



# *Linking Context Analysis to Action: Lessons from Multi-Hazard Analysis and Weathering Risk*

May 23<sup>rd</sup>



# ***Linking Context Analysis to Conflict Sensitive Action: Lessons from Multi-Hazard Analysis and Weathering Risk***

May 23<sup>rd</sup>

# Housekeeping



Please keep yourself always **MUTED** when not speaking.



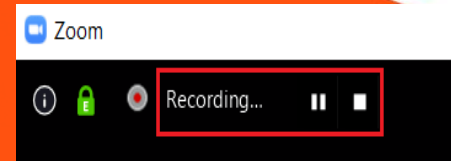
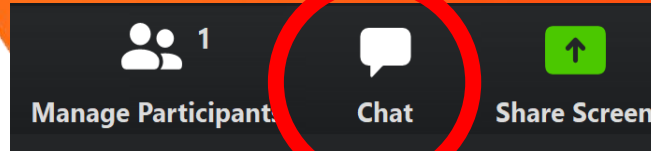
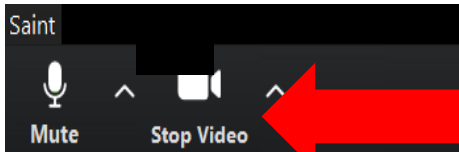
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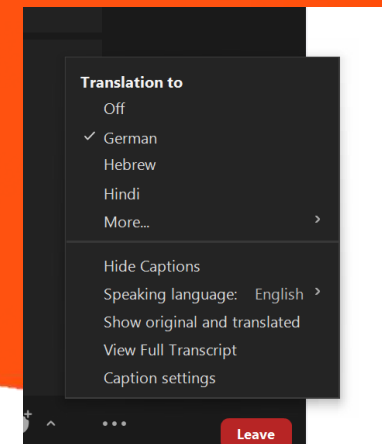
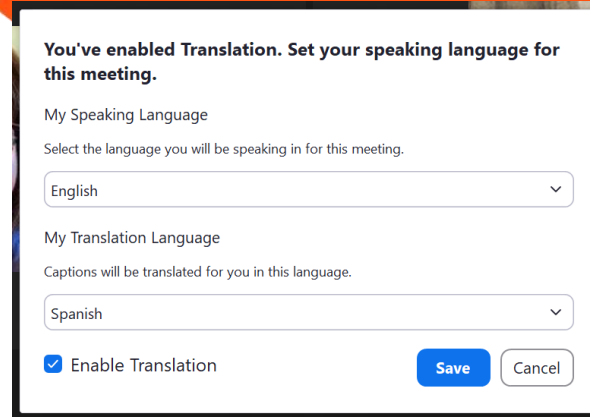
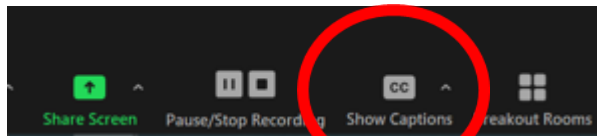
The **RECORDING** will be shared after the event.

**AI**

Only **Zoom's AI Companion** is allowed. Other AI bots won't be admitted due to data security policies.



To enable translations in your **language**, click on **CC** on the **Caption button**.



# From Context Understanding to Conflict-Sensitive Action: *Lessons from Multi-Hazard Analysis and Weathering Risks*

## *Exploring Climate Security, Conflict Sensitivity, and Locally Led Resilience*

**Fragile contexts face overlapping risks:** conflict, climate change, health crises, and environmental degradation

**Conflict sensitivity is key** to sustainable, peace-positive outcomes

**Local actors and institutions must lead** in anticipating and responding to shocks

### **Case studies:**

- *World Vision Mali* – community-led anticipatory capacity
- *adelphi* – integrated climate and conflict monitoring
- *SomReP* – climate insurance with conflict-sensitive design

### Outline of session:

- 3 presentations – each followed with a Q&A
- Breakout rooms –networking & discussion
- Closing





# Learning From Practice – Mali Case Study

## Multi-Hazard Context Monitoring linked to Anticipatory Action



**Odile Diarra**, Project Manager DRR and Anticipatory Action, World Vision Mali (speaker)

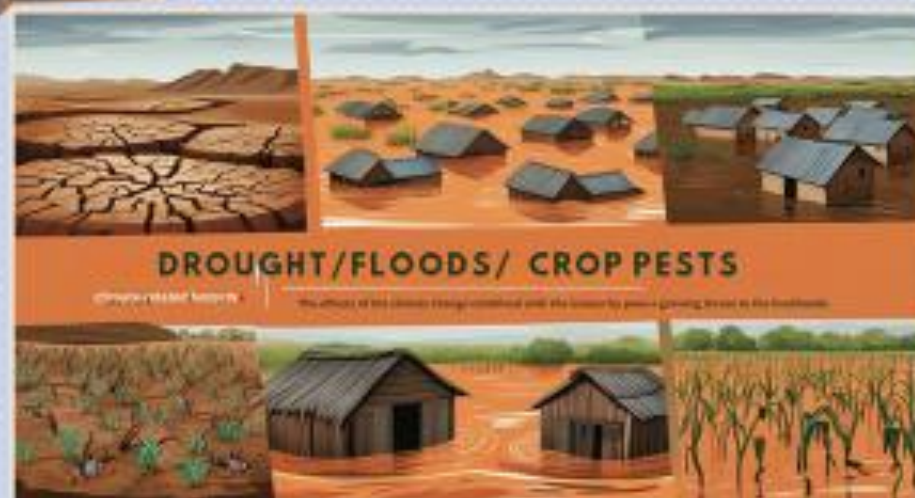
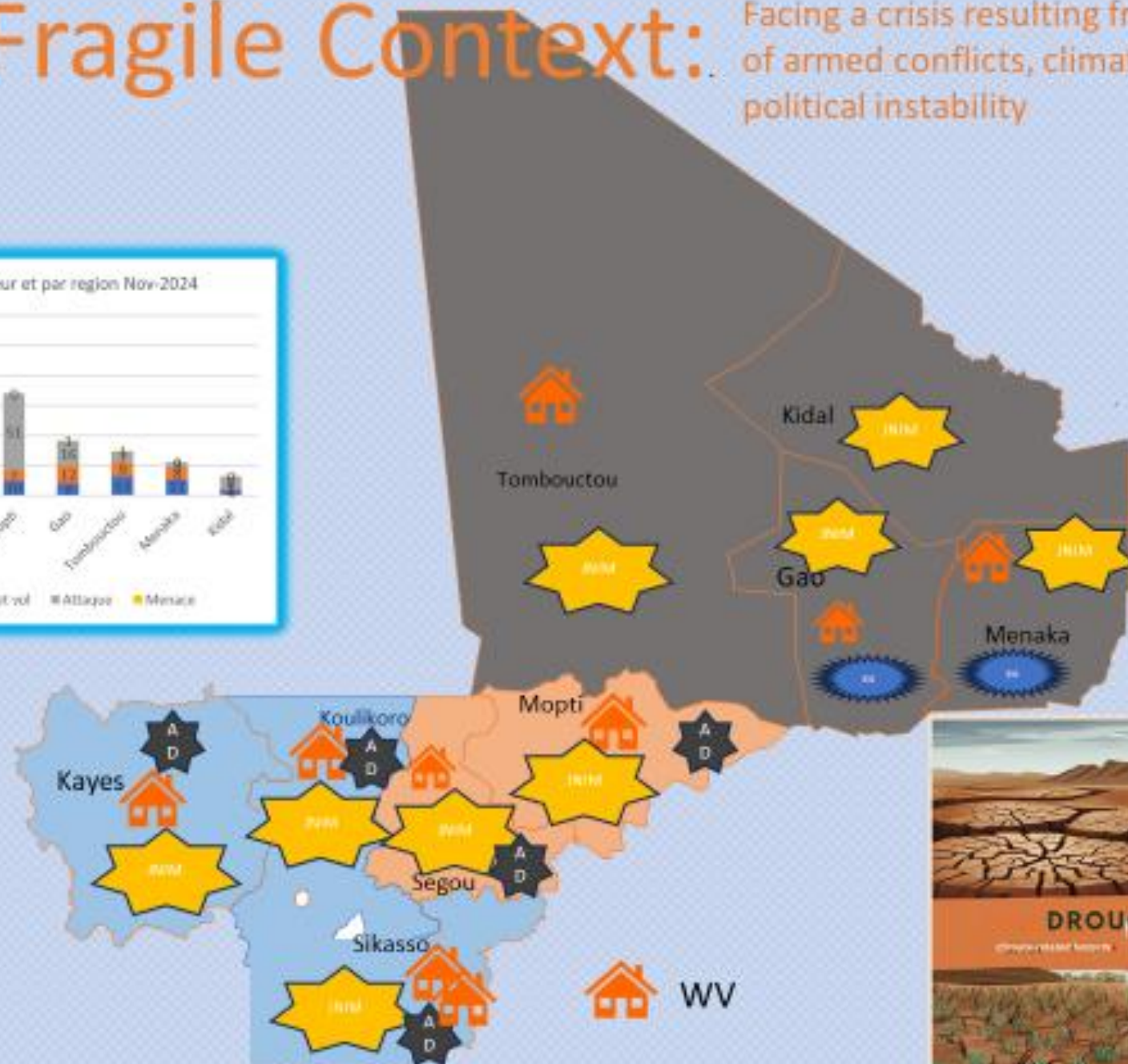
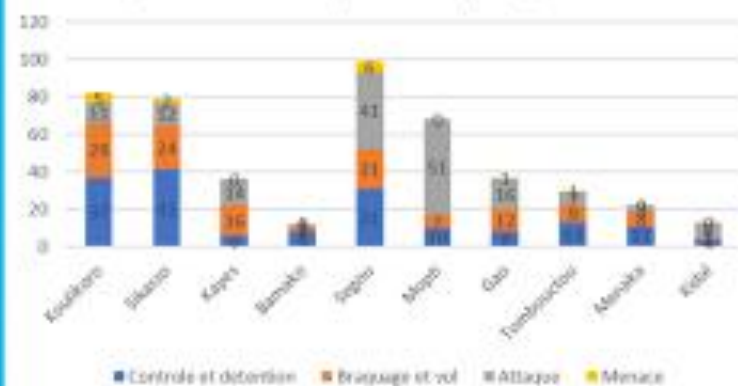


