referral hospital and more ambulances are needed to overcome this problem.; Due to inconsistent rainfall, droughts have been continuous in the past decade, the recent one in 2016 has affected pastoralists people who rely on rain as their only source of water. Building dams

and improving water supply in remote areas whether by digging more boreholes/rigs would reduce impact of prolonged droughts.; As this district is an off-road district it has no major roads coming from big cities, neighbouring city of Galkayo is less than 200 kms and its almost 4 hours' drive and the road is in poor condition. Transport sector is considered an enabling sector for other sectors and it being in such a poor condition will have impact on how fast aid reaches the district. Few roads have been constructed within the city of Galdogob but more major roads leading to neighbouring cities and villages are needed.; Education: Drought/ conflict-related displacement have affected children access to education, more schools need to be established in IDP camps with access to water and nutritious food as no kid will concentrate on studies on an empty stomach.)

7. **Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?**
 - Community supports each other
 - Women's groups
 - Youth organisation
 - Diaspora
8. **Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
 - Ending hunger by Promoting sustainable agriculture
 - Ensure inclusive quality education and promote vocational trainings
 - Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation by digging more bore holes and rigs
9. **What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems**
 - Fundraising for emergency relief services
10. **Are there cost-effective local resources that can be used by the local government to manage disasters in the district?**
 - Land for agriculture: this district is rich in arable land that is suitable for both food and feed crops
 - Water trucks to help with water supply in remote areas
11. **How can local government make creative use of cost effective local resources to manage disasters?**
 - By leasing land to foreign and local investors and allocate the money on disaster rehabilitation and prevention

Section 2 – Assess District DRM capacity.

12. **What DRM capacity (Human resource, organisation and enabling environment) exists in the local government?**
 - Human Resource Manpower (Experts on Environment, Agriculture and climate change)
 - Organizational (No governmental Organisations working on DRM are in the district but local and international NGOs projects focused on environmental and agriculture and livelihood intervention are currently working with the government.)
 - Enabling Environment (Establishing parks and reserves to attract back wildlife)
13. **Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district**
 - Most effective way is through district environmental committee who are consistent of youth, women and men who have contacts in every village, whatever is needed from villages or information being conveyed goes through that committee
14. **Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?**
 - Run and supported by local government but most of the work is voluntary
15. **What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exist in the local government for DRM?**

Section 3 – Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention.

16. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
 - No preventive measure in place, disaster mitigation and emergency relief is all the local government can do
17. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
 - Most action focus on disaster response and mitigation
18. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
 - Fundraising as there's no budget allocated for disaster response
19. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - None in Place

20. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency and recovery?**
- Water, food and medical supply during droughts
 - Sending fire engine in case of fire
 - Sending vets to vaccinate livestock after droughts and rains
21. **What mechanisms exist in the government/district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?**
- No mechanisms exists

Section 4 – Identify and describe existing District Disaster management plant

22. **Does the local government have a policy /legal framework and coordination mechanism for DRM?**
23. **Does the local government have a disaster management plans (Note: If yes kindly obtain a copy)**
24. **Who prepared the plan and who participated in the formulation of the plan?**
25. **Describe the current local government / state level disaster management planning process.**
26. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans**
27. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans**
28. **Describe the process of implementing district disaster management plans**
29. **Is the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?**
30. **If not, what action would you recommend to achieve this?**
- Capacity building
 - Creating awareness and educating the community on disaster risk management.
31. **What mechanisms exist within the communities / local government to create awareness and educate the communities and share information about DRM?**
- Community Meetings
 - Religious gatherings
 - Social Media

Section 5 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions

32. **Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?**
- No, there's no monitoring and evaluation system within the local government
33. **Who hosts and manages the system?**
- Non existent
34. **Who contributes data and information to the systems and how frequently?**
35. **What data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared and used?**
36. **If there is no system, system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?**
- Establishing independent evaluation committees from district to state level who report to executive branch of the government

Annex 1-6A: Galkayo FDG

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards (Droughts and inconsistent rainfall; Infectious disease outbreak)
Man-made hazards(Conflicts; Car accidents; Fire on settlements; Environmental degradation; Rapid Urbanization)
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Environmental degradation
 - Droughts
 - Conflict
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts(Health problems related to lack of water and food; Loss of life and livestock; Urbanisation: Somalia's economy depends on livestock export, depletion of this causes pastoralists to migrate to cities and end up on IDP camps waiting for aid)
 - Soil degradation(Soil Erosion; Alarming deforestation and overgrazing ; Desertification)
 - Conflict (Internally displaced people due to inter-clan conflicts from two large clans residing in Galkayo; Disruption of normal life unproductively; Loss of manpower due to death or injuries sustained in conflicts cripples the economy of community and the country as a whole.)
4. **Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Groups (Women and children; Seniors; Internally displaced people of all ages; People with disabilities; Mentally ill individuals)
 - Sector(Education; Health; Food security and livelihood; Businesses; Livestock; Natural resources depletion)
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Economic factor(Food security and livelihood; Dependence on livestock export)
 - Physical Factor(Water supply and sanitation)
 - Social Factors(Poverty; Disability and age)
 - Environmental factors(Poor environmental management; Climate change; Overconsumption of natural resources and wildlife extinction; Land degradation)
6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - Needs (Water supply; Food insecurity; Durable shelter solutions for IDPs; Health & Nutrition; Education)
 - Groups(Durable shelter for internally displaced people who were most affected by 2016 droughts and is currently in temporary settlements.; Disasters carry significant impact on health and well-being of affected population, access to primary care hospitals is very low, people are dying of manageable infectious diseases. Currently available services don't reach the needy especially people living in remote areas and most reported deaths are from maternal complications. Upgrading of the referral hospital and more ambulances are needed to overcome this problem.; Due to inconsistent rainfall, droughts have been continuous in the past decade, the recent one in 2016 has affected nomadic people who rely on rainy for survival. Building dams and improving water supply in remote areas whether by digging more boreholes/rigs would reduce impact of prolonged droughts; Food Insecurity: Food insecurity has broad social consequences for children, adults, and senior adults, hunger impacts productivity, public education and health care costs.; Education: Drought/ conflict-related displacement have affected children access to education, more schools need to be established in IDP camps with access to water and nutritious food as no kid will concentrate on studies on an empty stomach.)
7. **Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?**
 - Women's groups
 - Youth organisation
 - Diaspora
 - Community supports each other
8. **Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
 - Capitalizing on enhanced awareness: A disaster brings risk reduction to the forefront of community priorities. Public sensitivity to the risks associated with natural hazards. This awareness leads to a corresponding will to take life- and property-saving actions.

- Preventing famine by reducing poverty and vulnerability: Providing livelihood support and cash in rural areas not only fights hunger, but minimizes displacement and the sale of productive assets that ultimately feed people and sustain their livelihoods.
- Peace building facilitation: The young people, both female and male, play their role in building sustainable peace among the Galkayo community, promoting social cohesion and integration, as well as key challenges the young people face

9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems

- Promoting sustainable agriculture: Sustainable agriculture in Galkayo district is growing and becoming more common as people come to realize that they must take action now for a future with food security. While resources may be limited for farmers, the access to help and knowledge is ever-present and available.

10. How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters?

- Fundraising for emergency relief services
- Leasing water truck to supply water in IDP camps and remote areas
- Cash for work and cash transfer activities
- More than 300 Households were provided with water and food storage bags last year.

11. Are there cost-effective local resources that the community could use to manage disasters?

- Arable land suitable for agriculture
- Massive land that can be reserved for grazing

12. How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?

- Green-house farming: conventional farming depends on rain and since rains have been inconsistent in the past decade greenhouse farming could be the best way to overcome the food insecurity that has affected the region. Few have already been started in Galkayo city and have been productive and hopefully more people will invest small- and large-scale agriculture.
- Rain water harvesting in either sand dams or barkads could also help with water issue, also initiating water points in villages will reduce influx of immigrating pastoralists to town in search of water and pasture for themselves and their livestock

Section 2 – Assess community preparedness to disasters.

13. Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan?

- No plan in place

14. If yes, when was the plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? (Kindly obtain a copy of the plan)

15. Who is in charge of implementing the plan?

16. What is the role of the community?

17. What is the role of the local government, HADMA and other organizations?

18. Who are other key players in the implementation of the plan?

19. How is the plan updated over time

20. What capacity is required to support disaster preparedness within the community?

- Comprehensive training: on disaster risk reduction and response and management
- Relocation and protection of vulnerable people

21. What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate community members and share information about DRM?

- Via mobile and media
- Community meetings:
- Women and youth organisation
- During health campaigns

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

22. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?

- Use of reactive actions to respond to the situation before outside help or government arrives. Water, food and medical supplies being priority

23. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?

- All actions so far focus on disaster response and mitigation, no plans in place for disaster preparedness

24. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?

- Community fundraising is the on-response action so far, whether it's from within the country or diaspora support.
- 25. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
- No plans whatsoever as a community/local government
- 26. What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
- Dire need for water collection and storage vessels (tanks and jerry cans) and increasing water production and development/protection of water sources.
 - Developing Emergency food storage system by putting in place food during good times to help in dire situations, it should be a collective effort and every household should partake in contributing whatever they can to be put in place for them.
 - Durable shelter for IDPs: most of the shelters provided to them are not UV-resistant or heavy enough to withstand heavy rains, permanent settlements are needed to be established.
 - Communal latrines for IDPs: both for the safety of the population and the environment, latrines are essential to control pollution and infectious disease.

Annex 1-6B: Galkayo KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

- 1. List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards (Droughts and inconsistent rainfall; Infectious disease outbreak)
Man-made hazards (Conflicts; Land mines; Fire on settlements; Car accidents; Land degradation)
- 2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Droughts
 - Land degradation
 - Conflicts
- 3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts(Health problems related to high malnutrition levels, water shortages and increased risk for waterborne and vector borne diseases; Loss of life and livestock depletion)
 - Land degradation (Soil Erosion; Alarming deforestation and overgrazing resulting desertification; Desertification)
 - Conflicts (Disruption of normal life to all but specifically to children whom their whole trajectory of life would be disrupted; Loss of man power due to death or injuries sustained in conflicts cripples the economy of community and country as a whole.)
- 4. Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Groups (Women and children; Old people ; Internally displaced people of all ages; People with disabilities)
 - Sectors(Education; Health; Food security and livelihood; Businesses; Livestock)
- 5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Physical factor (Water supply and sanitation; Transport)
 - Social factor(Poverty; Disability and age; Gender inequality)
 - Economic factor (Food security and livelihood; Dependence on livestock for export)
 - Environmental factors (Poor environmental management; Climate change; Overconsumption of natural resources and wildlife; Land degradation)
- 6. What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - Durable shelter for Internally displaced people who were most affected by 2016 droughts and are currently in temporary settlements.
 - Disasters carry significant impact on health and well-being of affected population, access to primary care hospitals is very low, people are dying of manageable infectious diseases. Currently available services don't reach the needy especially people living in remote areas and most reported deaths are from maternal complications. Upgrading of the referral hospital and more ambulances are needed to overcome this problem.
 - Due to inconsistent rainfall, droughts have been continuous in the past decade with little time for recovery, the recent one in 2016 has affected Pastoralists who rely on rain water for survival and for their

livestock. Building dams and improving water supply in remote areas whether by digging more boreholes/rigs would reduce impact of prolonged droughts

- Food security: Food insecurity has broad social consequences for children, adults, and senior adults, hunger impacts productivity, public education and health care costs.
- Education: Drought/ conflict-related displacement have affected children access to education, more schools need to be established in IDP camps with access to water and nutritious food as no kid will concentrate on studies on an empty stomach.

7. Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?

- Women groups
- Youth organisation
- Diaspora
- Local NGOs

8. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?

