



Draft

Somali Joint Needs Assessment

Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced

Cluster Report

June 2006

Acknowledgments

[[ensure consistency of spellings in all acknowledgments]]

This report, which was drafted by Andrew Harberd (Consultant, UNDP Somalia), Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster leader, is based partly on work undertaken by a team headed by Hans Joerg Glaser and comprising Abdulkadir Moallim Alim, Abdi "Pasha" Haji Osman, and Farrax Hussein, with subcluster leadership (Solutions for the Displaced) by Alessandra Morelli of UNHCR. Office space and facilities were provided by FAO in Nairobi and the input of Graham Farmer (FAO officer in charge for Somalia) in reading and providing constructive comments on the initial drafts, was much appreciated. Input on cross-cutting themes was provided by Ayoo Odicoh and Hendrica Okondo (Gender Parity), Oumar Kane (Human Rights), and Johan Svensson (Peace Building, Reconciliation, and Conflict Prevention). Coordination and analysis of field data was led by Aues Scek. Mohammad Pournik (UNDP Yemen) played a key role in developing a consistent theme and logic and the methodology of costing, and comment from Kamil Kamaluddeen and Qais Naoman influenced the relative emphasis/balance of the complimentary sub-sectors. Input from other clusters has been significant in shaping Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced, and none more so than that from Jack Van Holst Pellekan and Mohamood Noor of the Productive Sectors and the Environment cluster. UNDP Somalia provided general support, under the direction of El-Balla Hagona, Country Director. The Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced Cluster owes much to the coordination of UN Senior Technical Coordinator David Bassiouni and World Bank Senior Technical Coordinator Lloyd Mckay, JNA Secretariat, who have been instrumental in driving the process and ensuring consistency and quality. Operational support for the Somali JNA secretariat has been led by Louise Cottar, ably assisted by the team comprising Susan Muiruri, executive assistant, Nafisa Santur, workshops coordinator, and Margaret Onyango, finance associate.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African Caribbean Pacific States[[not used, delete]]
AU	African Union [[not used? delete]]
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process (UN)
CBO	community-based organization
CDD	community-driven development
CPA	Comprehensive Plan of Action for Somalia Refugees (UNHCR)
CSO	civil society organization
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species[[not use delete]]
[[used only once, while being introduced]]	
DDR	disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration
DLCO-EA	Desert Locust Control Organisation of East Africa
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
[[used only twice, 75 pp. apart]]	
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
FSAU	Food Security Assessment Unit for Somalia
HEA	household economy analysis
IDP	internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPM	integrated pest management
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment of the World Bank and United Nations
LED	local economic development
LEU	Livelihoods Extension Units
LMSU	Livelihoods Monitoring and Support Unit
LRU	Livelihoods Research Units
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MRRR	Ministry of Resettlement, Reintegration and Reconstruction
MSME	micro, small, and medium enterprise[[range “to” missing, re SME]]
NFI	nonfood items
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NRM	natural resources management
ODA	Official Development Assistance
Pfm	per family member
RBM	result-based management
RSD	refugee status determination
SACB	Somali Aid Coordination Body
SDR	Somali Democratic Republic
SME	small to medium enterprise
TB	tuberculosis
TDIM	territorial diagnosis and institutional mapping
TFC	transitional federal charter
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
TLU	tropical livestock unit
TMDU	Training Materials Development Unit
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WSP	War-Torn Societies Project

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Preface

This draft cluster report is part of the technical work of the Somali Joint Needs Assessment and is being circulated in draft to seek comments and suggestions as part of a quality assurance review process. The authors stress that at this stage, all six draft cluster reports are technical assessments and should not be thought of as a final output of the Somali JNA. Prioritization is a two-part consultative process: first, technical, and second, political, and this draft cluster report is primarily concerned with technical prioritization. Political prioritization will come with the finalization of the integrated Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP).

To ensure the highest possible quality of this cluster report we look forward to your comments and suggestions, with specific reference to the accuracy of information, the within-cluster prioritization of needs, and the suitability and feasibility of proposed actions to address those needs. To generate the best possible Reconstruction and Development Program, it is important that the Somali authorities and people, along with developing partners, contribute to this review process. Guidelines for this quality assurance review have been issued separately.

This draft cluster report is the outcome of an exhaustive technical exercise involving extensive consultation with Somali stakeholders, ranging from civil society groups to national and local authorities and parliamentarians. It has been produced by an integrated team of Somali and other technical experts, drawing on information from (a) existing sources, (b) consultation workshops, (c) selected field visits and meetings with a wide array of Somali groups and individuals, and (d) questionnaire-based fieldwork undertaken by Somali experts in all regions, to review priority needs and to develop reconstruction and development proposals to address those needs. The report responds to specific local needs by providing differentiated suggestions for South and Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland. Moreover, it reflects the importance of three key cross-cutting issues—peace building and conflict prevention, capacity building and institution development, and human rights and gender equity[[add? equity used in Rule of Law cluster rept]]—by addressing them as an integral part of the proposed initiatives to achieve desired reconstruction and development objectives.

The team is now focusing on reviewing the full array of priority needs and proposed suggestions from all six cluster reports to prepare an integrated Reconstruction and Development Program. This RDP will present a proposed set of initiatives to address priority needs from among the wider set of needs. Clearly, not all needs can be addressed immediately or within the five-year time frame of the RDP. Implementation capacity and likely resource availability will both be considered in developing RDP initiatives. But behind all this is the fundamental objective of supporting Somalis in deepening peace and reducing poverty as quickly as possible in a sustainable way.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

[[need to verify verb tense in this intro]]The Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster of the UN/World Bank Somali Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) uses a joint international and Somali expert team and a participatory approach with Somali stakeholders to review and analyze existing livelihood strategies throughout South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland. The JNA team, in collaboration with other JNA clusters, identifies and estimates the costs of the requirement for supporting, enhancing, and expanding the existing livelihoods base over a five-year period, while enabling displaced persons to return peacefully to areas of choice, resume previous occupations, or find opportunities for new livelihoods.

The definition of livelihoods used in this report is that of ~Chambers and Conway (1991), which states that: “A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the long and short term.”**[[need page number]]** Significantly, in the Somali context, where the vast majority of livelihoods depend directly on the exploitation of natural resources, a sustainable livelihood does not undermine the natural resources base. Livelihoods may be solely or a mix of productive livelihoods at the household level, production of food for household food security, and remunerated employment.

The aim of adopting a sustainable livelihoods approach is a better understanding of poverty from the perspective of affected individuals and communities which can enable more precise and effective prioritization and targeting of interventions to expand and enhance livelihoods and reduce poverty. Success in this endeavor requires attention in seven key areas:

<<set bullets instead of numbers>>

1. Nutrition and health
2. Education, information, technology, and training
3. Security and an enabling social environment
4. Natural resources
5. Infrastructure
6. Financial services
7. Policy and institutional environment

In the predominantly agrarian rural economy of Somalia, some 80 percent of livelihoods are directly dependent on the natural resources base: 55 percent of households are based on pastoralism or agropastoralism livelihoods, 24 percent are based on agricultural livelihoods, and 1 percent are based on coastal fishing. These livelihoods are often supported by further exploitation of the natural resources base: trees for livestock fodder, charcoal production, or building materials; aromatic resins; and honey hunting or apiculture. In the past, exploitation of wildlife resources was also significant. However, clearing of forest habitats by an expanding human population, and the systematic annihilation of a sizable elephant population in the 1990s, removed the most valuable species.

Over the preceding 30 years the human population of South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland has more than doubled, from 3.3 million people in 1975 to the currently estimated 7.7

million in 2006. Over the same period there has been a concomitant expansion in livestock populations and cultivated land, a consequently greater pressure on the finite natural resources, and an increase in the potential for conflict over access to resources, both within and by different livelihood groups. With increasing populations and in an uncertain environment, one of the biggest challenges faced by government is not only to equitably sustain existing natural resource-based livelihoods, but also to expand and enhance those livelihoods by improving natural resources management, engaging rural producers in the growing supply and value chains, and encouraging value-adding processing.

Sustaining and increasing the numbers of natural resource-based livelihoods are challenges that require a long-term vision, and are expected to generate only a shallow rate of increase in livelihoods over the coming years. Therefore the government must immediately embark on employment-intensive investment projects (mainly through the infrastructure cluster) to create short-term construction employment and longer-term maintenance employment, to inject cash into fragile economies to revive them, and to provide quality assets for economic recovery and development. [[uneven and unparallel ideas needed to be fixed—verify that subject inserted is correct (the govt?)]]

Following the collapse of the central government, at the height of the Somali crisis in 1991–92, up to 2 million people were displaced as a consequence of violence and famine. Currently, some 8 percent (650,000) of the population are internally or externally displaced in the region.¹ In what is often described as the most protracted refugee crisis in the world, hardly a livelihood in Somalia cannot be considered to have been disrupted in the 15 years since the fall of the central government in 1991.

For many of the rural and urban poor, fleeing the violence meant becoming internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the borders of the former SDR. [[is this what should be used in all references?]] Others sought refuge, mainly in neighboring countries but also in the developed countries of the Arab and Western world, where a large Somali diaspora has been established and become vitally important, through remittance transfer, to the support of livelihoods in Somalia.

Current estimates of remittances to Somalia are in the region of \$1 billion per annum. Thus, though the primary recipients are mostly middle-income urban households, the link provided by family ties between urban households and rural livestock producers, in particular, means that remittances do trickle down to rural communities. Such flows represent an average 44 percent to 66 percent increase in the annual per capita household incomes of US\$291 and US\$195, for urban and rural nomadic populations, respectively, in Somalia (~UNDP/World Bank 2004). The flow of remittances to households of the poor and displaced is considered to be much less.

The JNA envisages building on the comparative advantages—the relative peace and evolution of government structures in Somaliland and Puntland, a supportive and well-educated Somali diaspora, and a transitional federal government (TFG). [[beginning here, the sentence loses its focus; what does “with the” refer to? what is the “its” with influence? Also, original sentence was too long--start new sentence; make the three phrases parallel and make subject clear]] with the country’s ability to consolidate and expand its influence throughout South Central Somalia, through dialogue with emerging new forces, and with constructive support from the international community.

[[paragraph has a few sentences with dangling modifier phrases that also needed subjects; please verify subjects]] Within this environment, the overarching vision and central focus for the

Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster is to foster community-driven development (CDD), a participatory approach that ensures social and gender inclusiveness and aims to empower people who are in poverty by placing investments and control of decisions on resource utilization in the hands of the community. Using the CDD approach, the vision is to directly target impoverished communities in South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland, initially concentrating on areas to which large numbers of IDPs are expected to return. By providing equitable support to both returning populations and host communities, the JNA anticipates that it will be possible to lay a solid foundation for the growth of a reconciled, peaceful, secure, and unified society, in which the rights of the weak and disadvantaged are protected, and in which every community member has the opportunity to have an enhanced livelihood and benefit from sustainable social and economic development.

In an effort to provide durable solutions for the displaced, without which it will be impossible to sustainably reconstruct South Central Somalia, the Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster is deeply concerned with support to the 650,000 former citizens of Somalia who are displaced within the region and an equivalent population in the likely areas of return. For both groups it budgets some US\$329 million (approximately US\$50 per capita per annum). The dispersal of these funds is related to putting in place a legislative and socially secure environment that is conducive to the return of approximately 400,000 IDPs and 250,000 refugees, the vast majority of whom originate from areas of South Central Somalia. Plans for providing access to durable solutions for these people will be in two phases:

During Phase 1 (2007–08),[[using arabic numerals]] the focus will be on stabilizing the environment to which they are returning and on realizing durable solutions for the in-place IDP population, as well as for vulnerable “nonintegrated” returnees in Somaliland and Puntland. Phase 2 will promote the adoption of the United Nations’ Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and other international refugee and IDP legislation, as well as a generally protective environment that provides IDPs, minority groups, refugees, and returnees with minimum human rights standards. In seeking durable solutions for refugees, the cluster intends to enhance the quality of asylum and self-reliance schemes for refugees in the neighboring host countries, while increasing the absorption capacity in projected areas of return by supporting social service delivery systems and livelihood opportunities.

During Phase 2 (2009–11) the focus will be on capacity building of civil and governmental institutions aimed at supporting long-term development, on the linking of early recovery projects to the long-term development program, and on the organized voluntary repatriation of the bulk residual refugee caseload.

Although the Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster is deeply concerned with providing durable solutions to the displaced populations, equitable support to host populations, and the rebuilding of dislocated communities and disrupted livelihoods, its primary focus is on developing an operational and legislative environment in which disrupted livelihoods throughout South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland can be rebuilt.[[confusing string of words (esp. overlap of targeting and focus)]] Regionally the cluster focuses on South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland as separate but inextricably dependent and interconnected entities, but its implementation plan allows for further regionalization within the federal structure of South Central Somalia.

The use of CDD as the core implementation approach is particularly appropriate in the Somali context, where both physical and social structures have severely deteriorated, and where in many cases local government administrations are either weak or don't exist. The approach, in seeking sustainability, recognizes the importance of local government inclusion, capacity building, and strengthening, and essentially consists of five pillars: (a) empowering communities, (b) empowering local governments, (c) realigning the center, (d) improving accountability, and (e) building capacity.

The primary justification for use of the CDD approach is that peace building in the region is under threat from widespread unemployment and poverty. By promoting local ownership and accountability for resources and projects, the cluster achieves the local participation and social dialogue needed for effective peace building and conflict prevention.

The financial contribution requested through the JNA for the creation of a responsive structure—one embedded in local, regional, and central governance structures and aimed at the overall support and promotion of existing and new sustainable livelihoods—amounts to approximately US\$59 million, representing an investment throughout the South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland regions of US\$10 per household per annum. The following structure is proposed.

The five-year program will be overseen by a Project Coordinating Unit, which will provide overall support and direction to the program in South Central Somalia, Somaliland, and Puntland. A project coordinator will provide overall direction to team leaders. Project officers and the unit's management will be supported by two separate administration teams that provide administration and accounting support to the two branches of the program.

In South Central Somalia, Somaliland, and Puntland program offices, the Livelihoods Monitoring and Support Unit (LMSU) will be established, ideally as a unit of the Ministry of Planning or Ministry of Labor. Each LMSU will be jointly headed by a regional project manager for livelihoods and a regional project manager for solutions for the displaced. In addition, South Central Somaliland will have four core unit staff members and 12 program associates; Puntland will have three core unit staff members and six program associates, and Somaliland will have three core unit staff members and six program associates. The role of the LMSU core unit staff and program associates is to support the extension of unit's functions from the state level to the regional and district levels.

In addition, Livelihoods Research Units (LRUs), established at the state level as units of key ministries in South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland, will be linked with the LMSU. The LRUs will be linked with relevant academic institutions and will have a mandate to conduct applied livelihoods and marketing research, and to establish Livelihoods Extension Units (LEUs).

An additional unit, the Training Materials Development Unit (TMDU), will be established within the Ministry of Education in South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland, with the primary purpose of collecting, adapting, and developing quality livelihoods training materials for use with IDPs and refugees, both in the camps and in the return locations.

It is recognized that Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster does not operate in isolation. Links and synergies with the other JNA clusters have been examined: governance, safety, and the rule of law; macroeconomic policy framework and data development; infrastructure; basic social services and protection of vulnerable groups; and productive sectors and the environment. The proposed approach cuts across clusters by including issues of

peace building, reconciliation, and conflict prevention; capacity building and institutional development (public and private) plus anticorruption initiatives; and gender parity and human rights.

Coordinated implementation of projects is anticipated as a result of the JNA. In the specific example of agriculture-based livelihoods, it is envisaged that the LRU in the Ministry of Agriculture, while conducting basic applied research into agriculture-based livelihoods (both with existing farming communities and with IDPs and refugees), will develop recommendations that will then be fed through the LEU in the same ministry and delivered as clear “livelihoods extension” messages within projects in the agriculture sector.**[[not clear what delivering messages to projects means—please clarify.]]** In addition, if training materials must be developed for use with IDP, refugee, or host communities, such messages would also be delivered to the TMDU in the Ministry of Agriculture. Training needs (in the agriculture sector, as in other sectors) are expected to be substantial, as many IDPs and refugees may never have been exposed to productive livelihoods; the great majority of farmers in the host communities, over the past 15 years or more, have had no access to training.

A key reference document for this JNA, Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced, is the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees’ (UNHCR) Comprehensive Plan of Action for Somalia Refugees (CPA). The CPA is a multipronged initiative planned for implementation in Somalia and four other countries in the region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Yemen) over the three-year period 2007–09. The objectives of the CPA are the following:**[[cross-reference the map in appendix A somewhere? shows these refugee countries?]]**

- Identify and pursue appropriate durable solutions applicable to each Somali refugee, taking into account subgroup and host country.
- Where durable solutions are not immediately available, to identify measures to enhance the quality of asylum in current host countries, including through better legal and physical protection and improved assistance.
- Promote refugees’ self-reliance, enabling them to contribute to the development of their host communities while preparing them for eventual voluntary repatriation.
- Further address the challenges posed to host communities through rehabilitation and development in areas affected by the presence of refugees.
- Make the option of voluntary return more attractive for refugees still in exile and ensure sustainability of reintegration in the country of origin by providing access to protection, basic services, and improved income-generation opportunities for returnees, IDPs, and other vulnerable populations.

Essentially, the CPA articulates the UNHCR strategy for implementing the first three years (2007–09) of the JNA recommended solutions for the displaced**[[is this an official product? report?]]**. As such, the CPA will benefit, through donor funding for the RDP, the approximately 250,000 refugees in exile in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Yemen, as well as the approximately 400,000 IDPs in Somalia, together with the host communities in South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland, to which the majority of the displaced are expected to return. In addition to the JNA, the CPA will make available some US\$23.4 million for support to refugees in the countries of asylum in the region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Yemen).

The overall cost of implementing the recommendations of the Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster is US\$388 million over a five-year period: year 1, US\$76 million, year 2, US\$67 million, and years 3–5, US\$245 million (about 82 million p.a.)[[what is p.a.?]]

The higher costs in years 3 to 5 relate mainly to the costs for return, reintegration, and support for the establishment of livelihoods (providing training and basic livelihoods assets) for some 30,442 refugees and 330,000 IDPs in South Central Somalia (an estimated US\$211 million in costs for years 3–5).

With regard to monitoring the implementation of interventions funded as a result of the JNA, in addition to contracted independent evaluations and formal financial monitoring by implementing agencies and donors, it will be essential to build capacity among civil society organizations (CSOs) and networks to ensure effective participation in monitoring and regulatory frameworks.

Implementation of the JNA, along with the following measures, should enable the rapid growth of a mainly private sector–driven market economy: the promotion and creation of sustainable livelihoods through the development of a responsive support structure; peaceful reintegration of displaced populations; and simultaneous strengthening and capacity building of governance structures at all levels coupled with strengthening, expansion, and diversification of the productive sectors; improvements in essential infrastructure; the development of basic social services and a sound macroeconomic framework; and overall encouragement of good governance. Given the above, opportunities for livelihoods development and income generation are expected to expand, enhancing access by many to basic goods and services, and reversing the decline in the achievement potential of the Millennium Development Goals that has occurred in recent years.

<<A>>INTRODUCTION

[[insert text to break up stacked heads]]

<>Background

The Somali Democratic Republic (SDR) state collapsed in 1991, after more than two decades of authoritarian government under Mohamed Siad Barre[[new spelling—**Mohamed not used up till now, but I've added in introductory uses, using this spelling; Siad used in most cases**]]. The Barre government was highly centralized and bureaucratic, and the state was a major employer that did not support private enterprise. Upon its collapse, the country descended into civil war and has remained without an effective central government since. The massive displacement of Somalis resulting from the conflict constitutes one of the world's most protracted humanitarian crises. In some parts of the country, conflict-related displacement has continued ever since, causing multiple layers of population movement, although other areas have attained relative stability.[[**meaning as intended? physical areas, as in regions? “could” is conditional, if what...?**]]

Since 1991, two major former regions of the SDR, covering more than half of its geographic area, have achieved a significant level of economic and political stability. Somaliland unilaterally declared independence in 1991, and Puntland declared itself an autonomous regional state of Somalia in 1998. Relative peace and stability have encouraged the rapid growth of urban centers, with some 30 percent of the population now urban. Many in that urban population are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees. Drought and poverty has also caused displacement to the urban centers.

Relative stability in these areas has encouraged business enterprise. With the proximity of export markets, unrestricted or low taxation, and substantial investment inflows from the Somali diaspora, the private sector has flourished. Exports of livestock from Bossaso and Berbera ports have played a key role in stabilizing both Puntland and Somaliland.

In comparison, peace is elusive in South Central Somalia. The emergence of a new, central transitional federal government (TFG) in South Central Somalia by mid-2005 does, however, present a critical opportunity for peace and reconciliation. International support at this juncture has the potential to reinforce peace, strengthen support for the government, and help thousands of people reestablish their homes and livelihoods.

Though the TFG has temporarily relocated to Baidoa because of insecurity in Mogadishu, the former capital is remarkably economically dynamic. Despite the ongoing control by warlords, violence, and conflict, Mogadishu markets are adequately supplied, private services have been established, and electricity, water, and telecommunications are available.

Throughout South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland the vast majority of livelihoods in the predominantly rural economy are traditionally derived from livestock and agriculture, and it is likely that over the next two decades people will continue to depend on the natural resource base for their livelihood. During the past 30 years the human population has more than doubled,² with a concomitant increase in the need for an adequate livestock population and for areas of cultivation to sustain farming populations. In an environment subject to periodic drought, the challenge will be to sustain natural resource-based livelihoods for an increasing population.

<>Objectives and Scope

The Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster reviews existing livelihood strategies in Somalia and identifies opportunities for sustainable livelihood development. It looks at possibilities for job creation through the development of existing livelihoods, public works, microenterprises, vocational skills training and community-driven development (CDD). In doing this, it incorporates the situations of internally and externally displaced people and the long-term sustainability of their return and reintegration in their areas of origin or places of choice. [[“durable solutions” doesn’t fit; the term needs better definition—it’s a buzzword that has no clear meaning on its own]] Thus, the two pillars of this cluster become protective environments and livelihood opportunities, [[these two terms are incorrect forms—are these the correct terms, as meant?]] and it is their enhancement that will create the necessary conditions for stability in the country and in the region.

The main scope of the Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster includes the following:

- Review the context and historical and current status of livelihoods in Somalia, and assess the prospects for enhancing existing livelihoods. [[how should “context” fit? not a well-fitting adjective, as in context status]]
- Identify and assess potential market-driven livelihood and self-employment opportunities that could create economic opportunities at the household level in response to chronic unemployment and poverty.
- Identify and assess potential public sector projects and infrastructure rehabilitation or development that could generate immediate and long-term employment and contribute to the sustainability of existing livelihoods.
- Identify and assess potential CDD projects to provide new livelihoods or enhance existing ones.
- Create a conducive environment for the safe, dignified, and sustainable voluntary return and reintegration or integration of refugees and IDPs.
- While seeking durable solutions, enhance the quality of asylum and self-reliance schemes for refugees in the neighboring host countries.
- Enhance the absorption capacity in areas of return by supporting social service delivery systems, protection and security structures, and livelihood opportunities.
- Promote adoption of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and other international legal instruments.
- Promote a protective environment that provides IDPs, minority groups, and returnees with minimum human rights standards.
- Promote a legal and institutional framework.

<>Overarching Vision

The overarching vision of the Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster, which reflects the significant influence of discussions with Somali stakeholders, aspires to support community-led recovery and to generate sustainable livelihoods. The cluster’s approach emphasizes the use of donor funds to catalyze the growth of local economies, mainly by broadening and adding value to the nondestructive use of Somalia’s considerable natural resource base, on which the vast majority of livelihoods currently depend, and are likely to depend for at least the next two decades.

The central focus of the Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster's priorities will be to foster community-driven development, concentrating initially in areas afflicted by conflict and environmental degradation to which large numbers of internally and externally displaced people are expected to voluntarily return. Equitable support to IDPs, refugees, returnees, and the host communities are expected to lay a solid foundation for the growth of a reconciled, peaceful, secure, and unified society, in which the rights of the weak and disadvantaged are protected, every Somali is given opportunities for an enhanced livelihood within sustainable social and economic development, and structures and mechanisms to enforce the law are in place.

Coordinated JNA implementation is expected to strengthen the productive sectors, improve infrastructure, support the development of basic social services, build a sound macroeconomic framework, and encourage good governance. In the positive enabling environment that will ensue, the private sector can be the engine for a rapidly growing free-market economy, in which opportunities for income generation are expected to expand, thus enhancing Somalis' access to basic goods and services and reversing the decline in the potential for achieving the Millennium Development Goals that has occurred in recent years.