**Josué Djire**, Faith and Development Peace Building Manager, World Vision Mali (speaker)

# Mali a Fragile Context:

Facing a crisis resulting from a combination of armed conflicts, climate change and political instability

Repartition des incidents par acteur et par region Nov-2024



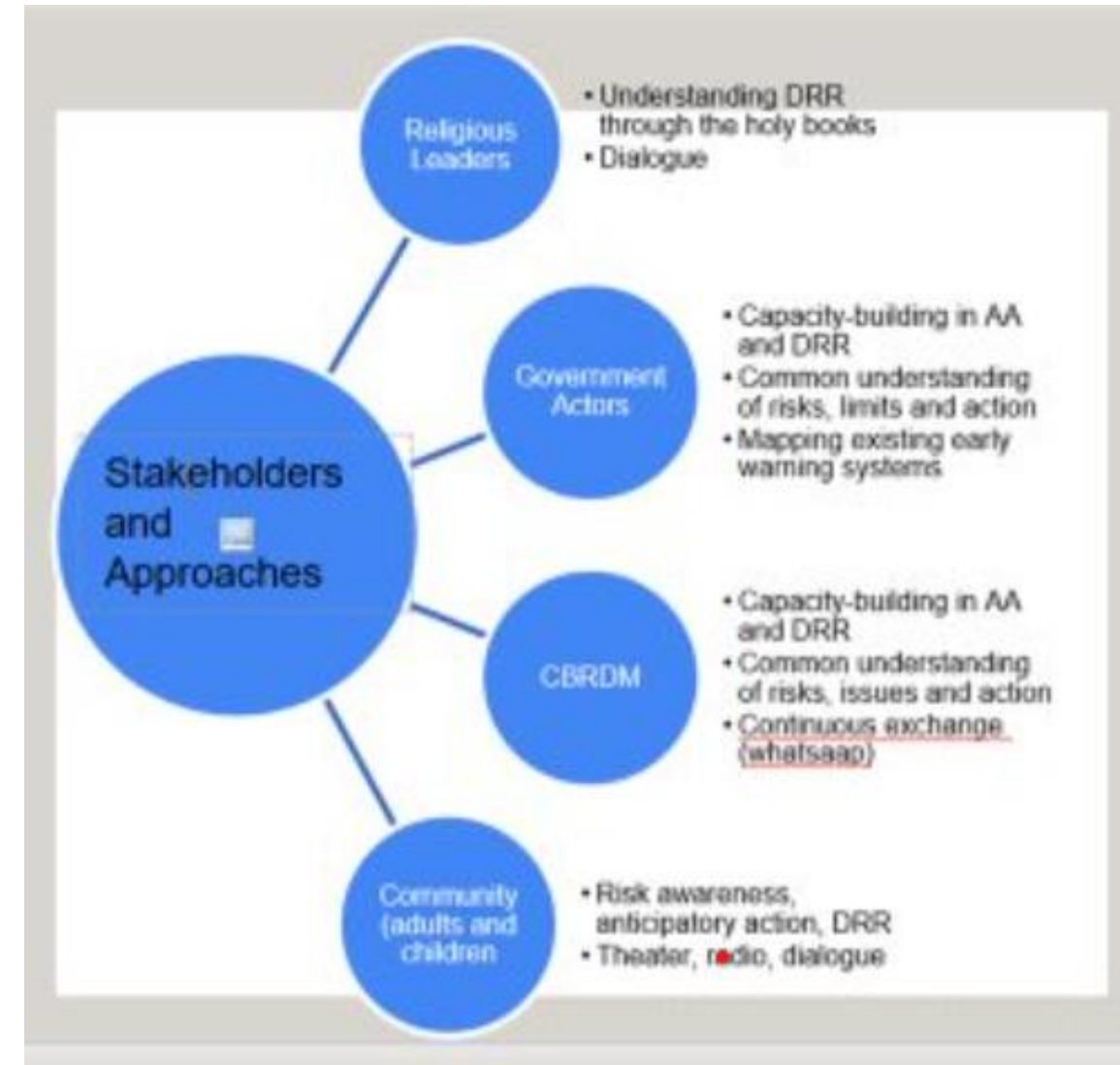
## Desired Goals that Guided the design:

**Sustainability** : *strengthen local actors and community systems to anticipate, prevent, and or mitigate, withstand shocks and stresses*

**HDP's nexus** : *protect development gains and reduce humanitarian need*

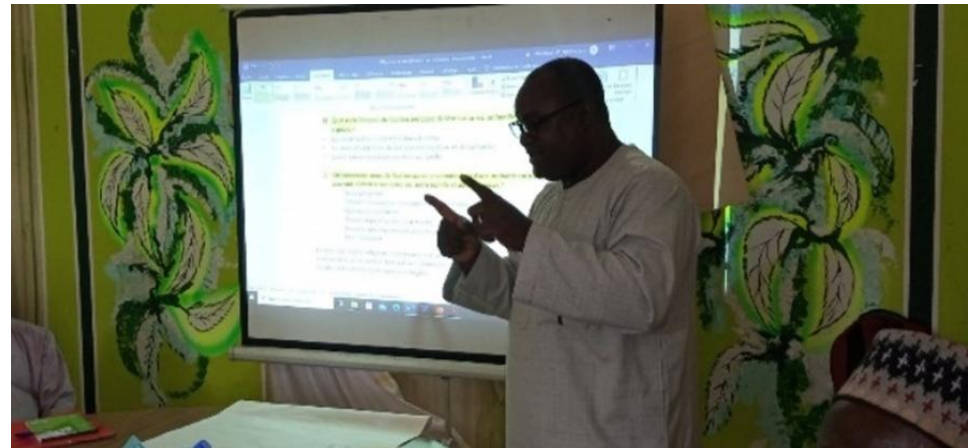
## Pillar 1 : Engage Local Actors from the Outset

- Map and Identify Stakeholders
- Tailor Engagement Approaches
- Embed Continuous Learning





100



100%

• **Held a DRR Module Production Workshop to Explore the Holy Scriptures to address themes:**

- Disaster Management/Response
- Disaster Recovery/Rehabilitation
- Disaster Mitigation
- Disaster Preparedness

- **Produced a Community Awareness Guide** based on Holy Scriptures: (Scriptural Reflections, Definition of Disasters, 10 Guiding Principles for DRR)



# Pillar 2: Creating the Context Monitoring System

- Identification of risks
- Development of indicators
- Classification of indicators (*Economic security, Health, Conflict Social cohesion, Environment, People traffic*)
- Agreement on thresholds
- Agreement on methodology and sources of data collection

	"Type de Catégorie	Indicateur proposé	Seuile Norm	Seuile Alert	Seuile Alarmer	National or Clus	Quant ou Qual	Source des données	Qui
1									
2		Insécurité alimentaire	% des villages ayant accès au marché			Cluster	Quantitatif	Système d'alerte précoce niveau cercle	
3			Local/indigenous knowledge capture if CWG is not operating						
			100% des villages	10%	5%				
		Insécurité alimentaire	% de variation des prix des produits de base ou Taux d'inflation mensuel			Cluster	Quantitatif	Système d'alerte précoce niveau cercle	
4			Local/indigenous knowledge capture if CWG is not operating						
			5%	25%	50%				
		Epidémie	% d'établissements de santé fonctionnels			Cluster	Quantitatif	Ministère de Santé (Directions régionales de santé/districts sanitaires)/Health Cluster official reports	
5			100%	50%	0%				

## Pillar 3: Clarify funding and actions to enable anticipatory action

- Development of an Anticipatory Action protocol
- Strong links to context monitoring
- Agreement on possible actions required for alert threshold (context assessment, AA/mitigation plan, intervention plan)
- Clarifications on how to access flexible funding/crisis modifiers)

Actives Proposées	Normal	Alerte	Alarmant
<u>Securite Economique</u>	Surveiller la situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifier des activités génératrices de revenus</li> <li>• Mettre en place un mécanisme de suivi des marches</li> <li>• Initier des activités d'épargne communautaire S4T</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluer la situation pour apprécier l'acuité des besoins</li> <li>• Initier des AGR au niveau communautaire</li> <li>• Appuyer les activités agropastorales</li> <li>• Mettre en place des mesures d'urgence</li> </ul>
<u>Conflit/Cohesion sociale</u>	Organiser des causeries sur la stabilité et la cohabitation pacifique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organiser des séances de sensibilisation sur la cohésion sociale à travers les radios locales</li> <li>• Former les leaders religieux sur le Do No Harm (Ne pas nuire)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -organiser des séances de sensibilisation et d'éducation sur les causes et conséquences du conflit</li> <li>• Former les leaders religieux sur le Do No Harm (Ne pas nuire) qui pourront à leur tour sensibiliser les communautés sur les actions du Do No Harm</li> </ul>
<u>Deplacement</u>	Suivre les alertes de mouvements des populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifier les zones potentiellement exposées à des déplacements</li> <li>• Constituer un stock de contingence en fonction des besoins prioritaires</li> <li>• Préparer le staff dédié à la réponse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduire une évaluation rapide pour apprécier les besoins prioritaires des PDI</li> <li>• Fournir de la nourriture et de l'eau potable aux PDI</li> <li>• Fournir des abris pour la protection des PDI</li> <li>• Appuyer les structures sanitaires dans le dépistage précoce des maladies</li> <li>• Appuyer les structures de santé en intrants médicaux</li> </ul>

Risques et Déclenche	<a href="https://ee-eu.kobotoolbox.org/x/RaHXLByn">https://ee-eu.kobotoolbox.org/x/RaHXLByn</a>		
Source de financement	Source de financement/ Donneur	Confirmé/ Non confirmé	Budget
	NRPRF	3 - 5%	Cluster
	Parrainage	20%	Cluster
	START Anticipation	Oui	42 000 euros
Revue	HEA/SHR Director FINANCE		
Approbation	DN World Vision Mali		
Date d'approbation	30/09/2024		
Date de la prochaine révision	Janvier 2025		
Suppositions/Présomptions	Maintenir le monitoring du contexte à jour, l'intégrer dans les budgets et les plans de l'AP/ Niveau de l'NEPRF reste sain/ le personnel de l'AP et du niveau zonal comprend ce protocole /		



cluster, ap, commu...