- Promoting sustainable agriculture
- Peace building facilitation
- Intensive awareness

9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems

- Fundraising for emergency relief services

10. Are there cost-effective local resources that can be used by the local government manage disasters in the district?

- Land for agriculture: this district is rich in arable land that is suitable for both food and feed crops
- Water trucks to help with water supply in remote areas

11. How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?

- By leasing land to foreign and local investors and allocate the money on disaster rehabilitation and prevention

Section 2 – Assess district DRM capacity.

12. What DRM capacity (Human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exists in the local government?

- Human Resource(Experts on Environment, Agriculture and climate change)
- Organizational(No governmental Organisations working on DRM are in the district but local and international NGOs projects focused on environmental and agriculture and livelihood intervention are currently working with the community)

13. Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district?

- None

14. Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?

15. What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exists in the local government for DRM?

- Fire engines are needed as currently only one truck operates in both sides of Galkayo
- Water supply trucks
- Fencing areas used to dispose waste
- Equipment people

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

16. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?

- Use of reactive actions to respond to the situation before outside help or government arrives. Water, food and medical supplies being priority

17. What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?

- None

18. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?

- Community fundraising is the on-response action so far, whether it's from within the country or diaspora support.
- Water supply in remote areas

- Food assistance
19. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - None in place
 20. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
 - Water, food and medical supply during droughts
 - Sending fire engine in case of fire
 - Sending vets to vaccinate livestock after droughts and rains
 21. **What mechanisms exist in the local government/ district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?**
 - No mechanism exists

Section 3 – Identify and describe existing “district disaster management plan”

22. **Does the local government have policy/legal framework and coordination mechanisms for DRM ?**
23. **Does the local government have a disaster management plans (Note: If yes kindly obtain a copy)?**
24. **Who prepared the plan and who participated in the formulation of the plan?**
25. **Describe the current local government / state level disaster management planning process**
26. **What are the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans?**
27. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans**
28. **Describe the process of implementing district disaster management plans?**
29. **Are the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?**
30. **If not,what action would you recommend to achieve this?**
 - Comprehensive training on disaster risk reduction, response and management
 - Developing Early warning system
31. **What mechanisms exist within the communities / local government to create awareness and educate the communities and share information about DRM?**
 - Via mobile and media
 - Community meetings
 - Women and youth organisation
 - During health campaigns

Section 4 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions)

32. **Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?**
 - No, there’s no monitoring and evaluation system
33. **Who hosts and manages the system?**
 - Non existent
34. **Who contributes data and information to the systems and how frequently?**
35. **What data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared and used?**
36. **If there is no system, system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?**
 - Establishing independent evaluation committees from district to state level who report to executive branch of the government

Annex 1-7A: Garowe FDGs

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)**1. List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?****Natural hazards**

- Flood and water stagnation during the rainy seasons leading to mosquito breeding zone hence malaria outbreak
- Drought resulting from poor rainfall during the wet season affecting the socio-economic status of the communities in the district that are mainly pastoral communities.

Man-made hazards

- Fire outbreak: This is caused by Liquefied Petroleum Gas [LPG] used for domestic purpose at home and commercial purpose in the restaurants. Fire outbreak is also caused by Petrol Station and restaurant closely operating at proximity of less than one meter. Fire outbreak is also caused by poor smoking habit among smokers who are either drivers of public and private vehicles while in the petrol station waiting for services or passers-by who drop live cigarette ashes in the petrol station while customers is being served at the station of pump attendants.
- Outbreak of Communicable Diseases: These diseases are caused by poor sanitation in and round the homesteads of the villages in the district resulting from poor disposal of solid and non-solid waste by the community members.
- Rangeland degradation and degradation of other lands in the district: Rangeland degradation is caused by overgrazing resulting from overstocking which also plays a role in persistent droughts in the district. It also caused gully formation which degraded rangeland that were once suitable for grazing livestock leading to loss of livestock that are backbone of the Somali economy.
- Path/street blockage: Many people who are engaged in the construction business especially dealing concretes and gravels are reckless in causing unnecessary queries and gully formation and blocked streets and paths that were once used by the public in accessing graveyards in the outskirts of Garowe town.
- Outbreak of endemic diseases/Sexually Transmitted Infections: These diseases include HIV/AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhoea and among others which are caused by poor habit/practice of unsafe sexual intercourse resulting from inadequate information as well as reckless behaviour or drug abuse.
- Accidents: In the district road accidents are the most challenging disaster that has claimed the lives of many productive people. This particular man-made disaster resulted poor enforcement of traffic law, inadequate traffic police personnel, hallucination from drug abuse, poor driving skills, poor conditions of the roads/streets and among others.
- Insecurity: This is caused by hallucination from drug abuse, unemployment, poverty, lack of or insufficient public recreational facilities, conflict from land grabbing leading to loss of lives and among others.

2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?

- Land grabbing
- Drug abuse
- Insecurity

3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?

- Insecurity causes loss of human lives, economic retardation and persistent fear as well as migration of the community members who have resources and wealth to relocate to other parts of Puntland, Somalia and globe to safety.
- Drug Abuse leads to social tension as drunkards and people with drug hallucinations steal, kill innocent people, high rate of domestic violence, raping of women and girls, high rate of school dropout, destroys personal and state economic status and among others
- Land grabbing: It has social, physical and economic impacts in the community of Garowe district. It led to the loss of peoples' lives, maimed some people physically rendering them disabled persons. It led to social tensions among the community members of the capacity to dwell together cohesively and creating division among the community members. It also deters both local and national investors to invest in the lands of Garowe district because they know that the moment you buy land for either residential or commercial purpose, there will be people who were not involved in the purchase of the land to come claim the land you bought some months or years ago and grab from the real owners. This has affected the growth of the city of Garowe and Garowe district in terms of size and economically.

4. Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?

- Women & children

- Old People
- Disabilities
- IDPS
- Youths
- Land Buyers from other part of Puntland

5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?

- IDPs: The Internally Displaced Persons are physically, socially, economically and environmentally vulnerable to drug abuse, insecurity and land grabbing as community hazards since their voices are not heard because they cannot access decision making tables although they have community leaders but their voices are not powerful as such.
- Women and Children are physically, socially, economically and environmentally vulnerable to drug abuse, insecurity and land grabbing as community hazards as they cannot protect themselves from these hazards since they cannot reach places where decisions affecting their lives are taken.
- Elderly persons are physically and socially vulnerable to drug abuse, insecurity and land grabbing as community hazards as they cannot protect themselves from these hazards
- Disabled persons are physically, socially, economically and environmentally vulnerable to drug abuse, insecurity and land grabbing as community hazards as they cannot protect themselves from these hazards.
- Youth are socially, economically and environmentally vulnerable to drug abuse, insecurity and land grabbing as community hazards as they cannot protect themselves from these hazards since they are not access the decision making venues/tables.
- Land buyers from other parts of Puntland: There are people who want to establish residence in the Garowe town since it is the capital city of Puntland State of Somalia but they are affected by the rampant land grabbing hazards of the host communities even after buying the land legally through prudent legal process since the judicial system in the state is very weak in ensuring justice and fairness among the subjects seeking justice before the courts of law as well as lack of or poor enforcement of land tenure law. They are socially and environmentally affected the hazards of land grabbing.

6. What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?

- The most pressing need of the most vulnerable groups and sectors (IDPs, women and children, elderly and disabled persons) is basic needs such as shelter, safe drinking water, security and protection, health and education and freedom of expression and speech.
- The other pressing needs of the community are capacity of disaster prevention, disaster preparedness and mitigation when the need arise. These include information, skills to improvise early warning systems and knowledge on the most common types of disaster in the Garowe districts and strategies to address and manage disaster.
- Finally the most pressing need of the community members to address land grabbing and insecurity is effective judicial systems providing justice and fairness in the courts of laws and development of new law for land tenure system in Puntland in general and Garowe district in particular and its proper enforcement.

7. Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?

- Legal Aid provided by Puntland Lawyers associations to the most vulnerable groups who cannot hire professional and effective lawyers in the courts of law as defendants.
- Community-based organizations spearheaded by traditional elders and religious elders as well as business people to protect, advocate, compensate and provide social and financial support of the vulnerable groups sometimes with or without the help of the government and other international donor agencies.
- There are National NGOs and youth and women organizations that operate within the district and advocate for the rights of the vulnerable groups and provide some basic education and health services to the IDP communities living in Garowe districts.

8. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?

- Drought: The lesson learnt from the prolonged drought of 2011-2016-2017 was the crowd-funding strategies that was established by the government of Puntland and powerful community members (religious leaders, traditional elders and business community) to raise funds from both the local people and diaspora communities in Europe, USA, Canada, Australia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Arabian Peninsula and provided adequate water, food, shelter and medical treatment to the pastoral communities affected by the droughts in Garowe districts and other parts of Puntland. The nomadic communities in the district now use very big plastic bags for storing water during the dry season and drought periods that will enable them to water their animals and their family members as a mechanism to better manage

recurring drought which is a natural disaster. Therefore, instead of waiting for the response of the bureaucratic donor agencies especially the UN agencies and donor pledges, it is vital to create crowd-funding mechanism locally to better manage drought as natural disaster in the future.

- Flood that Damaged Road Infrastructure: Mobilizing local civil engineers, truck owners and drivers engaged in construction business, companies that own tractors and heavy machines for construction so that they can contribute their efforts to mitigate the disaster (flood) that swept the Mitigar Bridge in 2013. This strategy to mitigate natural disaster (flood) that destroyed an important infrastructure once more again was utilized by the Puntland government and its citizens to mitigate the flood that swept a road bridge in Nugal region during 2019 spring rainfall. This strategy can help better manage natural disaster in Garowe district or anywhere else in Puntland or Somalia.
- Fire Outbreak: This is a man-made disaster that usually happens in the IDP camps and in Garowe town mainly at Petrol stations. The Local government in collaboration with concerned government ministries proposed a plan to shift the petrol stations and relocate them at the entrances of the town but many of the owners of the petrol stations failed collaborate with the local government and other concerned ministries. Later, the Local Government and the concerned ministries proposed a plan of distancing petrol stations 1KM away from each other and banning restaurants and other businesses that use any flammable materials and/or chemical/gas. The government also forced the petrol stations owners to store their fuel in underground tanks and installations of CO2 cylinders to extinguish fire in case of any fire incidents rather than using plain metallic drums that are easy to catch fire. To some extent this has worked whereby some complied with the distance and underground fuel tanks strategies to reduce the rate of fire outbreak

9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems

- Creating awareness among the community members as information is power to educate them on ways of devising and improvising locally disaster management systems.
- Creating Social Security Fund Systems so that in case someone is affected by either natural or man-made disaster to resort to this fund for mitigation and quick response.
- Establishment of advanced Vocational Training Institutions to skill the youth and women who are among the vulnerable groups in case disaster occurs so that they cope with the effects resorting to their skills as an employment opportunity to generate income.
- Drilling water boreholes in every 100 KM in the district so that the community can use the water for watering their animals and domestic use during dry and drought seasons. This can also be used to transform the nomadic community in the district agro-pastoral that can finally make them sedentary to reduce the risks and effects of drought.
- Reforestation and afforestation strategies to address environmental degradation resulting from both natural and man-made disasters.
- Creation of Manayatta Approach to promote resource sharing strategies especially the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities during drought and other occurrences of natural and man-made disasters in Garowe District

10. How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters?

- Where there is fire outbreak the local government deploys its fire brigade team to extinguish and save both human lives and non-human assets and wealth;
- Provides water and food security and nutrition through the collaboration with international donor organizations and UN agencies as well as some local philanthropists or companies and crowd-funding in mosques and public spheres.
- Participate in conflict resolutions in case of land grabbing and other issues that create conflict through negotiation and mediation modalities to ensure there is peaceful co-existence among the residents in the district.
- Floods and Water Stagnation: During the rainy season where is flood and water stagnation in the potholes in the towns within the districts, Local Government immediately deploy Fleet Department (tractors and trucks) to mitigate and respond immediately to the disaster so that there is less impact from the occurrence of the risks.