Of crucial importance is that IDP, refugee, and returnee populations—about 650,000 persons are—be offered suitable education and training opportunities that will equip them for appropriate livelihoods in their likely areas of return, and that the available livelihood opportunities be identified and initial training carried out prior to their return. Similarly, for the school-age population, the harmonization of curricula in the camps and settlements with that of schools in the host areas will go a long way toward facilitating reintegration. Emphasis on increasing access to education for girls will enable Somalia to achieve the MDG for achieving universal primary education.

<>Methodology

The Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster used the following methods for this JNA:

<<set bullets>>

Employed a joint international and Somali expert technical team in a comprehensive desk review of available literature, gap analysis, and field questionnaire analysis that focused on livelihoods as well as on the root causes of displacement.

Employed a joint international and Somali expert technical team[[is this a second team, or the same team?]] to visit a number of locations and institutions in South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland to conduct participatory consultations with relevant Somali stakeholders, including returnees, IDPs, civil society, and governing authorities. Profiling captured the needs and concerns of displaced populations and the obstacles hindering their safe return, and it was used to conceptualize durable solutions for reintegration. Extensive field assessments of the most inaccessible areas were conducted by the Somali team members using developed questionnaires. Followed the sustainable livelihoods framework,³ and looked at the main components of reviewed livelihoods, which include (a) the contexts in which different groups of people live, including the effects of external trends and shocks; (b) access to assets, and the ability of different groups to use these assets productively; (c) the impact of institutions, organizations, and policies; and (d) the different strategies adopted by individuals and groups in pursuit of their goals.

<<set last bullet>>Examined South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland separately to provide a greater degree of regional focus.

<<A>>Links TO OTHER JNA CLUSTERS

For relief programs to bridge to development programs, close coordination with relevant actors is necessary, both from within and outside the development community. Strategies for reintegrating displaced populations and supporting people with sustainable livelihoods will be developed in collaboration with other clusters, as described in the following sections.

<>Governance, Safety, and the Rule of Law Cluster

The structure, roles, and responsibilities of government are of critical importance to ensure sustainable solutions, through protection of human rights and of livelihoods. The adoption of a transitional federal charter (TFC) is intended to establish good and transparent governance, providing four levels of administrative hierarchy: the executive arm of the transitional federal government (TFG); state governments (with regions federated according to free will); regional administrations; and district administrations. The charter also defines the roles and responsibilities of the TFG and state governments. Given the past failure of a centralized state, and the limited resources available to the TFG, it is essential that government focus on formulating policy and regulatory frameworks that ensure freedom, economic competition, equitable access, and property ownership. The government should provide public goods and services, monitor and regulate their provision, and provide responses and preventive measures that will improve the protection and human rights situation of the most vulnerable populations, including the displaced.

More specifically, the development of livelihoods and the effective return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs must be considered as governments assume their responsibilities under security, rule of law, respect for human rights, protection of assets, right of access, and generation of social capital. **[[not clear what the preceding is saying—original words highlighted in blue are vague and punctuation is needed to clarify relationships of two parts of sentence]]** A sustainable livelihoods approach must appreciate the importance of traditional government. The approach also must develop mechanisms for conflict resolution that safeguard the needs of the displaced and returnees, and must provide opportunities for livelihoods for more than 100,000 former combatants and militia. **[[not clear who would be undertaking these; the passive construction makes these actions vague; I've reworded using an active (subject first) approach**

<>Macroeconomic Policy Framework and Data Development

State fiscal management in Somaliland and Puntland is currently based on low revenue from trade and import and export taxes, and expenditures are primarily on security and general administration. There is minimal expenditure on public goods, such as infrastructure and social services. Somaliland and Puntland consequently need to broaden and diversify the taxation base to support key functions of governance.

The TFG needs to develop a government revenue strategy to finance the core functions of governance, secure government employment, and provide conditions that support the creation of livelihoods. In South Central Somalia, key state enterprises that provided government income and employment opportunities have been destroyed, and major industrial units have been dismantled and sold as scrap metal. The TFG urgently needs to strengthen, and make transparent, systems of planning, budgeting, financial control, and reporting.

Reliable data are rarely available, even on basic parameters such as human and livestock populations. Some progress has been made by the Food Security Assessment Unit for Somalia (FSAU); key data have been published by the Ministry of Planning and National Coordination for Somaliland since 2000 and by the Ministry of Planning and Statistics for Puntland since 2003. There is still an urgent need to formalize data collection and analysis in Somalia, to establish data collection and analysis units in key government ministries, and to develop documentation centers.

<>Infrastructure

[[insert text to break up stacked heads]]

<<C>>Road Infrastructure

In South Central Somalia, road infrastructure is extremely poor. The main Mogadishu to Kismayu road and sections of the road between Mogadishu and Belet Weyn are particularly bad, as are many of the routes to the Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti borders. Rural link and feeder roads into the important riverine agricultural areas are impassable during the rains. Major all-weather roads in Somaliland and Puntland are generally in good condition, but feeder roads are needed to stimulate development of rural communities.

The infrastructure cluster will provide substantial resources for employment-intensive investment projects (e.g., rural road rehabilitation and construction) implemented through community contracting, as part of community action plans or direct targeting of communities where rural road works pass. In addition to creating quality assets for economic recovery and injecting cash into reviving fragile local economies, improving infrastructure will create many immediate jobs. Job creation through the infrastructure cluster is an important part of the long-term vision, as large numbers of new and improved livelihoods accrue from private sector growth and expansion.

<<C>>Manufacturing Infrastructure

Industry in Somalia generated less than 5 percent of GDP before 1991. Its 23 industrial plants included a petroleum refinery; cement factory; tannery; two sugar factories; milk processing, fruit canning, pasta, fish, and meat canning factories; and polythene bag and cardboard, cigarette and match, textile, and urea production units. After the collapse of the state, factories and machinery were looted and exported for scrap metal. However, in Laas Qoray, where the first tuna canning factory was constructed in the mid-1960s, entrepreneurs have recently established a new factory. New employment opportunities have been created in service industries, largely through recent diaspora investment, and there has also been a resurgence in light manufacturing industry.

Key links for livelihoods development are infrastructure investments, rehabilitation or reconstruction investments that are employment-intensive, and the development and implementation of an energy strategy.

<>Social Services and Protection of Vulnerable Groups

The establishment and further development of social services must focus on a rights-based approach and must be tailored to serve the most vulnerable people, including IDPs, returnees, refugees, women, children, the elderly, those living with HIV/AIDS, the disabled, and minorities. Access for these vulnerable groups is the key measure of the success of programs put in place by the authorities and the international community in this area. [[need to clarify, differently, if edit is wrong—this could also mean the authorities and Intl community use access as a measure]]

In the health and education sectors, Somalia is far from achieving the related Millennium Development Goals. Somalia ranks lowest in almost all major health indicators and is among the worst five countries in the world for tuberculosis. It is also struggling to cope with malaria, as well as diseases linked to poverty and lack of clean water. Formal education is scarce, and the present generation of children—girls in particular—has almost no access to education at all.

Minimal resources are directed toward the protection of vulnerable members of society. Minority groups suffered unduly during the years of civil conflict, particularly within settled farming communities. Another consequence of conflict has been an increase in the number of woman-headed households in Somalia and a high proportion of physically and mentally disabled persons. Child labor is a significant problem, with an estimated 30 percent of the child population between the ages of 10–14 economically active (ILO 2000). Many children have been conscripted into militias.

It is important to promote the value of traditionally disadvantaged artisans and manual trades and to encourage the formation of trade associations. These groups face cultural discrimination, although their economic position and social status will improve with the growing importance of manual skills in a modern, more urbanized economy.

The key links between social services sectors and livelihoods are the following:

- The integration of a rights-based approach in the establishment and development of social services, in order to focus on access for the extremely vulnerable.
- An expansion and improvement of basic health services to provide primary, reproductive, and maternal health care, with a focus on the special needs of women, children, and the elderly and the development of a nondiscriminatory health policy that protects the most vulnerable, including the displaced. This is likely to encourage health care professionals to return.
- An expansion and improvement of formal education facilities and provision, and development of a core curriculum for primary and secondary education; provision of vocational and skills education, and establishment of regional colleges for the training of teachers.
- An improvement in the provision of clean water and sanitation, providing opportunities for construction employment.
- The adoption of strategies for HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria at a government level to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS and reduce the incidence of TB and malaria, while respecting and protecting the rights of those affected and infected by HIV/AIDS.
- Development of awareness of the socioeconomic and health impacts resulting from addiction and dependence on khat consumption.
- Development of effective social services delivery and protection mechanisms for vulnerable populations, of which IDPs and returnees constitute a majority; recognition of the woman's crucial familial contribution and her need for equality in socioeconomic forums; support to the disabled to become productive members of society; protection of children from exploitative labor; assistance and protection of asylum seekers and refugees; and the creation of equal opportunities for minority or traditionally disadvantaged groups.

<>Productive Sectors and Environment

Some 70 percent of the Somali population is rural, of which about 55 percent are pastoralists and agropastoralists, 24 percent are crop farmers, and 1 percent are fishermen (FAO, World Bank and

EU 2004). Of the remainder of the population, approximately 20 percent are engaged in services and 10 percent are engaged in light industrial and artisan activities in urban areas (SACB 2004). In the second half of the 1980s, agriculture accounted for about 65 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP), and manufacturing contributed only 5 percent. Livestock and livestock products accounted for 51 percent of agricultural value of 530 million[[currency? US\$?]), crops accounted for 38 percent, forestry for 9.5 percent, and fisheries for less than 1 percent (World Bank 2005).

Charcoal production, once a livelihood coping strategy for the poorest, has now become a mainstay livelihood. It is the most significant cause of deforestation and rangeland degradation. Dependence on the trade is a partial consequence of the Saudi Arabian Rift Valley Fever livestock bans (1997 and 2000), but it is driven by the substantial export market to the United Arab Emirates.

The Somali economy depends on remittances from migrant workers working outside the country. Prior to the civil war, around 165,000 Somali overseas workers (mainly in the Arab Gulf states) remitted an estimated US\$330 million annually to Somalia. This was 15 times the sum of Somalia-based wages and nearly 40 percent of total GNP. In 2004 it was estimated that remittance amounted to at least US\$825 million. Currently, remittances could easily exceed US\$1 billion per annum, and dwarf the amount received in official development assistance (US\$272 million).

Private and foreign investment policy, particularly in rural development, is the focus of this cluster. [[this highlighted statement doesn't provide a good transition to this paragraph]]Cross-cluster collaboration, which also affects the industrial and service sectors, will bring urgently needed income-generation activities, particularly in war-torn communities receiving IDPs and returnees.

The productive sectors cluster will provide resources for employment-intensive investment projects that improve environmental conditions and allow the development of sustainable land- and coast-based livelihoods (for example, water harvesting infrastructure; watershed management and development; and reforestation, erosion control, and regeneration of rangeland productivity). These activities [[need referent for "this"—such as activities]] will be vitally important for creating quality conditions for livelihood recovery, injecting cash into reviving fragile local economies, and creating a lot of immediate jobs. Job creation through this link to the productive sectors cluster is important, as the greatest numbers of livelihoods are expected to continue to be based on sustainable exploitation of natural resources. However, to be sustainable, resources need investments that will reverse the damage caused by uncontrolled natural resources predation over recent years and will enable the expansion and enhancement of natural resource-based livelihoods.

The key links between the productive sectors and livelihoods are the following:

- Creation of a conducive, but well-regulated, private and foreign investment policy to foster economic growth and encourage opportunities for employment.
- Adoption, through technical, institutional, and policy interventions, of measures for the sustainable management of the natural resources base, to allow for continued reliance on natural resources, the basis for an estimated 80 percent of livelihoods.
- Interventions in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, and natural resources management to strengthen rural development and livelihoods, including the following:
 - *Agriculture.* Expansion of irrigated agriculture, development of potential export cash crops, efficient crop pest management, increase in availability and use of fertilizers, etc.

- *Livestock.* Improved productivity, increased off-take of live animals and animal products, improved veterinary services, tsetse fly control, improved drought and flooding early warning systems, and development of a productive industry based on nonconventional species such as ostrich, crocodile, guinea fowl, and wild silk moths.
- *Forestry.* Reforestation of valuable tree species—*Acacia bussei*, plantation production of fast-growing *Casuarina equisetifolia* for charcoal and construction poles, *Jatropha curcas* for biodiesel production; introduction of improved cultivars of *Zizyphus mauritiana*, plantation production of aromatic gum species.
- *Fisheries.* Development and diversification to increase sustainable livelihoods from marine resources, investment in infrastructure and equipment, development of crustacean harvesting or farming, improved processing and utilization of fish products.
- *Natural resources management.* Development and marketing of rangeland products.
- Development of an industrial and service sector strategy to sustain rural livelihoods, increase employment opportunities, and provide jobs in industrial units, including processing of agricultural, livestock, marine, and other natural resource-based products; development of an essential oils industry based on the introduction of simple steam distillation plants.
- Provision of access to technical and vocational skills training related to the sector.
- Strengthening and development of telecommunications and ICT infrastructure.
- Development of credit products and services for producers and enterprise development.
- Advocacy by government and the international community to tackle serious issues of environmental pollution, such as spillage of more than 70,000 liters of persistent organochlorine pesticides (aldrin, dieldrin, lindane) at the former Desert Locust Control Organisation regional headquarters in Hargeisa.

<>Cross-Cutting Issues [[this section needs to follow a consistent form; later headings do not have just bullets but start with text, as noted for a and b below]]

Integration of cross-cutting issues: [[make this a full sentence introducing subsections]]

<<C>>a. Peace Building, Reconciliation, and Conflict Prevention

[[add an introduction (full sentence, ending with a colon) for this list]]

- Prioritization of projects that create immediate large-scale employment, and livelihood opportunities that will foster social dialogue and peace.
- Emphasis on maximizing shared community ownership of all projects between the intake community, reintegrating IDPs, returnees, and ex-combatants, and a deliberate focus on gender in the communities' distribution of wealth and authority.
- Promotion of community-driven approaches that build on and improve traditional natural resources management (NRM) mechanisms, environmental protection, and other issues related to access to grazing, water, and land.
- Promotion of opportunities for community dialogue, discussion, and resolution of potential conflict that include the voice of women and other groups that traditionally are marginalized in the process.
- Support for the development of efficient, transparent governance, effective rule of law and the strengthening of enforcement capabilities under an impartial, independent and strong judiciary system. Somalia's Inter-Governmental Authority for Development, consulted with

on the regional dimensions of displacement, advocates the use of sustainable strategies for developing the TFG's institutions and in increasing its resource base.

- Restitution of productive assets, particularly land, to legitimate owners, with an eye toward the rights of women, as well as the involvement of all sectors of the community to maximize acceptance and sustainability of the process. Somaliland and Puntland have begun registering ownership and, in the case of Somaliland, providing title deeds, but the formalization of land ownership needs to be extended. There is urgent need to establish and legitimize farm ownership in South Central Somalia.

<<C>>b. Capacity Building and Institutional Development

[[use the following bullet as an intro to bullets (it isn't parallel with other anyway, and would need to be)]]

Capacity building and institutional strengthening in all sectors of society will provide a strong foundation for implementing sustainable development programs. Goals are to develop local institutional capacity to manage and implement employment projects: **[[set bullets]]**

1. Technical providers such as individuals, nongovernmental organizations, community-based organizations, and professional associations
2. Private contracting sector (assessment of national contracting capacity)
3. Local authorities and administrations
4. Civil society organizations and networks

<<C>>c. Gender Parity and Human Rights

Cross-cutting issues for the integration of gender parity reflect the fact that

Somali communities have a high number of women-headed households.**[[need to integrate first introductory phrase with this paragraph, as I have done—reword if different emphasis is needed, but begin section with a full paragraph that introduces bullet list. Same for human rights section that follows this]]** Women also predominate in small-enterprise activity. In Mogadishu approximately 50 percent of small businesses are run by women. The nomadic division of labor is heavily weighted toward women, who are generally responsible for small stock, milking, and processing and marketing dairy products; collecting firewood and water; cleaning and cooking for the family; and dismantling and reconstructing the dwelling. With their dual burden in the private and public spheres, women as a group require specific attention. Key interventions include the following:

- Increased training and economic opportunities in micro and small-enterprise activity by improving access to skills training, product and service development, and sustainable credit services.
- Increased engagement of women in productive livelihood activities through gender-sensitive project planning, training materials, and trainer awareness.
- Increased availability of trainers (including female trainers) as well as training materials.
- Development of women's networks to facilitate information exchanges.
- Support to women-led livelihood initiatives. For example, Asli grinding mills in Hargeisa, Somaliland, is a women-led development that began with 60 employees in 1998 and had created some 400 jobs by 2006—mostly women pastoralists collecting henna and qasil leaf. In 2005 Asli Mills exported 6 tons of locally collected and processed henna leaf powder to The Body Shop in the United Kingdom.
- Implementation of gender awareness campaigns among the returnees and IDPs and the local communities to ensure equitable gender parity.

- Support for gender equity at the various levels of authority to improve women's decision-making powers.

Key interventions for human rights include the following:

- Development of legislation to outlaw exploitative child labor.⁴
- Contribution to MDG goals by ensuring children's right to primary and secondary education and increasing the enrollment of girls.
- Creation of employment and livelihood opportunities for all, with particular attention to increased employment opportunities among the urban and rural poor, marginalized social groups, IDPs, and returnees.
- Contribution to the achievement of MDG 7 by improving the supply of low-cost or free potable water for the urban and rural poor.
- Implementation of human rights awareness campaigns among the returnees and IDPs and the local communities to ensure equity and respect for human rights for all groups.
- Engagement of the vulnerable populations to help them advocate for their own rights, through community mobilization that focuses on protection monitoring and reporting to identify and address protection needs and appropriate responses.

Mainstreaming concepts of gender parity and human rights, especially for the protection of vulnerable groups—such as IDPs and returnees, refugees, women, children, the elderly, those living with HIV/AIDS, the disabled and minorities—will improve relations between the host communities and incoming communities and will build a spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance.

<<A>>LIVELIHOODS IN SOMALIA: ANALYSIS

<>Livelihoods in Somalia

Livelihoods and the economy of Somalia have been determined in the main by the country's geographical position on the coastal belt of the Horn of Africa and on the two perennial rivers in South Central Somalia, particularly the Shabelle[[spelling? **Shabelle admin in #1, and this spelling is used by all the prominent orgs**]] River, which is prevented from reaching the sea by the coastal dunes and so flows through a broad, level, fertile floodplain. In general, the climate is arid to semiarid and equatorial, characterized by a bimodal but highly irregular pattern of rainfall, which is the principal constraint on agricultural and livestock production. In this environment, the FSAU⁵ has characterized some 32 different livelihood zones,⁶ which describe communities that share similar livelihood options, types and levels of assets, options for production and income generation, and vulnerability to risks. Four of the zones are considered to be primarily agricultural livelihood zones, with annual rainfall of about 400–600 millimeters: in South Central Somalia, the Shabelle and Jubba river valleys, with rain-fed and irrigated maize plus sesame cash crop; the Bay-Bakool region sorghum belt, with rain-fed sorghum plus livestock production; and the coastal cowpea belt; and in Somaliland, the Awdal and Galbeed regions, with rain-fed sorghum and maize plus livestock.

However, by far the major part of Somalia's land area receives a much lower rainfall (typically in the range 100–300 mm) and is characterized by arid and semiarid rangelands dominated by *Acacia* woodlands, scrub, and grassland, which are more suited to the livelihood of nomadic pastoralism than to agriculture. This is reflected in the FSAU classification, which recognizes that 26 out of the 32 livelihood zones (80 percent) are either predominantly or partly dependent on livestock.

[[this jump from headings 3.1 to 3.11 (and then 3.12, etc.) is just a typo, I will assume, rather than dropped sections 3.2–3.10]]

<>Livestock Production

Cushitic pastoralists from the Rift Valley Lakes region of Ethiopia moved into northern Kenya and the productive rangelands of southern Somalia around the 1st century and then traveled north. Keeping camels, sheep, and goats, they followed seasonal movements—into the grazing areas of the *hawd*, along the Ethiopian border, during the rains, and into the coastal *guban* during the dry season. By the 7th century, contacts had been established with Arab and Persian traders who settled along the coast. As a consequence of oceanic and camel caravan trade routes, some of the Somali population became involved in commercial trade, forming the basis for one of the most export-oriented trading economies of Africa.

The transformation from a largely subsistence to a more export-oriented economy was sealed when the British occupied the northern coast of Somalia in 1884, with the intention of exporting livestock to Aden. The British funded the colonial administration by imposing taxes on the export of livestock from Berbera port. The process accelerated in the 1950s, when oil revenues and a wealthy Gulf state population stimulated the export of livestock (much of it originating in the *hawd* and the Somali zone of Ethiopia) from Somaliland and Puntland ports.

Pastoralism is the most viable land use system in the northern and central regions as well as in the Somali zone of Ethiopia. The livestock sector is the largest provider of livelihoods, with over 65 percent of the population engaged in the industry in some way. It is both subsistence and export oriented. Livestock and livestock products have accounted for 80 percent of exports in normal years. Livestock exports remain high despite Saudi Arabia's importation ban and the effects of periodic drought. On average, more than 2.4 million animals,⁷ many of which originate from within the borders of Ethiopia, are exported annually from the northern ports of Berbera and Bossaso to various countries in the Arabian Peninsula. Livestock is also moved by caravan or transported to markets in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya. The marketing of livestock in South Central Somalia is more diverse. Three major cold-chain abattoirs—in Burco, Belet Weyn,[[predominant spelling]] and Galkacayo,[[check spelling; verified below]] and a new facility in Mogadishu—produce meat for both local and export markets; live cattle are taken to Garissa in Kenya, and live sheep and goats are mainly moved north to Bossaso. [[repeated in next sentence]]

In addition to the sale of livestock and livestock products, livestock is a key local consumption commodity for household food security.⁸ The current livestock population of South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland is estimated at about 4.6 million cattle, 11.8 million sheep, 16.2 million goats, and 6.3 million camels.⁹ This is equivalent to 17.14 million tropical livestock units (TLUs).¹⁰ Extrapolating to the pastoralist population of about 4.25 million in geographical Somalia results in the average Somali pastoralist owning four TLUs, or about 28 TLUs per household.¹¹ [[moved footnote from mid-sentence to end]]The average Somali pastoralist household with 28 TLUs is considered relatively viable as a pastoralist unit, even if shocks occur.¹²

Using the household economy analysis (HEA) approach, the FSAU has developed livelihood baseline profiles for pastoralism-based livelihoods (5), agropastoralism-based livelihoods (3), and agriculture-based livelihoods (2). A comparison of average figures for TLUs per family member (pfm) suggests the following ratios: pastoralist (5.9), agropastoralist (2.2), and agriculturalist 0.35 TLU/pfm. The highest ratios (10–18 TLU/pfm), not surprisingly, are found in South Central Somalia (the “Southern inland pastoral livelihood group”) and also reflect a species shift toward camels and

cattle. This livelihood group occupies the largest area in South Central Somalia, and because of the high TLU/pfm ratio (among the highest for pastoralists in the greater Horn of Africa) and mobility, the group is relatively wealthy and food secure. Almost 70 percent of food requirements can be met from livestock products, and sales of surplus livestock and livestock products provide cash for the balance of food requirements and for other household expenditures.

Within the pastoralist livelihoods profiles presented for central Somalia and Somaliland, however, significant numbers of pastoralists (20–35 percent) fall into the poor wealth group, for whom the TLU/pfm ratio (1.08–1.55) would suggest a high vulnerability to livelihood failure for a livelihood based solely on pastoralism. In particular, the Addun pastoral livelihood group, in the central parts of Galgadud, Mudug, and Nugal regions, has suffered from inaccessibility and isolation from markets, chronic insecurity in some areas, and possibly environmental degradation. An expanding fishing industry has provided a supplementary or alternative livelihood for some pastoralists, but other opportunities appear few, and consequently, there is a high level of subsistence production and poverty within this pastoralist livelihood group. In contrast, the Golis-Guban pastoralists have good access to important markets, a more diverse mix of livestock as a result of the higher rainfall of the Golis mountain range, and a wider range of supplementary livelihood opportunities.

Although an analysis of the FSAU data can give some insight into broad livelihood groupings and the relative contributions of different livelihood activities to household income for those groups, a recommended priority will be to carry out much more detailed livelihood analyses to target areas of poverty and areas to which large numbers of IDPs and refugees are expected to return. The FSAU recognizes the need to perform a comprehensive review of livelihood profiles in Somalia in Phase 5 (2006–08). That review is expected to move beyond the existing HEA into in-depth livelihood asset profiling, which will also include issues of social marginalization.