- ▷ ☐ baguineda
- ▷ ☐ diema
- ▷ ☐ kolokani
- ▷ ☐ koudiakan
- ▷ ☐ koutiala
- ▷ ☐ neguela

category, theme

- ▷ ☐ context
- ▷ ☐ sector

Year, Quarter, Month

- ▷ ☐ 2024

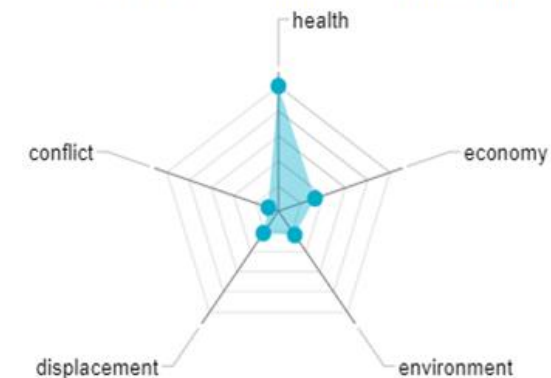
Seuil

- ☐ Alarm
- ☐ Alert
- ☐ Normal

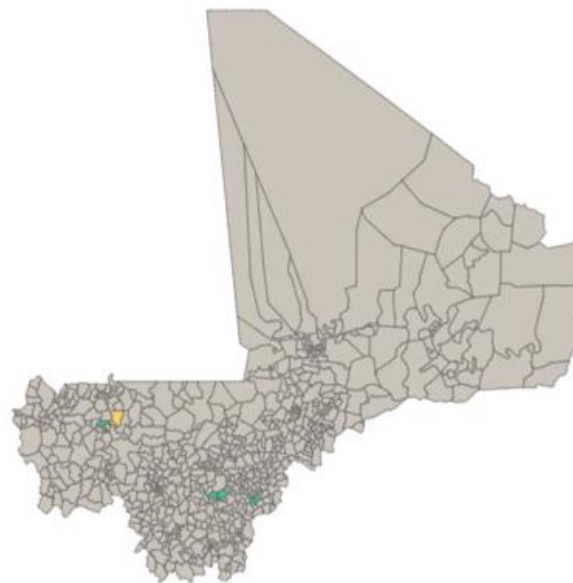
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# d'observations

Valeur moyenne des indicateurs par theme



Commune



Desagregation de indicateurs (sur la base de la moyenne arrondie des valeurs renseignées) par mois

INDICATEURS	January	February	March	April	May
<b>conflict</b>		1	0	0	
# de cas signalés de violence liée aux conflits intercommunautaires		1	0		
# de cas signalés de violence ou d'insécurité au niveau communautaire dus à des groupes armés nonidentifiés		1	0	0	
# de points de contrôle supplémentaires signalés de l'armée régulière		2	0		
<b>displacement</b>		1	0	1	
% Pression signalée sur les services de santé EN CAS D'EPIDEMIE		1	0	0	
# de personnes déplacées internes (PDI)		2	1	2	
# Pression signalée sur les écoles/ concernant les enfants qui viennent s'ajouter à l'effectif existant		0	0		
% Jeunes (filles, garçons) quittant le village pour la ville		1	1		
% Pression signalée sur les services de santé EN CAS DE CONFLIT		1	0	0	
Pression signalée sur les points d'eau		2	1		
<b>economy</b>	1	0	0	1	
% de variation des prix des produits de base ou Taux d'inflation mensuel	2	0	1	1	
% des villages ayant accès au marché	1	0	0	0	
<b>environment</b>		1	1		
% de menages touches par l'insecurite alimentaire		1	1		
% de superficies perdues par les inondations		1			
% des ménages en IPC3+ projeté		2			
<b>Gesamt</b>	1	1	0	0	



# Diéma: Context Overview and MHCMS Impact

- **High Exposure to Climate Risks**
- **Fragile Social Cohesion**
- **Limited Access to Services**
- **Vulnerable Livelihoods**

# IMPACT – Acting Before Crisis Strikes: The Power of Localised Anticipatory Action



*Diéma - Saved a neighborhood from flooding*

*"Thanks to the tool, we can now anticipate flooding in Boulakouda... In fact, as soon as we saw that there was a possibility of flooding, the data was fed into Kobo. We mobilized residents to fill sandbags to prevent the neighbourhood from flooding."*

*Traoré, General Secretary of Diéma Town Hall*



*Diéma- Prevention of a measles epidemic*

The Diéma community health association, whose members were trained in disaster prevention and management by World Vision as part of the Anticipatory Action project, alerted World Vision and asked for help in responding to the epidemic

Dr TRAORE Amadou, *technical director of the Diéma central health center*, clarified the crucial role of the anticipatory action to prevent the epidemic and protect children against measles



*Diéma - 70% of agricultural production protected*

- 45 producers benefited from training and products.
- 80 hectares treated

*"The intervention enabled us to respond effectively to crop pest attacks in the Diéma cercle. Thanks to World Vision's support, farmers were able to save a significant part of their harvests."* (Farmer)

## Bridging Impact and Risk: *From Anticipation to Conflict Prevention*

- Impact stories show strong results from local early action.
- Risk analysis revealed **intercommunity tensions** and conflict drivers.
- When **vulnerabilities are high**, the **risk of violence increases**.
- **Reducing disaster impacts helps prevent violent conflict.**
- Building **peace skills and preparedness** boosts long-term resilience

# Voices from Diéma

The *Do No Harm* training was an enriching experience for me. **I leave this training equipped with new tools to strengthen the positive impact of my actions while minimizing negative effects.**

I commit to being a true and good connector in both my family and my community. **Mr. Oudé MAGASSA, First Deputy Mayor of Diangounté**

I hope this type of training is expanded to reach other groups, **so that we can build a more inclusive and lasting peace** in the Diéma district. **Mrs. Assétou DIEPKLE, Representative of the Secretary General of the Diéma Municipality**

From now on, we **commit to being defenders of peace, because without peace, the future holds little hope.**

Each of us pledges to bring change, starting in our families and extending into our commun. *Le leader communautaire est une « Aiguille » dans sa famille d'abord ainsi que sa communauté et non une « Lame ».* **Mr. Sidy SOW, Secretary General of the Guédebiné Municipality**

The most significant takeaway was the **impact of our actions as leaders**—whether religious, traditional, or political. People may pass on, but their actions—positive or negative—leave a lasting legacy. **Mr. Mamoudou SOW, Representative of the Segal and Secretary General of the Communal Youth Office in Fassou**



# Questions to presenters

Hector Camilo  
Morales Munoz  
Senior Advisor at  
adelphi's Climate  
Diplomacy and  
Security  
Programme