11. Are there cost-effective local resources that the community could use to manage disasters?

- Adequate underground Water: To address shortage of water especially during the drought and dry seasons, underground water can be an alternative way to ensure adequate water for both watering animals and crops of the agro-pastoral and pastoral communities.
- Rain Water: Catching rain water during the rainy season through the use of dams to reduce the pressure of floods that destroy bridges. This reserved water can be used for water animal and crops during dry season to improve on food security in the district and change the dependence on livestock as the only source of income and diversify the socio-economic lifestyle of the community as strategy to reduce and response to disaster

- Local Manpower: There are available local experts and manpower that can be trained to prevent and mitigate occurrence of disaster in the District.
- Heavy Equipment and Machines: There are currently several companies that have heavy equipment and machines. These companies had already played great roles in the reconstruction of Midgar Bridge that was destroyed by the over-flooded lake during the regime of H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Farole. They also played a great role in participating the management of damaged bridge in Nugal region in spring of 2019 by putting up temporary bridge and reconstructed the old bridge.

12. How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?

- Through Asset-Based Approach by mapping of the community capital and resources so that they can address disasters in the district.

Section 2 – Assess community preparedness to disasters.

13. Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan?

- No

14. If yes, when was the plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? (Kindly obtain a copy of the plan)

- N/A

15. Who is in charge of implementing the plan?

- N/A

16. What is the role of the community?

- N/A

17. What is the role of the local government, HADMA and other organizations?

- Out of the ten research respondents only one participant knew the existence of HADMA. The role of HADMA is to map the areas that are prone to disaster and what kind disaster is prevalent in certain part of the state. The most prevalent disasters in the Garowe district are droughts and floods

18. Who are other key players in the implementation of the plan?

- N/A

19. How is the plan updated over time

- N/A

20. What capacity is required to support disaster preparedness within the community?

- Skills and knowledge of devising disaster preparedness plan, assessment skills and management aspects of disaster.

21. What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate community members and share information about DRM?

- It is only local radios that play a great role in creating awareness to educate the community member and disseminate information about disaster risk management.

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

22. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?

- Currently the local government creates awareness and sensitizes the public on disaster related to land grabbing, liquid, chemical and solid waste management, fire and drought and the aftermath of their occurrence.
- The pastoral communities are now resorting to agro-pastoral lifestyle so that they can address food security and nutrition during dry seasons and in the occurrence of droughts.
- Divestment of livestock before the occurrence of drought as strategies to prevent loss of many livestock and investing the money from the sale of livestock to farming and/or businesses to counter poverty that may result from the loss of livestock through prolonged droughts.
- Old coping mechanism to address through clan insurance for restocking those who lost livestock which is strategy to address poverty among the community members. This strategy is no longer relevant as the number of livestock went down and the growth of population. Traditional restocking is now exhausted and rendered irrelevant due of reduced number of livestock and population growth with diverse needs and climate change.

23. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?

- The local government has bought three new Fire Extinguishing Fleet intended to get prepared for any occurrence of fire outbreak.
- The local government has also bought some tractors and trucks to address solid waste disposal and stagnation of rain water during the rainy seasons

- 24. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
- Provision of basic needs to affected members of the community; and
 - Interviewing the affected members to learn the cause of the disaster and learn some lesson learnt from the disaster (s) to respond to future risks and establish Disaster Risk Management
- 25. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
- The local government is trying to fundraise for reserve fund meant to rehabilitate schools, bridges and buildings affected by fire out break through crowd-funding through Secretariat Management
- 26. What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
- Proper Town Plan and Sewage Management System
 - Reserve Fund to manage in case of occurrence of disasters
 - Surveying and earmarking Land suitable for residential to avoid the risks of flood
 - Maintenance and rehabilitation of public infrastructure that are used for service delivery.
 - Developing laws, policies and plan for disaster risk management.

Section 4 – Describe “district disaster management plan” for the community / district

- 27. What mechanisms exist within the community / local government to create awareness and educate the community and share information and experiences about DRM?**
- It is only local radios that play a great role in creating awareness to educate the community member and disseminate information about disaster risk management.

Annex 1-7B: Garowe KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

- 1. List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards (Droughts ; Flooding)
- 2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
- Fire ; Droughts; Flooding
- 3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
- Famine, environmental destruction, loss of lives, loss of properties and rural to urban Migration by the pastoralist are the main impacts of the hazards.
 - Also there are health related impact with hazards which included by the outbreak of communicable diseases including Acute watery diarrhoea
- 4. Among the community in the district, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
- The low income, poorer, and younger, elderly, and women are highly vulnerable to these hazards. The most of the vulnerable communities are living in IDPS, near Garowe Villages and the country side.
- 5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
- Economic factor like Low income is the main exposure makes the above mentioned groups highly vulnerable to the hazards. The less income is due to low working skills to receive enough income. Less knowledge to update their poor skills
 - The Physical factor like poor residence planning: communities reside in flood prone areas. The residences of these communities in the raining season are the main reason of the outbreaks in terms of sanitation. The lack of proper water drainages is also the built environment.
 - Environmental factors including trees cutting for firewood, charcoal production and fencing for the enclosed land farming lead the environment of the communities more vulnerable. The other important things are included by lack of the posture management policies and frameworks which to graze the pastoral land beyond its currying capacity.
- 6. What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
- The pressing needs of the vulnerable communities in Garowe are to get financial support.
 - The pastoralist need to get livestock to stop the rural to urban migration
 - The IDPs need to get rain tents, dealing with the mother and Child malnutrition.
- 7. Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?**
- Voluntary social network are existing during hazards affecting the vulnerable groups.

- Village committees lead social campaigns to help the vulnerable groups.
- 8. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
- Preparedness for the future disasters is the main learnt lessons to help the better manage the disruptive disasters and provide emergence responses to the effected communities.
 - Building of emergency facilities /shelter is also key lesson learn when we were dealing with the late flooding and devastating droughts.
- 9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems**
- The existing sustainable opportunity is to use the manpower to develop locally Community based disaster risk management system. “We were using the human resources to better respond the impacts of disaster” Mohamed Ali- DP mayor at Garowe.
- 10. Are there cost-effective local resources that can be used by the local government to manage disasters in the district?**
- No information is provided
- 11. How can local government make creative use of cost effective local resources to manage disasters?**
- No information is provided

Section 2 – Assess District DRM capacity.

- 12. What DRM capacity (Human resource, organisation and enabling environment) exists in the local government?**
- The local Government have man power but need to be trained “responding natural and induced disasters”
 - The local Government has Vehicles and fire-fighters which can be used to building and rehabilitation and to respond the fires respectively.
- 13. Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district**
- No formal systems or mechanism for gathering and dissemination information are in the district.
 - To disseminate the information using the radios and TV’s .We gather the information using on telephone calls and sending teams to get some information from the communities.
- 14. Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?**
- No information is provided
- 15. What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exist in the local government for DRM?**
- The Man power need training and salary
 - The number of vehicles and fire fighters need to double.
 - The community needs to be

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention.

- 16. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
- The local government is planning to build drainage system to prevent flooding in the city
 - Community sanitation campaign during the
 - Reforestation of the degraded lands.
- 17. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
- Making the fire fighters ready to respond emergencies even in the mid night
- 18. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
- Helping the affected communities with food and shelter
 - Emergency with medical services to rescue the communities
 - Public awareness during flooding time for health education to prevent outbreak of diseases.
- 19. What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
- Rehabilitation if destruction happens to roads bridges and the public building
- 20. What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency and recovery?**
- Saving lives
- 21. What mechanisms exist in the government/district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?**
- No suitable information is provided

Section 4 – Identify and describe existing District Disaster management plant

22. **Does the local government have a policy /legal framework and coordination mechanism for DRM?**
 - No
23. **Does the local government have a disaster management plans (Note: If yes kindly obtain a copy)**
 - No
24. **Who prepared the plan and who participated in the formulation of the plan?**
 - No
25. **Describe the current local government / state level disaster management planning process.**
 - Very low because of poor funding capacity.
26. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans**
 - No information is provided
27. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans**
 - No plans exists for the local Government for disaster management
28. **Describe the process of implementing district disaster management plans**
 - No management plans exists for the district for disaster management
29. **Is the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?**
 - No
30. **If not, what action would you recommend to achieve this?**
 - Helping the local government planning process to disaster management
31. **What mechanisms exist within the communities / local government to create awareness and educate the communities and share information about DRM?**

Section 5 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions

32. **Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?**
 - No
33. **Who hosts and manages the system?**
 - No
34. **Who contributes data and information to the systems and how frequently?**
 - No
35. **What data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared and used?**
 - No
36. **If there is no system, system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?**
 - No

Annex 1-8A: Jariiban FDGs

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)**1. List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**

Natural hazards (Droughts and inconsistent rainfall; Infectious disease outbreak; Floods and hurricanes)

Man-made hazards(Conflicts; Land mines; Fire on settlements; Car accidents; Environmental degradation; Rapid Urbanization)

2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?

- Environmental degradation
- Droughts

3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?

- Droughts (Loss of life and livestock depletion; Health problems related to high malnutrition levels, water shortages and increased risk for waterborne and vector borne diseases)
- Land degradation (Soil Erosion; Alarming deforestation and overgrazing ; Desertification)
- Conflict (Disruption of normal life to all but specifically to children whom their whole trajectory of life would be disrupted; Loss of man power due to death or injuries sustained in conflicts cripples the economy of community and country as a whole.)

4. Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?

- Groups(Women and children; Seniors; People with disabilities)
- Sectors(Education; Health; Food security and livelihood; Businesses; Livestock; Natural resources depletion (land and wildlife extinction)

5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?

- Physical Factors (Population density level; Remote settlement)
- Social factors (Poverty; levels of literacy and education ; Gender inequality; Existence of peace and security; Access to basic human rights)
- Economic factors (Food security and livelihood; Dependence on livestock export as the only source of income
- Environmental factors (Poor environmental management; Climate change; Overconsumption of natural resources and wildlife extinction; Land degradation)

6. What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?

- Needs (Water supply; Food security; Durable shelter solutions for IDPs; Health & Nutrition; Education)
- Groups (Durable shelter for Internally displaced people who were most affected by 2016 droughts and 2015 El-Nino and are currently living in make shift tents, also this district has a border with Ethiopia and recently was flooded with people who ran away from; Disasters carry significant impact on health and well-being of affected population, access to primary care hospitals is very low, people are dying of manageable infectious diseases. Currently available services don't reach the needy especially people living in remote areas and most reported deaths are from maternal complications. ; Due to inconsistent rainfall, droughts have been continuous in the past decade, the recent one in 2016 has affected nomadic people who rely on rainy for survival. Building dams and improving water supply in remote areas whether by digging more boreholes/rigs would reduce impact of prolonged droughts.; As this district is an off-road district it has no major roads coming from big cities, neighbouring city of Galkayo is less than 200 kms and its almost 4 hours' drive and the road is in poor condition. Transport sector is considered an enabling sector for other sectors and it being in such a poor condition will have impact on how fast aid reaches the district. ; Education: Drought/ conflict-related displacement have affected children access to education, more schools need to be established in IDP camps with access to water and nutritious food as no kid will concentrate on studies on an empty stomach.)

7. Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?

- Community supports each other
- Women's groups
- Youth organisation
- Diaspora

8. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?

- Understanding impact of disasters: they have learnt to not wait for outside help and do whatever they can to help one another and this has saved a lot of lives, they are currently fundraising to finish tarmacking Wadaagsin roads in the city and also planning on buying fire engines.
- Reducing poverty and vulnerability: strengthening everyday lives and getting through the mentality of being productive is better than waiting for outside aid and a long term solution to poverty, investing in business in place of keeping a large number of livestock of which they have no ability to maintain or would be lost anyways if a disaster was bound to happen.
- Preventing and preparing for disasters is easier than Establishing more peace committees and supporting existing ones, also disarming civilians could be a good step towards more sustainable solutions.