As already noted, livestock production systems throughout South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland are very diverse. In the less arid south, and where there is access to water and dry-season grazing or cereal stover, cattle are preferred, whereas in drier parts of South Central Somalia, and in much of Puntland and Somaliland, pastoralists hold mixed herds of camels, sheep, and goats.[[**duplicate sentence**]] Cattle are also kept in agropastoral areas in western Somaliland. In the coastal plains and grasslands, cattle, sheep, goats, and camels are kept, but sheep predominate.

The highest livestock densities are found in the mainly agropastoralist Bay region, where rain-fed farming has coexisted with pastoralism in an agropastoral economic system that has evolved over centuries.

In South Central Somalia, a more humid climate, particularly in the riverine areas, provides suitable conditions for the tsetse fly vector of trypanosomiasis, a protozoal parasitic disease that can affect both humans (sleeping sickness) and livestock. It is the prevalence of tsetse-transmitted trypanosomiasis that prevents integration of livestock into riverine farming systems. Trypanosomiasis of camels, resulting from the mechanical transmission of *Trypanosoma evansi* by tabanid flies, is a serious disease that occurs throughout Somalia. Tsetse fly eradication in Somalia, which is feasible if an integrated control approach is followed, should be a priority for South Central Somalia.

<<C>>Community

Pastoralists depend on livestock production and products, exchanging them to purchase grain, vegetable oil, sugar, tea, and other products. To maximize their livestock assets, pastoralists have developed a sophisticated knowledge base (human capital) of their environment, husbandry, and health of livestock. Livestock also form the basis of social cohesion in Somali society. Animal wealth is linked with key events such as birth, marriage, reconciliation, conflict resolution, and peace making. Livestock are cherished assets, and their products, particularly milk and meat, are associated with peace and prosperity. In times of conflict, livestock have a comparative advantage over crops because of their relative mobility.

Within the Somali pastoral society, the concept of social capital is meaningless without livestock. Destitute pastoralists not only lack the productive assets for physical survival, but also cease to have a social identity. Traditionally, livestock are used as a safety net, in the form of gifts or loans of animals to poorer households. In the Somali “moral economy” a number of traditional restocking mechanisms protect destitute pastoralists (*caydh*), including free gifts (*xologoyo*), loans (*maalsiin*), marriage, alms giving, and incorporation through marriage of widow-headed households (*dumal*).~~[[these native terms don't really serve a purpose]]~~ Impoverishment of pastoral society threatens to undermine the traditional support system for the destitute.

<<C>>Politics

Although pastoralists throughout the greater Horn of Africa frequently are among the most politically marginalized of all communities, in Somalia, pastoralists represent the politically dominant grouping. However, despite the economic importance of pastoralism to the Somali economy, it carries negative associations for modern, centralizing political and economic systems and has been viewed in the past as a backward force for national development. Some sections of society still advocate solutions of settlement, fixed-point delivery of services, and land tenure reform. Although pastoralists seek to develop their livestock assets and manage their environment, they face limited access to essential support services, such as animal health, extension, and marketing. However, international demand for livestock products is growing, and pastoralists can respond positively to market demands.

<<C>>Coping Strategies

Conflict, population pressure, political marginalization, and the lack of supportive infrastructure have resulted in a decline of pastoral incomes and assets and encouraged pastoralists to adopt various adaptive livelihood support strategies. The general trend is toward a greater reliance on food production and income generation. Frequently, however, the income derived from such activities is reinvested in livestock assets. Changes in livelihood options in pastoral communities have significant implications for women and may result in opportunities or additional burdens.

Crop production is becoming an important coping strategy for destitute pastoralists in periurban areas. In some regions, it is a long-standing option for pastoral groups who move in and out of agropastoralism; in others, there is a trend toward permanent agropastoralism, which is associated with settlement and range enclosures. When livestock decline in agropastoral areas, the need to produce extra crops tends to place an additional labor burden on women, while not necessarily increasing their decision-making power.

<>Agricultural Production Livelihoods

A review of the two agriculture-based livelihoods profiles presented by the FSAU (“Hiran riverine” and “Jubba pump-irrigated commercial farming”) suggests a high level of poverty in these two

livelihood zones. With 80–95 percent of the population in the poor to middle wealth groupings (an annual per capita household income of US\$325–500), it would seem that both of these livelihood groups operate well below the poverty line, despite commercial as well as subsistence cropping for both groups (the Jubba pump-irrigated farms are the major production area for onions and tobacco in Somalia). However, the annual household incomes are possibly severely understated, so in-depth livelihood profiling should be carried out for these and other livelihood groups. [[“**it is suggested**” was too vague, but this recommendation should be attributed (rather than just the “should be” I added); better to say XYZ recommends that re-profiling be carried out...]]

<<C>>South Central Somalia

South Central Somalia has areas of fertile agricultural land, particularly in the irrigable Lower Shabelle and Jubba valleys and the central plateau of the Bay region. Rain-fed agricultural production, principally of sorghum, maize, and cowpeas, is the second most important livelihood. Pre-civil war production produced a surplus;¹³ even after 1990 some 50 percent of the entire population’s cereal requirement has been met through domestic production. Of this, 90 percent is produced in the agricultural areas of South Central Somalia, where it is estimated that around 200,000 families are solely or partly dependent on agricultural production and sales of agricultural produce for their livelihood.

The main crops grown are white maize, sorghum, sesame, cowpeas, beans, and ground nuts. Localized rice production occurs in the Lower Jubba and Middle Shabelle valleys, though it amounts to only 1 percent of total cereal production. Onions and tomatoes are important vegetable crops. The most common cropping pattern in riverine areas is for maize to be grown in the *gu* rains and sesame in the *deyr*. [[would these be capitalized?]] Watermelon is an important cash crop. Farming practices are constrained by a lack of inputs; preparation is generally poor, plant densities often are not optimum, and weed and pest control is inadequate. There is little integration of livestock in the farming system other than the use of crop residues and fallow grazing; livestock are generally not harnessed to ploughs, but oxen and donkeys are used for draft power in many areas.

In dry areas, farmers use appropriate and effective underground storage, which enables medium- to long-term conservation of the maize or sorghum crop. Postharvest conservation of pulse grains presents serious problems for farmers, who are often forced to offload a large proportion of the harvested produce at a low price into a glutted market, rather than store the produce. There is no tradition of conservation for fruit and vegetables, which are either consumed on the farm or marketed as fresh produce.

<<D>>Ethnic pastoral heritage. In South Central Somalia, agricultural production is associated with distinct ethnic groups and is considered an inferior occupation by those with a pastoralist heritage. Some of the worst abuses perpetrated during the civil war were directed against the riverine Bantu farmers and the Bay region Rahanweyn agropastoralists; thus, there is a need for urgent restitution of riverine agricultural land to rightful former owners. [[abuses perpetrated against Bantus doesn’t say how they were forced from their land]]

The history of agricultural production in the Shabelle and Jubba river valleys is linked with the Bantu population, which is currently estimated at some 600,000 people. Bantu peoples from Tanzania and Mozambique may have been the earliest settlers of the Shabelle river valley, their population augmented by slave imports during the 19th century. Between 1800 and 1890, some 25,000 to 50,000 slaves, mainly from Tanzania, were landed at the ports of Baraawe and Marca to be

used on plantations in the Lower Shabelle. In the 1840s the first fugitive slaves from the Shabelle river valley settled along the forested and uninhabited Lower Jubba. By the early 1900s an estimated 35,000 ex-slaves were living in communities along the Jubba river valley. Slavery in Somalia was officially abolished in the early 20th century, but in the mid-1930s the Italians introduced coercive labor laws, effectively conscripting the riverine Bantu populations on more than 100 plantations.

<<D>>Plantations. The banana industry dominated Somalia's agriculture sector from the 1970s until 1997, when it was devastated by floods and civil unrest. It was Somalia's biggest foreign exchange earner after livestock, providing up to US\$1 million per month and 8,000–10,000 jobs for mainly Bantu agricultural laborers, as well as jobs in farm management, administration, transport, marketing, and export.¹⁴ Banana production and export to the European Community and other markets has the potential to become a profitable business for Somalia once again.

Plantation agriculture in the 1980s was not confined to banana production. By 1990, 3,890 hectares of grapefruit were in production, and a total of 11,000 hectares of sugar cane were being grown on two state-owned farms at Mareerey in the Lower Jubba and Jowhar in the Middle Shabelle. There were also state-owned rice farms—1,100 hectares at Fanoole in the Lower Jubba and 300 hectares at Baarow Weyne, north of Jowhar—and a small amount of cotton production supplying the Somtex Textile factory in Balcaad.

<<C>>Puntland

Much of Puntland is unsuitable for agriculture, with rocky, shallow, basic sandy soils, a low and unreliable rainfall, and poor access to groundwater. However, traditional date palm oasis agriculture has long been practiced in permanent oases, such as at Iskushuban and Galgala oases in Bari region.

The collapse of the central state resulted in mass displacement, which included displacement of people with agricultural knowledge from South Central Somalia to Puntland. In some places this had the effect of introducing small-scale horticultural production. Such production as there is has followed existing models in the north that date from colonial times; surface flood irrigation is used, and small diesel pumps and flexible hoses are used to direct water from shallow wells to different areas of the farm. Irrigation technology has not been developed, and there has been little corresponding development in other techniques, such as diversification of crops and use of improved varieties, or in agricultural pest management. However, the demand for fresh fruit and vegetables from an increasingly sophisticated urban population has stimulated basic agriculture.

Much of the recent agriculture in Puntland is practiced by small-scale, part-time horticulturalists as a supplementary livelihood. More recently, farm-owning businessmen have been able to employ experienced farm laborers—mainly Oromo from Ethiopia—moving in search of a better life.

<<C>>Somaliland

The agriculture sector is secondary to the livestock sector. In western Somaliland rain-fed sorghum cultivation by agropastoralists is well established, but the market-driven, irrigated production of fruit and vegetables is a relatively recent activity. In Sanaag and Sahil regions, gravity irrigation agriculture is practiced using natural springs. In the Baki valley in Awdal region, production of watermelon to supply the Djibouti market is a recent profitable farming venture.

Agriculture is supporting the return of Somalis from Djibouti and Ethiopia. Between 1999 and 2004, some 24,700 Somali returnees were peacefully resettled on 4,123 farms of average size (5 hectares) in the Awdal region.¹⁵

<>Fishing Livelihoods

Somalia has a coastline of 3330 km—the longest in Africa—and two permanent rivers, but apart from coastal and riverine communities, there is no tradition of fishing as a livelihood in Somalia. Only about 30,000 people survive on fishing as their principal livelihood; an additional 60,000 use fishing as a supplementary livelihood (FAO 2005). Commercial fishing by foreign vessels takes place in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone¹⁶ and is supposed to be licensed by coastal authorities. Unlicensed commercial fishing is done in the absence of surveillance and authority. The Somalia zone represents one of the richest fishing grounds off the continent, but the importance of the fishery sector within the overall economy is still small. However, the impact of fishing as an alternative livelihood for many pastoralists has grown considerably in the past five years, and exports of fishery products account for around 3 percent of total exports. A major constraint is the lack of internal and external marketing outlets. Moreover, fish consumption at the household level is one of the lowest on the continent.

<<C>>South-Central Somalia

South Central Somalia has a coastline of about 1,200 km, with a good potential harvest in view of species diversity. Fishing communities are located in about 35 coastal villages and towns, from Hobyo in the north to Ras Chiamboni at the Kenyan border; about 24,000 people are estimated to use fishing as a principal livelihood. Some fish-processing facilities are available in the main coastal towns of Adale, Mogadishu, Marka, Baraawe, and Kismaayo[[also spelled **Kismayu**]]. Licenses are issued to foreign commercial fishing vessels by authorities in all areas.

<<C>>Puntland

Demand for shark fins, lobster tails, and fresh and dried fish is rising in Dubai, Yemen, and Kenya, stimulating commercial fishing activities along the Puntland coast. The internal market in Puntland is small but growing, estimated at about 1 kg per person per annum in 2004. The Puntland coastline, which extends over 800 km on the Indian Ocean and 500 km on the Gulf of Aden, has a broad continental shelf (up to 70 km wide) for about 135 km of its length, with some of the most abundant and varied fishing resources in the East African coastal region. Some 50 permanent and seasonal fishing villages lie along the Puntland coast. Fishing is a principal livelihood for about 3,000 people and a supplementary livelihood for some 5,000 seasonal fishermen. Limited surveillance and enforcement capacity mean unauthorized fishing by foreign commercial fishing vessels is a serious problem.

The UNDP estimates that the annual turnover from fishing along the Puntland coast is US\$8 to 9 million (UNDP and World Bank [[year?]]). Poor households can earn from US\$1,000 to US\$2,500 a year. The main source of income for the coastal communities is shark fin and lobster tail, but the high dependency on these two resources indicates the risk of overfishing and depletion. Diversification of catch and markets is urgently needed: the current lack of facilities for handling and processing leads to high levels of postharvest loss.

On December 26, 2004, a tsunami hit the northeast coast of Somalia, affecting areas between Xafun and Garacad. There was significant damage to traditional fishing and to the household economies, particularly where fishing was providing 70 to 80 percent of income.

<<C>>Somaliland

Less than 1 percent of Somaliland's population is engaged in the fisheries sector, which is mostly limited to small-scale fishing of crabs, lobsters, prawns, and sharks. More than half of the fishermen supply the tuna canning factory at Las Qorey, which reopened in 2001 and processes 16 tons of fresh tuna per day. [[does it really mean employed, as in salaried?]] Industrial fishing is carried out almost exclusively by foreign vessels. In 2003 the Somaliland government licensed 36 Egyptian vessels, which earn the government around US\$50,000 per vessel annually and provide some local employment. Somaliland has limited surveillance capacity with which to detect illegal fishing. Potential catch from Somaliland's marine resources is estimated at 90,000–120,000 tons per annum; total fish production in Somaliland is believed to have reached its highest level in 2004 but is still below 13,000 metric tons (UNDP 2004). [[used tons in first mention in paragraph and metric tons in second; which?]]

<>Forestry Livelihoods

Forestry is fundamental to a pastoralist livelihood. Somali nomads can identify and name a wide range of tree and shrub species from which their livestock eat leaves, pods, and fruits. These are particularly important during the dry season. Also, collection of wild tree fruits for direct consumption or for marketing in urban centers can seasonally and locally make a significant contribution to the rural household economy.

<<C>>South Central Somalia

The former Socialist government insisted on urban tree planting, resulting in Mogadishu and other towns having large numbers of mature neem trees, more than 100,000 in Mogadishu alone. This is a sizable resource and could provide the basis for the development of a natural insecticide and crude neem oil soap industry.

Efforts to stabilize sand dunes in the coastal town of Marca in the 1980s resulted in a virtual monoculture thicket of mesquite trees approaching Marca town. Also in Marca, *Prosopis juliflora* has become a useful source of wood fuel for poorer households, and a type of rotational cultivation has evolved in which stands of mesquite, a tree legume, are cut and burned prior to crop planting. In many agricultural areas mesquite is considered to be an invasive weed; however, in India research has shown that the pods, processed to remove the seeds, can be used to prepare a highly nutritious (16.5 percent protein) and palatable livestock feed.

Spandess (*Spondias dulcis*) trees, which are usually planted as an avenue tree at the entrance to farming estates in the Lower Shabelle, are much underrated. When ripe, the yellow-skinned fruit have a crisp, juicy, subacid flesh with a flavor similar to a musky pineapple. It is cultivated commercially in Australia and on a small scale in Gabon and Zanzibar. No pests or diseases are known to attack the tree in Somalia. The fruit could be harvested for a niche export market.

<<C>>Puntland

Much of the vegetation of Puntland can be described as arid or semiarid scrub. The scrub lands, with shrubs that are often thorny and rarely more than 3 meters tall, are characterized by the predominance of *Acacia* spp. in the semidesert zone of the northern coastal plain. In the *togga* (wadis, or gullies), however, *Tamarix nilotica*, *Zizyphus mauritiana*, *Z. mucronata*, *Phoenix reclinata* (wild date palm), *Leptadenia spartium*, and *Conocarpus lancifolius* are frequent. *Zizyphus* spp. are known as *gub* in Somali and are highly regarded for the small yellow fruit produced during

the dry season and eaten by humans and livestock. In Yemen the most valuable honey (selling for about US\$100 per kg) is *Zizyphus* honey. *Conocarpus lancifolius*, known as *damas* in Somali, is a fast-growing species that is useful as a fodder for camels and goats, tolerant of poor soils and salinity, and able to grow once established with annual rainfall of less than 100 mm. In the east, small pure stands of *Balanites glabra* (desert date) are found on sandy soils and the aromatic gum species *Boswellia carteri* and *B. freeriana* are found on limestone.**[[if in the east refers only to the gum species and limestone, restore the phrase after limestone]]** South of the semidesert, *Commiphora* spp., *Euphorbia* spp., *Acacia mellifera*, *A. orfota*, *Dichrostachys glomerata*, *Grewia* spp., *Albizia anthelmintica*, and *Delonix elata* (used to make wooden camel bells) become abundant.

<<C>>Somaliland

Northwest of Hargeisa, pure stands of the desert date *Balanites aegyptiaca***[[B. glabra described as desert date in above paragraph]]** dominate a vast area. The tree is present in sufficiently high numbers and density to consider establishing a small-scale industry for the production of *Balanites* kernel edible oil, high-protein cake livestock feed, and a high-quality seed shell charcoal. In 2001, Asli Mills in Hargeisa established a successful export business based on the collection and processing of henna (*Lawsonia inermis*) and qasil leaves (*Zizyphus mauritiana*); by 2006 the mill was providing employment for some 400 women.

<<C>>Charcoal Production

Prior to the civil war, Mogadishu was the main market for charcoal, for which the main production area was in the Bay region. With the collapse of the central government in 1991, charcoal producers took advantage of the absence of authority to meet the demand for charcoal in the Middle East, where strict local conservation laws limit or prohibit the production of charcoal. The result has been a rapidly growing industry that is causing serious environmental destruction. Charcoal is now produced wherever there are suitable tree species, and the export demand also drives charcoal production in Ethiopia. The charcoal produced from the rich *Acacia* woodlands between Baraawe and Kismaayo, exported from Kismaayo port, now far exceeds exports from Mogadishu. The Puntland government banned the export of charcoal from Bossaso, but exports continue from coastal villages. Somaliland also prohibits the export of charcoal, and it is now considering banning its production in Somaliland. There is increasing conflict between those who depend on charcoal production to sustain local livelihoods and those who depend on range resources for other uses.**[[spelling of Kismaayo and Bossaso has been inconsistent in document—verify correct spellings here]]**

In 1992, the United Nations estimated that 14 percent of Somalia was covered with woodland; this figure may have fallen to as low as 4 percent by 2002, when exports of charcoal to countries in the Persian Gulf region were estimated to be 750,000 million tons.**[[tonnes?]]** In 2002 charcoal exports accounted for 48 percent of deforestation, fuel wood for local use accounted for 28 percent, and other factors accounted for 24 percent (Lacey 2002).

Given that people in Somalia's urban centers will continue to use charcoal for cooking, the focus should be on limiting the alarming extent of deforestation, which threatens to undermine a majority of pastoralist livelihoods, by enforcing the ban on charcoal exports that has existed for many years. A major effort is required for reforestation of the rangelands with indigenous high-value species such as *Acacia tortilis*. In addition, officials should promote the localized use of alternative charcoal production from invasive tree species such as *Prosopis juliflora*, from *Balanites glabra* nut shell, and from purposely grown stands of exotic fast-growing tree species such as *Casuarina equisetifolia* or

Azadirachta indica, as well as the use of bottled gas (perhaps starting with restaurants) for urban cooking. Concurrently, simple, affordable solar cooking devices should be investigated, and the use of existing fuel-efficient charcoal stoves promoted. In Puntland and Somaliland, some of those employed in charcoal production could possibly become involved in the mining of localized surface coal deposits that exist in these areas.

<>Livelihoods Involving Exploitation of Other Natural Resources

Current rural livelihood systems can be grouped into the following categories: pastoralism, agropastoralism, and riverine agriculture.

Apiculture and collection of gums and resins can be important as supplementary livelihoods, as can the exploitation of mineral resources.

<<C>>Apiculture

Honey harvesting and traditional hollow-log hive apiculture are important supplementary livelihood activities throughout Somalia, wherever water and flowering plants can support honeybee populations.

<<D>>South Central Somalia

Honey production from hollow-log hives is mainly a traditional and supplementary livelihood for riverine Bantu farmers along the Jubba and Shabelle rivers in southern Somalia. Honey harvesting in the *Acacia* woodlands of the Bay region is common, and Tieglow, in the Bakool region, is famous in Somalia for its honey production.

<<D>>Puntland

Much of Puntland is too arid for honeybees. However, honey harvesting and beekeeping are successful in traditional oases, in the montane forests of the eastern Sanaag region, and in Qardo district.

<<D>>Somaliland

Honey production is common as a minor income source in many communities in Somaliland. Honey hunting tends to be an activity of mobile pastoralists, especially those in the poor or middle wealth groups. Good, accessible markets for honey exist both in Somaliland and in the Gulf countries. Annual output of honey in Somaliland is estimated at well over 100 million tons with a local street value of at least US\$1 million (IFC/World Bank 2005).

<<C>>Gums and Resins Collection

Since ancient times, aromatic gums have been exported from the land of Punt on the East African coast in a trade route that stretched to Arabia, Egypt, and China. Northern Somalia is the world's largest producer of high-quality frankincense. Reliable information on the distribution and abundance of the resin-yielding species *Boswellia* **[[it hasn't yet named the species of tree from which it comes; other species need to be mentioned?]]** in Somalia is not available, but as a natural resource, its potential productivity appears to outweigh current demand. The trees have been successfully grown in lowland oases in Puntland, and during the 1980s a Swedish aid project was aimed specifically at studying the conditions for domestication of *Boswellia*.

<<D>>South-Central Somalia

Aromatic gum trees also occur in South Central Somalia, especially in the Bakool region, where myrrh and opopanax are harvested. Quality gum arabic is harvested in the interriverine area between the Jubba and Shabelle rivers. There has been no recorded commercial production of gum arabic in Somalia.

<<D>>Puntland

Aromatic gum harvesting, especially frankincense, is an important supplementary livelihood for pastoralists in coastal areas of Sanaag and Bari regions. It is an arduous occupation practiced mainly by impoverished households of lower clans, but frankincense represents a major source of income for a majority of the households in Alula and Bargaal districts. Small quantities of myrrh and opopanax are also harvested in eastern Sanaag region and exported via Bossaso. There is also a low level of harvesting of gum arabic in Sanaag, with sale into Bossaso. Production occurs during and immediately after the rains. Gum cleaning and grading is done seasonally or for specific export orders by women in Bossaso, who work from dawn to dusk in hot and dusty conditions for poor pay.

<<D>>Somaliland

Gums and resins, especially frankincense from Sanaag region, form the third most significant export from Somaliland, after livestock and livestock products. Myrrh (from *Commiphora myrrha*) and opopanax (from *C. erythraea*) are harvested from natural ooze by nomadic pastoralists and rural villagers. In several villages in the Sheikh foothills, about a third of household incomes derive from myrrh harvesting and sale to exporters in Berbera. Gum arabic harvesting is presently not commercialized.

<<C>>Minerals

Minerals made only a small contribution to exports and the economy of the former SDR. Somaliland and Puntland possess coal reserves, and parts of Somalia have deposits of feldspar, iron ore, kaolin, limestone, natural gas, quartz, silica sand, tantalum, tin, and uranium. Small amounts of generally low-quality gemstones, gypsum, salt, and sepiolite continue to be worked.

<<D>>South Central Somalia

In South Central Somalia limestone deposits suitable for the manufacture of cement are found near Belet Weyn and in the South at Bur Anole and Markabley. Lower-grade limestone deposits are found along the coast near Mogadishu. Gypsum deposits occur in South Central Somalia in an area between Belet Weyn and Buulo Barde. There are substantial sepiolite and some meerschaum deposits in the El Bur area. Sepiolite is mainly used in industrial insulation, and in Somalia is used for the production of charcoal stoves, and meerschaum is used in carving premium smoking-pipe bowls. Tin and tantalum were mined in the 1970s by Technoexport Bulgaria. In the El Bur-Gelinsoor area and at Dusa Mareeb, deposits of uranium oxide have been identified. Substantial reserves of natural gas are likely to exist.

<<D>>Puntland

Puntland has coal reserves along the Gulf of Aden coastline at Alula, Kandala, and Dhurbo. The reserves are similar in quality to those in Somaliland. It is likely that Puntland also has reserves of oil and natural gas.

<<D>>Somaliland

Somaliland has substantial coal reserves, the largest known of which is located in the Onkar area near Berbera. Coal is also reported around Harirad in Awdal, in Erigavo district, and in the coastal hinterlands of east Sanaag. The geology indicates a likelihood of oil and natural gas.