# WEATHERING RISK

## Lessons Learned on conflict sensitive environmental and climate action: Sudan and Colombia

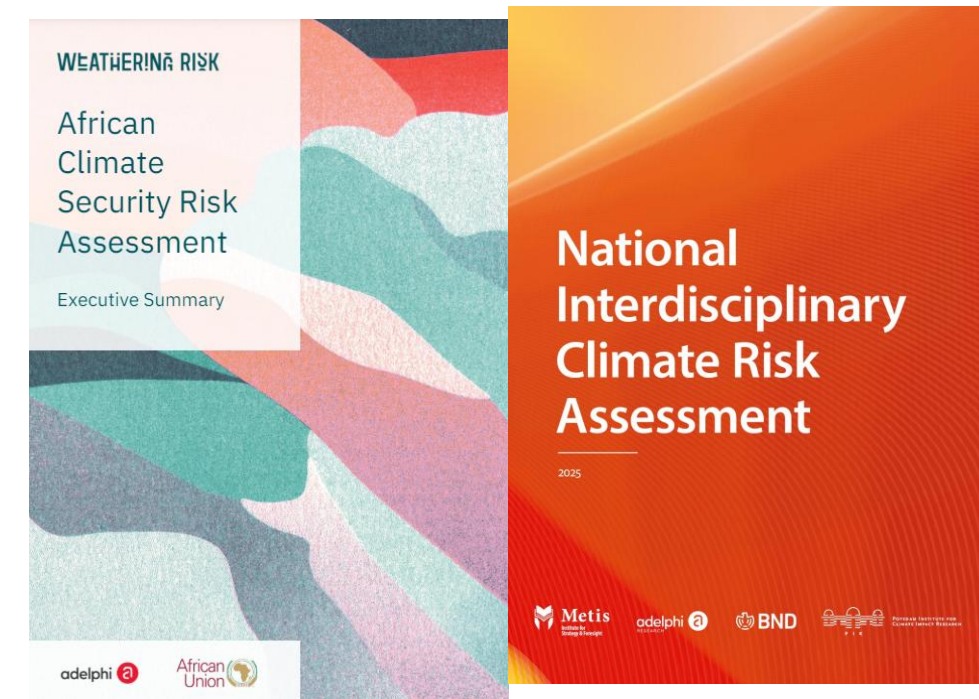
Héctor Morales Munoz-

Senior advisor in climate diplomacy and security at adelphi

Conflict Sensitivity Community Hub  
Conference, 23 May 2025



# Weathering risk initiative

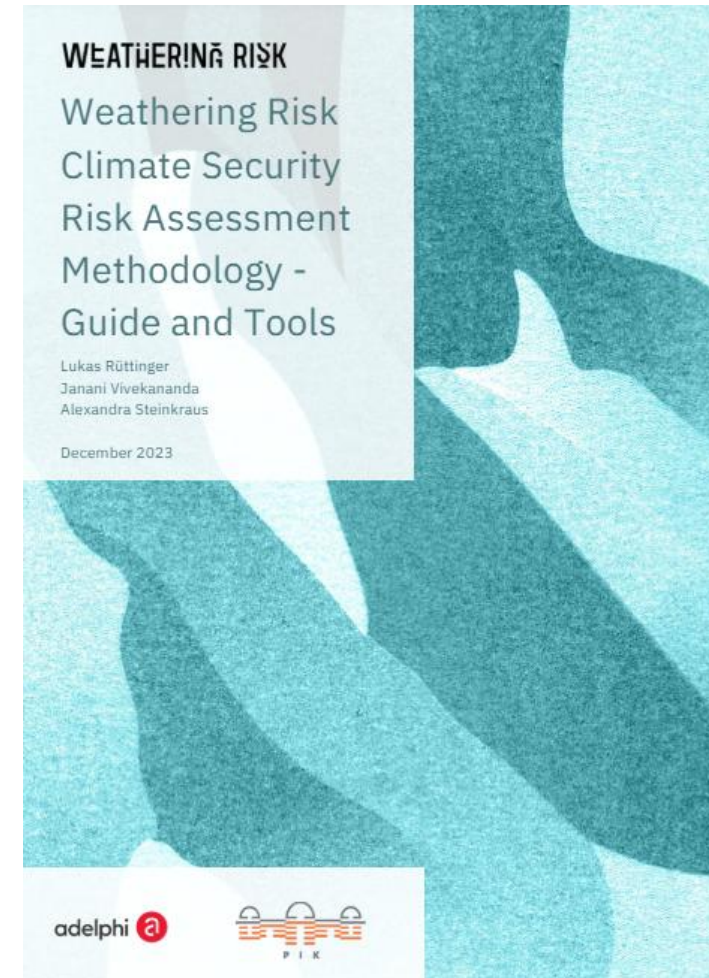
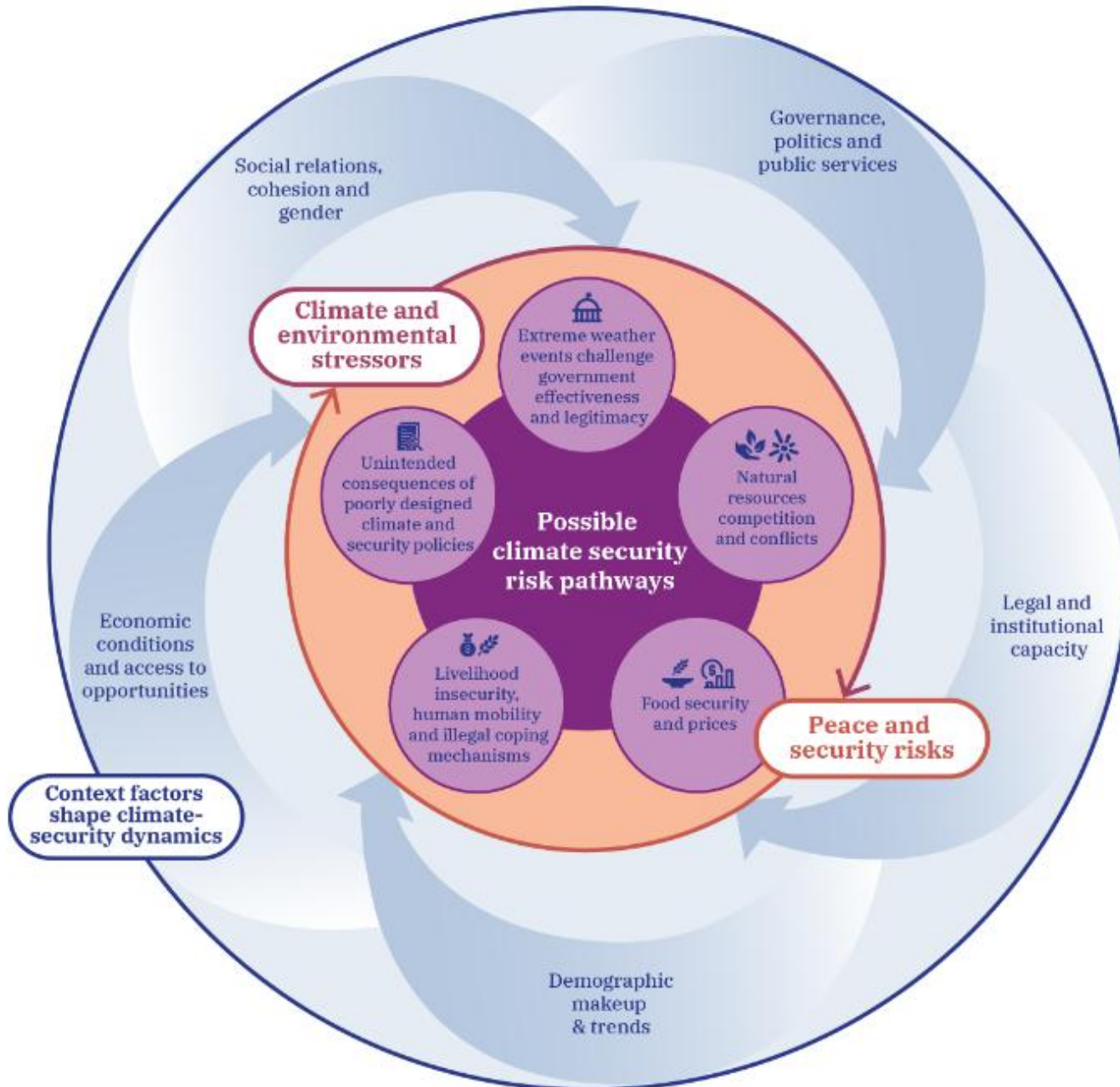


- Systematic assessment -> entry points for programming
- Qualitative + quantitative research + scenarios
- People-centred analysis, intersectional and gender-sensitive
- Context-specific, locally grounded
- Tailored to the needs of policy-makers and practitioners