9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems

- 160KMS of coast that can offer great potential for growth and improve coastal livelihood security
- Ending hunger by Promoting sustainable agriculture: This district has good land suitable for agriculture, with the right support they can be assisted in few years they would even be able to feed themselves and other Puntland regions.
- Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation by digging more bore holes and rigs near grazing areas would help reduce rapid urbanisation and influx of nomads to the city after losing their livestock. Services reaching them where they are would keep them in the country side.

10. How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters?

- Fundraising for emergency relief services
- Waste disposal

11. Are there cost-effective local resources that the community could use to manage disasters?

- Arable land suitable for agriculture
- Massive land that can be reserved for grazing

12. How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?

- Green-house farming: conventional farming depends on rain and since rains have been inconsistent in the past decade greenhouse farming could be the best way to overcome the food insecurity that has affected the region.
- Investment in fishing sector, also developing education and management measures to divert effort toward more sustainable fisheries

Section 2 – Assess community preparedness to disasters.

13. Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan?

- No

14. If yes, when was the plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? (Kindly obtain a copy of the plan)

15. Who is in charge of implementing the plan?

16. What is the role of the community?

17. What is the role of the local government, HADMA and other organizations?

18. Who are other key players in the implementation of the plan?

19. How is the plan updated over time

20. What capacity is required to support disaster preparedness within the community?

- Comprehensive training: On good agricultural practices including livestock management and fisheries

21. What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate community members and share information about DRM?

- Via mobile and media
- Community meetings:
- Women and youth organisation
- During health campaigns

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

22. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?

- Use of coping strategies to respond to the situation before outside help or government arrives. Water, food and medical supplies being priority

23. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?

- All actions so far focus on disaster response and mitigation, no plans in place for disaster preparedness

24. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?

- Community fundraising is the on-response action so far, whether it's from within the country or diaspora support.
25. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
- None
26. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
- Dire need for water collection and storage vessels and increasing water production and development/protection of water sources.
 - Developing Emergency food storage system by putting in place food during good times to help in dire situations, it should be a collective effort and every household should partake contributing whatever they can to be put in place for them.
 - Growth and development of Forage plants
 - Durable shelter for IDPs: most of the shelters provided to them are not UV-resistant or heavy enough to withstand heavy rains and
 - Communal latrines for IDPs: both for the safety of the population and the environment latrines are essential to control pollution and infectious disease.
 - More schools need to be established in this district as it has only 7 primary schools and 2 secondary schools

Annex 1-8B: Jariiban KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards (Droughts and inconsistent rainfall; Infectious disease outbreak)
Man-made hazards (Conflicts; Land mines; Fire on settlements; Environmental degradation)
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Conflict
 - Droughts
 - Land degradation
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts(Health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality; Loss of life; Urbanisation: Somalia's economy depends on livestock export, depletion of this causes pastoralists to migrate to cities and end up on IDP camps waiting for aid.)
 - Land degradation (Soil Erosion; Alarming deforestation and overgrazing ; Desertification)
 - Conflict(Internally displaced people from neighbouring country Ethiopia which they share a border; Disruption of normal life to all but specifically to children whom their whole trajectory of life would be disrupted; Loss of man power due to death or injuries sustained in conflicts cripples the economy of community and country as a whole.)
4. **Among the community in the district, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Groups(Women and children; Older people; Internally displaced people of all ages; People with disabilities)
 - Sectors(Education; Health; Food security and livelihood; Businesses; Livestock)
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Physical factors (Water supply and sanitation; Transport)
 - Environmental factors(Poor environmental management; Climate change; Overconsumption of natural resources and wildlife; Land degradation)
 - Economical factors(Food insecurity and livelihood; Dependence on livestock export
 - Social factors(Poverty; Disability and age; Gender inequality)
6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**

- Durable shelter for Internally displaced people who were most affected by 2016 droughts and are currently living in make shift tents, also this district has a border with Ethiopia and recently was flooded with people who ran away from the Oromo-Somali Conflict in Ethiopia.
- Disasters carry significant impact on health and wellbeing of affected population, access to primary care hospitals is very low, people are dying of manageable infectious diseases. Currently available services don't reach the needy especially people living in remote areas and most reported deaths are from maternal complications. Upgrading of the referral hospital and more ambulances are needed to overcome this problem.
- Due to inconsistent rainfall, droughts have been continuous in the past decade, the recent one in 2016 has affected pastoralists people who rely on rain as their only source of water. Building dams and improving water supply in remote areas whether by digging more boreholes/rigs would reduce impact of prolonged droughts.
- As this district is an off-road district it has no major roads coming from big cities, neighbouring city of Galkayo is less than 200 kms and its almost 4 hours' drive and the road is in poor condition. Transport sector is considered an enabling sector for other sectors and it being in such a poor condition will have impact on how fast aid reaches the district. Few roads have been constructed within the city of Galdogob but more major roads leading to neighbouring cities and villages are needed.
- Education: Drought/ conflict-related displacement have affected children access to education, more schools need to be established in IDP camps with access to water and nutritious food as no kid will concentrate on studies on an empty stomach.

7. Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?

- Community supports each other
- Women's groups
- Youth organisation
- Diaspora

8. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?

- Ending hunger by Promoting sustainable agriculture
- Ensure inclusive quality education and promote vocational trainings
- Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation by digging more bore holes and rigs

9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems

- Fundraising for emergency relief services

10. Are there cost-effective local resources that can be used by the local government to manage disasters in the district?

- Land for agriculture: this district is rich in arable land that is suitable for both food and feed crops
- Water trucks to help with water supply in remote areas

11. How can local government make creative use of cost effective local resources to manage disasters?

- By leasing land to foreign and local investors and allocate the money on disaster rehabilitation and prevention

Section 2 – Assess District DRM capacity.

12. What DRM capacity (Human resource, organisation and enabling environment) exists in the local government?

- Human Resource(Experts on Environment, Agriculture and climate change)
- Organizational (No governmental Organisations working on DRM are in the district but local and international NGOs projects focused on environmental and agriculture and livelihood intervention are currently working with the government.)
- Enabling Environment(Establishing parks and reserves to attract back wildlife)

13. Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district

- Most effective way is through district environmental committee who are consistent of youth, women and men who have contacts in every village, whatever is needed from villages or information being conveyed goes through that committee

14. Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?

- Run and supported by local government but most of the work is voluntary

15. What are the key capacities gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exist in the local government for DRM?

Section 3 – Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention.

16. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
 - No preventive measure in place, disaster mitigation and emergency relief is all the local government can do.
17. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
 - Most action focus on disaster response and mitigation
18. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
 - Fundraising as there's no budget allocated for disaster response
19. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - None in Place
20. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
 - Water, food and medical supply during droughts
 - Sending fire engine in case of fire
 - Sending vets to vaccinate livestock after droughts and rains
21. **What mechanisms exist in the government/district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?**
 - No mechanisms exists

Section 4 – Identify and describe existing District Disaster management plant

22. **Does the local government have a policy /legal framework and coordination mechanism for DRM?**
23. **Does the local government have a disaster management plans (Note: If yes kindly obtain a copy)**
24. **Who prepared the plan and who participated in the formulation of the plan?**
25. **Describe the current local government / state level disaster management planning process.**
26. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans**
27. **What is the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans**
28. **Describe the process of implementing district disaster management plans**
29. **Are the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?**
30. **If not, what action would you recommend to achieve this?**
31. **What mechanisms exist within the communities / local government to create awareness and educate the communities and share information about DRM?**

Section 5 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions)

32. **Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?**
 - No, there's no monitoring and evaluation system within the local government
33. **Who hosts and manages the system?**
 - Non existent
34. **Who contributes data and information to the systems and how frequently?**
35. **What data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared and used?**
36. **If there is no system, system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?**
 - Establishing independent evaluation committees from district to state level who report to executive branch of the government

Annex 1-9A: Qardo FDGs

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. **List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?**
Natural hazards (Droughts; Floods)
Man-made hazards(Environmental degradations; Private rangeland enclosure)
2. **Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?**
 - Environmental degradation
 - Droughts
 - Floods
3. **What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?**
 - Droughts(Pastureland degradations; Food and fodder shortages ; Water scarcity; Famine; Loss of livestock)
 - Floods(Convert rangelands into gullies; Destroys assets like farms, homes; Kill people; Result in diseases outbreaks (cholera and typhoid); Hinder human movements and business activities)
 - Environmental degradations(Lack forage for livestock; Livestock death; Rural-urban migration)
4. **Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?**
 - Droughts (Pastoralists)
 - Floods(Urban people; Farmers; IDPs)
 - Private rangeland enclosures(Livestock)
 - Environmental degradations(Pastoralists - community; Businessmen; livestock- sector; Business- sector; Wildlife)
5. **What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?**
 - Limited DRM skills (social)
 - Lack of contingency plan (economy)
 - Environmental challenges (arid, high temperature, erratic precipitation, topography)
6. **What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?**
 - Pastoralist needs (Development of rainwater harvesting technologies/structures with water storage facilities; Establishment of range reserves for dry season utilizations; Restoration of vast degraded rangelands and protection of environment; Restocking; Livestock health services; Awareness and EW-messages)
 - IDPs(Food; Shelter; Health and water services ; Awareness and EW-messages)
 - Farmers needs (Agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, processing and packaging facilities); Irrigation water development)
 - Urban people and businessmen(Implementation of flood control measures to divert floods from the city; Creation of alternative livelihood means; Creation of jobs; Investments)
7. **Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?**
 - Social Networks (Women groups; Youth groups)
These groups collect community contributions to support vulnerable groups
8. **Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?**
 - Droughts and Floods (Construction communal of Rainwater harvesting structures; Rehabilitation of degraded land through construction of soil/water conservation structures such as rock dams and soil bunds)
9. **What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems**
 - Functioning government institutions
 - Vast lands for establishing sustainable food and fodder productions
 - Mobilized communities
10. **How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters?**
 - Carryout community awareness
 - Protection of affected groups

- Punishment of people who commit environmental offenses - environmental protection
- Advocate for vulnerable groups

11. Are there cost-effective local resources that the community could use to manage disasters?

- Land suitable for agricultural development (food & fodder)

12. How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?

- Investment of sustainable agriculture

Section 2 – Assess community preparedness to disasters.

13. Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan?

- No

14. If yes, when was the plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? (Kindly obtain a copy of the plan)

15. Who is in charge of implementing the plan?

16. What is the role of the community?

17. What is the role of the local government, HADMA and other organizations?

18. Who are other key players in the implementation of the plan?

19. How is the plan updated over time

20. What capacity is required to support disaster preparedness within the community?

- Establishment of food storage facilities
- Provide DRM trainings for district staff and community members
- Provide and install early warning systems

21. What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate community members and share information about DRM?

- Local FM radios and TVs
- Public places

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

22. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?

- District-prevention & mitigation (Send early warning messages ; Communicate awareness on environment protection)
- Community – Prevention & mitigation (Store rain water; Implementation of rotation grazing systems; Disseminate of early warning messages)

23. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?

- No action for preparedness

24. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?

- Community response (Collect community contribution (food, water, cloths) and distribute to affected groups; Communicate to the district to inform hazard impact)
- District response (Provide an emergency food, water, medicine and cloths for the disaster victims; Advocate for disaster victims; Provide a protection - security; Report to the relevant stakeholders (government and other agencies))

25. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?

- District - rehabilitation & reconstruction(Provide land for the disaster affected groups; Advocate disaster victims for getting durable solutions)
- Community–rehabilitation & reconstruction (For pastoralist, collect livestock for restocking of affected families)

26. What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?

- Establishment of large scale farms for food & fodder productions
- Construction of water harvesting structures for drought resilience

Section 4 –Describe “district disaster management plan” for the community / district

27. What mechanisms exist within the community / local government to create awareness and educate the community and share information and experiences about DRM?