Limestone deposits at Suria Malableh were mined for use in the Berbera cement plant. Also at Suria Malableh are the largest known Somali deposits of gypsum. Somaliland is located at the end of the “Mozambique Belt” and may have marketable gem resources and some gold, platinum, copper, nickel, lead, and zinc. Most of the gem crystals originate from Awdal region and appear to be of poor quality, though some emeralds and sapphires are found. An estimated 300 artisanal miners are active in small-scale gem and other mineral mining in the mountains between Las Qorey, Badhan, and Ceelayo in Sanaag region.

<>Manufacturing and Industry Livelihoods

The manufacturing industry contributed only about 5 percent to GDP by the time the Somali state collapsed, despite the contribution of sugar and milk processing plants and the introduction of a modern hides and skins factory in Mogadishu.

Light manufacturing industries in South Central Somalia include pasta, mineral water, Coca-Cola, sweets, plastic bags, sheets, detergent, soap, aluminum, foam mattresses and pillows, packaging, construction stone, and fiberglass boats and water tanks.

<<C>>Puntland

In Puntland, light manufacturing industries consist of water bottling, pasta, sweets, foam mattresses, soft drinks, and camel milk processing.

<<C>>Somaliland

The limited range of small-scale manufacturing activity in Somaliland includes industrial abattoirs, hides and skins processing, fish canning, fiberglass boat and water tank fabrication, and a new detergent factory in Burao. Other enterprises include water bottling, sweets, powdered drink, and foam mattresses.

<>Service Industry Livelihoods

Somalia has largely urban-based, market-led opportunities for the production and delivery of new and improved products and services. Women dominate micro- and small-enterprise activities, principally retailing of clothing, staple foodstuffs, hardware, and *khat*, and rural production sales of milk, ghee, vegetables, honey, meat, hides, and skins. Service enterprises by women are mainly tea shops and restaurants, beauty salons, cosmetic products, and currency exchange. Most are operated on a self-employed sole trader basis.

Most small-scale artisans are severely undercapitalized. Main livelihoods are in the construction industry, carpentry, tailoring and dressmaking, haircutting, masonry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, various repair services, pottery, traditional weaving, and crafts. These livelihoods are dominated by socially disadvantaged groups.

The construction industry provides the bulk of employment in the urban service industry. Remittances have supported construction of private houses in major cities and towns. In rural areas in Somaliland and Puntland, large numbers of privately owned *barkado*—large, cement-lined water

tanks for collecting rainwater—have also been constructed. Cement is imported from Jordan, Kenya, and Saudi Arabia. Annual domestic cement consumption is about 100,000 million tons. The cement plant at Berbera, Somaliland, had annual production capacity of 200,000 million tons but will require substantial investment to resume production (International Cement Review, 2003).

<>Security Service Livelihoods

More than 100,000 former combatants and militia members are estimated to be in Somalia, with the majority concentrated in Mogadishu. The Somali state had one of the largest armies in Africa, with some 35,000 regular soldiers. It is believed that today, in the areas of South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland, a professional military capacity of the order of 15,000 regular soldiers, in addition to a police force of some 50,000, should be sufficient to provide support to government and national security. Absorption of 65,000 soldiers into the security services would still leave an estimated 35 percent of former combatants and militia members seeking alternative employment.

<>Other Support to Livelihoods

Remittances from relatives living abroad are an important source of income for some families. Reports on livelihoods suggest, however, that mainly middle and better-off income groups in urban areas benefit and that only a small proportion of remittances reach people in urban areas who are destitute or the rural poor. A recent study of remittances in Hargeisa suggested that for about 50 percent of the households interviewed, remittances represented the only source of income (Lindley 2006).

The International Labour Organisation recently stressed the importance of remittances to in supporting livelihoods when the organization characterized Somali pastoralist communities as multi-occupational and multinational production units. The increasing number of private money transfer agencies in main Somali towns that now have subsidiaries in rural villages is a reflection of the movement of funds into Somalia from external sources. Total annual remittances into Somalia are believed to be between US\$825 million and more than US\$1 billion, dwarfing any other source of foreign exchange inflows (World Bank 2005).¹⁷

<<A>>DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

<>Displacement Situation Analysis

The fragmentation of Somali society and the violence following the collapse of the Siad Barre military government led to an extensive population movement. At the height of the Somali crisis in 1991–92, more than a million people fled war and famine to seek refuge in neighboring countries. Most families fled on foot across borders; others undertook risky, and frequently tragic, journeys by boat to reach the shores of Kenya, Tanzania, and Yemen. Others resettled overseas and established the large Somali diaspora that is scattered across Australia, North America, Europe, and the Arab States.

For many of the rural and urban poor, fleeing the violence meant becoming internally displaced persons within the borders of the former SDR. Such displacement has continued, resulting in multiple waves of security-seeking populations.

Conflict has not been the only cause of displacement in Somalia. The country has been affected by various natural disasters, such as droughts, floods, freezing rains, and the 2004 tsunami, which have stripped large portions of the population of their livelihoods.

<>Reconciliation Phase

<<C>>South Central Somaliland

In July 2005, the TFG relocated to South Central Somalia and was based in Jowhar for nearly 12 months. It then moved to Baidoa. The TFG's biggest challenges lie ahead. It must establish credibility as a representative and authoritative body with a genuine connection to the Somali people, and must co-opt regional authorities to bolster trust and cooperation. Vital issues such as land reform, if successfully handled, will validate its authority and encourage confidence. The TFG's outstanding priority must be to bring about an environment conducive to tackling the issues of security sector transformation and rule of law.

In contrast to the situation in Puntland and Somaliland, continued inter- and intraclan fighting has continued in the South Central region, where fresh displacement has regularly occurred and is often characterized by localized movement and subsequent return once fighting has ceased.

Access to Mogadishu and Kismaayo, and some other urban centers that are hosting thousand of protracted and new displaced persons, has been severely limited because of the high level of insecurity, which is a clear impediment to the return of IDPs currently in the north (UN 2005).

<<C>>Puntland

Puntland established itself as an autonomous regional state of Somalia in 1998. As in Somaliland, the diaspora has played a critical role by investing in small-scale regional development. With the return of citizens and noncitizens,¹⁸ many towns and cities in Puntland are overwhelmed by returnees and the displaced from the south. Puntland both benefits and suffers from having a thriving port, Bossaso, which is a gateway to the Red Sea. The economic benefits have a downside, because huge numbers of displaced and migrant people, including asylum seekers, are drawn to the port, which is also the site of illegal trading, smuggling of commodities, and trafficking of people, some who are seeking a better life overseas. **[[moved verb occurs closer to sentence's subject]]**

<<C>>Somaliland

In 1991 Somaliland declared unilateral independence. The bid was declared a result of the violence perpetrated against the region by the central government in the south and was based on British colonial boundaries. Internal divisions existed within the newly established entity; however, the Somaliland leadership used traditional forms of governance, such as the council of elders, to mitigate divisions and embark on the challenge of nation building. Although Somaliland remains largely underdeveloped, significant progress has been made in rebuilding the capital, Hargeisa, largely as a result of substantial investment by the diaspora. Somaliland has no international recognition, but it has adopted a democratic system of governance, which provides for civil liberties and the establishment of public institutions.

Because of the relative peace since 1991, Somaliland has received many IDPs fleeing conflict and generalized violence in other parts of the country, especially from South Central areas. A lack of social capital and government support has resulted in some of these IDPs moving again in search of better prospects, to Puntland, and beyond to Yemen.

In recent years, thousand of refugees have returned from exile. Very limited reintegration opportunities and the impossibility, for many, of returning to their place of origin have led many returnees to live in undignified and precarious settlements, together with the urban poor, IDPs, minorities (UN 2005).

<>Situational Analysis of Refugees and Returnees

<<C>>Refugees in the Region

By May 2006, 248,656 Somalis were seeking protection and assistance in camps in the neighboring countries of Djibouti (9,800), Eritrea (3,621), Ethiopia (16,070), Kenya, (137,733), Yemen (80,000), and Uganda (1,618). Approximately 200,000 of these refugees originate from South Central Somalia, particularly from Lower Juba, Middle and Lower Shabelle, and Banadir regions. These regions have unpredictable security and minimal engagement with the international community; they also house some of the most vulnerable populations, from which many people have lost their livelihood assets as a result of the conflict.

Those who fled abroad suffer one of the most protracted refugee situations in the world (see Annex B: Refugees in Neighboring Countries)[[one report used Annex—make all the same?]]. Most Somali refugees are in a state of limbo, unable to locally integrate or return to their place of origin. Regionally, strict encampment policies have been introduced to restrict refugee mobility, preventing Somalis from accessing the informal labor market. Living conditions inside camps are inhospitable and inappropriate for long-term settlement, and camps are frequently located in remote, semidesert areas. Urban refugees are exposed to harassment, detention, and discrimination, usually without recourse. There is limited documentation and statistics on urban refugees, a gap that has only recently been recognized.

A new approach to camp confinement is needed in the countries of asylum and would contribute to the development of viable, long-term solutions rather than focusing solely on emergency relief. Promoting self-reliance and creating livelihood strategies for encamped refugees must be a first response. Self-reliance programs will improve the quality of life and restore human dignity, as well as allow refugees to contribute to the local economy.

<<C>>Refugees within the Borders of the Former Somali Democratic Republic

More than 2,000 asylum seekers and refugees are in Somaliland and Puntland, living in and around Hargeisa, Bossaso, Garowe, and Galkacayo[[verified this spelling—change others in paper #1]]. A few are from eastern and central Africa, but the majority are Ethiopians. Approximately 38 percent of the refugees are women, a group that is subjected to physical and sexual harassment. Asylum seekers generally live alongside IDPs and the urban poor. The lack of protection mechanisms results in social and economic insecurity, with many asylum seekers fearing *refoulement* (UNHCR 2005). [[translate term; also will need a, b, c, etc. for the several 2005 UNHCR sources]]In Puntland, although refugee status determination (RSD) services are to begin in the second half of 2006, an estimated 3,000 potential asylum seekers, predominantly Ethiopian, are currently unassisted and unprotected because of the lack of an institutional framework in the region.

In Somaliland, because the protection framework is weak or nonexistent and the socioeconomic situation is complex, local integration is not a viable option for most of the refugees. The majority of

UNHCR-mandate refugees have therefore been recommended for resettlement. A similar policy will be implemented in Puntland.

<<C>>Access to Durable Solutions—Regional Analysis

Durable solutions are the search for lasting resolution for refugees through resettlement, local integration, or voluntary return to their country of origin (see annex 4, Forecast of Return to Somalia).

<<D>>Resettlement

Resettlement gives refugees the opportunity to start a new life in a third country. It is also an important element of refugee protection because it helps ensure physical safety for individuals and families who cannot benefit from repatriation or local integration. According to UNHCR (2005[[need letters for 2005 sources]]), 66,000 Somali refugees have been resettled, mainly in Western countries, since 1990. Of this figure, approximately 84 percent were resettled in the United States, 7 percent went to Canada, and 6 percent went to Australia. In general, resettlement of Somalis is strategically implemented as a protection tool within the context of repatriation options that are available for much of the northern parts of the former Somali Democratic Republic (Somaliland and Puntland). Meanwhile, for those from South and Central Somalia, resettlement is sought with greater effort in view of the very limited repatriation options. [[can't tell what this is saying; they do or don't want to resettle people from S-C, and why would it be different?]]

As a burden-sharing mechanism for countries outside of the immediate region, resettlement becomes the only chance for many Somalis to leave the settlements legally and start a new life in safety and dignity. In many cases, protracted resettlement of refugee populations may prevent irregular movement of people and the growth of smuggling and human trafficking. [[shouldn't protracted modify settlement, not populations?]]

<<D>>Local Integration in Host Countries

Constraints to local integration are largely influenced by the concerns of host governments over the poor economic situation, scarcity of land, absence of infrastructure and other resources, and expectations of their own nationals. Most refugee camps are situated in semiarid and sparsely populated areas, limiting prospects for economic activity. Refugees are therefore not able to develop their human potential and contribute positively to the economy and society of their host country. Generally, regional host governments have shown themselves tolerant of Somalis who settle outside the camps, but they stop short of using local integration as a realizable option. However, focusing on self-reliance through Development Assistance for Refugees means the economic and social independence of refugees can be improved while they are in exile.

<<C>>Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees

According to UNHCR Somalia (2005[[need a letter for 2005 source]]), more than 1.2 million individuals returned to various regions in South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland during the period 1990–2005 (see annex 5). The draft transitional federal charter (TFC) recognizes the obligation of the TFG to “make necessary efforts to resettle refugees and displaced persons,” but circumstances in South Central Somalia prevent return or sustainable reintegration. Actual repatriation and reintegration will depend on the restoration of peace, stability, and governance.

The authorities in Somaliland and Puntland are concerned that they lack the capacity to receive more returnees. The priority focus in these areas must therefore be on consolidating reintegration and

development activities to prevent renewed displacement. Voluntary return must remain a feasible prospect.

National consultations have identified protection, basic services, and livelihoods as the three main priority areas for reintegration activities. In South Central Somalia, most returnees receive no assistance beyond that given upon their voluntarily repatriating, and they find it difficult to reintegrate effectively; many returnees live destitute alongside the urban poor and IDPs in Somaliland, Puntland, and specific areas of South Central Somalia, such as Kismaayo, Mogadishu, and Jowhar.

<<D>>South Central Somalia

Information on the situation of returnees in South Central Somalia is limited because of the lack of humanitarian access. Current statistics from Hiran and Middle Shabelle show that about 150,000 people have returned to the region between 1990 and 2005. Projecting of refugee returns is a challenge because of the security situation. Large-scale voluntary repatriation to these areas will depend on political stability and on an environment conducive to the return of refugees.

The following are challenges and constraints to voluntary repatriation in South Central Somalia:

- Acute insecurity in specific parts of the region, particularly in Mogadishu and Kismaayo
- Lack of rule of law and limited humanitarian access
- Lack of economic opportunities
- Lack of basic services, particularly education and health care
- Lack of HIV/AIDS awareness in all IDP settlements
- Lack of awareness of and lack of social support for such matters as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), HIV/AIDS, and human rights in all IDP settlements and among other marginalized groups

<<D>>Puntland

Because of the high IDP and returnee rates—currently estimated at more than 400,000—Puntland authorities are increasingly concerned about the region's absorption capacity in meeting the needs of the huge influx. Authorities are imposing stringent policies with regard to local integration for non-Puntlanders unless they demonstrate clan or family links to the region.

<<D>>Somaliland

The Somaliland authorities estimate that approximately 850,000 persons have returned, mostly from Ethiopia and Djibouti. Nearly 90 percent of returnees surveyed by the Ministry of Resettlement, Reintegration, and Reconstruction (MRRR) have returned to areas they did not inhabit prior to the conflict. According to the assessment, the bulk of returnees (mostly nomadic pastoralists) have opted to settle in urban areas, mainly Hargeisa, Burao, and Borama.

The challenges and constraints to voluntary repatriation in Somaliland and Puntland reflect returnees' preference for life at home rather than life in asylum. Field interviews conducted with IDPs and returnees in Somaliland and Puntland revealed gaps in their reintegration that include the following:

- Lack of shelter and water
- Lack of economic opportunities, with nearly 60 percent of returnees relying on remittances as a source of income

- Lack of sanitation, including latrines, causing general health hazards and increased risk of sexual violence against women
- Lack of access to land for private settlement
- Lack of affordable education services (only 50 percent of girls and 70 percent of returnee children attend school on a regular basis because of the cost of private school fees; UNHCR 2004)

<>Situation Analysis of the Internally Displaced

<<C>>A Challenged Context

The UN estimates that about 370,000–400,000 persons are internally displaced throughout the former SDR, representing approximately 5 percent of the current total population of 7.73 million (see appendix A).¹⁹ The largest concentration is to be found in Mogadishu and Kismaayo[[also Kismayo]], where an estimated 250,000 and 15,000 people, respectively, currently live (UN OCHA 2004).

Any displacement analysis in Somalia has to take into consideration that population movement is a common feature of Somali society. The situation has been and continues to be very fluid, being characterized by multiple types or layers of movements over space and time.²⁰ One of the main challenges is to focus on their assessed specific vulnerability, in addition to considering whether they are a new or protracted displacement. [[this sentence is also at end of next paragraph—keep as edited (or otherwise clarified), here or there]]In addition to vulnerabilities experienced by other population groups, IDPs usually have the vulnerabilities that displacement entails: inability to return to their place of origin because the root causes of displacement have not been addressed, lack of documents, loss of property and assets that once formed their livelihoods and stock of capital, inability to claim back property or receive compensation in lieu, ongoing low-level violence, absence of clan protection, and limited freedom of movement due to the threat of harassment (Davies 2006).²¹[[sentence is duplicate]]

Women and children constitute approximately 75 percent of the total IDP population. There also is a disproportionate number of female-headed households that rely on the economic contributions of women and young girls. Their social condition is precarious because of the security conditions in the settlements. Enhancing their protective environment thus remains one of the highest priorities.

Individuals from weak and powerless clans, such as Bantu, Bajuni, or Gaboye, rarely enjoy the protection afforded to others. Entrenched socioethnic divisions affect access to economic capital (such as employment opportunities) that, in turn, affects the degree of access (or reinforces the lack of access) to education and health facilities (Narbett 2003).

Lack of access to land during displacement is a main cause of insecurity among the displaced, who are living in overcrowded and undignified settlements or public buildings with no or very limited access to basic services, and often under eviction threats. The majority of IDPs are from rural, nomadic populations that are forced to migrate to urban areas as a consequence of conflict and natural disaster. The combination of congested settlements, high temperatures, and strong seasonal winds enhance the risk of fires, which have broken out in various IDP locations during the past few years, causing deaths and leaving many people homeless once more. [[this doesn't logically follow the discussion—put with a description of other unpleasant conditions?]]

Because of the continued insecurity in South Central Somalia, very few IDPs have gone back to their areas of origin. Several assessments that have been conducted pointed out that a number of IDPs would prefer to integrate locally. In Somaliland and Puntland, efforts are ongoing to implement a strategy for improved services and resettlement options for the displaced. In South Central Somalia, persistent insecurity and limited access have so far not allowed the implementation of similar steps.

<<C>>Limited Economic Opportunities

Many IDPs engage in menial, labor-intensive occupations. Men look for work as porters, construction workers, garbage collectors, and so forth; women work in the market as petty traders. However, many IDPs resort to begging as their main source of income. Displaced women encounter gender bias in the workplace because, irrespective of what they trade in, women are paid far less than men. **[[is that what this meant?]]**

Limited absorption capacity can lead to backflows, typically resulting in IDPs and refugees being more destitute than when they originally returned to their communities. Opportunities must be in place upon repatriation in an effort to prevent the secondary movement of refugees and IDPs.

<<C>>Environmental Impact

Although all IDPs have extremely precarious livelihoods, some are more affected than others by natural disasters. Throughout South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland are concentrations of drought-destitute and displaced pastoralists. Within the geographical area of the former SDR, it is estimated that some 1.7 million people are currently facing conditions of acute food and livelihood crises, with the situation being particularly severe in the South Central region, where an estimated 1.4 million people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Inclusion of an estimated 400,000 IDPs (19 percent of the total) brings the number people in need of assistance to 2.1 million (FSAU 2006).

<<C>>Opportunities

Investment in the creation of livelihood opportunities is urgently needed, as well as investment in education, such as context-specific skills training in subsistence economic activities. The focus should be on community-based programs for IDPs, in which active participation and increased decision-making capabilities for women will be strongly encouraged.

[[need context—say promotion by whom?]] The promotion of economic opportunities and self-sufficiency in all regions is aimed at reducing urban congestion and dependency on humanitarian aid. In nearly all cases, intake communities are equally destitute and require similar consideration. All solutions must be holistic and diversified in their approaches to reintegrating people. Environmental awareness must also be included in solutions in an effort to halt deforestation as a coping mechanism. All efforts will aim at promoting peace building and community-based conflict resolution. **[[again, need context—all efforts “will” aim (should aim?)? paragraph was describing prescriptions--program shoulds and musts]]**

<>Gaps Impeding Sustainable Return and Reintegration

Security and the creation of livelihood opportunities are interlinked and have a direct impact on the stabilization of population movements and the creation of lasting solutions. **[[moved from livelihood**

section—addressed both topics and made a good introduction (need intro to avoid stacked heads and present overall section focus)]

<<C>>Security

Lack of security remains the most significant barrier to a sustainable return. Insecurity in South Central Somalia continues to jeopardize development achievements and obstructs humanitarian access to the IDPs and vulnerable populations. [[what kind of security? predictability? or protection from bad guys?]]

<<C>>Livelihood Opportunities

All stakeholders—humanitarian agencies, the displaced, refugees, and intake communities—must collaborate on formulating durable solutions based on schemes such as microfinance, quick-impact projects, restocking of livestock, skills training, and employment-creation opportunities. These activities should be launched simultaneously with community-based infrastructure, productive sectors, and basic social services projects. Self-reliance is a critical component in addressing protracted refugee situations and promoting voluntary return. Equal effort must be devoted to addressing the refugees' situations in countries of asylum.

Given their high unemployment statistics of more than 80 percent, Puntland's and Somaliland's economies are too weak to generate employment for returnees and displaced populations. Field assessments reveal that most IDPs and returnees derive income from casual labor such as portage, petty trade, water and food selling, artisanal products, and part-time construction work. A high proportion of women lack marketable skills and must resort to petty trade or begging. The financial support IDPs receive through remittances account for less than 1 percent of income, which is far less than the national average, according to recent field findings.²²

Solutions for the displaced must take into account the challenges posed by the high concentration of people living in urban areas, which results in increased poverty. This situation has been worsened by rural-to-urban migration triggered by natural and human-caused disasters over the past decade.

<<C>>Legal and Human Rights

Despite the existence of national constitutions reaffirming a commitment toward human rights, all authorities (TFG, Puntland, and Somaliland) lack the capacity for enforcement. IDPs are particularly vulnerable to human rights violations because they lack status. Border demarcations for Puntland and Somaliland have involved concepts of “citizenship”; many locals who have lived in either state for generations have, in the postconflict era, become foreigners or outsiders. In both Somaliland and Puntland, people live with ambiguous, undefined status (see article 4.1 of the Somaliland Constitution). [[a footnote would seem more fitting—giving a little more info on what the article says or how this works]]

<<C>>Land Restitution

Lack of mechanisms for land restitution is a critical problem for refugees and IDPs who originate from South Central regions and are unable to return to their homes. With no central government authority and the erosion of the legal system, land and property are vulnerable to unauthorized occupation. At the current stage of peace building and reconstruction, unresolved occupation of land and property is a major issue that requires resolution. This is necessary before durable solutions for the displaced, medium-term and large-scale investments, and proper urban planning are possible,

because families who owned property and assets prior to the displacement are unable to reclaim and resettle in their places of origin. All regional authorities currently lack the influence and authority to provide adequate protection to the displaced and to implement mechanisms for identification and restitution.

<<C>>Monitoring and Reporting Framework

The lack of a national monitoring and reporting framework, including guiding principles on internal displacement, make it impossible to undertake monitoring of human rights and humanitarian standards. [[the purpose of this isn't presented (what scope and facets it would have, what it would do, how it would work), so its lack is equally unsupported. It seems as if it would be better combined with another discussion—such as on human rights]]

<<C>>Lack of Access to Basic Social Services

<<D>>Health and Sanitation

Health care concerns include poor-quality and limited coverage, problems of access for vulnerable people, inadequate and old assets, and a shortage of technical and management skills. Health care costs are higher and provision is more uneven and unstable in South Central regions.

Lack of access to health care facilities, safe drinking water, and adequate sanitation facilities for a large segment of the population contributes to the high morbidity and mortality rates and to low life expectancy (World Bank 2002). Although private health care is available in urban areas, IDPs and returnees are typically unable to pay for medical consultation and drugs, and resort to alternative methods. A recent survey in Bossaso, Puntland, reports that 88 percent of IDP and returnee households seek help from traditional healers or traditional birth attendants.²³ Even where suitable facilities are offered freely, lack of attendance is attributed to chronic insecurity and population movement.

<<D>>HIV/AIDS

There is a generally low prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the Somali population, but infection rates are rising, a trend noted by the UN Consolidated Appeals Process 2005. The UN report[[is it a report?]] stated that although the estimated prevalence among the Somali population is 1–2 percent, there is the recognition of the potential threat of an epidemic, especially among the most vulnerable sections of the population. A protective environment, as well as provision for treatment and counseling, is needed for populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.