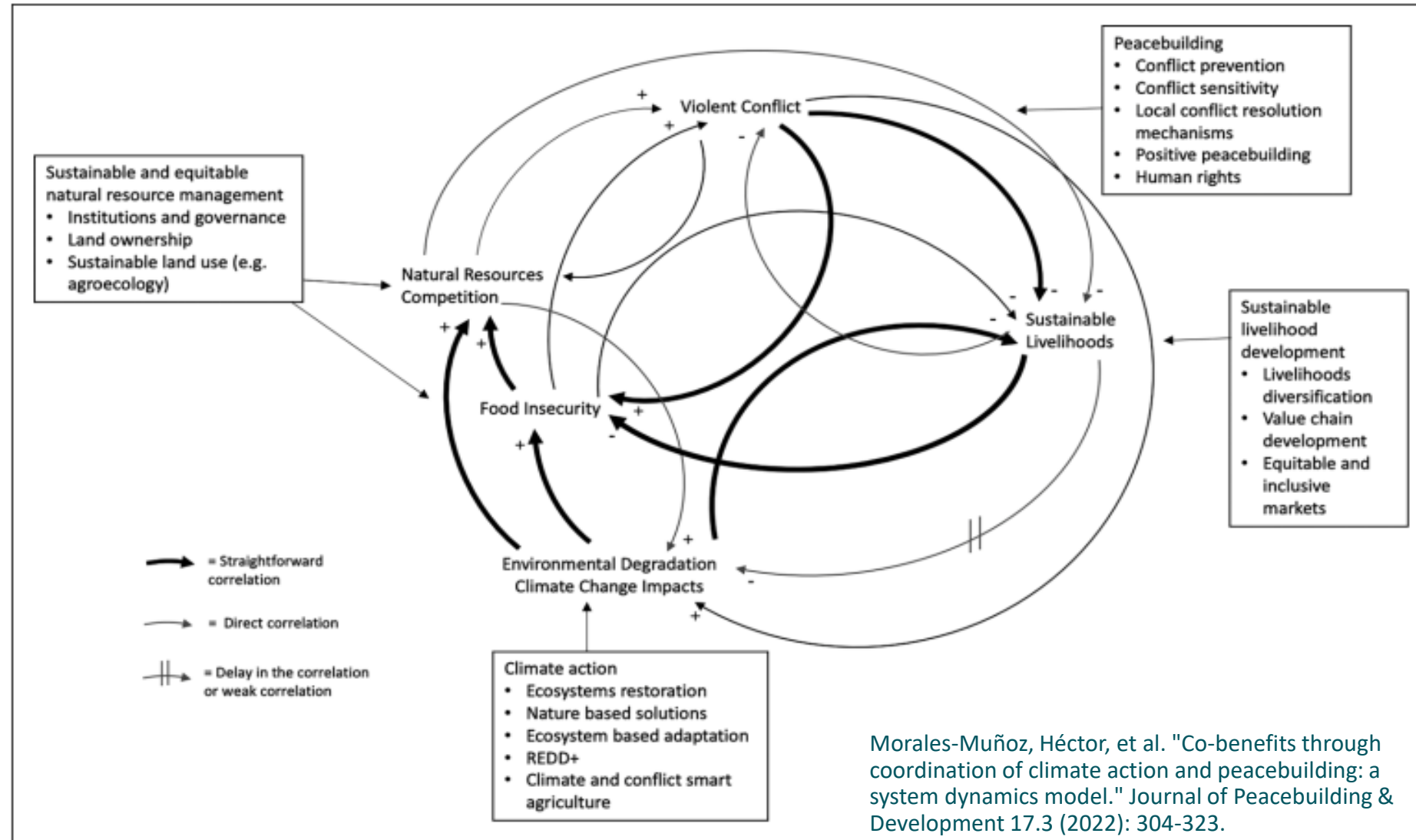




# Weathering risk methodology



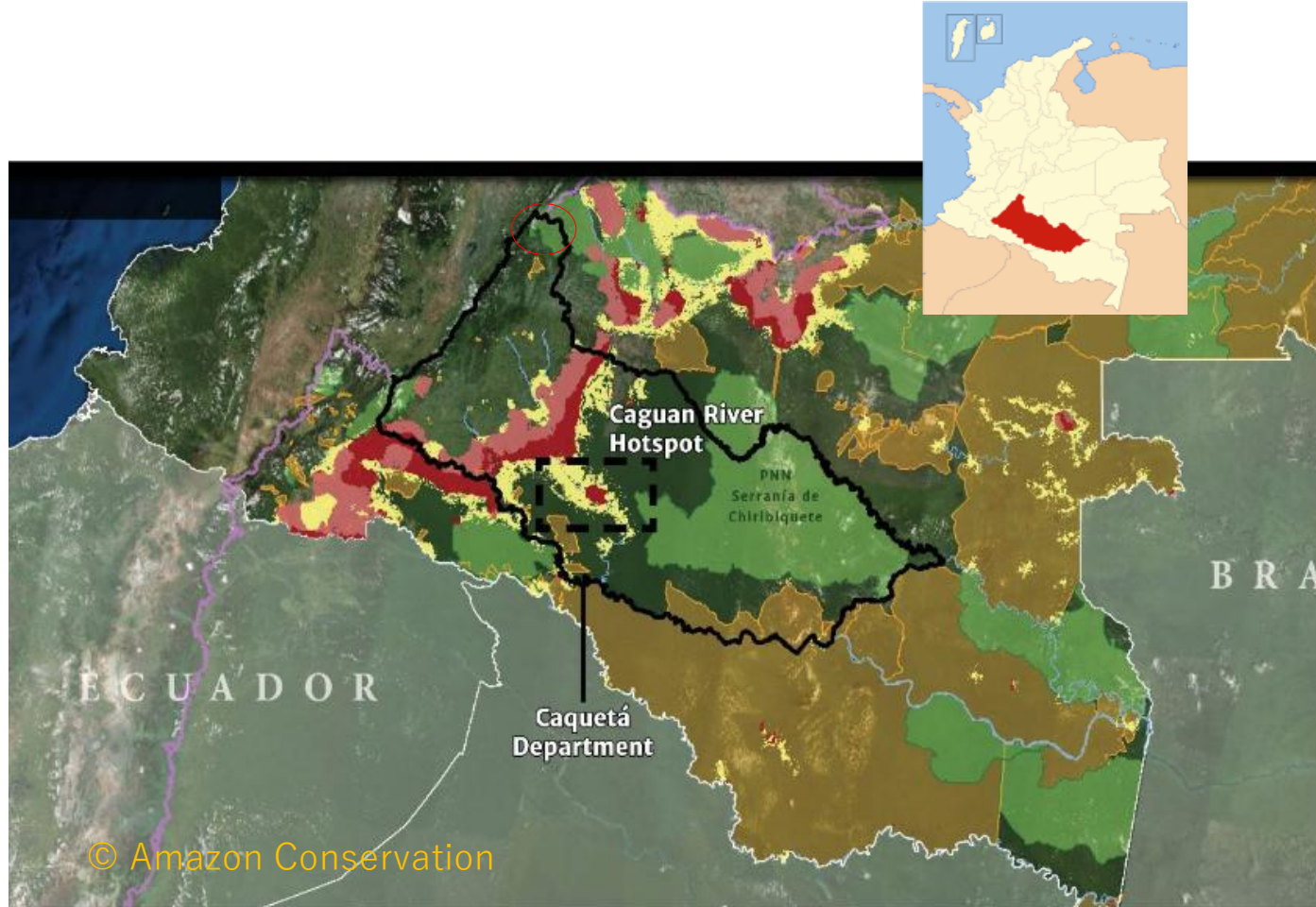
# Natural Resource Management as an entry point to peacebuilding



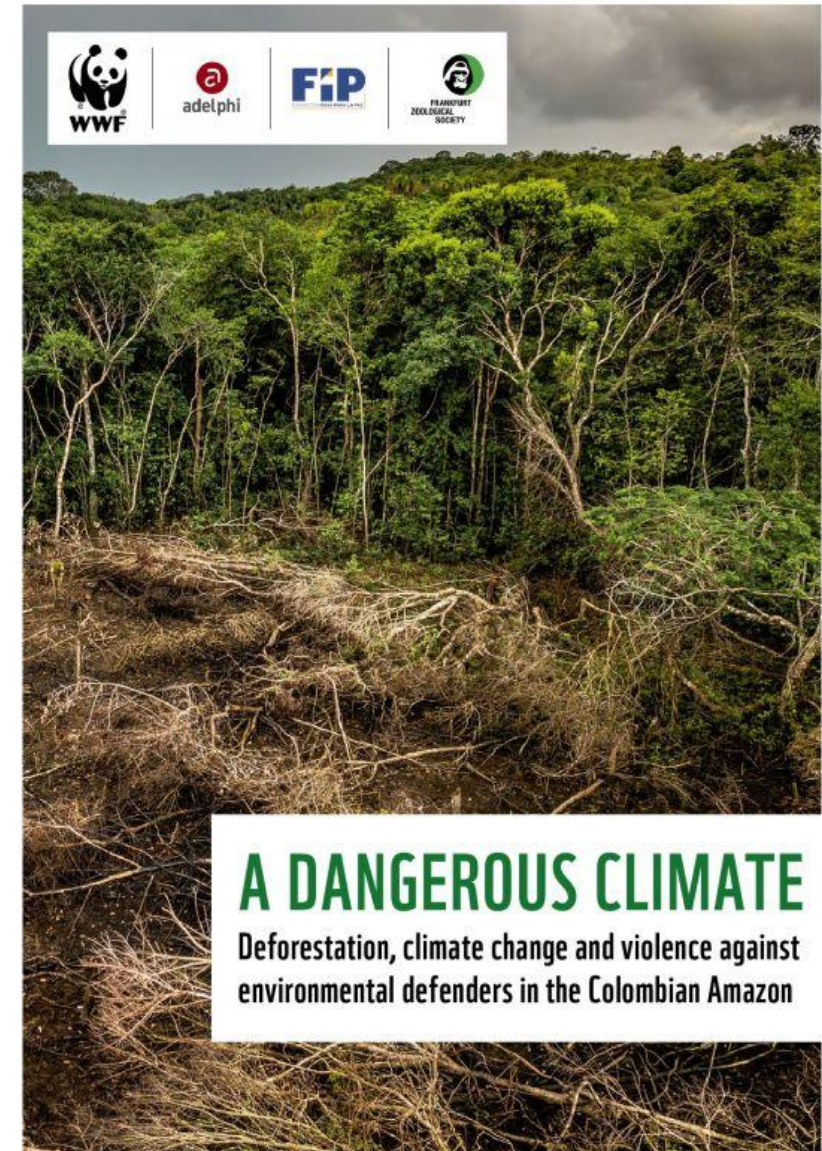
**Figure 2.** Entry points to enable joint climate action and peacebuilding.



# Biodiversity conservation and peacebuilding in the northwest Amazon, Colombia

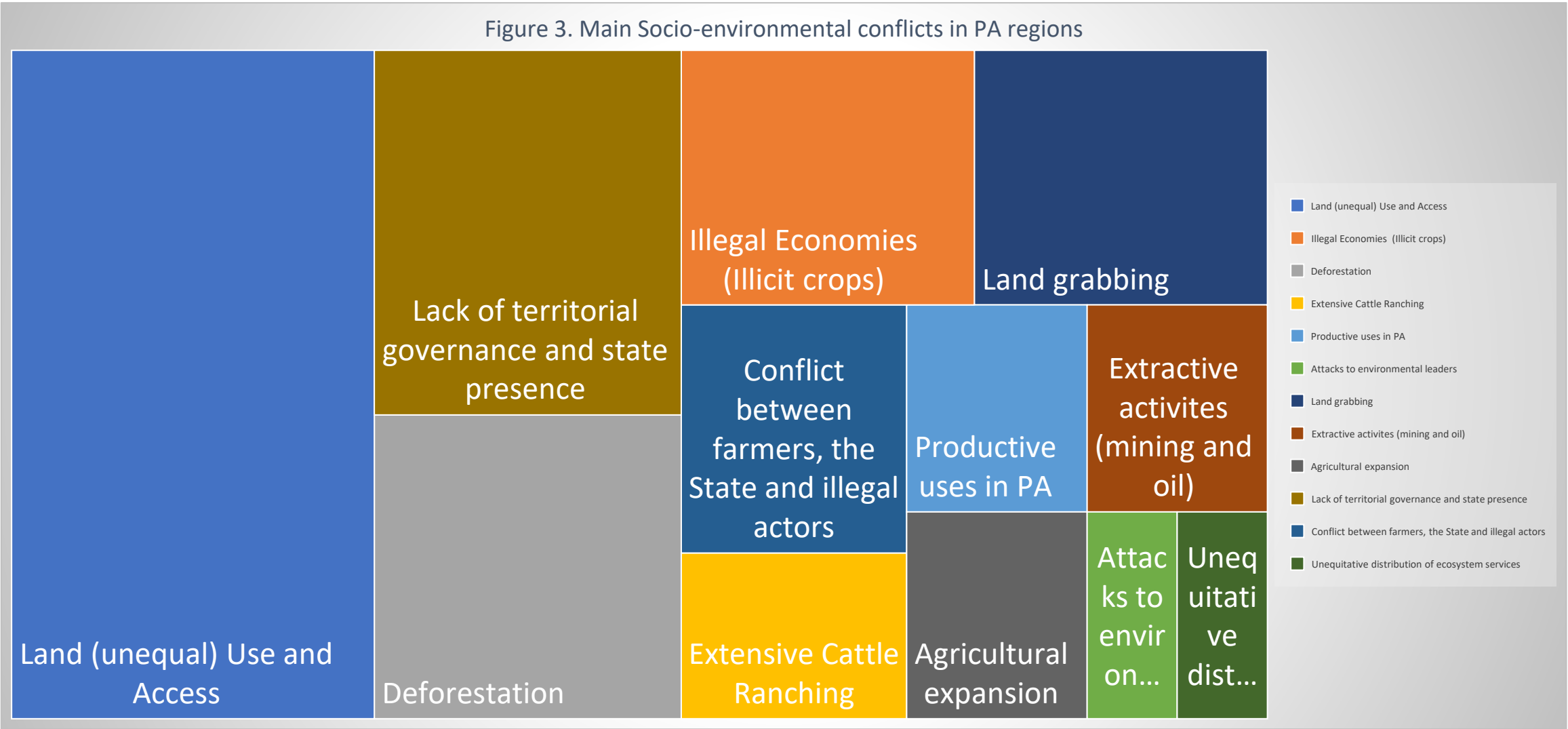


Deforestation Hotspots



# Socio-environmental conflicts in the northwest Amazon, Colombia

Figure 3. Main Socio-environmental conflicts in PA regions





# Eco tourism as a peace strategy

Biological Expedition – Biological Characterization of two routes.