- Local FM radios and TVs
- Public places

Annex 1-9B: Qardo KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)**1. List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?****Natural hazards**

- Droughts and inconsistent rainfall
- Flooding

Man-made hazards

- Unplanned expansion of urbanization
- Environmental degradation – tree cutting for charcoal

2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?

- Droughts
- Environmental degradation and wildlife extinction
- Flooding – Qardo is located in flood prone area

3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?

- Droughts (Health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality; Land desertification; Extinction of native trees species; Low livestock production; Deterioration of livestock production; Food insecurity; Rural-urban migration; Increases pressure on urban families due to migration of rural people ; Insecurity - stealing)
- Environmental degradation (Pasturelands converted to gullies; Pasture shortages; Loss of livestock due to fodder scarcity; Land desertification)
- Floods (Destroy assets-homes, land, roads, farms etc; Cost human lives- last rain killed 5 people in Qardo district; Increase land degradations)

4. Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?

- Environmental degradation – Affected groups and sectors(Pastoralists; Farmers; Livestock sector; Farming sector)
- Droughts - Affected groups sectors(Pastoralists; Water sector - shallow wells dried up and boreholes reduced due to water table decline; Business sector- Livestock is the lungs of the Somali business)
- Floods - Affected groups sectors(Urban people; Farmers; Infrastructure-roads; Environment)

5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?

- Physical factor(Floods destroy major roads and affected business and economic development)
- Social factor(Lack of vocational skills)
- Economic factor (Lack of alternative income sources make these groups more vulnerable to the disasters)
- Environmental factors(Droughts and topography make environment more vulnerable; These groups are vulnerable due to their dependence on environmental resources)

6. What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?

- Pastoralist(Restocking ; Feeding; employment creation)
- Farmers(Development of water for irrigation; Establishment of flood control or diversion measures; Provide agricultural inputs - tools, equipments, seeds, fertilizers; Investments and capacity building)
- Urban People (Implement watershed management interventions and divert flood water from the city)
- Environmental Sector(Restoration of degraded lands; Enforcement of environmental regulations)
- Infrastructure (Rehabilitation of major road networks; Implementation flood control measures)

7. Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?

- Women groups
- Youth organisation
- Business men
- Religious leaders

8. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?

- Environmental degradation (People learnt the importance of environmental protection)

- Floods (During construction of homes, urban people started to increase the height of house foundation; Municipality started to open waterways; Tarmac roads with good drainages were constructed to carry out rainwater)
9. **What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems**
- Mobilized community
 - A good collaboration between community and Local Government
10. **Are there cost-effective local resources that can be used by the local government manage disasters in the district?**
- Vast land- suitable for production of both livestock fodder and required foods (cereals, vegetables, crops and fruits)
 - Frankincense- gum and resins
11. **How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?**
- Investment of these locally available resources

Section 2 – Assess district DRM capacity.

12. **What DRM capacity (Human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exists in the local government?**
- Working environment- offices-
 - Staff
 - Police
 - Running costs
 - Transportation
13. **Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district?**
- No, district doesn't have a system but it uses TVs, Radios and Telephone SMS for disseminating the DRM information
14. **Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?**
15. **What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exists in the local government for DRM?**
- Lack of coordination among LG, central government and other agencies
 - Inadequate financial resources
 - Limited information on disaster
 - Limited skills on disaster management
 - Equipments and vehicles for disaster victims evacuation

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community.

16. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
- Community awareness and Dissemination of EW-messages
17. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
- No actions taken by district for disaster preparedness
18. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
- Collects community contributions (food, water, medicine, cloths) and distributes to the victims
19. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
- Advocates for the rehabilitation of affected groups
20. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
- Having a contingency plan with available budget
21. **What mechanisms exist in the local government/ district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?**
- District Conducts drought or flood impact assessments and shares information of assessed hazards to the stakeholders

Section 3 – Identify and describe existing “district disaster management plan”

22. **Does the local government have policy/legal framework and coordination mechanisms for DRM ?**
- No, but as soon hazard happen, district communicate and coordinate to the respective stakeholders

23. Does the local government have a disaster management plans (Note: If yes kindly obtain a copy)?
24. Who prepared the plan and who participated in the formulation of the plan?
25. Describe the current local government / state level disaster management planning process
26. What are the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans?
27. What is the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans
28. Describe the process of implementing district disaster management plans?
29. Is the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?
30. If not, what action would you recommend to achieve this?
 - Support the development and financing of district disaster preparedness plan
31. What mechanisms exist within the communities / local government to create awareness and educate the communities and share information about DRM?
 - Mobilize and meet with community leaders
 - Send awareness and early warning messages through radios and TVs
 - Women groups are active in community awareness campaigns

Section 4 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions)

32. Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?
 - No, there's no monitoring and evaluation system
33. Who hosts and manages the system?
 - Non existent
34. Who contributes data and information to the systems and how frequently?
35. What data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared and used?
36. If there is no system, system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?
 - Yes, I propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district

Annex 1-10A: CARE KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)

1. List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?
 - Natural hazards (Droughts; Flooding ; Disease)
 - Man Made hazards (Deforestation ; Charcoal Burning ; New Settlement in the rangelands or urban exercise)
2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?
 - Disease
 - Droughts
 - Flooding
3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?
 - Drought-Various impacts include; water shortage, reduced crop production, loss of livestock, pasture loss, disease outbreak, displacement and etc.
 - Diseases- Loss of livestock, loss of human life, reduced animal production (meat and Milk)
 - Floods- Formation of new gullies, environmental degradation, destruction of farm lands and shallow wells.
4. Among the community in the district, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?
 - Poor communities or economically marginalized communities
 - Rural communities who mostly rely on livestock products
 - IDPs
5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?
 - Physical Vulnerability- it involves aspects of environmental pollution, remoteness of community settlements, the site and design and materials of house building.

- Social Vulnerability- it refers to the inability of people, organizations, institutions and societies to withstand adverse impacts or affects to hazards due to characteristics of inherent in social interactions, institutions and systems of cultural values. It is linked to the level of wellbeing of individuals, communities and society. It generally includes aspects related to levels of literacy and education level, the existence of peace and security, access to basic human rights, systems of governance, social equity, positive traditional values, customs and ideological beliefs and etc.
- Economic vulnerability factor- refers to economic status of individuals, communities and nations. The poor are usually more vulnerable to disasters because they lack the resources to build structures and put other engineering measures in place to protect themselves from being negatively impacted by disasters.
- Environmental Vulnerability factor- this is refers to natural resources depletion and resource degradations are key aspects of environmental vulnerability

Section 2 – Assess District DRM capacity.

6. **What DRM capacity (Human resource, organisation and enabling environment) exists in the local government?**
 - Community and national level, existing early warning early action committees (EWEA) are one of the most important human resources for providing necessary disaster information.
 - National key ministries and institutions responsible disasters and climate issues are essential resource available
7. **Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district**
 - EWEA committees are structural systems responsible for disaster and weather information gathering and sharing with relevant institution and government office.
8. **Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?**
 - Institutions- like HADMA
 - INGOs
 - Ministries of Agriculture, environment and climate change
 - Community volunteers
9. **What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exist in the local government for DRM?**
 - Knowledge gap
 - Tools and Data collection devices- like tablets for rapid data collection

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention.

10. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**
 - Early preparedness is essential action to be taken by the government and other relevant institutions.
 - Encourage community awareness about the disasters and weather hazards
11. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?**
 - Capacity for EWEA committees
 - Financial support for EWEA committees
 - Develop systems to help immediate information
12. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
 - Immediate evacuations or humanitarian response is paramount
 - Restocking
 - Feeding
 - Protection
 - Shelter
 - Medical supply
13. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - Rebuilding community resources- like boreholes, shallow wells, restoring education systems and health sector support
14. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
 - Non-food items,
 - Protection and dignity support
 - Livelihoods and food security

- Clean water- water trucking
- Medical and drug supply
- Nutrition for young infants and mothers

15. What mechanisms exist in the government/district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?

- Existing systems includes- EWEA committees at district and village level, HAMDA and Ministries of agriculture, environment and climate change

Section 4 – Identify and describe existing District Disaster management plan

16. What is the current district disaster management planning process?

- Existing committees(EWEA) are available to provide possible disaster information's to concerned institutions

17. What are the mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans

- HADMA in collaboration with other INGOs and government ministries is responsible for validating the disaster management plans

18. What are the mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans

- It is the role of HAMDA and government ministries to update disaster management plans at district or community and national level.

19. What is the process of implementing district disaster management plans

- The process is massive awareness raising campaign for entire community to enable them aware disaster information and risks. It is the role of government to establish a system for improvement.

Section 5 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions

20. Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?

- Yes

21. If yes, who manages the system and who contributes data and information to the system?

- EWEA committees, HAMDA , Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and climate change

22. If yes, what data and reports are generated by the systems and how are they shared?

- Early warning pullets. Climate and weather information briefs and ect

23. If no, what system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?

Annex 1-11A: HADMA KII

Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and Identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)**1. List the most common natural and man-made hazards in the community?****Natural hazards**

- Droughts; Epidemics; Cyclone; Floods ; Pest attacks and desertification

Man-made hazards

- Urban fires; Civil conflicts; Transport accidents ; Land grabbing ; Deforestation; Internal displacement

2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?

- Floods; Droughts; Civil conflict and land grabbing

3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?

- Drought caused loss of livestock, human being and economic loss hence poverty; Flood caused damaged to infrastructure especially road bridges and loss of livestock and human being and economic hence poverty. ; Civil Conflict caused loss of human lives, economic revenue, denied investment to the district and displacement.

4. Among the community in the district, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?

- Groups(Women and children; Pastoralist ; Older people; Youth ; People with disabilities)
- Sectors(Education; Health; Agriculture ; Transport ; Trade; Livestock)

5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?

- Women, children, disabled and elderly persons are vulnerable physical, social and economically while pastoralists and youth are vulnerable due to social and economic status and lifestyle.
- The livestock sector and agriculture are vulnerable due to environmental factor, the transport and trade are vulnerable due to physical nature of the infrastructure and social norms of the community, and health and education are vulnerable due to social, economic, physical and environmental factors in the district.

Section 2 – Assess District DRM capacity.**6. What DRM capacity (Human resource, organisation and enabling environment) exists in the local government?**

- There are no capacities of human resources, organization and enabling environment that exists in the communities and/or district.

7. Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district

- There are no mechanisms/systems that exist in the communities/districts for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM

8. Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?

- N/A

9. What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exist in the local government for DRM?

- To address there are lack of human resource, organizational and enabling environment within the communities/districts DRM.
- The manpower in the district lack adequate skills and knowledge disaster management, preparedness, mitigation and response.
- The Local government in the district does not have adequate organizational experience and failed to create enabling environment within the communities/district DRM.

Section 3 –Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention.**10. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?**

- Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency as a government agency developed Emergency and Disaster Preparedness and Response (2017) and Vulnerability Response Plan (2016)
- The Puntland Government through HADMA and DIAKONIA developed Puntland Disaster Management Framework to address disaster risks management

11. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?

- HADMA alerts the humanitarian agencies and other community structures of impending disaster in the district and put all organizations, government agencies and institutions and business communities and

the general communities in the district on standby with proper preparation depending on the impending disaster.