A concerted campaign has been initiated throughout South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland and was adopted by the TFG in March 2006. Awareness-raising campaigns combat the perception that returnees have a higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS because of their residence outside the country. Campaign efforts will target the stigmatization of returnees as the conduits of HIV/AIDS in Somalia. This perception further alienates a vulnerable population and exposes them to abuse and harassment. Currently, no HIV/AIDS awareness and training programs are operating in IDP and returnee settlements.

<<C>>Gender-Specific Concerns

Among those who must cope with the difficult life of displacement, women suffer disproportionately. Gender-specific hardships and violence are made worse by the fact that the vast majority of IDPs and refugee households are female-headed. They are therefore vulnerable to

harassment and attacks from within the displaced population as well as from the host community. The IDPs' social status is extremely marginal—particularly in Somaliland, where they are considered “illegal aliens”—and women in particular lack economic and political power, both in the settlements and in the wider community affairs.

Cluster field assessments indicate that the lack of sanitation facilities in IDP camps is not only a health hazard but also a source of physical insecurity for women. For cultural reasons, women will only go to makeshift latrines in the bush during the hours of darkness, and this puts them at risk of assault by men from the camp or local communities.

Lack of adequate employment opportunities force many young girls into the informal labor market. In situations where the mother works in the market, young girls are the caretakers of the family, irrespective of age. A survey conducted in Bossaso notes that 42 percent of families are fully or partially dependent on the earnings of children.²⁴ The physical and psychological repercussions of these activities require further investigation. [[first part of paragraph had mothers going into labor market and young girls caring for family, whereas concluding part said they were earning money—need more explanation for both being the case, or resolve this discrepancy]]

[[this is about education, not gender; I've moved into the next section, on education]]

<<C>>Education

In both Puntland and Somaliland a Ministry of Education is responsible for policy and administration of education. Both territories provide access to primary, secondary, and tertiary education and also offer vocational training, teacher training, and nonformal education. However, there is great disparity between demand and supply, and generally IDPs and returnees fare far worse than the local population.

[[inserted this paragraph from end of preceding section, which was about gender, not education]] In contrast with IDPs, however, returnees who have been taught in refugee camps and have internalized the value of education are more likely to demand education services. Despite conflict-induced challenges in the education sector, there are many privately owned educational institutions—at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels—with high attendance rates for those who can afford to go.

It is therefore crucial to increase access to education for IDPs and returnee children, particularly girls, so as to reach the Millennium Development Goal for achieving universal primary education. In addition, nonformal education and vocational training for IDP and returnee youth will provide them with tools to enter the labor market. Initiatives are under way to harmonize the curricula of schools in the camps located in neighboring asylum countries with that of Somalia to aid the reintegration of students when they return.

<<A>>LIVELIHOODS IN SOMALIA: OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS, and CHALLENGES

<<DTP will make all bullets the same style>>

<>Vision

The vision is to support existing livelihoods while improving natural resources management and to create substantial numbers of new and enhanced livelihoods through the following:

- Conduct territorial diagnosis and institutional mapping (TDIM) to identify livelihood opportunities, needs, and responses; conduct household economy analysis (HEA) studies to identify poor households for intervention targeting and poverty measurement.
- Build on traditional natural resources management (NRM) mechanisms to develop sustainable NRM practices and policies.
- Create alternative livelihoods by diversifying existing livelihoods practices to add value. [[does it mean to stress just adding value to the livelihoods? or make the livelihoods involve more value-adding practices?]]
- Improve infrastructure capacity and service delivery in rural areas.
- Create a government institution-based supportive framework for livelihoods research, promotion, enhancement, and expansion.

<>Opportunities for the Vision[[heading needs to make sense—opptys for fulfilling the vision or provided by the vision? whose vision?]]

[[Add a brief introduction]]

- *Establishment of the transitional federal government.* The establishment of a central government in South Central Somalia represents a great opportunity for peace and reconciliation. Despite the recent resurgence of conflict in Mogadishu, the TFG can be considered a victory for Somalis striving for peaceful reconciliation. The international community should seize the opportunity to deal constructively with a country that has been without a central authority for nearly two decades.
- *Security and stability in Somaliland and Puntland.* The security situation in Somaliland and Puntland is an incentive to invest in development and recovery. Both have demonstrated a commitment to peace and democratic institutions and, as a result of the “pull factor” of relative stability, have had to shoulder the burden of hosting hundreds of thousands of returnees and displaced persons, despite poor socioeconomic conditions and lack of protection mechanisms.
- *Renewed commitment by the international community.* The need for major political and social transformation in Somalia is obvious. The momentum sparked by the relocation of the TFG to Somalia must be maintained. International commitment is needed to stabilize South Central Somalia and facilitate grassroots, community-based reconciliation processes.

<>Constraints to the Vision

Numerous challenges constrain the ability to develop sustainable livelihoods. The following are some of the salient concerns:

- *Protracted conflict.* Insecurity obstructs routine monitoring of the humanitarian situation in South Central Somalia. As the TFG establishes and expands its presence, the international community must provide support to the reconciliation and recovery processes.
- *Limited implementation capacity.* Established administrative structures in Puntland and Somaliland mean a relatively peaceful environment; however, limited human and financial capital hinders the implementation capacity of administrations in the South Central region,

Puntland and Somaliland. Flexible programming and support to emerging new structures will be required.

- *Environmental and climatic challenges.* Changes in climate and weather patterns may result in changing rainfall patterns and drought.
- *Poor natural resources management of rangeland and marine resources.* Poor management of resources may result from an erosion of traditional natural resources management mechanisms and a lack of, or weak, national or regional environmental policy and implementation. Concentrations of impoverished people (IDPs, refugees, and returnees) pose a particular threat to fragile ecosystems. Special attention must be paid to ensure that environmental degradation and the misuse of limited resources are controlled as much as possible.
- *Lack of knowledge and skills.* Diversification of livelihoods and employment will require improved skills, education, and access to technical and vocational training. **[[These fragments should have a little explanation, as the preceding bullets did, so I've expanded a little as example (please reword if I've not explained correctly). Because fragment headings are italics, those headings should be brief. Also, these two skills bullets make sense as one]]**
- *Weak infrastructure.* Infrastructure is needed to support artisan livelihoods and small-scale business development.**[[any example?]]**
- *Limited financial services.* Sustainable credit services need to be made available for small-scale business activities.
- *Lack of basic agricultural storage and modern technologies.* Facilities and modern postharvest technologies are needed to maintain food supplies.**[[this is a guess; please revise, add]]**
- *Lack of a rights-based approach to implementing livelihoods activities.* Concentrated, consistent efforts need to be directed to the vulnerable and marginalized groups in Somalia, including IDPs, returnees, refugees, the disabled, the elderly, those living with HIV/AIDS, women, children, and minorities.

[[NOTE that I am using periods at ends of fragments—check rest of document. The following bulleted sections may need to be run into text? However, varied length of bullets makes that hard (and would require writing the text. They could use work on the cryptic headings]]

<>Livestock Production Livelihoods

[[add intro to break up stacked heads]]

<<C>>Opportunities[[what about opportunities?—headings should mean something. All should have an intro sentence in text, before bullet list, or heads could be part of the text intro]]

- Increased production and **[[yield? the word “off-take” is not in dictionary or in common use—has an imprecise meaning]]** of high-quality livestock and livestock products, adequately supported by an improved export service sector (infrastructure, transport, nutrition, veterinary care, certification) for increased exports to a greater diversity of geographical and sectoral export markets.
- Increased production and **[[yield?]]** of quality livestock for meat (local butchery and meat processing and canning), founded on improved natural resources management, effective animal health services and practices, drought mitigation planning, increased fodder production, and gradual and limited introduction of new and improved crossbreeds.
- Increased production and processing of dairy products.

- Development of methods for processing blood- and bonemeal fertilizer at major slaughterhouses.
- Increased production of improved quality hides and skins, and development of local tannery and regional leather industry capacity.
- Integration of livestock production in riverine farming systems and livelihoods (dependent on tsetse fly eradication).
- Farming and ranching of unconventional livestock species: crocodile, ostrich, guinea fowl, and wild silk moth.
- Development of a local capacity for production (essentially bulk product repackaging) and distribution of essential veterinary pharmaceuticals.
- Ecotourism, such as trekking with camels.
- Management, training, advisory, and support services employment.

<<C>>Constraints and Challenges of Livestock Sector

- Stimulation of a change in production emphasis from quantity to quality, through improved nutrition and animal health, attention to market requirements, and diversification of livestock products.
- Rehabilitation of services along the entire production chain, and stimulation of innovative and entrepreneurial private sector involvement.
- Fostering of competition at all levels of the market chain, while reducing risk and inefficiencies at all critical points.
- Strengthening of technical training capacity for the livestock sector, through expansion of appropriate training facilities and improvements in quality of training in critical technical areas.
- Capacity building within government agencies and NGO networks with a responsibility for natural resources management and conservation of the environment.
- Establishment of an authoritative independent body, or linked and harmonized regional bodies, to rigorously apply standards for livestock and livestock product inspection and certification, which would ensure compliance with international requirements.
- Restoration of access to the lucrative direct-import Saudi Arabian market, and diversification of livestock markets and products.
- Value addition in the livestock products market through the development of professional processing and packaging to meet the requirements of export markets.
- Management of tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis throughout the riverine areas of South Central Somalia.
- Lack of concerted efforts and results for the inclusion of women and other marginalized sections of society in the communities' decision-making forums, and lack of protection for women to guard their rights to a sustainable livelihood.

<>Agricultural Production Livelihoods

<<C>>Opportunities

- Increased and diversified smallholder cash crop production in response to local, regional, and export opportunities, and local industrial processing opportunities with location-specific emphasis on the following:

- Irrigated horticulture and industrial crop development in riverine areas of South Central Somalia.
- Irrigated farming development from seasonal rivers by spate irrigation and development of water harvesting, storage, and irrigation infrastructure in parts of South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland.
- Irrigated farming development in oases.
- Rain-fed farming development linked to initiatives for harvesting of rainwater.
- Continued development of date palm production in Puntland oases.
- Development of rural and urban small-scale, market-led processing and preservation opportunities, with special emphasis on use of surplus and waste.
- Development of improved smallholder postharvest storage systems.
- Development and integration of organic agricultural enterprises, a natural pesticides industry, and integrated pest management in agricultural production.
- Development of a local fertilizer industry, with exploitation of locally available resources.
- Management, training, advisory, and support service employment.

<<C>>Constraints and Challenges

- Survey, registration, and restitution of farmland ownership. Illegal occupation of land and property remains a major source of conflict. Disputed land tenure, a lack of cadastral records, and absence of a legal and institutional framework have encouraged illegal occupations. The problem is most serious in South Central Somalia, where many of the legitimate owners have been killed, enslaved, or displaced. The cluster recommends the urgent establishment of mechanisms to identify and resolve land disputes as part of the reconciliation and repatriation processes.
- Lack of rural credit and finance services for development, agricultural inputs, and equipment.
- Lack of technical and vocational training on modern farming techniques.
- Diversification and expansion of production in response to market opportunities.
- Limited infrastructure, especially irrigation infrastructure, feeder roads, storage, and so forth.
- Distance and poor access to major markets from important areas of agricultural production.
- Limited institutional capacities at the producer level.
- Lack of regulatory enforcement capacity on importation of appropriate agricultural inputs and food safety.
- Periodic drought, a feature of the Horn of Africa environment. The ongoing drought in South Central Somalia seriously affects the livelihoods of agriculturalists and agropastoralists in the affected regions. Failure of crops or loss of productive assets, and displacement to relief centers, is a consequence for more than 270,000 people already. Humanitarian agencies have stated that a total of 2.1 million people are urgently in need of humanitarian assistance (FSAU 2005).
- Lack of concerted efforts and results for the inclusion of women and other marginalized sections of society in the communities' decision-making forums and the lack of protection for women to guard their rights to a sustainable livelihood.

<>Fishing Livelihoods

<<C>>Opportunities

- Increased production of fish for local market consumption and export processing founded on sound resource management and conservation policies.

- Subject to identification of market opportunities, development of artisanal activities in supply of fishing inputs (boats, nets, lines, hooks, lures, lobster pots, and so forth).
- Subject to identification of market opportunities, diversification of marine harvest, and development of artisanal activities.
- Investment in coastal infrastructure for livelihoods dependent on fishing and fish processing.
- Development of industrial capacity (e.g., fish mills) to process fish by-products.
- Promotion of alternative livelihoods for women and seasonal fishers.
- Sustainable harvesting and export of marine ornamental fish, and crustacean and coral species.
- Sustainable harvesting of other marine products, such as seaweed sea worms, and pearls.
- Ecotourism, diving,²⁵ and sport-fishing.
- Development of riverine fish production and small-scale processing.
- Vocational training for boat and engine repair.
- Promotion of environmental awareness through training and educational campaigns.
- Management, advisory, and support services employment.

<<C>>Constraints and Challenges

- Halting of illegal fishing and nontransparent licensing.
- Seasonality of fishing and involvement as supplementary livelihood basis, with little recognition that sustainable exploitation is limited.
- Identification of market opportunities for expansion of sustainable production and diversification.
- Lack of material and human resources and of institutional capacities.
- Need to stimulate investment in expansion of coastal facilities.
- Need for improvement of feeder roads and port development.
- Lack of tradition of fish consumption, and need to increase size of local market.
- Lack of appropriate fishing techniques, as well as basic safety and navigation skills at sea.
- Lack of resources to support the movement of coastal IDPs and other vulnerable people to become engaged in the fisheries industries.

<>Forestry Livelihoods

<<C>>Opportunities

- Development of nurseries for tree seedlings to supply community groups[[**not more than just those?**]].
- Small-scale enterprise development in rangeland products in response to market, based on sustainable harvesting and documented ethnobotanical knowledge.
- Management, training, advisory, and support services employment.

<<C>>Constraints and Challenges

- Uncontrolled and unsustainable charcoal production and export.
- Lack of community skills and knowledge to increase involvement in forestry activities.
- Soil erosion and control of gully formation.

<>Livelihoods in Exploitation of Other Natural Resources

<<C>>Apiculture

Opportunities

- Increased production of hive honey, wild honey, and other bee products for local and export markets, focusing on communities in areas with resources for bees.
- Introduction of commercial apiculture using modern Langstroth hives in citrus plantation agriculture and, where practical, as an alternative to hollow-log or Kenya top-bar hives for high-value *Acacia* and *Zizyphus* honey production.
- Development of local artisanal enterprises in beekeeping equipment.
- Management, training, advisory, and support service employment.

<<D>>Constraints and Challenges

- Lack of knowledge of market access, quality control, and marketing.
- Lack of conservation and propagation of floral species.
- Lack of knowledge and skills on modern apiculture and honey production.
- Lack of start-up credit facilities.
- Lack of human resources and institutional vocational training on modern apiculture.
- Lack of compliance with standards for export to the European Union.

<<C>>Gums and Resins

<<D>>Opportunities

- Increased production and marketing of aromatic gums, compliance with quality standards, and direct export marketing, with possible organic and sustainable production certification.
- Value-added processing through the development of local essential-oil production industries, with links to scientific quality standards testing and certification.
- Development of gum producer and trader associations.
- Development of gum arabic production, local supply chains, compliance with quality standards, and export certification.
- Direct marketing of prepackaged, polished, and high-grade frankincense to Saudi Arabia.
- Direct marketing of frankincense, myrrh, and opopanax to China (including possible pre packaged crushed gum for ready infusion in traditional medicine applications).
- Management, training, advisory, and support service employment.

<<D>>Constraints and Challenges

- Lack of an internationally credible sector to exploit market opportunities.
- Lack of information systems on the aromatic gums market.
- Disputes over ownership of frankincense gum plantations.
- Lack of regulation on production and equity issues (wages).
- Reestablishment of primary gum export market and diversification into new markets.

<<C>>Minerals

<<D>>Opportunities

- Possible development of artisanal gold mining and coal mining opportunities.

- Development of artisanal gem mining opportunities founded on fair trade export markets, simplified pro-poor mining legislation, and future emergence of gem crystal value-addition enterprises.
- Development of meerschaum and sepiolite artisanal mining and products.
- Development of small-scale enterprise activities in the Jalam-Bacadweyn area of Puntland for the production of clay products for the construction sector.
- Production of building stone for construction in South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland.
- Management, training, advisory, and support service employment.

<<D>>Constraints and Challenges

- Lack of mining industry policy and regulatory body.
- Lack of foreign investment to enhance production and export.
- Lack of digital geological information capacity.
- Lack of local and regional market opportunities.
- Lack of access to sustainable and affordable technology.
- Lack of information, technical skills, human resources development, and investment in tools and equipment.

<>Manufacturing and Industry Livelihoods

<<C>>Opportunities

- In the absence of existing functional industrial units, possibility to establish industrial manufacturing with modern plant.
- Relatively low cost of industrial land.
- Existence of manufacturing industry and engineering skills among the Somali diaspora.
- Good natural resource and raw materials base.
- Existence of ports and proximity to maritime shipping routes.
- Possibility of investment from the Somali diaspora.
- Lack of internal market competition for new ventures.
- Existence of large market of 73 million in neighboring Ethiopia in addition to a domestic market of almost 8 million people.

<<C>>Constraints and Challenges

- Lack of an import economy of traders able to bring cheap competitive imports.
- Lack of regulation, controls, and standards in the domestic market.
- Lack of a skilled, educated, and disciplined work force.
- Lack of banking and letter of credit facilities.
- Lack of investment security.
- Lack of cheap energy.

<>Service Industry Livelihoods

<<C>>Opportunities

- Good traditional patronage by Somali population of hotels, cafeterias, restaurants, and so forth.
- Low start-up capital to establish small-scale service industry businesses.

- Private investment in service initiatives in education and health.
- Increasing levels of tourism to Somalia by the Somali diaspora.
- Lack of family entertainment venues.

<<C>>Constraints and Challenges

- Lack of a foreign tourism clientele.
- Lack of professional training for hotel and catering staff.
- Lack of local municipality service industries in major urban centers.
- Present lack of government services (potentially large employers) in education and health.
- Lack of regulation and quality of service in private institutions.

<>Security Service Livelihoods

>>C>>Opportunities

- Need for a modern professional army.
- Need for a modern professional police force.
- Need for a coastguard service to police coastal waters.

<<C>>Constraints and Challenges

- Fragmentation of Somalia and difficulty of establishing a national or regional identity, important in constructing a unified security force.
- Lack of an existing structure and chain of command with a number of senior respected civil and military service figures with long and distinguished career profiles at the top.
- Lack of equipment, training, and funds with which to support the establishment of professional, public service-oriented, apolitical security services (army, police, coastguard).

<>Other Support to Livelihoods

<<C>>Opportunities

- Free exchange, import, and export of currencies.
- Financial, political, and technical support from an educated Somali diaspora willing to invest in Somalia.
- Positive support from international governments and agencies interested in a resolution of the long-running refugee crisis and in political and economic stability in the Horn of Africa.
- The will by the majority of the people and leaders in Somalia to succeed in establishing conditions and an environment conducive to stable, productive livelihoods and trading..

<<C>>Constraints and Challenges

- Political history and complexity of the Somali region.
- Political intransigence and personal vested interests.
- Availability and abundance of military hardware in the region.

[[this seems to be a significant section, giving cluster's very expansive ideas and approach to solutions]]<>Implementation of Structures and Methodology by Livelihoods Cluster

The Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster does not operate in isolation; in the areas of livelihoods expansion and creation, it relies heavily on interventions implemented through the

Productive Sectors cluster and the Environment, Infrastructure, and Basic Social Services cluster. In addition, successful implementation of activities under the Livelihoods cluster requires the development of a conducive and enabling environment for private sector growth and the return of displaced persons. This requirement can only be met through the establishment of good and effective governance, justice, and the rule of law, and of a pragmatic macroeconomic policy.

1. The aim of the Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster is to do the following: (a) put in place a supportive framework for livelihoods research, promotion, enhancement, and expansion; and (b) provide support to the development of social and productive capital to enable the reconstruction of traditionally held livelihoods or the establishment of alternative livelihoods. This support would be targeted toward displaced persons and to the members of the communities to which they are returning.

<<C>>Supportive Framework for Livelihoods

The Livelihoods cluster envisages a supportive framework that involves the establishment of Livelihoods Research Units (LRUs) and Livelihoods Extension Units (LEUs) within key ministries in South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland,) and of a Livelihoods Monitoring and Support Unit (LMSU) within the Ministry of Labor, at central and regional levels). The LRUs, linked with relevant academic research institutions and the FSAU, will conduct applied livelihoods and market research, and the LEUs will prepare, deliver, and promote extension messages based on LRU research findings. Livelihoods extension messages will be promoted through the LMSU offices, cluster interventions, and the media. The LMSU will function as a center for the collection and publishing (in appropriate print journals and on the Internet) of information on livelihoods studies and trends, and will also act as an employment center, maintaining a database of Somali professionals' curricula vitae, advertising all available opportunities, providing print and Web-based information on new livelihood opportunities, and acting as a repository for livelihoods training materials.**[[I have put these hypothetical offices and structures in future will (some already were)]]**

<<C>>Social and Productive Capital Support

Implementation of the Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster's framework will provide support to peace building and reconciliation and the development of social capital. Funds are provided for the establishment of community, cross-clan producer and trader associations, and training for productive livelihoods for displaced persons and for members of the communities to which they return. Allowance is made for restocking destitute pastoralist IDPs (to 50 percent of the IDP population) to enable them to return to a pastoralist livelihood based on a "livelihood norm" of 4 tropical livestock units per African adult male equivalent.²⁶ The support also considers the cost of conducting cadastral surveys of farmland in South Central Somalia and throughout farmed areas of Puntland and Somaliland**[[no land area given?]]**, as well as for 20 percent of the IDP population, along with the issue of land title deeds; it also allows for the cost of providing basic productive capital support (for example, hand tools and seeds) at US\$100 per head, plus additional support to improve health, water, and sanitation, at US\$20 per head to returning displaced persons and to the communities to which they return.

<<C>>Community-Driven Development

Community-driven development (CDD) approaches aim to empower people in poverty by placing investments and control of decisions regarding resource utilization in the hands of the community. The CDD approach views poor people as assets and partners in the development process, building on

their institutions and resources, to promote sustainable development. By directly relying on targeted impoverished communities to drive development activities, CDD has the potential to make poverty reduction efforts more responsive to demands, more sustainable, and more cost-effective than traditional community-assistance programs.

1. [[section repeats quite a bit of part 1, about p. 6]]The CDD approach, which efficiently addresses community needs and promotes empowerment and accountability, will be central to the implementation of Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced. The approach is believed to be particularly well-suited to the Somali context, where both physical and social structures have severely deteriorated, and where in many cases local government administrations are either weak or don't exist. The approach consists of five pillars: (a) empowering communities, (b) empowering local governments, (c) realigning the center, (d) improving accountability, and (e) building capacity. [[capacity of anything in particular?]]

The primary justification for using the CDD approach is that peace building in the region is under threat from widespread unemployment and poverty. By promoting local ownership of resources and projects, the local participation and social dialogue needed for effective peace building and conflict prevention are achieved. In the situation of Somalia, the CDD approach is not just an economic approach; it will integrate equally the governance, security, social, and infrastructure dimensions.

The effective implementation of CDD will require initial practical and simple capacity building at two levels, with the involvement of both community and regional planning authorities. Initially, area-based development will be targeted at individual communities within districts, with district-level CDD emerging over time, driven by empowered local communities. There will be an immediate At the outset, [[who is the subject—who will lead this CDD effort?]]the CDD effort will establish local forums or committees with broad-based socioeconomic group representation, with a goal to quickly develop the committee's capacity for leadership skills, responsibility, and accountability; needs assessment; prioritization of goals and agreement on recovery action plans; monitoring of implementation and impact of subprojects; and reporting to regional planning authorities. The latter will require a database of ongoing and proposed community action plans for coordination, steering investment partners, and the transparent allocation of resources.

To enhance the effectiveness of CDD policies, program design, and implementation, the following principles apply (World Bank[[need year]]):

1. Make investments responsive to informed demand.
2. Build participatory mechanisms for community control and stakeholder involvement.
3. Invest in capacity building of community-based and civil society organizations.
4. Facilitate community access to information.
5. Develop simple rules and strong incentives supported by monitoring and evaluation.
6. Establish enabling institutional and policy frameworks.
7. Maintain flexibility and innovation in program design,
8. Ensure social and gender inclusion,
9. Design for scaling up,
10. Invest in an exit strategy (vital for soliciting external support).