*Los biólogos analizan las plantas encontradas. Ya trabajan en la descripción de una nueva especie. Foto: ©Pablo Mejía – WWF Colombia.*



*Instalación de cámaras trampa en el parque nacional Cordillera de los Picachos. Foto: ©Pablo Mejía – WWF Colombia.*

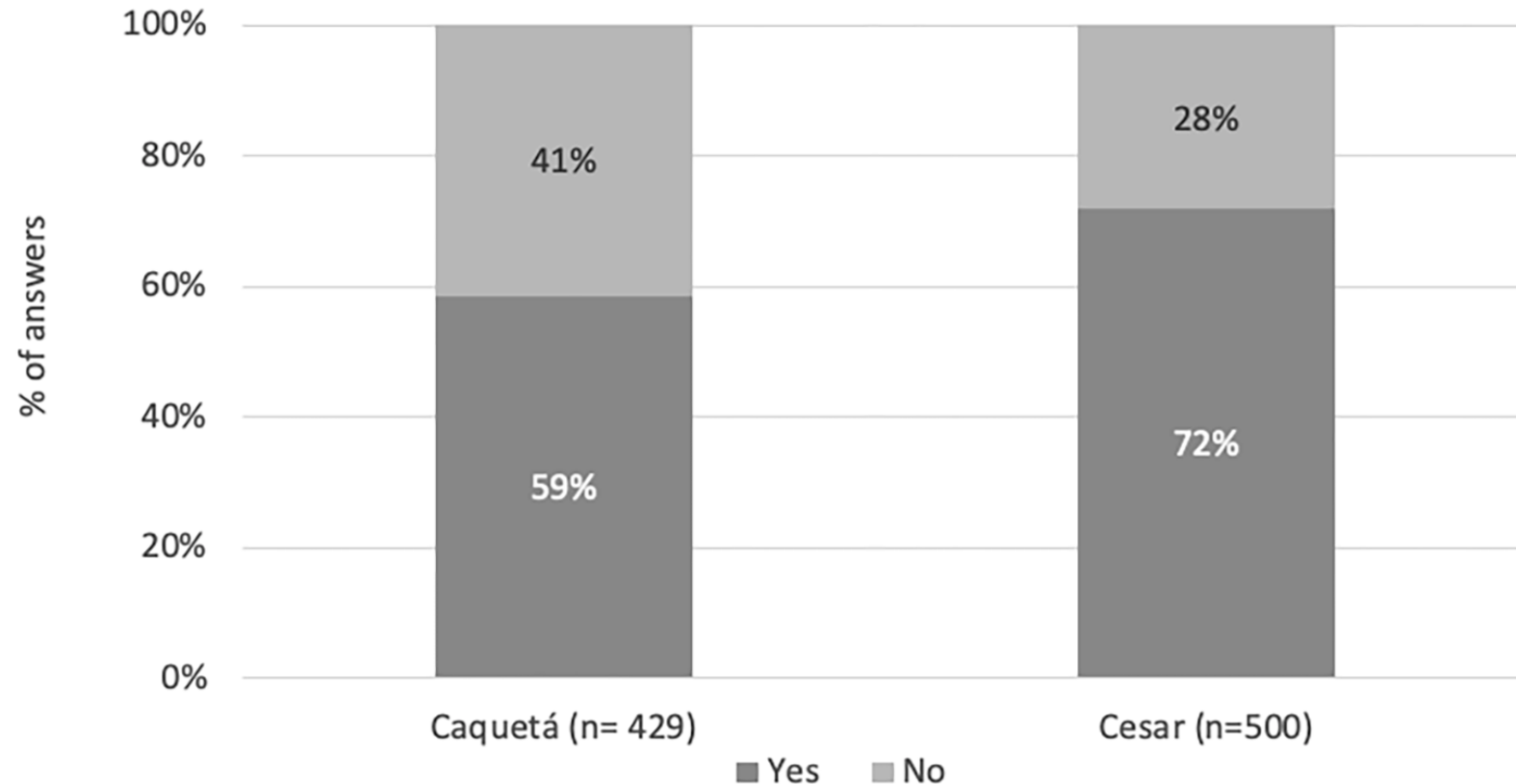
# Using Conflict Sensitivity to explore conservation's role in Peacebuilding

Activity	Dividers (Tensions)	Connectors (Capacities for Peace)	Opportunities for Peace
<b>Environmental Information and Monitoring</b>	- Unequal access to information (e.g., exclusion of women, lack of transparency).	- Shared identity through "Protection of the Territory" fosters collaboration.	- <b>Democratizes information:</b> Reduce power gaps, ensure timely sharing, involve key actors.
	- Limited use of information in decision-making (time constraints, poor integration).	- Participatory monitoring promotes dialogue and problem-solving.	- <b>Build capacity:</b> Strengthen knowledge management.
	- Disputes over sharing sensitive information (negative roles of stakeholders).	- Know the riches of the territory	- <b>Manage sensitive data:</b> Develop clear sharing protocols.

# Theory of Change: Mechanisms and indicators

Capacity Building	Environmental Peacebuilding Mechanisms	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Deforestation drivers' analysis</li> <li>– Management of monitoring equipment, species characterization and management</li> <li>– Advocacy in national decision-making scenarios</li> <li>– Income generation activities (inclusive conservation (e.g. ecotourism and honey production))</li> </ul>	<p>1. Community participatory monitoring creates social cohesion since the spaces to share and create knowledge contribute to a sense of belonging to a community of practice (Nail, 2018)</p> <p>2. Working together at a technical level increases trust and cooperation (contact hypothesis) for example between local park ranger, ex-rebels and farmers (Krampe, 2021).</p>	<p><b>Intra-community perceived trust</b> has increased among community members after participating in community participatory monitoring.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Trust between communities and the State.</p> <p><b>Cooperation</b> Cooperation between State and communities. # Of cooperation processes where communities and the State are cooperating (e.g. situation analysis, information sharing)</p>

# Cocoa agroforestry has enabled cooperation with other community members



Morales Muñoz, Héctor, et al. "Integrating climate mitigation and environmental peacebuilding objectives through sustainable land use systems: Theory of change and indicators." *PLOS Climate* 2.5 (2023): e0000075.



# Results: Monitoring Focus Group

## Biological Expedition Outcomes:

- Income generation and organizational development through experience as service providers.
- Community learning: knowledge ex-change with Park Rangers and Scientists
- Victims' compensation under the mechanisms for the Special Peace Jurisdiction.

*"The biological expedition was extraordinary. We recognized all the richness of the territory. It brings, however, many worries regarding resource exploitation interest by external actors. We want to develop many safeguards to enhance environmental protection when building a touristic path".*

Former combatant



# Conclusions

## Impacts on Peacebuilding Dimensions

1. Supported **dialogue** to resolve boundary conflicts and prevent escalation.
2. Promoted **sustainable livelihoods** (e.g., ecotourism, agroforestry) to reintegrate ex-combatants and boost community resilience.
3. Fostered **inclusion, cooperation, and social cohesion** through environmental recognition and shared information systems.



*Capacity Buidling before the expedition*



# The Wadi El Ku Catchment Management Project (Phase 2) - UNEP Sudan - adelphi



©UNEP Sudan



## The Wadi El Ku Catchment Management Project (Phase 2).

### Project Focus and Implementation

**1.Scope and Beneficiaries:** Focused on a 50 km stretch near El Fasher, benefiting 56 village councils and over 100,000 people.

**2.Approach and Strategies:** Employed participatory planning (PAPD/CEAP) and UNEP's integrated water and natural resource management strategies.

**3.Goals:** Promoted peace through improved resource relationships, community-based decision-making, and sustainable, data-driven catchment management.







## Data Collection and analysis

- **Document Review:** 45 documents: Internal bi-monthly and annual reports; communication materials; mid-term reviews; presentations; technical documents.
- **Online Interviews:** Key stakeholders from Sudan  
Method: 14 online interviews (~1 hour each)  
Participants: Governmental authorities Project implementers Community representatives
- **Video Documentation Review:** 10 video documentations Focus: First-hand accounts of participants and beneficiaries Impacts on women's groups and farmers' associations

# Lessons Learned and success factors

## Community Ownership Through Inclusive Planning and Participation

1. Fostered relationships through an **extended inception phase** and participatory planning.
2. Built communication systems via social events and stakeholder engagement.
3. Ensured inclusivity, transparency, and conflict mitigation through two-way information flow and shared decision-making.

# Lessons Learned and success factors

## Government Buy-In and Relationship Building

- Engaged local governance and government institutions for a holistic approach, ensured continuous project operation and information flow.
- Built trust through government participation in fieldwork, repairs, and community engagement.
- Partnered with NGOs, educational, and research institutions to inform decisions and expand scope.
- Peacebuilding committees resolved disputes and managed migratory routes.

# Lessons Learned and success factors

## Ensuring Financing for Governance Structures

- Financial sustainability is a key challenge in conflict-affected areas due to strained local government budgets.
- Sustaining government support and funding is key to ensuring Catchment Management and long-term water harvesting viability.
- Natural Resource governance, such as water should be included in peace negotiations and are essential for post-conflict stabilisation



# Commonalities between Colombia and Sudan

- In both cases acknowledging local governance structures was a success factor for managing natural resources in a peaceful manner
- Participatory approaches and knowledge co-creation played a critical role for ownership and to reduce local tensions
- Long-term finance is critical for sustaining peace
- The role of the (national) state is critical for stabilization
- In both situations national civil conflict is jeopardizing local level results

WEATHERING RISK



PRESENTATION TITLE

Lessons Learned on conflict sensitive  
environmental and climate action:  
Sudan and Colombia.  
CSC Hub Conference, 23 May 2025

Héctor Morales Munoz  
[morales-munoz@adelphi.de](mailto:morales-munoz@adelphi.de)

