



**AFRICA NATURE CONSERVATION
ORGANIZATION ANCO-SOMALIA
NGO**

**REPORT ABOUT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN
SOMALIA 2017**

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Application ID: 29151 for 2017 Global Platform**

Disaster (Drought) Risk Reduction in Somalia

- ❖ We refer to the Agreement Made by The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) is an international document which was adopted by UN member states between 14th and 18th of March 2015 at the world conference on disaster risk reduction held in Sendai, Japan and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015 it was the successor agreement to the Hyogo Framework for action (2005-2015) which had been the most encompassing international accord to date on disaster risk reduction
- ❖ No Progress in Somalia because It was a big challenge and prevented any progress made on The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) Agreement due the following reasons

Disaster (Drought) Risk Reduction in Somalia

- ❖ In 2016, Somalia's two main rainy seasons were poor, both Gu (April-June) and Deyr (October-December).
- ❖ Drought has been declared across the country: from the north's largely pastoral arid lands, down through the central and southernmost breadbaskets. By December 2016 – following the poor Deyr rains – conditions worsened, with most of the country experiencing severe to extreme drought.
- ❖ The Jilaal dry season follows from January to March 2017. This is the driest and hottest time of year in Somalia. During these harsh months, rural families rely on remaining water and pasture from the preceding rainy season, and food and income from the preceding harvest.
- ❖ This Jilaal, however, pastures, wells and grain stores will be largely barren.
- ❖ The drought caused the death of many people and animals



The three main productive sectors are

❖ Livestock

❖ Fisheries production

❖ Crop production

- Livestock are main backbone of the economy. Livestock export represents a significant proportion of foreign exchange revenue.
- Practice nomadic and semi-nomadic agro-pastoralism, followed by 17 percent made up by Farmers

Causes of Deforestation(DRR)

- ❖ Massive deforestation is contributing to an extreme drought in Somalia.
- ❖ Continues deforestation can cause losses of vegetative cover and plant diversity consequence the current rate of many ecological sites of the country will become desert within next decades .



Causes of Deforestation(DRR)

- Deforestation affects the economic and ecological functions that ecosystems perform and increases the vulnerability of biological systems.
- Thereby, lower the capacity to supply ecosystem goods and services that eventually leads to desertification. The processes of deforestation and desertification involve damage to the vegetation cover.
- The new president Farmajo has taken steps to curb or control the drought caused deforestation, but many remains to be done to combat deforestation which is the root of the desertification problem

The challenges (DRR) in Somalia are related to

- Natural resource degradation
- and depletion



Most challenged areas a

- ❖ Land degradation.
- ❖ Deforestation.
- ❖ Increasing aridity and overgrazing.
- ❖ Water scarcity(Inadequate rainfall)
- ❖ Waste disposal.
- ❖ Climate Change.
- ❖ constants drought

Land degradation risk is a key environmental issue (DRR) in Somalia

- ❖ Closely linked to desertification
- ❖ Drought and Floods.
- ❖ Agricultural practices.
- ❖ And resource conflict ,with unsustainable use of natural resources.
- ❖ Conflicts and political unrest prolongs scarcity of water/land degradation.



Physical Indicators:

- ❖ Decrease in soil organic matter.
- ❖ Decrease in soil fertility.
- ❖ Increases severity of dune formation and movement in coastal areas.
- ❖ Decrease the quality and quantity of ground and surface water.
- ❖ Soil erosion by water and wind , resulting sheet erosion by removal of topsoil layer.
- ❖ Loss of soil capacity for resilience.

The main effects of challenges are following in Somalia

- Impacts on Drought and floods that cause Poverty and famine.
- Impacts on Public Health.
- Impacts on Food Security and nutrition.
- Impacts on Economic development.

Solution of Desertification (DRR) in Somalia

- Rehabilitation and restoration approach can support to restore ecosystem service that has been lost due desertification
- Attempts to rehabilitate desertification area are strict legislation and policy approaches to improve sustainable ecosystem service
- To success of rehabilitation actions depends on knowledge technology and fund

Solution of Desertification in Somalia

- Future assessment will be needed to overcome challenges related to desertification
- To prevent and reverse desertification are needed major effective intervention and changes in proper management
- Also will needed education awareness to protected arid land and changes governmental and people attitudes