[[previous section (the B-level section) could be another main section]]

<<A>>Five-Year Vision (2007–11): Short-, Medium-, and Long-Term Priority Outcomes

The overall vision for livelihoods creation, development, and support is for strong, private sector-led growth, founded on sustainable exploitation of Somalia's natural resources base. The hope is that the private sector will be supported by a government that prioritizes peace and security and enables investment and opportunity.[[should be expressing more than hopes at this stage]]

<>General Livelihoods Priorities

<<C>>Short- and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Perform livelihood studies in key zones, with special focus on gender, marginalized groups, and integration issues, especially among returning and receiving populations; and for each zone, with attention to conflict mitigation, identification of key areas for livelihood enhancement and expansion, and related training needs.[[gender issues is being repeated in second part—intending to address gender and other conflict mitigation?]]
- Perform conflict study in relation to livelihoods, natural resources management, and equitable access to resources.
- Provide institutional support and livelihood capacity building to key ministries, and develop Livelihoods Research Units (LRUs) and Livelihoods Extension Units (LEUs) in key ministries; link LRUs to relevant academic research institutions to conduct applied livelihoods and market research, and establish LEUs to prepare, disseminate, and promote extension messages on livelihoods, based on LRU research findings. Establish central and regional Livelihoods Monitoring and Support Units (LMSUs) centrally and regionally within the Ministry of Labor to provide overall coordination and direction.
- Perform sector and subsector value chain analysis and marketing studies (livestock and livestock products, agriculture, fishing, apiculture, gums and resins, minerals, rangeland products, manufacturing industries, and service industries), and promote recommendations through LMSUs and LEUs and through other cluster interventions. Support will include the establishment and operation of associations of cross-clan and community producers and traders.
- Implement farmland cadastral surveys and issue land title deeds.

<<C>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Continue to provide institutional support and livelihood capacity building to key ministries, through LRU, LEU, and LMSU livelihood development support framework.
- Continue support for the enhancement of existing livelihoods and creation of new sustainable livelihoods, as identified by specialist sector and subsector studies. Support will include livelihoods awareness training, product development and marketing, and the promotion of study recommendations through the LMSU and the LEU and through other cluster-implemented projects.

- Continue support for the development and strengthening of inclusive cross-clan and community producer and trader associations.
- Prepare equitable, participatory community development plans for land and resource utilization, with continuation of farmland cadastral surveys, issue land title deeds and develop an exit strategy, allowing for partial or full funding by the government.

<>Livestock Production Livelihoods

<<C>>Short- and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Collect and review all historical documentation relating to the World Bank's rangelands development projects implemented in Somalia (*Productive Sectors*).
- Improve natural resources management at the community level, based primarily on the strengthening of traditional NRM mechanisms (*Productive Sectors*).
- Monitor and minimize pressure on rangelands by increasing off-take[[**what is meaning of off-take? I've suggested "yield" earlier**]] (*Productive Sectors*).
- Provide community-level skills training for increased production of improved quality fodder (*Productive Sectors*).
- Implement a tsetse fly (trypanosomiasis) eradication program (*Productive Sectors*).
- Develop livestock owner and trader associations at the community level to facilitate planning of training, inputs, delivery, and improved marketing (*Livelihoods*).[[**string of words can't be sorted out training inputs planning—they have no meaning without clearer structure**]]
- Expand outreach of existing animal health interventions for training and organization of veterinarians and community animal health workers (*Productive Sectors*).
- Increase availability of local, regional, and export market information (*Macroeconomics and Data Development*).
- Improve the financial sector to allow for letters of credits and insurance for livestock shipments (*Macroeconomics and Data Development*).
- Restore the live animal export market to Saudi Arabia [[**more specific?**]]and diversify into other markets (*Governance/Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Expand export markets for chilled and frozen meat (*Governance/Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Establish an independent body to rigorously apply standards for inspection and certification (*Productive Sectors*).
- Establish periurban and rural livestock holding and watering points (*Productive Sectors*).
- Upgrade holding grounds in livestock export ports to provide separate holding pens, adequate shade, forage, and water (*Productive Sectors*).
- Increase the availability of hygienic slaughtering facilities (*Productive Sectors*).
- Train women butchers and local traders on improved slaughtering and meat preservation techniques and on quality issues with regard to hides and skins (*Productive Sectors*).

Provide training in community-level dairy farming skills: product development and marketing (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).[[**is training delivery for training of others? if not, take it out; training moved to beginning to make parallel**]]

<<C>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Promote livestock livelihoods, focusing on improved quality of herds (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).

- Introduce new and improved drought- and disease-resistant crossbreeds; promote investment by private enterprise and provide technical assistance and credit services for investment in stocking of improved-quality breeds.
- Establish or develop livestock boards (*Governance/Productive Sectors/ Livelihoods*).
- Regenerate the rangelands by banning charcoal exports and enforcing the ban (*Governance/Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*); implementing reforestation programs, concentrating initially on rapidly growing exotic species (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*); ripping, bunding, and reseeding some areas with grass species (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*); and removing enclosures and other forms of private acquisition of rangeland resources (*Governance/Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).[[**what are ripping and bunding—any typos?**]]
- Reestablish a university with a strong faculty of veterinary medicine, animal production, and rangeland science (*Governance/Private Sector/Productive Sectors*).
- Develop legislation to improve conditions for live animal loading and livestock shipping (*Productive Sectors*).
- Provide in-service training programs for government and private veterinarians, plus build capacity build for government staff involved in livestock exports (*Productive Sectors*).

<>Agricultural Production Livelihoods

<<C>>Short- and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Improve access to legal land tenure (*Governance/Livelihoods*).
- Develop a database of recommended crops and varieties for different locations, taking into account agroclimatic and edaphic variables and market opportunities (*Productive Sectors*).
- Develop and test agricultural training material within the framework of a curriculum adapted to different crop production systems (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Develop farmer associations and farmer field schools at the community level to facilitate planning, data collection, training, and inputs (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).[[**what kind of inputs?**]]
- Increase availability of water for irrigation farming and improved conditions for production (soil erosion control, soil analysis, improvement and enrichment, etc.) (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Improve access roads to farming locations and markets (*Infrastructure*).
- Improve access to affordable agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizer, agrochemicals, equipment, etc.) (*Governance/Private Sector*).
- Develop small-scale, on-farm effective storage for pulse grains (*Productive Sectors*).
- Implement technical skills training, product development, marketing, product promotion, and business skills training for all entrepreneurs (*Livelihoods*).
- Increase availability of hygienic wholesaling, storage, and marketing facilities (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Development pilot programs of small-scale, woman entrepreneur-led rural food-processing factories (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Incorporate innovative community-driven agroforestry schemes into community action plans (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Diversify agricultural products (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).

<<C>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Settle land disputes (*Governance/Livelihoods*).

- Develop food and agricultural inputs legislation (*Governance/Productive Sectors*).
- Promote increased use of fertilizers (*Productive Sectors*).
- Plan for and implement the Bardheere dam project to achieve flood control in the Jubba river valley, generate electricity, and massively expand agricultural irrigation (*Infrastructure/Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Reestablish a university with a strong faculty of agricultural science (*Governance/Private Sector/Productive Sectors*).
- Develop a research and extension service in association with the university faculty of agriculture (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Negotiate and agreement with Ethiopia on the issue of shared riparian rights on the Jubba and Shabelle rivers (*Governance*).

<>Fishing Livelihoods

<<C>>Short- and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Performance of marketing research for opportunities for local and export market expansion and diversification (*Livelihoods*).
- Determination of local capacity to produce and market cost-effective fishing equipment (boats, nets, lines, hooks, lures, lobster pots, etc.) (*Livelihoods*).
- Development of fishing associations at the community level (*Livelihoods*).
- Contracting and supervision of local trainers and service providers for training of existing fisherman and new entrants (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Construction of jetties, navigation beacons, and ice manufacturing plants (*Infrastructure*).
- Increased availability of skilled boat and engine repair service and spares[[spare what?]] (*Livelihoods/Private Sector*).

<<C>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Establishment of a coastal protection service (*Governance/Private Sector*).
- Establishment of maritime sector research capacity (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Improved access to fishing locations and markets through construction and repair of selective rural feeder roads (*Infrastructure*).
- Implementation of an awareness campaign aimed at increasing the daily consumption of fish (*Governance/Social Sectors/Livelihoods*).

<>Other Natural Resources Exploitation Livelihoods

<<C>>Apiculture[[head styles will change here; option is to make the next two heads Apiculture, Short... and Apiculture, Longer-...]

<<D>>Short and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Expand honey production and marketing at the national level (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).
- Establish honey-producing associations at the community level to facilitate planning, data collection, training, inputs delivery, and improved marketing (*Livelihoods*).
- Provide contracting and technical support for local trainers for delivery of new technology and training in modern beekeeping and equipment manufacture (*Livelihoods*).
- Investigate high-value niche production and niche markets (*Livelihoods*)

<<D>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Emphasize the inclusion of new entrants to include apiculture livelihood training and outreach programs to new areas (*Livelihoods*).
- Explore potential export markets in the Middle East and Europe (*Livelihoods*).

<<C>>Gums and Resins

<<D>>Short- and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Conduct research in China and Saudi Arabia to identify potential market opportunities for direct export of aromatic gums (*Livelihoods*).
- Provide updated information to investors on appropriate technology and distillation of essential oils from aromatic gums and plant materials (*Livelihoods*).
- Identify and develop appropriate technology to reduce the incidence of breakage of high-grade *maydi* frankincense gum pieces in the local supply chain (*Livelihoods*).
- Build institutional capacity for authorities, producers, and traders to develop credible export certification capacity (*Livelihoods*).
- Establish direct access for collector associations to processors and main exporters (*Livelihoods*).
- Use appropriate technology to increase gum yields (*Livelihoods*).

<<D>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Develop trainers for contracting and delivery of technical training programs on aromatic gum and gum arabic farming and harvesting (*Livelihoods*).
- Certify organic and sustainable resource exploitation of gum sites (*Livelihoods*).
- Expand production sites (*Productive Sectors/Livelihoods*).

<<C>>Minerals

<<D>>Short- and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Perform technical appraisals in all Somali regions to identify opportunities and needs (*Livelihoods*).
- Develop training material, support local trainers for delivery of technology and training to existing miners and new entrants (*Livelihoods*).
- Establish miner associations (*Livelihoods*).

<<D>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Emphasize inclusion of new entrants to include mining livelihood training outreach programs to new areas (*Livelihoods*).

<>Manufacturing and Industry Livelihoods

<<C>>Short- and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Develop major labor-intensive infrastructure construction projects (*Infrastructure/Livelihoods*).
- Rehabilitate major irrigation, flood control, and electricity generation infrastructure on the Shabelle and Jubba rivers (*Infrastructure*).

- Identify opportunities and establish agricultural, livestock, and natural resource processing industries (*Livelihoods*).
- Reconstruct basic light industries (*Private Sector*).

<<C>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Develop industry and industrial investment policy (*Governance*).
- Develop energy policy and state energy supply and regulation of private energy suppliers (*Governance*).
- Reconstruct the cane sugar industry (*Productive Sectors/Private Sector*).

<>Service Industry Livelihoods

<<C>>Short- and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Provide technical and microcredit support, to women entrepreneurs in particular, to establish service industries (Catering, laundry, staff placement agencies, etc.) (*Livelihoods*).
- Provide technical and advisory support to private medical and educational institutions (*Governance/Social Sector/Private Sector/Livelihoods*).

<<C>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Develop technical service training and other business training and development services to be institutionalized (*Livelihoods*).
- Develop a government service standards body to inspect and regulate private sector provision of health and education services (*Governance/Social Services*).

<>Security Service Livelihoods

<<C>>Short- and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Establish professional training institutes for raw recruits to the security forces (*Governance*).
- Implement rapid development and deployment of a “minimum effective size” structured military, police, and coast guard forces to provide support to the establishment of government, law and order, and protection of maritime and other natural resources (*Governance*).

<<C>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Develop a career structure with meritorious promotion, a high degree of professionalism within the forces, and the opportunity for further training (*Governance*).

<>Other Support to Livelihoods

<<C>>Short- and Medium-Term Priorities (2007–08)

- Establish a peaceful and equitable environment (*Governance*).
- Encourage investment (*Governance*).

6.8.2 <<C>>Longer-Term Priorities (2009–11)

- Sustained support to government institutions and the development of effective governance throughout the region (*Governance*).

<>Disrupted Livelihoods—Priorities for IDPs, Refugees, and Returnees

The long-term goal is for the sustainable voluntary return and reintegration of externally and internally displaced persons. It is envisioned that this will be achieved in two broad phases:

The principal objective of phase 1 (2007–08) is to support IDPs in identifying and gradually realizing their chosen durable solution, supporting the in-place IDP population (400,000 persons), and supporting the integration of vulnerable “non-integrated” returnees in Puntland and Somaliland. The focus in this phase should be on the stabilization of the return environment.

[[I don't know what should be done with this second phase 1 fragment]]

In Phase 2 (2009–11) the principal objective is the commencement of organized voluntary repatriation of the residual refugee caseload. The focus in this phase should be capacity building of civil and governmental institutions, which is aimed at supporting long-term development and linking early recovery projects to the long-term development program.

<<C>>Phase 1: Action Plan for 2007–08

This two-year phase focuses on creating an environment for safe return and reintegration of displaced populations. Initial assistance must have an immediate and visible impact on meeting basic needs, as well as on confidence building, conflict resolution and reconciliation.

This phase will lay the foundation for future interventions in the South and Central regions of Somalia, and its objective is to promote the identification and realization of durable solutions for approximately 400,000 internally displaced persons and the most vulnerable “non-reintegrated” returnees in communities in Puntland and Somaliland.

Interventions will aim at addressing the most immediate needs in the settlements, in addition to improving conflict resolution between IDPs and intake communities. These measures will include improving IDPs’ physical and material conditions, particularly with regard to accessing basic social needs. Any strategy for supporting the displaced must be guided by the fact that a large proportion of the Somali population is also vulnerable and poverty-bound. Whether IDPs voluntarily return to their areas of origin, choose to resettle elsewhere, or decide to integrate where they are, their needs should be addressed within the greater community through links with recovery and development mechanisms.

Recovery and development programs that embrace IDPs as equal beneficiaries must be implemented in a timely manner to demonstrate a tangible peace dividend to the Somali people. Such measures should not, however, prejudice their claims over lands and assets they were forced to leave behind.

- In this phase, links with the existing UN Strategic Plan[[joint needs to be joining two things—UN and what?]] should be made to address the needs of the internally displaced persons. Key objectives of this plan are to help the authorities enhance the protection of the IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable groups; help the authorities improve the current living conditions of the IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable populations living in the IDP settlements; and promote

and foster durable solutions for the IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable groups living in the settlements.

When durable solutions, particularly voluntary return, are not immediately available for refugees in exile, it is important to develop self-reliance and livelihoods opportunities. Actions should include improving quality of protection and providing refugees a way to contribute to the development of their host communities.

Resettlement as a durable solution should be used strategically and in conjunction with other solutions. To avoid compromising repatriation efforts, the focus on resettlement should diminish. In line with UNHCR policy, during the period of promoted repatriation, resettlement will be limited to cases with confirmed and urgent individual protection needs and to medical cases. Once repatriation is complete, resettlement and local integration will be used together. The length of this phase will depend on how conducive the environment is for returning.

The strategic use of resettlement for Somalis has not yet been fully explored. With the exception of Kenya, where more than 16,000 Somali refugees have been resettled over the past few years, resettlement has been limited to those identified individually based on their protection or social needs. **[[rest of paragraph sounds as if Somalis are going to Kenya to be resettled there, not in Somalia, so deleted “from” in “from where”]]** Constraints can generally be attributed to the lack of detailed registration information and inadequate facilities and staff to undertake the process. Targeted profiling exercises are under way in Kenya and are due to start in Ethiopia and Yemen, followed by Djibouti, complemented by registration verification in all sites. These activities will greatly expand resettlement opportunities, as well as contribute to information on repatriation and local integration efforts. Potential recipient countries will also have the opportunity to demonstrate their willingness and readiness to accept Somali refugees for resettlement.

<<C>>Creation of a Conducive Environment²⁷ for Return and Reintegration

[[add a very brief introduction for these, and state source (they are from the UNHCR, *Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities, 2004* according to footnote, but avoid footnote callouts in headings]]

[[if a, b, etc. aren't part of UNHCR descriptions, remove letters and just make these D head style]]<<D>>a. Physical Environment

- Reduce violence and intimidation in areas of return, principally South Central Somalia.
- Enact effective disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs in all regions.
- Have effective mine action and unexploded ordnance clearing operations in areas of return.
- Strengthen institutions and legal frameworks pertaining to social development (rule of law, governance, and human rights protection).

<<D>>b. Legal Environment

- Remove all barriers impeding return (insecurity, discrimination, and property).
- Establish legislation related to the legal framework, including *inter alia*, “citizenship,” amnesty, and property restitution.
- Put in place mechanisms to address human rights abuses.
- Build awareness on international legal principles and frameworks for protection of the displaced and vulnerable.

- Disseminate a translated version of the document UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

<<D>>c. Material Safety

- Ensure access to means of survival in early stages of return, including basic services such as shelter, water, health and hygiene, and education.
- Ensure nondiscriminatory access to services and employment.
- Develop absorption capacities in areas of return through promotion of economic self-reliance and income-generation activities.

<<D>>d. Reconciliation and Confidence-Building Measures

- Establish mechanisms for community dialogue on conflict resolution in areas of return through the creation of reconciliation committees comprising members of both returning and intake communities.
- In asylum countries and in the camps in particular, improve and support organization of the refugees, allowing them to fully participate in the reconciliation effort and acting as a focal point to help individual refugees make a decision regarding their choice of durable solutions. [[need to clarify what this organization is and how it is a focal point—very vague description]]
- Promote equity (in terms of access to basic social services) between local and incoming communities to reduce friction and hostilities.
- Promote confidence building and coexistence through area-based participatory planning and assessment activities to foster social cohesion between returnees and intake communities and foster communal ownership of resources.
- Resolve land disputes through mediation and legislated land reform.
- Develop awareness-raising campaigns in areas of return on the potential of repatriating populations prior to their arrival.

<<D>>e. Resettlement Opportunities

- Conduct profiling exercises for potential resettlement candidates in refugee camps (vulnerable candidates).
- Undertake resettlement activities for approximately 5,000 persons per year in first two years.

<<D>>f. Institutional Development and Capacity Building

- Assist all regional authorities to adopt the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- Develop national legislation on IDPs.
- Assist all authorities in enhancing protection situations of IDPs and returnees through the following:
 - Training of civil servants and institutions on fundamental international principles and instruments.
 - Dissemination of the UN Guiding Principles in the Somali language through media campaigns and community workshops.
 - Capacity building for legislative institutions and law enforcement branches of the TFG and other authorities.
 - Conduct of profiling exercises of returnees and IDPs.
- Establish an ongoing community-based awareness campaign.
- Ensure adequate and objective information on conditions in areas of return.
- Monitor human rights abuses and specific protection intervention needs.

- Promote gender equality.
- Disseminate and promote international human rights standards to build confidence for coexistence between communities.
- Facilitate the integration of IDPs or their voluntary return to their areas of origin.
- Help authorities improve current living conditions of IDPs and returnees living in IDP settlements.
- Assess options for resettlement in current or alternative areas for those unable or unwilling to return.
- Enhance security of land tenure as a precondition for resettlement.
- Reduce the casualties from land mine-related accidents in and near IDP settlements.
- Develop mine action programs and clearing operations.
- Build capacity for unexploded ordnance disposal teams.
- Train IDPs and returnees on mine clearance.
- Build capacity of civil society organizations and networks to ensure participation in monitoring and regulatory frameworks and increase accountability with regard to implementation.

<<D>>g. Basic Social Services and Protection

- Provide displaced communities with safe potable water.
- Construct water systems in the vicinity of settlements.
- Rehabilitate urban and rural water supply systems.
- Provide sanitation and garbage collection and disposal facilities in settlement areas.
- Erect pit latrines and construct sewerage systems in targeted areas.
- Promote hygiene and sanitation awareness and practices.
- Integrate psychosocial counseling in the settlement and in possible areas of reintegration.
- Provide counseling for traumatized victims of torture, abuse, violence, and so forth.
- Provide psychosocial care for vulnerable members of the community, for example, traumatized school children, including opportunities for rehabilitation and social reintegration.
- Create awareness on the impact of *khat* abuse on the mental state of its users.
- Ensure commitment to a comprehensive HIV/AIDS response and the protection of vulnerable population groups, and mobilize high-risk population groups to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.[[**mobilizing the high-risk group's members to respond??**]]
- Use targeted sensitization and communication interventions to raise HIV/AIDS awareness mobilize communities for IDPs, returnees, and host communities.
- Establish accessible HIV/AIDS testing and counseling sites in all settlements.
- Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of programs to test efficacy.

<<D>>h. Land Restitution and Reform

- Establish mechanisms for resolving land and property disputes, and improve housing conditions for the most vulnerable returnees, IDPs, and vulnerable local communities.
- Develop base maps of urban and rural land management.
- Establish land committees at the community level to resolve land disputes.
- Conduct property registrations and develop a land ownership database.
- Replan existing urban areas to allow for settlement of returnees and IDPs.
- Refurbish infrastructure needs in public spaces and create urban development plans for these specific areas.
- Provide shelter to meet the physical and primary social needs of IDPs and returnees based on SPHERE standards.[[**need to spell out and explain acronym**]]
- Allocate land for settlement of IDPs and returnees.

- Provide materials for shelter construction.
- Develop infrastructure of sites identified by authorities.
- Provide low-cost housing programs through labor-intensive works.
- Involve communities, especially women, in establishing shelter guideline programs.
- Introduce measures to protect the environment from further degradation resulting from the return of large numbers of returnees and IDPs; stabilize environments that are already degraded as a result of the lack of environmental protection policy, with an emphasis on areas with returnee and IDP concentrations.
- Undertake detailed assessments of the impacts of returnees and IDPs on the environment.
- Raise public awareness and understanding of the scope and magnitude of the environmental situation and the essential links between environment and development.
- Advocate against environmental degradation in settlements.
- Promote reforestation activities.
- Develop programs and modalities for integration of environmental dimensions in returnee and IDP resettlement.
- Promote environmental action through capacity building of government bodies and institutions as well as through individual and community participation.

<>Phase 2: Action Plan for 2009–11

The objective of this phase will be the organized voluntary repatriation of the residual refugee caseload (185,430), mainly from the camps in Kenya to South Central regions of Somalia. In the second phase the focus should be on capacity building, institutional strengthening of civil society, and strengthening of governmental authorities at all levels. Early recovery should be linked with long-term development of actors and stakeholders in all regions. Self-reliance and livelihood opportunities will be a priority. Preparations for self-reliance will begin while refugees remain in asylum, through skill building and vocational training aimed at creating confidence among the returning citizens.

Seeking and promoting durable solutions for the displaced will continue throughout 2011. Resettlement will be used as a durable solution for refugees at risk; recovery efforts within Somalia must be strengthened. Resettlement activities will decrease as voluntary repatriation is strengthened.

[[I changed single heading to sentence introduction (don't use one subsection within a section)]]This phase will consist of the following enhanced reconciliation and coexistence schemes:

[[DTP will set bullets]]Support ongoing community-based reintegration projects benefiting all members of the community equally—returnees, IDPs, receiving communities, and ex-combatants. These projects will make a significant contribution to reconcile and promote the inclusion of especially vulnerable groups like women and children.

- Strengthen the cooperation and communal dialogue between the returning population and the intake community.

Expand access to basic social services. Of IDPs, returnees, and intake population, 85 percent (2.24 million) have access to adequate basic social services, shelter, food, water, and livelihood opportunities.²⁸ Effective protection and awareness of HIV/AIDS is essential.

- Foster economic development in areas of return.
- Improve access to credit for small-scale business ventures aimed at enlarging economic opportunities for returnees, IDPs, and the local community.
- Improve land tenure system through cadastral surveys and registration at district level.
- Establish and invest in small-scale enterprises that benefit all communities equally.

<>Five-Year Vision

Postconflict recovery requires an integrated response. The vision of the Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced cluster is possible only when legal and institutional frameworks are in place to strengthen civil, social, and economic rights (see figure 6.1). Judicious use of locally available natural resources can provide, for the majority, the continued basis for sustainable livelihood development and self-reliance activities, given appropriate support and direction. Attention to proper natural resources management will also provide opportunities for reviving the livelihoods of the internally displaced and help them develop long-term prospects for sustainable reintegration. The future of the displaced is critical to the future of Somalia: a successful transition to peace can be achieved only when the enormous numbers of internally displaced people and returning populations have reestablished their homes and sustainable livelihoods.

<<Insert figure 6.1 about here (summary chart)>>

<<A>>RESULTS-BASED MATRIX

[[in this section, add a text introduction of the tables; number the tables; if changes made by editor in column 1 are used, apply those changes in table 12.1 and other references to the Target Outcome]]

[[Following the predominant form for each column, I have used fragments in col. 1, full sentences in col. 2-3, and imperative verb fragment in last three columns. Authors need to verify the verb tense in last three columns—some are actions to perform in that period, some are results. Make sure initiation and completion (results) of actions are distinct.]]