12. **What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?**
 - The government through HADMA does to resource mapping, commodity tracking and agency mapping and deploy the agencies to response to the disaster and support the affected members of the communities.
13. **What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?**
 - The government rehabilitated and reconstructed the damaged Midigar Bridge and schools that were affected by the cyclone in the district.
14. **What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?**
 - Maintenance of Public Infrastructure and quality assurance of newly constructed public infrastructure to avoid vulnerability to disaster.
 - Capacitating the local human resource, strengthening the organizational expertise of the local government and create enabling environment for emergency response and recovery
 - Establishing Reserve Fund allocated for emergency response and recovery.
 - Establishing Early Warning System to generate information to warn the government and government agencies as well as humanitarian agencies to response effectively and efficiently.
 - Creating awareness and educating the public to create concept Disaster preparedness, response and recovery.
 - Developing and enacting Disaster Act so that it becomes a legal binding to government agencies, humanitarian agencies and the community members.
15. **What mechanisms exist in the government/district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnership and participation in DRM?**
 - Puntland Disaster Management Committee
 - Puntland Disaster Management Framework
 - Puntland Disaster and Emergency Preparedness Response Plan
 - Puntland Vulnerability Plan

Section 4 – Identify and describe existing District Disaster management plan

16. **What is the current local district disaster management planning process?**
 - No
17. **What is the mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans**
 - No
18. **What is the mechanism for updating district disaster management plans**
 - No
19. **What is the process of implementing district disaster management plan?**
 - No

Section 5 – Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions

20. **Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?**
 - No
21. **If yes, who manages the system and who controls data and information to the system?**
 - No
22. **If yes, what data and reports are generated by the systems and how are they shared?**
 - No
23. **If no, what systems or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?**
 - Early Warning System that can predict looming natural disaster
 - Locally improvised Early Warning System within the community in case the modern early warning system is cost.

Annex 2 – List of FGDs and KII respondents

BANDAR BAYLA DISTRICT	GARDO DISTRICT	BURTINLE DISTRICT
Burhan Nur Farah	Mohamoud Muse	Hussein Guled
Mohamoud Isse	Ahmed Elmi Sugule	Yasin Bur Mohiyadin
Omer Isse Omer	Farah Mohamed Ahmed	Ali Mohamed
Abdi Ayanle Elmi	Sadam Mohamed Abshir	Hassan Hussein
Shire Nor Farah	Abdi Jamac	Ahmed Adan Warsame
Kadiye	Ahmed Ndif Hirad	Maryan Abdi Omer
Jafal Mohamed Omer	Hassan Abdilahi	Hawo Warsame Nor
Mohamed Osman Said	Abshir Jama	Hawo Ahmed
Maryan Muse Ali	Said Isse	Jamal Abdirahman Abshir
Maryan Ahmed	Ibrahim Ali	Dek Hersi
Zaynab Muse	Sak Hussein	Hawo Ahmed Mohamed
Safiya Osma Mohamed	Ahmed Ibrahim	Fardowso Mohamed Osman
Hadiya Hersi	Said Macalin	Sahro Jama
Farhia	Nur Said	Farhia Hashi
Zahra Omer	Mursal	Fadumo Aden
Johra Said Iman	Ahmed Abdi	Hodan Abdikadir Osman
Abdi Da'ar Dini	Mohamoud Hassan	Fawsio Ownor
Isse Omer Mohmaoud	KhALIF Barre	Hurub Qoje
Mohamed Ali Farah	Hadiyo Said	Fawsiyo Abdirisaaq
Abdihared	AnAB Aden	Fadumo Jamal Codey
Sufi Hassan	Halima Mohamoud Mohamed	Zaynab Geelle Ali
Abdullahu Yusuf	Asli Abdullahi	Ali Isse
Mohamoud Omer Mohamoud	Ayan Jma	Dahabo Omer
Awil Muse	Abdinadir Farah	Amina Nor Ali
		Abdishakur Said
EYL DISTRICT	GOLDOGOB DISTRICT	JARRIBAN DISTRICT
Ruqiyo Warsame	Hassan Farah	Mohamoud Mohamed
Buruj Said Hersi	Hawo Ahmed	Mursal Abdile
Amina Hussein Egag	Hoddan Hassan Nor	Abdinor Yusuf
Faiza Abdullahi Salad	Beello Warsame	Daib Abdi Ali
Lul FARAH Mohamed	Cureeji Mohamed	Abshir Ali Muse
Marwo Jama Abdullahi	Shamso Mohamed	Abdi Said Ali
Burhan Abshir Musse	Zahro Mohamed	Safio Hussein Sadikadir
Zaynab Ahmed	Zahro Warsame	Sadik Abdikadir
Amina Salad Mohamoud	Ali Mohamed Ali	Abdalle Ali
Ali Muse Ahmed	Abdifatah Jama Mohamed	Asho Omer Nor
Abdulkadir Salim Ahmed	Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed	Gamar Adan
Mohamed Hajji Muse	Abdirazak Mohamed	Fadumo Aden
Abdiakim Hajji Isse	Amiir Hassan Mo'alim	Jawahir Isse
Abdikarim Mohamoud	Sugaal Osman farah	Zeytun Siad Jama
Said Sharif	Farah Bashir Yusuf	Rahma Abdillahi Adan
Abdullahi Mohamed	Hadio Mursal Fiqi	Fadumo Said Muse
Mohamoud Farah	Hawo Said Hayle	Hiba Ibrahim Omer
Osman Aidid	weris Ali Nayl	Lul Abdillahi
Yasin Mohamed Elmi	Hawo Mohamed Ali	Munimo Ahmed Ali
Abdullahi Muse	Maryan Mohamed	Yusuf Mohamoud Abdi
Abdullahi Salad Geni	Omer Warsame	Mohamed Abdullahi Jama

Dahir Farah Mohamed	Dunio Abdinor	Abdullahi Aden Hassan
Abdiaziz Ahmed	Nadifo Ali Hersi	Jibril Ali Ahmed
Mohamoud Abdullahi	Fardwoso Ali	Jama Mohamed Ali
Abdirahman Hashi	Anod Said Farah	Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Farah
Olad Ahmed	Hodan Hersi	Abdalle Diriye Khalif
Hussein Ahmed	Hawo Jama Ahmed	
Said Ahmed	Mulki	
Abdiaziz Busur		
Sulekha Mohamed		
Fadumo Abdsisalam		
GALKACYO DISTRICT	BASASO DISTRICT	GAROWE DISTRICT
Mahdi Abdi Barre	Mohamed Said Yusuf	Mohamed Mohamoud
Mohamed Abdirahman Halane	Hodan Mohamoud Abdi	Abdifatah Ahmed Artan
Sharmarke Abdi Hassan	Deko Mohamed Yusuf	Ahmed Jama Shire
Abdisalam Abdullahi	Fatima Mohamoud Ahmed	Zamzam Abdisalam Jama
Bile Abdinor Ahmed	Hamdi Yusuf Mohamed	Abdi Hassan
Abdikarim Mohamed Farah	Saytun Hassan	Aisha Abdiaziz
Nadira Mohamed	Riyad Ahmed	Hialal Abdi Elmi
Abdi Hamud	Asiya Abdiaziz	Ibrahim Hassan
Munira Yusuf	Hashi Abdi Guled	Mustafe Ibrahim
Farhia Jama	Mohamed Huruze	Abdirahman Mursal
Kosar Abdiwahid	Jeylani Mohamed	
Aisha Abdulrazak	Mohamoud Ali Harbi	
Najma Mohamed	Asayr Yusuf	KII PARTICIPANTS
Fartun Bayle	said Jamal	Mohamed Ali Mohamed
Rukia Gamuure	Mustafa Abshit	Bille Warsame Salah
Raamla Khalif	Mohamed Abshir Mohamoud	Dr. Abdullahi Abdirahman
Barni Guled	ahmed Salad	Jamac A/rahman Abshir
Abdi Dahir Jama	Abdiaziz Yasin Ali	Hassan Mohamed Farah
Abdiweli Ainab Abdi	Mohamed Abokor	Abdi Said Osman
Abdullahi Abdi	Amina Omer Ahmed	Muse Osman Yusuf
Mogtar All	Yusuf Aden Ga	Bile Nor Farah
Abdullahi Khalif	Lul awbakar Osman	Mursal Abdalle Khalif
Awil Bashir	Ahmed Bile Said	Jaberti Abdul Mohamed
Yasin Omer	FaitmA madar Omer	Ahmed Said Yusuf
Fadumo Abdsisalam		

Annex 3 – Selected photos of the Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews



Galdogob District



Galdogob District



Ely District



Ely District



Bender Bayla District



Bender Bayla District



Qadro District



Qadro District



Bossaso District



Bossaso District



Garowe District



Garowe District

Annex 4: Summary of community articulated development objectives by sector

Districts	Health	Education	Water, Sanitation and Infrastructure Development	Agriculture, Livestock and Environment	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction	Governance and Security
Bender Bayla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase primary health care facilities ▪ Increasing the number qualified medical staff ▪ Ensure better health service for its residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase number of primary in far remote area of the district ▪ Increase the number of qualified teacher and creating skills training centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clean water available to residents. ▪ Good sanitation environment ▪ Tarmac road connecting district to Qardo and Bossaso to remove transportation barriers ▪ Improved electricity facilities ▪ Construction of bridges and road between villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing products to reach local and international markets affordably Investment for farmers to increase their agriculture production. Well-equipped animal health care centres. Skilled local veterinary doctors are deployed in the offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase employment opportunities and reduce poverty. Livestock and fishing sectors to be exploited .Establish market and improve domestic products & imported goods like fish/ meat/vegetables/ clothes. Establish vocational skills centres to create job opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build Police stations. Access security progress in the village. Security institutional capacity building ▪ Counter terrorism/ immigration and human trafficking ▪ Building capacity of all security actors
Garowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise access to health care facilities ▪ Improve quality of service in facilities ▪ Employ qualified nurses /staffs ▪ Provide sufficient and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase school going children to universal primary and secondary education ▪ Equality->eliminate gender inequalities in primary and secondary schools ▪ District aspires to develop quality teacher training program which 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District aspires to ensure to raise the access of the population to adequate and safe drinking water ▪ Improve on waste collection management (WCM) ▪ In infrastructure construct roads and bridges that connect the city and stimulate economic activities ▪ Facilitate affordable electricity supply to the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On livestock hopes to increase the veterinary facilities for livestock. Livestock is the backbone of the district and needs to maintain sustainability in order to improve the lives of the people ▪ Employ qualified staffs. Improve agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determined to reduce poverty level from 55% to 45%. Create more economic and employment opportunities ▪ Engage income generation activities & micro-finance schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the overall governance system ▪ Improve governance structures to address legal and technical operations and cooperation of

	<p>quality medical supplies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve on travel time to these facilities- allow patients and delivering mothers to reach on time 	<p>will contribute to the quality of education in the district</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Come up with proper plan for waste management bearing in mind health hazards and environmental damage unmanaged waste causes 	<p>through provision of fertilizers. Diversified quality inputs. Setting up of a seed care centre. provision of tools & training farmers to develop better ways of farming skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a market for the agriculture produce. Encourage farmers to continue farming activities Construct water catchment & dams near mountains and valleys rivers to get sustainable water sources for farmlands 		<p>local government, district council, village councils, district police departments, judicial system and central government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure adequate infrastructure for security operations. Increase number of police posts. Legal and technical operation training Security meeting awareness. Rehabilitation of police stations
Jariiban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to have sufficient health care facilities Basic qualified staff Enough medical supplies in order to reduce infant mortality rate Reduce travel time to nearest health facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School-age going children should be able to access affordable education Universal primary (UPE) and secondary education Improve enrolment rate from current 55% to 75% Gender equality and elimination of gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to adequate safe drinking water. Quality sanitation standards. Improve on the waste collection management (WCM) Drilling/garbage collection points. Construction of garbage burning places. Improve on sanitation and hygiene Have access to 24 hour electricity, have community centres. Construct feeder roads and roads within Jariiban district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve the physical environment-including wildlife & plant-life. Conserve from soil erosion, deforestation, gullies, sand dunes, charcoal burning, hunting and killing activities Avail veterinary medicine/construct veterinary centres/ equip with quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation projects to reduce poverty. Provision of loans, skill training and cash donations Create employment opportunities to the youth and women in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jariiban district to become one of the most peaceful districts in the region Increase security personnel. Construct police stations Improve justice system and