# Thank you!

WEATHERING RISK



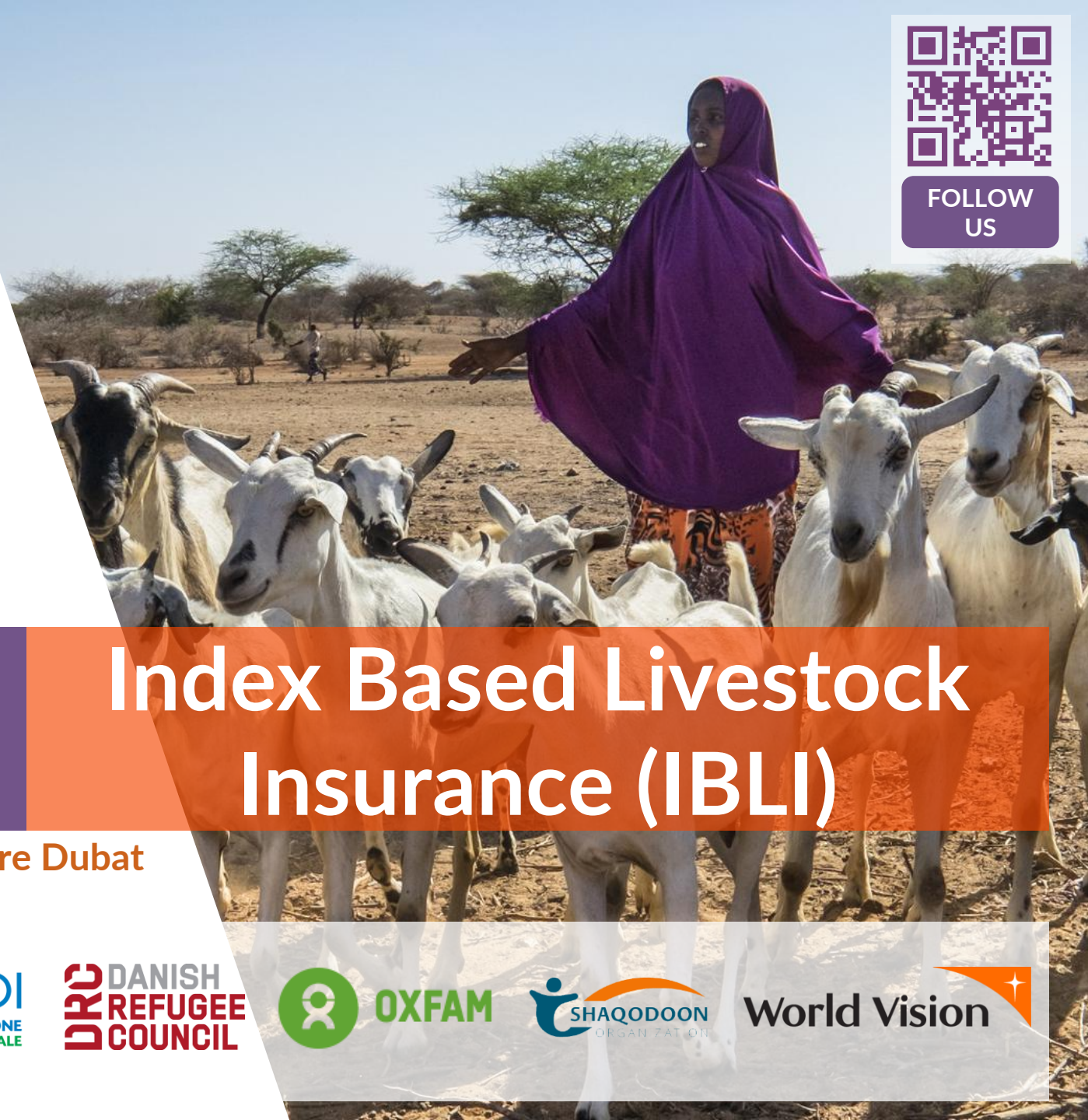
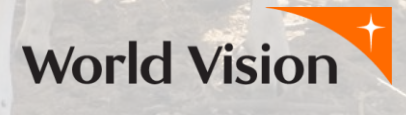
# Questions to presenters





## Linking Context Analysis to Action: Lessons from Multi-Hazard Analysis and Weathering Risks

Nishant Das | Jerome Galagade | Abdirahman Bare Dubat  
23-May-2025



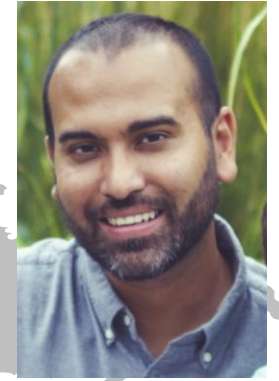
FOLLOW  
US

## Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI)



# Introductions

**Nishant Das**  
Chief of Party



**Jerome Galagade**  
Head of Quality Assurance



**Abdirahman Bare Dubat**  
Livestock, NRM & IBLI Technical Advisor





# Overview

## 1. Program Overview

## 2. M&E Toolkits & Approaches

## 3. Deep Dive: IBLI







# 1. Program Overview





SCAN ME  
TO PLAY  
VIDEO



A DECADE OF RESILIENCE BUILDING

# What is the SomReP?





# SomReP's History

- Formed after the 2011 famine as an **area-based, multi-sector, multi-actor, multi-year** program.
- NGOs came together to explore ways of being proactive in building resilience and protecting gains so people can overcome shocks.
- 8 members NGOs – **Action Against Hunger (ACF); ADRA; CARE; COOPI; DRC; Oxfam; Shaqodoon; World Vision.**
- Phase 1 (2013-2017); Phase 2 (2018-2023); **Phase 3 (2024-2029)**



# Donors



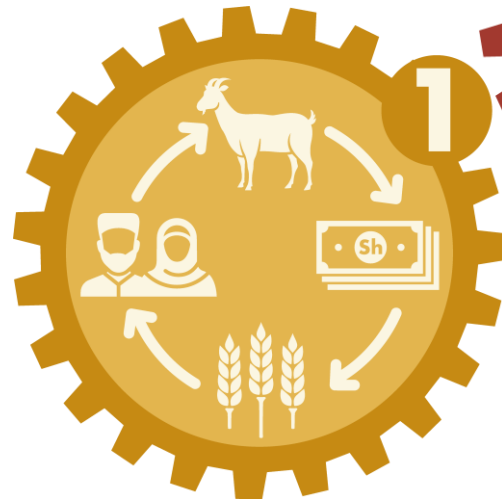
# Towards Inclusive Development



## Result Area 2: Shock Response Programming



## Result Area 4: Transparent, Accountable & Inclusive Governance



## Result Area 1: Adaptive Risk Management



## Result Area 3: Sustainable Livelihoods & Economic Growth



## Result Area 5: Evidence for Adaptive Management & Innovation



# Towards Inclusive Development

- Emergency response is good as it saves lives – but it only addresses short-term needs.
- What happens next? **Resilience Programming (to bridge Humanitarian to Development with Peace Nexus)!**
- **Resilience:** “the ability of communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses – particularly recurrent drought – without compromising their long-term prospects.”
- How? By **strengthening Resilience Capabilities:**



## 1. Absorptive

- DRR
- Cash for Work
- Safety Nets



## 2. Adaptive

- Income Diversity
- Food Security Diversity
- Climate Change Adaptation



## 3. Transformative

- Capabilities
- Market Access
- Institutions

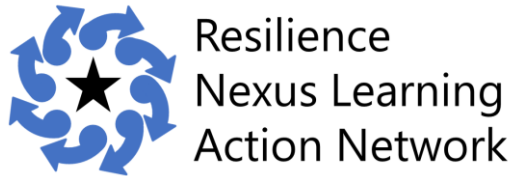




# Notable Initiatives & Partners



Humanitarian Innovation



Localization & Capacity Sharing



Anticipatory Action & Insurance



Regreening & Land Restoration

# SomReP's Structure



## SomReP Donor Advisory Group (DAG)

- Representation from each SomReP donor

## SomReP Steering Committee

- Country Directors / Executive Directors from SomReP's NGO



## SomReP Technical Unit (TU)

- Chief of Party
- Technical Advisors
- Program Managers
- Norther / Southern Coordinators
- Knowledge Management & Quality Assurance

- SomReP's Legal Lead Agency
- Fund Manager
- Host of the Technical Unit (TU)

## Hosted Platforms



# SomReP Locations

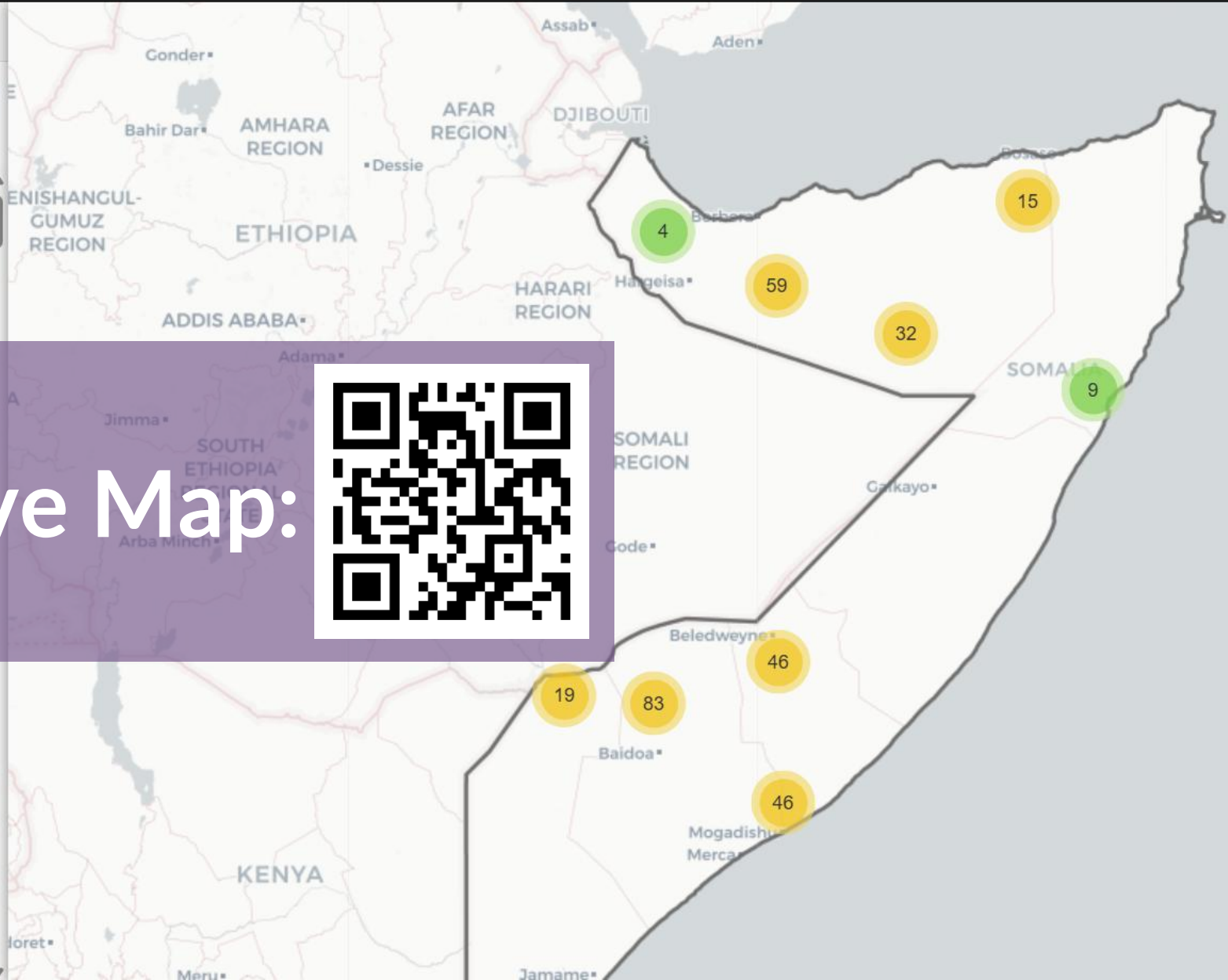
Tools POI List

Search

## Points of Interest

Filter Sort

- ★ Abal
- ★ Abanaale
- ★ Abdow Dibile
- ★ Abore
- ★ Abow
- ★ Abshadaye
- ★ Adaada
- ★ Adanwalow
- ★ ADC1 IDP
- ★ Adhicadeye
- ★ Afmadobe
- ★ Amberre
- ★ Ar'ase
- ★ Arabsiyo