Table 7.1 Results-Based Matrix—Livelihoods [[give table more complete title; add A in title if official part of project descriptions]]

Target Outcome for 2011	Baseline	Constraints	Key Actions and Results		
			2007	2008	2009–11
Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful Equitable Society Through support to, and creation of, improved, sustainable livelihood opportunities for rural and urban populations in South Central, Puntland, and Somaliland, and consequent contribution to: ➤ Reduced Poverty ➤ Improved food security ➤ Mitigation of conflict, drought, and other livelihood shocks ➤ Increased political stability ➤ Economic growth	Peace and livelihoods have been disrupted for a large proportion of the 7.7 million people of South Central, Puntland, and Somaliland. 1. Currently 8% (650,000) of the population in the region is internally or externally displaced as a result of civil conflict. 2. Currently an estimated 22% (1.7 million) of the population in South Central Somalia are in an acute livelihood crisis because of drought. 3. Sporadic civil conflict, often related to access to limited	1. Over the past 30 years, human (and livestock) populations in South Central, Puntland, and Somaliland have more than doubled, intensifying utilization of the natural resources base on which more than 70% of livelihoods depend. 2. The climate of most of South Central, Puntland, and Somaliland favors a livelihood based on nomadic pastoralism, though this livelihood, as well as agropastoralism and rain-fed agriculture, is subject to a highly variable, scattered, and unreliable rainfall, with periodic	1. Conduct TDIM and in-depth HEA-level livelihood studies in key livelihood zones, with special focus on gender, marginalized groups, and integration issues, especially among returning and receiving populations (reference the FSAU database on livelihoods). 2. Identify key areas for livelihood enhancement and expansion, as well as related training needs for each livelihood zone, with attention to gender, minority, and conflict mitigation issues. 3. Provide institutional support, and capacity building on	1. Conduct TDIM- and HEA-level livelihood studies in key livelihood zones, with special focus on gender, marginalized groups, and integration issues, especially among returning and receiving populations. 2. Identify key areas for livelihood enhancement and expansion, as well as related training needs for each livelihood zone, with attention to gender, minority, and conflict mitigation issues. 3. Provided institutional support and capacity building on livelihoods through key ministries. [[same Q as 3s]]	1. Conduct TDIM- and HEA-level, livelihood studies in key livelihood zones, with special focus on gender, marginalized groups, and integration issues, especially among returning and receiving populations. 2. Identify key areas for livelihood enhancement and expansion, as well as related training needs, for each livelihood zone, with attention to gender, minority, and conflict mitigation issues. 3. Continue institutional support and capacity building on livelihoods provided to key ministries, with development of exit strategy allowing for part or full funding by government. [[same Q as other 3s]] 4. Continue preparation of equitable community-based land and resource utilization and development plans and harmonization with a national

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased taxation base for government ➤ Contribution to MDGs 1, 3, 7 	<p>natural resources, continues to disrupt livelihoods, especially in South Central Somalia.</p>	<p>widespread drought conditions.</p> <p>3. Insecurity and land occupation by force occur in large productive areas along Shabelle and Jubba rivers.</p>	<p>livelihoods through key ministries. [[meaning? livelihoods are provided to ministries?]]</p> <p>4. Perform conflict studies in relation to livelihoods, natural resources management, and equitable access to resources.</p>	<p>previous 3]]</p> <p>4. Prepare equitable community-based land and resource utilization and development plans, with full community participation.</p>	<p>land use and development plan or plans.</p>
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Target Outcome for 2011	Baseline	Constraints	Key Actions and Results		
			2007	2008	2009-2011
<p>Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful Equitable Society[[this column (as edited above) repeats on each page]]</p> <p>Through support to, and creation of, improved, sustainable livelihood opportunities for rural and urban populations in South Central, Puntland, and Somaliland, and consequent contribution to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduction of Poverty ➤ Improvement of Food Security ➤ Mitigation of Conflict, Drought 	<p>4. Problems of land tenure exist, and lack of established rights of ownership to farmland, particularly in the complex situation of South Central Somalia.</p> <p>5. Information on livelihoods, livelihood trends, and new livelihood opportunities is not available.</p> <p>6. Women and certain groups are disadvantaged or marginalized in</p>		<p>5. Implement farmland cadastral surveys and title deeds issuance.</p> <p>6. Establish the Livelihoods Monitoring and Support Unit (LMSU) within the Ministry of Labor and at the regional level.^a</p> <p>7. Create Livelihoods Research Units (LRUs) in key ministries and linked with relevant academic research institutions to conduct applied livelihoods</p>	<p>5. Extend farmland cadastral surveys and title deed issuance.</p> <p>6. Support the strengthening of LMSU within the Ministry of Labor and at regional level.</p> <p>7. Support the strengthening of LRUs created in key ministries and linked with relevant academic research institutions to conduct applied livelihoods and market research.</p> <p>8. Support strengthening</p>	<p>5. Extend farmland cadastral surveys and title deed issuance; develop exit strategy, allowing for part or full funding by government.</p> <p>6. Continue support to the LMSU within the Ministry of Labor and at a regional level, and continue to develop exit strategy, allowing for part or full funding by government. [[continue support for development? or just develop?]]</p> <p>7. Continue support to the LRUs created in key ministries and linked with relevant academic research institutions to conduct applied livelihoods and market research, and develop exit strategy</p>

and other Livelihood Shocks ➤ Increased Political Stability ➤ Growth of Economy ➤ Increased Taxation Base for Government ➤ Contribution to MDGs 1,3, 7	Somali society, and special emphasis must be placed on livelihood support and creation for women and minority groups. 7. Economies are overreliant on traditional markets and a narrow range of traditionally marketed products.		and market research. 8. Create Livelihoods Extension Units (LEUs) in key ministries to prepare, deliver, and promote extension messages on livelihoods based on LRU research findings.	of LEUs located in key ministries.	allowing for part or full funding by government. 8. Continue support to the LEUs located in key ministries and develop exit strategy. allowing for part or full funding by government.
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Target Outcome for 2011	Baseline	Constraints	Key Actions and Results		
			2007	2008	2009-2011
Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful Equitable Society Through support to, and creation of improved, sustainable livelihood opportunities, for rural and urban populations in South Central, Puntland and Somaliland, and consequent contribution to: ➤ Reduction of Poverty ➤ Improvement of Food Security ➤ Mitigation of Conflict, Drought and other Livelihood Shocks	8. Major infrastructure is deteriorating and destroying of manufacturing capacity. [[not clear—is first the cause of second—should clarify using full sentence]]		Complete sector and subsector value chain analysis and marketing studies for livelihoods in livestock and products, agriculture, fishing, apiculture, gums and resins, minerals, rangeland products, manufacturing industry, and service industries. 9. Promote recommendations of sector and subsector studies through LMSU and LEU and through other cluster projects. 10. Support establishment and operation of	9. Support the enhancement of existing livelihoods and the creation of new sustainable livelihoods, as identified by specialist sector and subsector studies, through livelihoods awareness, training, product development, and marketing. 10. Promote recommendations of sector/subsector studies LMSU and LEU and through other cluster-implemented	9. Continue support given to development and creation of sustainable livelihoods, as identified by specialist sector and subsector studies, through livelihoods awareness, training, product development, and marketing. 10. Promote recommendations of sector and subsector studies through LMSU and LEU, and through other cluster-implemented projects. 11. Develop MSME, including continued support for the development and strengthening of producer and trader organizations. 12. Continue investment in labor-intensive reconstruction and in

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased Political Stability ➤ Growth of Economy ➤ Increased Taxation Base for Government ➤ Contribution to MDGs 1,3, 7 			<p>producer and trader associations as part of MSME development.</p> <p>11 Make major investment in reconstruction and new manufacturing and processing plant.</p>	<p>projects.</p> <p>11. Support the development and strengthening of inclusive cross-clan /community producer and trader organizations as part of MSME development.</p> <p>12. Continue investment in labor-intensive reconstruction and in new manufacturing and processing plant.</p>	<p>new manufacturing and processing plant (costs included under infrastructure and productive sectors).</p>
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HEA = household economy analysis; LEUs = Livelihoods Extension Units; LMSUs = Livelihoods Monitoring and Support Units; LRUs = Livelihoods Research Units;

MSME = micro, small, and medium enterprise; TDIM = territorial diagnosis and institutional mapping.

[[was note 57; table notes must be with table]]1. Collection and publishing on internet / appropriate print journals, information regarding livelihoods studies and trends. LMSU also to act as an employment centre, maintaining a cv database of Somali professionals, advertising all available opportunities, providing print and web-based information on new livelihood opportunities, and acting as a repository for livelihoods training materials.

Table 7.2 Results-Based Matrix—Solutions for the Displaced[[add B in title if official part of project descriptions]]

Target Outcome for 2011	Baseline	Constraints	Key Actions and Results		
			2007	2008	2009–11
<p>Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful, Equitable Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 80% of refugees are returned to communities of origin or alternative place of choice in safety and dignity. ➤ 20% of refugees will benefit from resettlement to a third 	<p>Peace and livelihoods have been disrupted for a large proportion of the 7.7 million people of South Central, Puntland, and Somaliland.</p> <p>Somalia has the most protracted refugee crisis in the world:</p> <p>1. Currently 5%</p>	<p>1. The de facto encampment policy for refugees in the region (an infringement of basic human rights) severely limits access to livelihoods, education (especially for girls), opportunities for nontraditional</p>	<p>1. Complete studies on priorities for academic and vocational education among returning and receiving populations.</p> <p>2. Implement recommendations from education study and provide support for required education and training in refugee and IDP camps prior to return to strengthen or adapt education provision at existing private and public institutions, or for creation of</p>	<p>1. Implement recommendations from education study and provide support for required education and training in refugee and IDP camps prior to return to strengthen or adapt education provision at existing private and public institutions, or for creation of</p>	<p>1. Implement recommendations from education study and provide support for required education and training in refugee and IDP camps prior to return to strengthen or adapt education provision at existing private and public institutions, or for creation of</p>

<p>country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All high-risk groups are aware of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention strategies. ➤ 100% of the refugees in Somalia secure durable solutions. ➤ IDPs are sustainably reintegrated into areas of origin or alternative communities. ➤ National and local authorities adopt international standards on displacement (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement). 	<p>(370,000–400,000) of the population are internally displaced due to civil conflict; 75% of IDPs are women and children who are highly vulnerable to human rights abuses and need reintegrating in Somali society.</p>	<p>vocational training, and refugees' active participation in decision making in the society.</p>	<p>IDP camps prior to return to strengthen or adapt education provision at existing private and public institutions, or for creation of new institutions or training in areas of return. [[no consistent tense; will all these be done or yet to do in 2007; not clear which]]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Provide training in conflict-resolution and peace-building skills for hosts and refugees/IDPs prior to return. 4. Establish Training Materials Development Units (TMDU) in Ministry of Education to adapt, develop, and archive quality material for use in IDP/refugee camps and return areas. 	<p>new institutions or training in areas of return.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Provide training in conflict-resolution, and peace-building skills for hosts and refugees/IDPs prior to return. 3. Provide support to strengthen TMDU established in Ministry of Education. 	<p>existing private and public institutions, or for creation of new institutions or training in areas of return.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Provide training in conflict-resolution and peace-building skills for hosts and refugees/IDPs prior to return. 3. Continue support to strengthen TMDU established in Ministry of Education, and continue development of exit strategy allowing for part or full-funding by government.
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Target Outcome for 2011	Baseline	Constraints	Key Actions and Results		
			2007	2008	2009-2011
<p>Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful, Equitable Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 80% of refugees are returned 	<p>2. Currently 248,656 Somali refugees (99.8% from South Central Somalia) in East Africa and Yemen are awaiting</p>	<p>2. Forced occupation of land and insecurity are major factors causing Bantu refugees, in particular, to seek resettlement in</p>	<p>5. Implement recommendations of the IDP/refugee integration and livelihoods study (including HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention) to reintegrate and secure</p>	<p>4. Implement recommendations of the IDP/refugee integration and livelihoods study (including HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention) to reintegrate and secure</p>	<p>4. Implement recommendations of IDP/refugee integration and livelihoods study to reintegrate and secure</p>

<p>to communities of origin or alternative place of choice in safety and dignity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% of refugees will benefit from resettlement to a third country. ➤ All high-risk groups are aware of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention strategies. ➤ 100% of the refugees in Somalia secure durable solutions. ➤ IDPs are sustainably reintegrated into areas of origin or alternative communities. ➤ National and local authorities adopt international standards on displacement (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement). 	<p>assistance, including the possibility of repatriation to Somalia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Somalia lacks an adequate national framework for protection of refugees in the region, has limited capacity to undertake refugee status determination (RSD), has no mechanism in place to identify refugees with special needs, and lacks an asylum framework throughout South Central, Puntland, and Somaliland. 4. Somalia has poor access to productive and social capital to reestablish livelihoods. [[not Somali people, right]] 	<p>a third country rather than repatriation to places of origin.</p>	<p>sustainable livelihoods, mainly in Puntland and Somaliland, for a priority group of some 6,700 (in 2007) largely women-headed households.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Complete the joint registration of 750 asylum seekers in Somaliland by UNHCR and the Eligibility Committee, and assist to secure sustainable livelihoods, with asylum institutions and RSD in place, and all receiving authorities at the community level sensitized to refugee human rights. 7. Complete resettling of 5,000 refugees from Kenya and 1,000 from Ethiopia to a third country. 	<p>sustainable livelihoods, mainly in Puntland and Somaliland, for a priority group of some 6,700 (in 2008) largely women-headed households.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Complete joint registration of 450 asylum seekers in Somaliland by UNHCR and the Eligibility Committee, and assist to secure sustainable livelihoods. 6. Complete return or resettling to a third country of 20,000 Somali[[?]] refugees from Kenya, Ethiopia, and Yemen. 7. Ensure the enactment of refugee legislation in host countries in the region, resulting in improved conditions for refugees and asylum seekers, to provide that all having adequate protection and access to basic social services. 	<p>sustainable livelihoods for some (2009–11 numbers) 1,208 (Puntland and Somaliland) and 30,442 (South Central Somalia) largely women-headed households.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Complete joint registration of 600 asylum seekers in Somaliland by UNHCR and the Eligibility Committee, and assist to secure sustainable livelihoods. 6. Complete return or resettlement to a third country of 25,000 Somali[[?]] refugees from Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Djibouti. 7. Perform a conflict study in relation to point 8. 8. Assess whether a conducive environment is in place for reintegration of 330,000 IDPs in Bay, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Jubba, and Mogadishu.
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Target Outcome for 2011	Baseline	Constraints	Key Actions and Results		
			2007	2008	2009-2011
<p>Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful, Equitable Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 80% of refugees are returned to communities of origin or alternative place of choice in safety and dignity. ➤ 20% of refugees will benefit from resettlement to a third country. ➤ All high-risk groups are aware of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention strategies. ➤ 100% of the refugees in Somalia secure durable solutions. ➤ IDPs are sustainably reintegrated into areas of origin or alternative communities. ➤ National and local authorities adopt international standards on displacement (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement). 			<p>8. Make farmland cadastral surveys and title deed issuance a priority for farming areas of South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland, wherever significantly high populations are returning or settling.</p> <p>9. Support development of social capital for host and returnee populations in areas of return.</p> <p>10. Provide both host and returning populations with equitable productive capital support to livelihoods in areas of return.</p>	<p>8. Extend farmland cadastral surveys and title deed issuance in farming areas of South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland, wherever significantly high populations are returning or settling.</p> <p>9. Support development of social capital for host and returnee populations in areas of return.</p> <p>10. Provide both host and returning populations with equitable productive capital support to livelihoods in areas of return..</p>	<p>9. Extend farmland cadastral surveys and title deed issuance in farming areas, wherever significantly high populations are returning or settling. Take care not to inadvertently support structures of illegal land occupation. Develop exit strategy, allowing for part or full funding by government.</p> <p>10. Support development of social capital for host and returning populations in areas of return.</p> <p>11. Provide both host and returning populations with equitable productive capital support to livelihoods in areas of return. Take care not to support illegal land occupancy.</p>

RSD = refugee status determination;

<<A>>Estimated Costs Related to Results-Based Matrix
[[give section introductory text; make consistent with other papers]]

Table 8.1 Key Actions and Targeted Results and Associated Costs: Livelihoods

[[Because numbers and descriptions are the same for each year, those could be in one column, with three col. for the year costs.]]

Key Actions and Targeted Results and Associated Costs: Livelihoods						
2007		2008		2009–11		Total Cost (US\$)
[[add head; what are numbers?]]	Cost (US\$)	[[add head; what are numbers?]]	(US\$)	[[add head; what are numbers?]]	Cost (US\$)	
1, 2: TDIM/HEA surveys	800,000	1, 2: TDIM/HEA surveys	800,000	1, 2: TDIM/HEA surveys	2,400,000	4,000,000
3, 6, 7, 8: Institutional support to livelihoods ^a	3,603,615	3, 6, 7, 8: Institutional support to livelihoods	2,005,215	3, 6, 7, 8: Institutional support to livelihoods	5,503,645	11,112,475
4: Conflict study and land and resource development plans	320,000	4: Conflict study and land and resource development plans	320,000	4: Conflict study and land and resource development plans	960,000	1,600,000
5: Farmland cadastral surveys and title deed issuance	3,160,000	5: Farmland cadastral surveys and title deed issuance	3,160,000	5: Farmland cadastral surveys and title deed issuance	9,360,000	15,680,000
9, 10: Sector/subsector value chain analysis and marketing studies ^b	1,540,000	9, 10: Sector/subsector value chain analysis and marketing studies	1,540,000	9, 10: Sector/subsector value chain analysis and marketing studies	4,620,000	7,700,000
11: MSME development, including support to producer/trader associations	1,840,000	11: MSME development, including support to producer/trader associations	1,280,000	11: MSME development, including support to producer/trader associations	3,400,000	6,520,000
Operation and program support	2,842,763	Operation and program support	2,416,656	Operation and program support	7,029,545	12,288,964

LIVELIHOODS:	14,106,378		11,521,871		33,273,190	58,901,439
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HEA = household economy analysis; MSME = micro, small, and medium enterprise; TDIM = territorial diagnosis and institutional mapping.

[[^awere footnotes 58, 59]]a. Note: All international and local salaries and travel are included, plus LMSU, LRU, and LEU equipment; other equipment; and vehicles.

b. Includes provision for other consultancy studies plus training inputs and supplies.

Table 8.2 Key Actions and Targeted Results, with Associated Costs—Solutions for the Displaced

[[put description (currently in col. 1, 3, and 5) in only one column (as proposed in 8.1)]]

2007		2008		2009–11		
[[column head for the numbers and description here]]	Cost (US\$)		Cost (US\$)		Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
1, 3: Refugee, returnee, and IDP education, integration, and livelihoods study ^a ; conflict resolution and peace-building skills training	480,000	1, 3: Refugee, returnee, and IDP education, integration, and livelihoods study ^a ; conflict resolution and peace-building skills training	480,000	1, 3: Refugee, returnee, and IDP education, integration, and livelihoods study ^a ; conflict resolution and peace-building skills training	1,440,000	2,400,000
2, 4, 5: Implementation of studies, institutional support, ^b and training	5,607,197	2, 4, 5: Implementation of studies, institutional support, ^b and training	4,078,593	2, 4, 5: Implementation of studies, institutional support, ^b and training	14,989,485	24,675,275
4, 5, 6, 7, 8: Refugee legislation, RSD, and asylum institutions in place, plus support to movement costs for refugees and IDPs	2,417,870	4, 5, 6, 7, 8: Refugee legislation, RSD, and asylum institutions in place, plus support to movement costs for refugees and IDPs	1,945,376	4, 5, 6, 7, 8: Refugee legislation, RSD, and asylum institutions in place, plus support to movement costs for refugees and IDPs	38,094,754	42,458,000
8, 9: Farmland cadastral surveys for refugees and IDPs	157,794	8, 9: Farmland cadastral surveys for refugees and IDPs	151,994	8, 9: Farmland cadastral surveys for refugees and IDPs	4,110,212	4,420,000
9, 10, 11: Equitable support to	46,422,953	9, 10, 11: Equitable support to	42,413,290	9, 10, 11: Equitable support to	129,622,156	218,458,399

social and productive capital for host and returning populations		social and productive capital for host and returning populations		social and productive capital for host and returning populations		
Operation and program support	7,075,469	Operation and program support	6,280,278	Operation and program support	23,073,517	36,429,264
Solutions for the Displaced:	62,161,283		55,349,531		211,330,124	328,840,938

a. Includes other consultancy studies. [[was footnote 61; keep notes with tables]]

b. All international and local salaries and travel are included, plus equipment, supplies, and vehicles. [[was footnote 62]]

<<A>>INVESTMENTS

The following livelihood development investments are required:

- Increased availability of employment and livelihood news and information
- Completion and updating of local socioeconomic and market research studies
- Targeting of productive livelihood sector, subsector, and value chain analyses
- Development of micro- and artisanal cluster analyses[[**should the verb here and next be developed or performed?**]]
- Development of skills audits and needs assessments of local productive livelihoods and microenterprise trainers and service providers and of systems for certification of trainers and service providers
- Development of appropriate training materials and facilitators' manuals
- Contracting of local productive livelihood and small-scale enterprise trainers
- Development of functional and accessible trainer and service provider networks
- Subsidized technical assistance for product development, service and market development, and promotion for micro- and artisanal enterprises
- Development of credit services for producers and micro and artisanal entrepreneurs
- Development of responsive veterinary and agricultural services
- Fostering of security of tenure and legitimacy of ownership for agricultural land: cadastral survey and title deed issue
- Rangeland rehabilitation, reforestation, and improved rangeland management
- Sustainable development of the fisheries sector
- Sustainable development of other natural resources
- Investment in minerals mining and exploitation of energy reserves
- Investment in essential and supportive infrastructure, especially through employment-intensive investment -projects
- Implementation of legislation and policies for an enabling environment for private sector development

<<A>>SUMMARIZED COSTING

[[add a brief text description of what table shows, including callout.]]

Table 10.1

Cost Estimate Summary for Livelihoods and Solutions for the Displaced

Project Ref	Project Description	COSTS YEARS 1 TO 5 (US\$)			
		Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5	Total
1	Livelihoods Development Costs for South Central Somalia	8,251,913	6,963,019	20,294,269	35,509,201
2	Refugees, IDPs, and Returnees Livelihoods Support and Development Costs for South Central Somalia [[use commas instead of slashes in these, unless formal name of project reference]]	34,216,648	29,918,080	202,322,364	266,457,092
		42,468,561	36,881,100	222,616,633	301,966,293
3	Livelihoods Development Costs for Puntland	2,635,147	1,995,228	5,574,776	10,205,151
4	Refugees, IDPs, and Returnees Livelihoods Support and Development Costs for Puntland	15,179,715	13,030,939	6,199,575	34,410,229
		17,814,861	15,026,167	11,774,351	44,615,380
5	Livelihoods Development Costs for Somaliland	3,219,318	2,563,623	7,404,147	13,187,088
6	Refugees, IDPs, and Returnees Livelihoods Support and Development Costs for Somaliland	12,764,920	12,400,510	2,805,188	27,973,619
		15,984,238	14,964,133	10,212,335	41,160,707
A	Livelihoods	14,106,378	11,521,871	33,273,192	58,901,440
B	Solutions for the Displaced	62,161,283	55,349,529	211,330,127	328,840,940
	Total	76,094,088	66,871,400	244,603,320	387,742,380

<<A>>MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This section and bullet list need a descriptive introduction (or just run-in, narrative text and no bullets). As written, the bullets don't clearly describe any type of monitoring or evaluation. Bullet points seem to be related to different aspects of the task of monitoring or measuring results.]]

- Clear links between inputs for agricultural productive livelihood development, especially training, and the local and regional seasonal production calendars.
- Cost-effectiveness of methods for collecting relevant baseline data required for output measurement comparisons. [[as queried in intro to this list, clarify what this has to do with monitoring]]

- Development of standardized databases and reporting formats for recording of inputs and outputs data, including specification of data collection instruments.
- Community involvement in cost-effective collection of monitoring data; clear procedures for timely transfer of information for data entry to local and regional planning authorities.
- Capacity building for local and regional planning authorities for effective database management.
- Capacity building of civil society organizations and networks to ensure participation in monitoring and regulatory frameworks and to increase accountability with regard to implementation.