	<p>since the district lies in a remote area</p>	<p>inequality in primary and secondary schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have skilled and trained teachers ▪ Build higher institutions of learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wadaagsim highway should be constructed with gravel road. Make easier for the communities to transport their products to the market with minimum time and cost ▪ Construct community centres within the villages 	<p>medicine. Environmental conservation programs /tree planting. Enforce strict laws on tree cutting & wildlife hunting. Encourage agricultural production and productivity. More & diversified agricultural inputs/ fertilizers/ creation of seed care & multiplication centres. Training farmers in farming skills/tropical water & soil conservation techniques .Provide irrigation water pumps. Integrate crop production/provision of market/ small-scale processing opportunities for agricultural products</p>	<p>district. Encourage small scale industries. Encourage fishing sector and livestock farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment opportunities to the vulnerable community 	<p>governance structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Address legal and technical operations and cooperation of local government, district council, village councils, district police department, district judicial system and central government ▪ Have adequate infrastructure for security operations in place
Eyl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide well trained health personnel ▪ Improve knowledge and skill of existing health workers ▪ Give quality health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the access and quality of education ▪ Increase the number of students enrolled in schools ▪ Increase number of primary schools ▪ Add two secondary schools in Dhaganle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dig wells and build pools to give Eyl community access to enough clean water/ portable water ▪ Enhance sanitation/hygiene of the town and surrounding villages. Enhance air and road transportation tarmac and feeder roads ▪ Improve port infrastructure and services. Maritime safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote marine resources and management. Conservation of marine ecology. Improve on water harvesting. Conservation for environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating jobs/ fishing skills/ hand skills to reduce number of jobless ▪ Employment and job opportunities. Economic development and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eyl district to become one of the most peaceful districts in Puntland/ ▪ Increase security personnel/ justice system & construct police

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase number of the health facilities to reduce shortage of accessibility of health centres ▪ Increase health care with adequate health care facilities/basic qualified staffs/ enough medical supplies/ reduce travel time to nearest health centre from 6 hrs to 4 hrs across the district ▪ Giving public awareness about the spread of diseases like Malaria and HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build teachers training centres to minimize shortage of qualified teachers. Improve teacher: student ratio. Increase better qualifies and paid teachers ▪ Establish a pastoral schooling system to accommodate nomadic/pastoral children. Improve the enrolment rate in the rural areas ▪ Quality & accessible education/increase secondary schools ▪ Establish reliable quality university education to all district residents 	<p>development, International Ship & Port Security (ISPS) development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water reservoir & pipelines/village boreholes/ improve waste collection management (WCM) in the urban centres /construction of garbage collection points and burning holes. ▪ Infrastructure Eyl district should have 18 hrs of electricity/ high quality tarmac roads ▪ Improve overall district economic infrastructure / acceptable conditions/ have proper policies/laws/regulations/standards & mechanisms in place 	<p>rehabilitation and drought resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wildlife conservation. Establish veterinary institutes. Find reliable export market for livestock ▪ Farming and agriculture by building farming irrigation pipes from water points/supplying farming seeds and insecticides/ increase productivity across the district/ fertilizers/ tools and skills. Livestock Development & Environment/ health facilities and services for the livestock (main backbone of the district economy) should improve across the district/ establish veterinary centres with qualified staff and quality medicines. 	<p>poverty reduction in Eyl / the poverty level of the district should be reduced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating more economic & employment opportunities ▪ Income generating activities (IGA) ▪ Micro-finance schemes and fish skills. To reduce poverty increase local crop production 	<p>posts. Improve governance structure. Address legal and technical operations across the board/ have in place adequate infrastructure for security operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct conflict resolution training in all the villages of the district ▪ Having secure borders, Counter terrorism, immigration and reduce human trafficking ▪ Reduce clan conflicts. Establishing community policing units ▪ Improve security and judiciary framework of the district
Galdogob	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct better health centres/facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supply learning materials and facilities. Provide qualified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve water accessibility ▪ Construct /rehabilitate water source and pipeline in villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct veterinary centres with all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of job opportunities. Job market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct rehabilitation police stations &

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary health units. Provide medical drugs and equipments Improve nutrition and feeding programme. Professional health workers & trained community health workers Provide laboratories and other services/ provide modern health equipment and materials 	<p>teachers for primary and secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct/Rehabilitation of schools & vocational centres. Advance equality education & standardized curriculum Establish training centres for adults and youths. Increase student enrolment from Create better learning environment with all necessary learning spaces and learning materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district residents should be able to access sufficient and quality water for them and animals. Better sanitation and hygiene .For infrastructure Goldogob district aims to ameliorate roads by constructing tarmac and gravel road Rehabilitate existed gravel roads Improve transportation accessibility within and out of district 	<p>facilities. Training of Vet workers-doctors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply Vet drugs Improve livestock products. Improve agricultural materials. Seeds and water canals/solar energy for irrigation and wire fences Animal market-advocate livestock export trade for international market Training farmers on better farming practices. District to improve food security/ prevent and control animal disease. Increase livestock product 	<p>accessibility for poor families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant support. Skill training to access job opportunity in job market. Improve economic infrastructure Promote trade activities. Poverty reduction District intents to reduce barriers of economic growth by supporting low and middle-income classes/regulate business environment. Encourage small and medium business 	<p>unit across district. Provide training for community police worker. Promote surveillance security systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform justice sector. Provide wire fence. The district to improve overall security by constructing new police station and units. Train justice worker
Galkacyo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade health accessibilities Build health facilities Health facilities equipment Employment of qualified personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade quality of education Provision of basic education Subsidize school fees for those who can't afford Increase district enrolment of school age children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance air and road transportation. Tarmac and feeder roads, Improve Port infrastructure and services Reduce water shortages. Improve quality of potable water. Improve water catchment. Dams in strategic areas. Water harvesting watershed management. Provide modern drilling rigs. Increase number of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve animal health & Vet services. Improve crop production-enhance people's livelihoods Reduce land deforestation. Environmental degradation, Promote marine resources, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve district local economics-construct small & medium markets Generate income and create jobs to increase district revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce clan conflicts in rural areas. Establish community policing units Secure borders, Reduce human trafficking. Decentralization or public service

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affordable quality health services ▪ Increase the number of population access to health facilities 		<p>boreholes, Piped water installation, Increase district's infrastructure access. Improve district population clean water accessibility and also increasing cleanness of town</p>	<p>Plant trees, Increase environment protection activities of the district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase farm crop production, livestock health & marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrade economic situation ▪ Improve the district economics and income generation to increase the local citizens employment 	<p>delivery to local level government structures. Respect rule of law. Resume democratization. Improve institutional & human resources capacity of all government agencies. Improve security related services vulnerable</p>
Gardo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure availability of health care/affordable ▪ Qualified health care workers ▪ Enough medical supplies ▪ More health centres and facilities ▪ Training to the health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide school teachers/ qualified & good salaries ▪ Need for uniform school curriculum ▪ Provide vocational training centres ▪ Establish adult programs to reduce illiteracy levels ▪ More mobile schools ▪ Increase rate of enrolment ▪ Accessibility of primary schools to IDPs & poor children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance air & road, transportation/tarmac and feeder roads. Improve port infrastructure ▪ Reduce water shortage/improve quality of potable water ▪ Gardo residents should get clean and sufficient water in terms of quality and quantity ▪ Access garbage collection points/accessible latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve animal health and Vet services. Improve water catchment-dams ▪ Improve crop production ▪ Enhance people's livelihood ▪ Reduce land deforestation ▪ Encourage farmers by providing farming tools & quality seeds ▪ Availability of farming medical supplies/water/reliable markets for their products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment and reliable markets for local products ▪ Projects that generate more income ▪ More employment ▪ Create an environment suitable for economic growth/ accessible roads/ investment ▪ Local economic development programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decentralization of public service delivery ▪ Strengthening skills & capacity of civil servants ▪ Improve institutional & human resource capacity. Secure borders. Reduce human trafficking. Reduce clan conflicts in the rural areas. Fight terrorism.

Annex 5: Data collection tools

Annex 5A: Focus questions for Local government Key KIIs

The KII for the study on “Community survey and mapping for District Disaster Risk Management” will be completed for local government key informants (Mayors, Local government secretary, or other responsible person) using the guiding questions listed below.

District	
Location of interview	
Interview date	
Respondent(s) name	
Respondent(s) designation	
Respondent telephone or email	
Lead researcher	

Section 1 - Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and identify and map the most vulnerable communities (or sectors) and their current needs

1. List the most common natural and manmade hazards in the district?
2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the district?
3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the district?
4. Among the communities in the district, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?
5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?
6. What are the most pressing needs for these groups and sectors?
7. What are social networks and mechanisms existing within the district to support the most vulnerable groups?
8. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?
9. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems in the district?
10. Are there cost-effective local resources that can be used by the local government to manage disasters in the district?
11. How can local governments make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?

Section 2 - Assess district DRM capacity

12. What DRM capacity (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exists in the local government?
13. Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the district?
14. Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms?
15. What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exists in the local government for DRM?

Section 3 - Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention

16. What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?
17. What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?
18. What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?
19. What actions is the local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?
20. What are the identified priorities in the local government for emergency response and recovery?

21. What mechanisms exist in the local government / district to ensure multi-stakeholder partnerships and participation in DRM?

Section 4 – Identify and describe existing “district disaster management plan”

22. Does the local government have policy/legal framework and coordination mechanisms for DRM?
23. Does the local government have a disaster management plan (Note: If yes kindly obtain a copy)
24. Who prepared the plan and who participated in the formulation of the plan?
25. Describe the current local government / state level disaster management planning process.
26. What are the local government / state level mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans
27. What are the local government / state level mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans
28. Describe the process of implementing district disaster management plans
29. Are the district emergency response plans integrated into the local government work plans, emergency interventions and other actions?
30. If not, what action would you recommend to achieve this?
31. What mechanisms exist within the communities / local government to create awareness and educate the communities and share information about DRM?

Section 5 - Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions)

32. Is there an operation disaster / DRM monitoring and evaluation system?
33. Who hosts and manages the system?
34. Who contributes data and information to the systems and how frequently?
35. What data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared and used?
36. If there is no system, system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district?

Annex 5B: Focus questions for the community KIIs and FGDs

The KII / FGDs for the study on “Community survey and mapping for District Disaster Risk Management” will be completed for community key informants or focus groups using the guiding questions listed below.	
District	
Location of interview	
Interview date	
Respondent(s) name	
Respondent(s) designation	
Respondent telephone or email	
Lead researcher	
<p>Section 1 – Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and identify and map the most vulnerable communities (sectors) and their current needs)</p> <p>28. List the most common natural and manmade hazards in the community?</p> <p>29. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community?</p> <p>30. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community?</p> <p>31. Within the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three and other hazards?</p> <p>32. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable?</p> <p>33. What are the most pressing needs for the most vulnerable groups and sectors?</p> <p>34. Which social networks / mechanisms exist within the community to support the most vulnerable?</p> <p>35. Based on past disasters, what lessons learnt have been learnt that can help better manage natural and manmade disasters in the future?</p> <p>36. What opportunity exists for developing locally sustainable disaster management systems?</p> <p>37. How is the local government supporting the community to manage and deal with disasters?</p> <p>38. Are there cost-effective local resources that the community could use to manage disasters?</p> <p>39. How can the community make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters?</p> <p>Section 2 – Assess community preparedness to disasters</p> <p>40. Does your community have a disaster preparedness plan?</p> <p>41. If yes, when was the plan prepared and who was involved in preparing it? (Kindly obtain a copy of the plan)</p> <p>42. Who is in charge of implementing the plan?</p> <p>43. What is the role of the community?</p> <p>44. What is the role of the local government, HADMA and other organizations?</p> <p>45. Who are other key players in the implementation of the plan?</p> <p>46. How is the plan updated over time?</p> <p>47. What capacity is required to support disaster preparedness within the community?</p> <p>48. What mechanisms exist within the community to create awareness and educate community members and share information about DRM?</p> <p>Section 3 – Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention in the community</p> <p>49. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation?</p> <p>50. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness?</p> <p>51. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster response?</p> <p>52. What actions is the community / local government taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction?</p> <p>53. What are the identified priorities in the community / local government for emergency response and recovery?</p> <p>Section 4 – Describe “district disaster management plan” for the community / district</p> <p>54. What mechanisms exist within the community / local government to create awareness and educate the community and share information and experiences about DRM?</p>	

Annex 5C: Focus questions for special agencies and experts KIIs

The KII for the study on “Community survey and mapping for District Disaster Risk Management” will be completed for special government and development agencies and experts using the guiding questions listed below.	
District	
Location of interview	
Interview date	
Respondent(s) name	
Respondent(s) designation	
Respondent telephone or email	
Lead researcher	
<p>Section 1 - Assess community vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on droughts and floods and identify and map the most vulnerable communities (or sectors) and their current needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the most common natural and manmade hazards in the community / district? 2. Of these, which are the three top hazards that affect the community / district? 3. What are the impacts of the three hazards in the community / district? 4. Among the community, which groups and sectors are most vulnerable to the three hazards? 5. What factors (physical, social, economic, environmental, etc.) make these groups and sectors most vulnerable? <p>Section 2 - Assess district DRM capacity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. What DRM capacity (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) exists in the communities / districts? 7. Are there systems or mechanisms for gathering and disseminating information to support DRM in the communities / districts? 8. Who runs and supports these systems or mechanisms? 9. What are the key capacity gaps (human resource, organizational and enabling environment) that exists in the communities / districts DRM? <p>Section 3 - Assess priority areas for district emergency response and recovery intervention</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. What actions is the government / other agencies taking (or planning) for disaster prevention and mitigation? 11. What actions is the government / other agencies taking (or planning) for disaster preparedness? 12. What actions is the government / other agencies taking (or planning) for disaster response? 13. What actions is the government / other agencies taking (or planning) for disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction? 14. What are the identified priorities in the districts / Puntland for emergency response and recovery? 15. What mechanisms exists in districts / Puntland to ensure multi-stakeholder partnerships and participation in DRM? <p>Section 4 – Identify and describe existing “district disaster management plan”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. What is the current district disaster management planning process? 17. What is the mechanisms for validating district disaster management plans? 18. What is the mechanisms for updating district disaster management plans? 19. What is the process of implementing district disaster management plans? <p>Section 5 - Define or identify a system for collecting data to establish baseline for the district DRM (to measure performance of future interventions)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20. Is there an operation DRM monitoring and evaluation system? 21. If yes, who manages the system and who contributes data and information to the systems? 22. If yes, what data and reports are generated by the system and how are they shared? 23. If no, what system or mechanisms can you propose for capturing critical data for monitoring and evaluating DRM in the district? 	

Annex 6 – Terms of the study (As expressed in the EOI)

Community survey and mapping for District Disaster Risk Management at Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Democratization

1. Background

Puntland has a fragile and vulnerable environment with persistent droughts, intermittent floods and other man-made disasters. But in recent years, as the impacts of extreme droughts have begun to have a devastating effect, partially because of the climate change, already stressed communities have been pushed to the limit of their adaptation and coping capacity.

Puntland economy is mainly dependent on livestock and agriculture; and in the case of the most common climate-related shocks (such as droughts and floods), households generally experience a management in income and production, largely related to a decline in weather-dependent activities, such as farming and livestock rearing, both are rain dependent. This usually causes a devastating direct effect on large numbers of Puntland communities and ultimately on the whole country.

Local governments representing districts administrations are very well positioned to manage these disasters and try to reduce disaster risk in local areas, since they are familiar with (and sometimes responsible for) both the disaster risks experienced, as well as the resources and opportunities available to identify and manage those risks. Similarly, in the areas that are prone to disasters, it is critical that inter-governmental responsibilities be delineated clearly and understood at all levels of government.

The Ministry of Interior Federalism and Democratization with the support of UNDP-JPLG can support the existing operational mechanisms, systems and processes that can help districts develop contingency, preparedness and coordination points for managing and preventing these disaster related effects. Puntland is prone to disastrous events of both natural and man-made which have caused losses of livelihoods and property that pushed many Puntlanders into poverty, massive displacement and instability. Recent years of persistent droughts and storms with floods affected most of the Puntland communities.

Puntland is vulnerable to disasters like droughts, and other ranging natural hazards including cyclones/storms, droughts, epidemics, floods, pest attacks, desertification, and tsunami. Human induced hazards that threaten the country include transport accidents, urban fires, explosions, civil conflicts and internal displacements of communities due to multiple factors. High priority hazards in terms of their frequency and scale of impact are: droughts, floods, civil conflict and transport accidents that have caused widespread damages and losses in the past.

Practical experience on the ground has shown that the local governments play an important role in the emergency response and recovery programs. Thus, working on the decentralization policy and government led development strategy.

The UN joint programme in collaboration with Puntland Government on local governance focuses on developing the capacity of local government and community-based institutions to respond to emergency, recovery and development priorities in collaboration with relevant partners.

Community survey and mapping at the District level for disaster risk management, detailed baseline information through reviewing the district annual work plans, and budgeting to integrate district emergency response and recovery priority needs in the target areas are very relevant.

Children and mothers from Internally Displaced families and poor host communities are vulnerable to the outbreak of diseases; droughts and other disasters.

- In the context of Puntland, several reasons can be mentioned to rationalize the need of local governments to play a major role in disaster risk management:
- The Local Governments are responsible for everything in their districts, the mayors are elected and are also the District Commissioners.
- Disasters are often local events and therefore the local knowledge and measures are required which are tailored to local hazards and vulnerabilities.
- State level disaster management authorities, such as HADMA are centrally organized and are unable to provide effective help in an emergency, particularly to the localities, rural populations and therefore the endangered areas must rely on their own local capabilities to protect their populations.
- Also, quite often it is the community which increases the disaster risk by way of soil degradation through animal over-grazing, deforestation for charcoal businesses, unsafe settlements on dangerous valleys and slopes etc. and therefore the society should be made more aware of the dangers and made accountable for disaster risk management. Puntland disaster Management Agency HADMA has such a system of spreading disaster related messages, but unable to ensure that the communities received the messages and complied.

2. Overall Objectives

The goal of the Community Survey is to assess the current situation of the district disaster management and the vulnerability to disasters, to produce updated information on the current district emergency plan.

The findings of this survey will be utilized to reflect on the existing systems and mechanisms for programme for more disaster management and resilience building for the communities, districts and at Puntland level. The district emergency survey targets the 9 JPLG supported districts (Burtinle, Qardho, Galkayo, Jariiban, Bossaso, Galdogob, B/Bayla, Eyl and Garowe) to integrate district emergency response plan into the district annual work plans and emergency priority interventions.

The objectives of the Community survey and mapping for District Disaster Risk Management is:

- To assess the community vulnerability and preparedness for the disasters
- Identify the most vulnerable communities and their needs
- To establish a baseline for the District Disaster Risk management at the district to measure the performance of future interventions in this regard.
- To Assess the priority areas of district emergency response and recovery intervention in the target communities

3. Description of the Assignment

The purpose of this community survey at the district level is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the districts in dealing with disasters and their role in overall Disaster Risk Management, focusing on the droughts and floods. What are the roles and responsibilities and who is doing what? and what capacities districts have and what capacities are they lacking, with the objective of strengthening the capacity of districts. The specific issues to address:

- i. Understanding the district vulnerability profile, for examples which communities and villages are most affected by the drought for example.
- ii. The livelihood activities and the location and risk profiles of the most vulnerable groups (or sectors), and to link this information to the hazard exposure maps. Example, nomadic, urban, or internally displaced (IDPs).
- iii. Information about the impacts of past disasters, responses taken, and lessons learned is equally important.

4. Duties and Responsibilities

The consultant will be responsible for the following activities and deliverables:

- i. Carrying out community survey and mapping to support district capacities in Disaster Risk Management
- ii. Carry out a community survey on local governments to identify their needs on disaster management plans
- iii. Conduct Community mapping and address the informal social networks could provide mechanisms to take care of most vulnerable communities
- iv. Collect and information on the necessary measures required to establish a baseline for the next programme interventions in Disaster Risk Management and community resilience.
- v. Carry out some sort of analysis of risk associated to the respective hazards as a link to the preparedness planning process (community survey/assessment on vulnerabilities and capacities).
- vi. Establish systems basics on Local governments support to the communities, and experiences from previous disasters and refine locally sustainable disaster management systems.
- vii. Propose systems Local governments could make creative use of cost-effective local resources to manage disasters

5. Methodology

Data Collection

Data for map preparation and for Community survey assessment will be collected from primary and secondary sources.

Secondary sources include; respective developed district development framework, district annual work plans, reports and maps, personal communication and limited field observations.

Primary data sources collection will be collected from the respective District Mayors/Secretaries and key informants from HADMA.

Data collection and analysis will be displayed through graphs, charts, photos, and maps in the district emergency survey assessment report.

Definition of Community Survey on Disaster Risk Management.

Community survey for disaster management refers to the activities involved in defining the community and their level of vulnerability to the disasters, who is responsible, to what standard a survey process should be completed, and how the success of a survey process can be determined.

6. Community Survey Process

Step	Details
A. Preparatory Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Prepare proposal for community survey on disaster risk management and the role of the districts. ii. Sign agreement with the Ministry of Interior iii. Prepare TORs for the survey team. iv. Employ and train the survey team
B. Desktop Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identify relevant sources that may contain into useful information/data for the survey. ii. Review the available secondary sources and collect relevant the information that best suits priority areas of intervention iii. Present the sources of secondary data gathered and gaps of the information that has been gathered to answer survey questions iv. Present methods and process of primary data collection.
C. Primary Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Prepare field data collection tools ii. Organize the key interviewees iii. Conduct interviews iv. Document collected data
D. Analyze the collected data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Verify, organize, transform, integrate, and extract data in an appropriate output form for subsequent use. Methods of processing must be rigorously documented to ensure the utility and integrity of the data. ii. Describe facts, detect patterns, develop explanations and test hypotheses. This includes data quality assurance, statistical data analysis, modeling, and interpretation of results. iii. Develop the first draft of district emergency survey report
E. Review workshop on the draft of District emergency survey report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Organize a review workshop for the partners ii. Present the first drafted survey report in the review workshop to the funding partners to obtain their feedback iii. Document the comments and feedback from the participants of the review workshop
F. Final draft of the Community survey at the district level/ survey assessment report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Incorporate the feedback and relevant comments from the participants of the review workshop ii. Develop a final draft of the district emergency survey report

7. Management Arrangement.

The Consultancy Firm(s) / institutions will be hired MOIFAD and will be closely monitored by UNDP. The Contractor will work under the direct supervision of the DG ministry of Interior and the UNDP JPLG project Manager, and payments will be made after MOI Minister and UNDP project manager approval of the progress report and the attainment of the deliverables.

ABOUT

SOMALI INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (SIDRA)

SIDRA offers technical innovative solutions grounded in a process of inclusive change, facilitation, information, communication and reengineering new ways of systems and knowledge-based policy researches.

The institute serves a broad mix of public, private and civil society organizations. We have developed flexible structures that can quickly deliver the right team with the right experience and expertise to everyone, anywhere in the country.

VISION

To become the leading development research institute and center of excellence in Somalia

MISSION

To be relevant, original and excellent in order to co-construct knowledge, alliance, dynamic policy environment and institutional capacity fit for purpose

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- (i) To conduct high quality research and policy analyses to inform evidence based effective policy making in Somalia
- (ii) To build a forum for debate on public policy in Somalia
- (iii) To respond to the need of building external capacity for public policy research and policy analyses in Somalia



ADDRESS

Office: Garowe, Puntland State of Somalia

Telephone: +252 5 846 044

Website: www.sidrainstitute.org

Email: info@sidrainstitute.org

Facebook: SIDRA Institute

Linkdin: The Somali Institute for Development Research and Analysis
SIDRA

Twitter: SIDRA Institute