<<A>>IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING MATRIX

[[add an introduction that refers to table and what it shows; columns need to be clarified and made parallel. Using a verb form in Key Actions columns—verb can be changed if inaccurate, but maintain parallel structure]]

Table 12.1 Key Actions and Objectively Verifiable Indicators for 2011 Target Outcomes

Target Outcome for 2011 LIVELIHOODS 1	Baseline	Key Actions and Objectively Verifiable Indicators					
		Actions 2007	OVI 2007	Actions 2008	OVI 2008	Actions 2009-2011	OVI 2009-2011
[[replace with edited version in table 7.1?]]Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful, Equitable Society	Peace and livelihoods have been disrupted for a large proportion of the 7.7 million people of South Central, Puntland, and Somaliland:		Study reports and recommendations: S-C: 10 studies PL: 5 studies SL: 5 studies		Study reports and recommendations: S-C: 10 studies PL: 5 studies SL: 5 studies		Study reports and recommendations: S-C: 30 studies PL: 15 studies SL: 15 studies
Through support to, and creation of improved, sustainable livelihood opportunities, for rural and urban populations in South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland and consequent contribution to:	1. Currently 8% (650,000) of the population in the region is internally or externally displaced as a result of civil conflict.	TDIM and HEA livelihoods studies implemented in key livelihood zones.	Number of projects identified and implemented through Livelihoods and other clusters, with an impact on livelihoods enhancement and expansion.	TDIM and HEA livelihoods studies implemented in key livelihood zones.	Number of projects identified and implemented through Livelihoods and other clusters, with an impact on livelihoods enhancement and expansion.	TDIM and HEA livelihoods studies implemented in key livelihood zones.	Number of projects identified and implemented through Livelihoods and other clusters, with an impact on livelihoods enhancement and expansion.
[[change wording of this column as in table 7.1, if the changes are made as edited]]	2. Currently an estimated 22% (1.7 million) of the population in South Central Somalia is in acute livelihood crisis as a result of drought.		Number of persons assisted for enhanced or new livelihoods, and number of under- or unemployed assisted into gainful sustainable employment.		Number of persons assisted for enhanced or new livelihoods, and number of under- or unemployed assisted into gainful sustainable employment.		Number of persons assisted for enhanced or new livelihoods, and number of under- or unemployed assisted into gainful sustainable employment.
➤ Reduced Poverty ➤ Improved food security ➤ Mitigation of conflict, drought, and other livelihood shocks ➤ Increased political stability	3. Sporadic civil conflict, often related to access to limited natural resources, continues to disrupt livelihoods, especially in South Central Somalia.	S-C/PL/SL: Establishment, staffing, and equipping of LMSU central and regional units in Min. of Labor. S-C/PL/SL: Establishment, staffing, and equipping of LRU in key ministries. S-C/PL/SL: Establishment, staffing, and equipping of LEU in key ministries.	Institutional support and capacity building for livelihoods provided to key ministries.	Institutional support/capacity building on livelihoods provided to key ministries.	Effective operation of LMSU central and regional units in Min. of Labor. S-C/PL/SL: Effective operation of LRU in key ministries. S-C/PL/SL: Effective operation of LEU in key ministries.	Institutional support/capacity building on livelihoods provided to key ministries.	Effective operation of LMSU central and regional units in Min. of Labor. S-C/PL/SL: Effective operation of LRU in key ministries. S-C/PL/SL: Effective operation of LEU in key ministries.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Economic growth ➤ Increased taxation base for government ➤ Contribution to MDGs 1, 3, 7 		<p>Conflict study performed in relation to livelihoods, natural resources management, and equitable access to resources.</p>	<p>Study reports and recommendations: S-C: 4 studies PL: 2 studies SL: 2 studies</p>	<p>Conflict study performed in relation to livelihoods, natural resources management, and equitable access to resources.</p>	<p>Study reports and recommendations: S-C: 4 studies PL: 2 studies SL: 2 studies</p>	<p>Conflict study performed in relation to livelihoods, natural resources management, and equitable access to resources.</p>	<p>Study reports and recommendations: S-C: 12 studies PL: 6 studies SL: 6 studies</p>
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Target Outcome for 2011 LIVELIHOODS	Baseline	Key Actions and Objectively Verifiable Indicators					
		Actions 2007	OVI 2007	Actions 2008	OVI 2008	Actions 2009-2011	OVI 2009-2011
[[col. repeats on each page; use edited version of this column on each page of table]] Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful Equitable Society Through support to, and creation of improved, sustainable livelihood opportunities, for rural and urban populations in South-Central, Puntland and Somaliland, and consequent contribution to: ➤ Reduction of Poverty ➤ Improvement of Food Security ➤ Mitigation of Conflict, Drought and other Livelihood Shocks ➤ Increased Political Stability ➤ Growth of Economy ➤ Increased Taxation Base for Government ➤ Contribution to MDGs 1, 3, 7	4. Problems of land tenure and establishment of rights of ownership to farmland are occurring, particularly in the complex situation of South Central Somalia. 5. Information is lacking on livelihoods, livelihood trends, and new livelihoods opportunities. 6. Women and certain groups are disadvantaged or marginalized in Somali society, and special emphasis must be placed on livelihoods support and creation for women and "minority" groups. 7. Governments are overreliant on traditional markets and a narrow range of traditionally marketed products.	Additional unspecified studies performed. Farmland cadastral surveys performed and title deed issue begun. [[right verb?]] Sector/subsector value chain analysis and marketing studies completed for livelihoods in [[run in]] - livestock/products - agriculture - fishing - apiculture - gums and resins - minerals - rangeland products - manufacturing industries - service industries Recommendations of sector/subsector studies promoted through LMSU and LEU and through other cluster projects.	Study reports/recs: S-C: 4 studies PL: 2 studies SL: 2 studies S-C: 66,000 ha PL: 1,000 ha SL: 12,000 ha Study reports and recommendations: S-C: 18 studies PL: 9 studies SL: 9 studies Number and impact of documented actions taken by LMSU and LEU to promote recommendations of sector/subsector studies.	Additional unspecified studies performed. Farmland cadastral surveys performed and title deed issue begun. Sector/subsector value chain analysis and marketing studies completed for livelihoods. Number of training courses funded and implemented. Number of enhanced or new products marketed. Number of additional persons with enhanced livelihoods, or in new gainful sustainable employment. Recommendations of sector/subsector studies promoted through LMSU and LEU and through other cluster projects.	Study reports/recs: S-C: 4 studies PL: 2 studies SL: 2 studies S-C: 66,000 ha PL: 1,000 ha SL: 12,000 ha Study reports and recommendations: S-C: 18 studies PL: 9 studies SL: 9 studies Number of training courses funded and implemented. Number of enhanced or new products marketed. Number of additional persons with enhanced livelihoods, or in new gainful sustainable employment. Recommendations of sector/subsector studies promoted through LMSU and LEU and through other cluster projects.	Additional unspecified studies performed. Farmland cadastral surveys performed and title deed issue begun. Sector/subsector value chain analysis and marketing studies completed for livelihoods. Number of training courses funded and implemented. Number of enhanced or new products marketed. Number of additional persons with enhanced livelihoods, or in new gainful sustainable employment. Recommendations of sector/subsector studies promoted through LMSU and LEU and through other cluster projects.	Study reports/recs: S-C: 12 studies PL: 6 studies SL: 6 studies S-C: 198,000 ha PL: 0 ha SL: 36,000 ha Study reports and recommendations: S-C: 18 studies PL: 9 studies SL: 9 studies Number of training courses funded and implemented. Number of enhanced or new products marketed. Number of additional persons with enhanced livelihoods, or in new gainful sustainable employment. Recommendations of sector/subsector studies promoted through LMSU and LEU and through other cluster projects.
		MSME developed. Support given to establishment and operation of producer and trader associations.	Cluster analysis studies. Local market research. Training materials developed. Number and impact of training courses, workshops, conferences, and training tours. Number of producer/trainer associations. Number of new MSMEs/products	MSME developed. ICT developed. Support given to establishment and operation of producer and trader associations.	Cluster analysis studies. Local market research. Training materials developed. Number and impact of training courses, workshops, conferences, and training tours. Number of producer/trainer associations. Number of new MSMEs/products	MSME developed. ICT developed. Support given to establishment and operation of producer and trader associations.	Cluster analysis studies. Local market research. Training materials developed. Number and impact of training courses, workshops, conferences, and training tours. Number of producer/trainer associations. Number of new MSMEs/products

			marketed.		marketed.		marketed.
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Target Outcome for 2011 LIVELIHOODS 3	Baseline	Key Actions and Objectively Verifiable Indicators					
		Actions 2007	OVI 2007	Actions 2008	OVI 2008	Actions 2009-2011	OVI 2009-2011
Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful Equitable Society Through support to, and creation of improved, sustainable livelihood opportunities, for rural and urban populations in South-Central, Puntland and Somaliland, and consequent contribution to: ➢ Reduction of Poverty ➢ Improvement of Food Security ➢ Mitigation of Conflict, Drought and other Livelihood Shocks ➢ Increased Political Stability ➢ Growth of Economy ➢ Increased Taxation Base for Government ➢ Contribution to MDGs 1, 3, 7	8. Major infrastructure is deteriorating and manufacturing capacity is being destroyed.	Investments made in labor-intensive reconstruction and in new manufacturing and processing plant.	Number of labor-intensive community-contracted infrastructure projects implemented. Number and type of new manufacturing and processing plants operational. Number of persons provided with new employment.	Investments made in labor-intensive reconstruction and in new manufacturing and processing plant.	Number of labor-intensive community-contracted infrastructure projects implemented Number and type of new manufacturing and processing plants operational. Number of persons provided with new employment.	Investments made in labor-intensive reconstruction and in new manufacturing and processing plant.	Number of labor-intensive community-contracted infrastructure projects implemented Number and type of new manufacturing and processing plants operational. Number of persons provided with new employment.

[[number second table and add title. See comments for table 12.1 for recommendations to re-create tables]]

Table 12.2

Target Outcome for 2011 Solutions for the Displaced	Baseline	Key Actions and Objectively Verifiable Indicators					
		Actions 2007	OVI 2007	Actions 2008	OVI 2008	Actions 2009–11	OVI 2009–2011
<p>Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful, Equitable Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 80% of refugees are returned to communities of origin or alternative place of choice in safety and dignity. ➤ 20% of refugees will benefit from resettlement to a third country. ➤ All high-risk groups are aware of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention strategies. ➤ 100% of the refugees in Somalia secure durable solutions. ➤ IDPs are sustainably reintegrated into areas of origin or alternative 	<p>Peace and Livelihoods have been disrupted for a large proportion of the 7.7 million population of South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland:</p> <p>The most protracted refugee crisis in the world</p> <p>1. Currently 5% (400,000) of the population are internally displaced as a result of civil conflict. Of IDPs, 75% are women and children, with a high degree of vulnerability to human rights abuses, in need of reintegration into Somali society.</p>	Studies implemented on priorities for academic and vocational education among returning and receiving populations.	<p>Study reports/recs:</p> <p>S-C: 4 studies</p> <p>PL: 2 studies</p> <p>SL: 2 studies</p>	Studies implemented on priorities for academic and vocational education among returning and receiving populations.	<p>Study reports/recs:</p> <p>S-C: 4 studies</p> <p>PL: 2 studies</p> <p>SL: 2 studies</p>	Studies implemented on priorities for academic and vocational education among returning and receiving populations.	<p>Study reports/recs:</p> <p>S-C: 12 studies</p> <p>PL: 6 studies</p> <p>SL: 6 studies</p>
		Additional unspecified consultancy studies implemented.	<p>Study reports/recommendation s:</p> <p>S-C: 4 studies</p>	Additional unspecified consultancy studies implemented.	<p>Study reports/recommendation s:</p> <p>S-C: 4 studies</p>	Additional unspecified consultancy studies implemented.	<p>Study reports/recommendation s:</p> <p>S-C: 4 studies</p>
		<p>Recommendations from education studies implemented; support provided for required education; training conducted in refugee and IDP camps prior to return; support given to strengthen or adapt education provision at existing private and public institutions, or to create new institutions or training provision in areas of return.</p> <p>Number and type of MSMEs established by refugees/ IDPs with support of livelihoods funding.</p> <p>Number of local trainers contracted and backstopped to provide training courses.</p> <p>Number and type of “graduate” trainees</p>	<p>PL: 2 studies</p> <p>SL: 2 studies</p> <p>Number of adult literacy, business development, and vocational skills training courses implemented with refugees and IDPs (and equivalent host population in areas of return).</p> <p>Number and type of MSMEs established by refugees/ IDPs with support of livelihoods funding.</p> <p>Number of local trainers contracted and backstopped to provide training courses.</p> <p>Number and type of “graduate” trainees</p>	<p>Recommendations from education studies implemented; support provided for required education; training conducted in refugee and IDP camps prior to return; support given to strengthen or adapt education provision at existing private and public institutions, or to create new institutions or training provision in areas of return.</p> <p>Number and type of MSMEs established by refugees/ IDPs with support of livelihoods funding.</p> <p>Number of local trainers contracted and backstopped to provide training courses.</p> <p>Number and type of “graduate” trainees</p>	<p>PL: 2 studies</p> <p>SL: 2 studies</p> <p>Number of adult literacy, business development, and vocational skills training courses implemented with refugees and IDPs (and equivalent host population in areas of return).</p> <p>Number and type of MSMEs established by refugees/ IDPs with support of livelihoods funding.</p> <p>Number of local trainers contracted and backstopped to provide training courses.</p> <p>Number and type of “graduate” trainees</p>	<p>PL: 2 studies</p> <p>SL: 2 studies</p> <p>Number of adult literacy, business development, and vocational skills training courses implemented with refugees and IDPs (and equivalent host population in areas of return).</p> <p>Number and type of MSMEs established by refugees/ IDPs with support of livelihoods funding.</p> <p>Number of local trainers contracted and backstopped to provide training courses.</p> <p>Number and type of “graduate” trainees</p>	

communities. ➤ National and local authorities adopt international standards on displacement (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement).		Conflict resolution and peace-building skills training conducted for hosts and refugees/IDPs prior to return.	produced from training courses implemented. Number of courses implemented and number of trainees “graduating.”	Conflict resolution and peace-building skills training conducted for hosts and refugees/IDPs prior to return.	produced from training courses implemented. Number of courses implemented and number of trainees “graduating.”	Conflict resolution and peace-building skills training conducted for hosts and refugees/IDPs prior to return.	produced from training courses implemented. Number of courses implemented and number of trainees “graduating.”	[[does this belong in this column?]]
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Target Outcome for 2011 SOLUTIONS FOR DISPLACED 2	Baseline	Key Actions and Objectively Verifiable Indicators					
		Actions 2007	OVI 2007	Actions 2008	OVI 2008	Actions 2009-2011	OVI 2009-2011
Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful, Equitable Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 80% of refugees are returned to communities of origin or alternative place of choice in safety and dignity. ➤ 20% of refugees will benefit from resettlement to a third country. ➤ All high-risk groups are aware of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention strategies. ➤ 100% of the refugees in Somalia secure durable solutions. ➤ IDPs are sustainably reintegrated into areas of origin or alternative communities. ➤ National and local authorities adopt international standards on 	<p>2. Currently 248,656 Somali refugees (99.8% from South Central Somalia) are in East Africa and Yemen awaiting assistance, including possibility of repatriation to Somalia.</p> <p>3. For refugees in the region, South-Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland lack an adequate national framework for protection, have limited capacity to undertake Refugee Status Determination (RSD), have no mechanism in place to identify refugees with special needs, and completely lack an asylum framework.</p> <p>4. Access to productive and social capital to reestablish livelihoods is poor.</p>	<p>Training Materials Development Unit (TMDU) established in Ministry of Education. Quality training materials adapted and developed for use in IDP/refugee camps and return areas.</p> <p>Recommendations implemented for IDP/refugee integration and livelihoods studies (including on HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention).</p> <p>By the end of 2007, appropriate rights-based refugee legislation and protection drafted, approved and implemented by governments in Djibouti, Ethiopia, , Kenya and Yemen.</p> <p>By end 2007, appropriate rights-based legislation enacted in Puntland, Somaliland, and South Central Somalia.</p>	<p>Number and type of training modules completed and in use.</p> <p>Number of copies of each training module duplicated and distributed.</p>	<p>TMDU in Ministry of Education continuing, to produce quality training materials for use in IDP/refugee camps and return areas.</p> <p>Recommendations implemented for IDP/refugee integration and livelihoods studies (including on HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention).</p> <p>Rights-based refugee legislation, RSD, and protection continuing to be fairly applied by governments in Djibouti, Ethiopia, , Kenya and Yemen.</p> <p>5,000 Somali refugees from Kenya and 1,000 Somali refugees from Ethiopia resettled to a third country.</p>	<p>Number and type of training modules completed and in use.</p> <p>Number of copies of each training module duplicated and distributed.</p>	<p>TMDU in Ministry of Education continuing to produce quality training materials for use in IDP/refugee camps and return areas, and exit strategy developed for part or full funding by government.</p> <p>Recommendations implemented for IDP/refugee integration and livelihoods studies (including on HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention).</p> <p>Rights-based refugee legislation, RSD, and protection continuing to be fairly applied by governments in Djibouti, Ethiopia, , Kenya and Yemen.</p> <p>20,000 Somali refugees from Djibouti, Ethiopia, , Kenya, and Yemen. returning home or being resettled to a third country.</p>	<p>Number and type of training modules completed and in use.</p> <p>Number of copies of each training module duplicated and distributed.</p>

displacement (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement).							
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Target Outcome for 2011 SOLUTIONS FOR DISPLACED 3	Baseline	Key Actions and Objectively Verifiable Indicators					
		Actions 2007	OVI 2007	Actions 2008	OVI 2008	Actions 2009-2011	OVI 2009-2011
Sustainable Reconstruction of Disrupted Livelihoods and Building of a Peaceful, Equitable Society		Coordinated action undertaken through the implementation of the RDP to strengthen peace and develop a conducive environment for the return and reintegration of 330,000 IDPs in South Central Somalia.	Establishment of rule of law, consolidation of peace, and absence of conflict in South Central Somalia.	Coordinated action undertaken through the implementation of the RDP to strengthen peace and develop a conducive environment for the return and reintegration of 330,000 IDPs in South Central Somalia.	Establishment of rule of law, consolidation of peace, and absence of conflict in South Central Somalia.	By 2009, and partly resulting from the implementation of the RDP, a conducive environment in place for the return and reintegration of some 330,000 IDPs to Bay, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Jubba, and Mogadishu.	Report and recommendations from conflict study available by January 2009.
➤ 80% of refugees are returned to communities of origin or alternative place of choice in safety and dignity.						Conflict study carried out with regard to the return and reintegration of 330,000 IDPs in South Central Somalia.	Support provided to the return of 330,000 IDPs to their places of origin or settlement and reintegration within alternative host communities of choice.
➤ 20% of refugees will benefit from resettlement to a third country.		Additional cadastral survey and title deed issue related to return of IDPs.	S-C: 0 ha PL: 820 ha SL: 3,125 ha	Additional cadastral survey and title deed issue related to return of IDPs.	S-C: 0 ha PL: 740 ha SL: 3,060 ha	Additional cadastral survey and title deed issue related to return of IDPs.	PL: 195 ha SL: 65 ha
➤ All high-risk groups are aware of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention strategies.		Social and productive capital support provided equitably to host and returnee populations in areas of return.	Amount of US\$20 per capita (US\$1.6 million) provided for improvement of health, water, and sanitation services in areas of return.	Social and productive capital support provided equitably to host and returnee populations in areas of return.	Amount of US\$20 per capita (US\$1.5 million) provided for improvement of health, water and sanitation services in areas of return.	Social and productive capital support provided equitably to host and returnee populations in areas of return.	Amount of US\$20.7 million) provided for improvement of health, water and sanitation services in areas of return.
➤ 100% of the refugees in Somalia secure durable solutions.			Amount of US\$100 per capita (US\$8.2 million) provided for productive capital support.		Amount of US\$100 per capita (US\$7.7 million) provided for productive capital support.		Amount of US\$100 per capita (US\$101.1 million) provided for productive capital support.
➤ IDPs are sustainably reintegrated into areas of origin or alternative communities.			Amount of US\$2,400 per household (US\$36.61 million) provided for restocking for a viable productive livestock unit.		Amount of US\$2,400 per household (US\$33.23 million) provided for restocking for a viable productive livestock unit.		Amount of US\$2,400 per household (US\$7.76 million) provided for restocking for a viable productive livestock unit.
➤ National and local authorities adopt international standards on							

displacement (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement).							
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APPENDIX A

[[moved appendix of maps to separate file; most (A.2, A.3, are not called out or referenced in text]]

APPENDIX B DETAILED COSTING SHEETS

<<Insert JNA tables here; currently in Appendix file with maps>>

[[this costing table doesn't appear to have been referenced in text; also, the table is much more detailed than other paper. I have not edited—it seems to be an official spreadsheet]]

1 This figure refers to those displaced within Somalia (IDPs) and those displaced to Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Yemen. It does not take into account the large numbers of Somalis displaced to outside the immediate region. [[could reference Map A.2 in this vicinity?]]

2 The first official population census, conducted in 1975, recorded 3.3 million people.

3 A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims, and access), and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable if it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and if it contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the long and short term. (Chambers and Conway 1991).

4 According to UNICEF, Somalia and the United States are the only two countries in the world that have not ratified the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child, which is the world's most widely ratified treaty.

5 The Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) is a Somali project managed by the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations and funded by the European Commission and the U.S. Agency for International Development. It has also received interim funding from the Norwegian government. [[put this FSAU note where it is first mentioned in text]]

6 Refer to appendix A, Map of Somali Livelihood Zones. [[number map as figure or map within the first appendix]]

7 Annual livestock exports from Berbera and Bossaso average 2.4 million head (range: 669,000–3,455,000) over the 12-year period from 1994 to 2005, with approximately 2.9 million head exported in 2005 (FSAU-Somalia 2006).

8 FSAU-Somalia, 2005 [[2006? 2005 not in refs list; cite as author-date in text]]

9 FSAU figures are quoted in FAO/World Bank/EC 2004 [[in refs list, but which FSAU figures?]]

10 One Tropical Livestock Unit of 250 kg is equivalent to 1 cow, 6 goats or sheep, or 0.8 camels.

11 The total of 4.2515 million TLUs is based on 55 percent of a total population for geographical Somalia of 7.73 million. [[need to say million whats in both cases]]

12 Sandford and Habtu (2000) [[add to refs list]] considered the number of animals required to support a person or household if that person or household were to rely totally on animals for his or their needs (termed "threshold value"). They concluded that any household with fewer than 3 TLUs per African adult male equivalent (AAME) is "famine vulnerable" and will not survive even in the short term. Households owning more than 3 but less than 4 TLUs/AAME are "livelihood vulnerable" and may be able to survive in the short term; to survive the medium term, however, they will have to sell some of their herd, and they will not be able to survive shocks in the long term. Sandford and Habtu set 4 TLUs/AAME as the "livelihood norm."

13 In 1989, 625,000 million tons of cereal grain were produced, with a probable surplus in excess of the national requirement (about 35,000 million tons).

14 IFAD (1979) estimated the permanent labor force on the banana plantations at about 20,000, with as many as 75,000 people dependent on the industry as their principal source of income.

15 Cadastral Surveys Ltd., 2004. [[not in refs list; put full info in list, cite as author-date in text]]

16 Somalia has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea, that extends 200 nautical miles from the coast. The government has the authority to issue fishing licenses to all vessels from countries that are "distant waters fishing nations." Within the EEZ is a 12-nautical-mile band of territorial waters, which cannot be fished by foreign vessels, and a 6-nautical-mile limit that is reserved exclusively for national artisanal fisherman.

18 New state and regional demarcations have produced a new conceptualization of citizenship; see Somaliland Constitution, Art 4.1.

19 UN, 18 November 2004; UNDP 2004 [[put sources in refs list—give full information—and delete footnotel]]

20 In addition, in the Somali context the term IDP is often applied to a wider vulnerable community, that being urban poor or other groups who are usually sharing the same undignified living space (IDP settlements).

21 The IDP profiling field exercises, to be conducted by UNHCR beginning in October 2006, will contribute to an understanding of the main protection risks IDPs face, which groups (age, gender, diversity; for example,

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belonging to a minority group) are more exposed and vulnerable, what their existing coping mechanisms are, and what their options and wishes are for longer-term durable solutions.

22 Cluster survey in the State House settlement, Hargeisa, 2006.

23 Draft Assessment of Internally Displaced Persons/Returnees in Bossasso, Puntland, May 2005. [[done by what group? rest of source? put in refs list?]]

24 Ibid.

25 For more on diving in Bajuni islands, see www.geocities.com/Baja/Desert/4929/bajuniisles.html [[this is not a professional site, for tourism interest; keep?]]

26 Refer to footnote 15 [[will need to update this cross-referencel]]

28 This figure includes the most vulnerable population identified by the FSAU analysis (1.7 million), in addition to the IDPs and projected returnee populations. [[be more specific which analysis]]

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