- ☒ Street Map  
☐ Aerial Imagery
- SomReP Locations**  
☒ ★ SomReP Villages
- Thematic Data**
- ☐ Drought Risk
  - ☐ Rivers
  - ☐ River Breakages
  - ☐ Flood Risk
  - ☐ Flood Prone (Elnino Forecast)
  - ☐ BeletWeyne Higher Ground
  - ☐ Jowhar Higher Ground
  - ☐ Climatic Zones
  - ☐ Crop Phenology
  - ☐ Land Use
  - ☐ Land Use Suitability
  - ☐ Security
- Administrative Data**
- ☒ Somalia
  - ☐ Somalia States
  - ☐ Somalia Regions
  - ☐ Somalia Districts
  - ☐ Major Towns
  - ☐ Primary Roads
  - ☐ Secondary Roads
  - ☐ Settlements

Interactive Map:





SCAN ME  
TO PLAY  
VIDEO



## SomReP's Phase III Strategy Program Participant POV







## 2. M&E Toolkits & Approaches

# SomReP's Comprehensive M&E Toolkits

## A Layered Approach to Monitoring Across Program Cycles

### Routine & Strategic Assessments

1. Annual Resilience Measurement (ARM)
2. Seasonal Assessments
3. Baseline, Mid-term & Endline Evaluations
4. In-depth Assessments (thematic)

### Crisis-Sensitive Tools

1. Post Emergency Response Monitoring
2. Third Party Monitoring (TPM)
3. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

### Participatory & Government Engagement

1. Participatory MERL Processes
2. Joint Resilience Monitoring with Government
3. Quarterly Review Meetings (QRM)
4. Technical Working Groups (TWGs)

### Performance Tracking

1. Semi-Annual/Annual Progress Reports
2. Performance Progress Dashboard



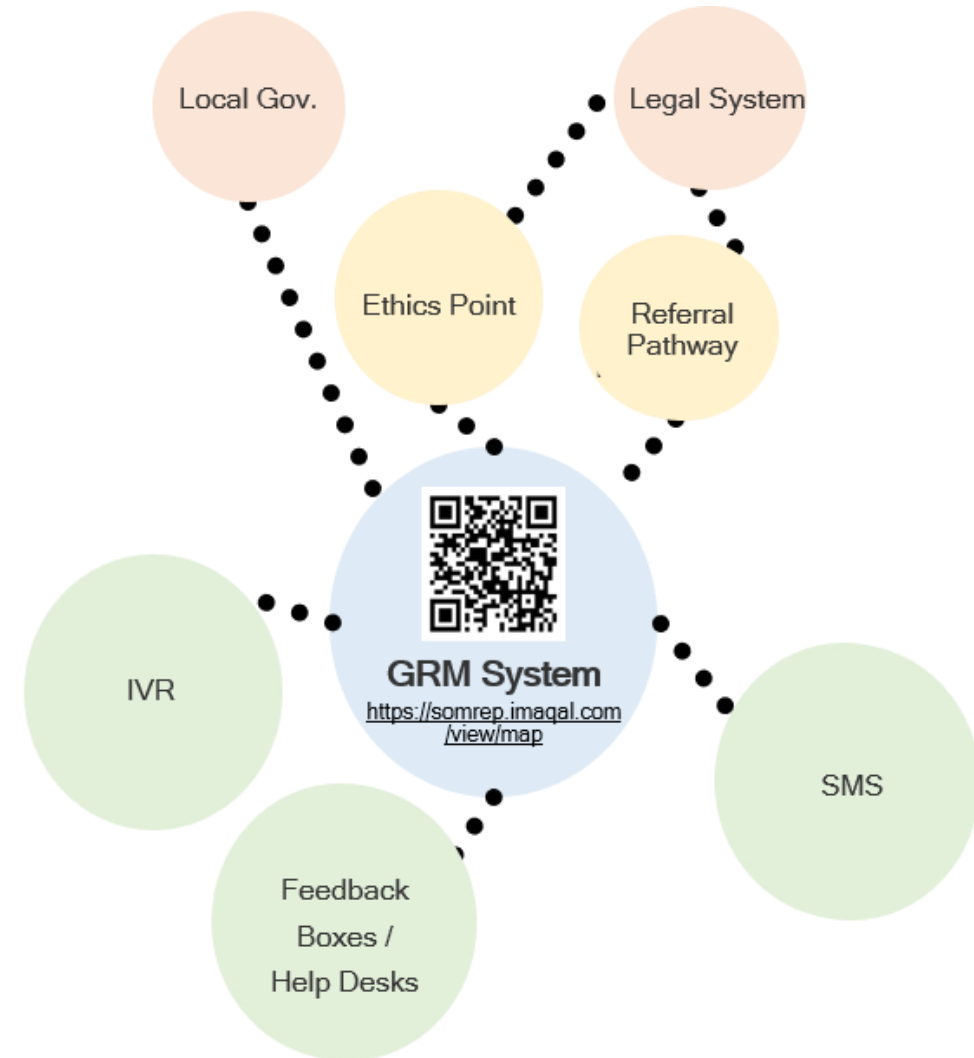


# Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)



*What does accountability in SomReP's program implementation involve?*

SCAN ME  
TO PLAY  
VIDEO



# Performance Progress Dashboard

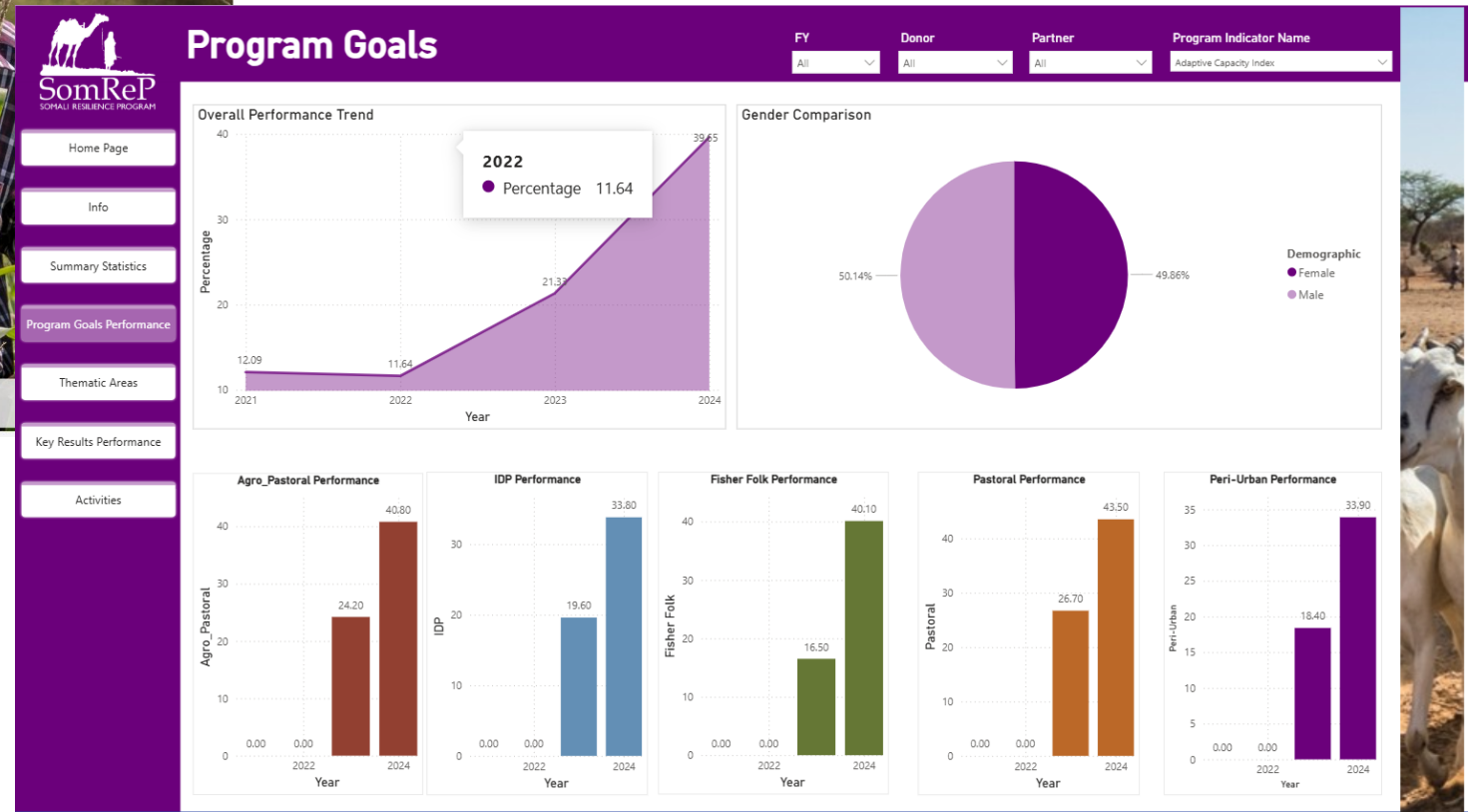




## PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD

[Home Page](#)  
[Info](#)  
[Summary Statistics](#)  
[Program Goals Performance](#)  
[Thematic Areas](#)  
[Key Results Performance](#)  
[Activities](#)





# Leveraging Tech for Early Warning & Risk Mgmt

## Innovation & Real-Time Monitoring to Support Climate Adaptation

1. Project Team Monitoring Visits
2. Quality Improvement Verification Exercises



### TOOL

1. Sadaal Early Warning System (digital alerts, AI-driven thresholds)
2. Multi-Hazard Monitoring System
3. Flood Monitoring Tool (real-time decision support)

### CAPABILITY

1. Enables agile response to shocks.
2. Promotes adaptive management.
3. Builds trust and institutional capacity through transparency and joint action.



# SAADAL Early Warning System



RAINFALL

RAINFALL FORECAST

RIVER FLOODING

MARKET PRICES

COMBINED DROUGHT INDEX

VEGETATION HEALTH COVER



Dashboard



Forecast Map



Forecast Data

## DATA OVERVIEW



Indicators

## IVR MODULE



Broadcasts



Communities



Messages

## REPORTS



Reports

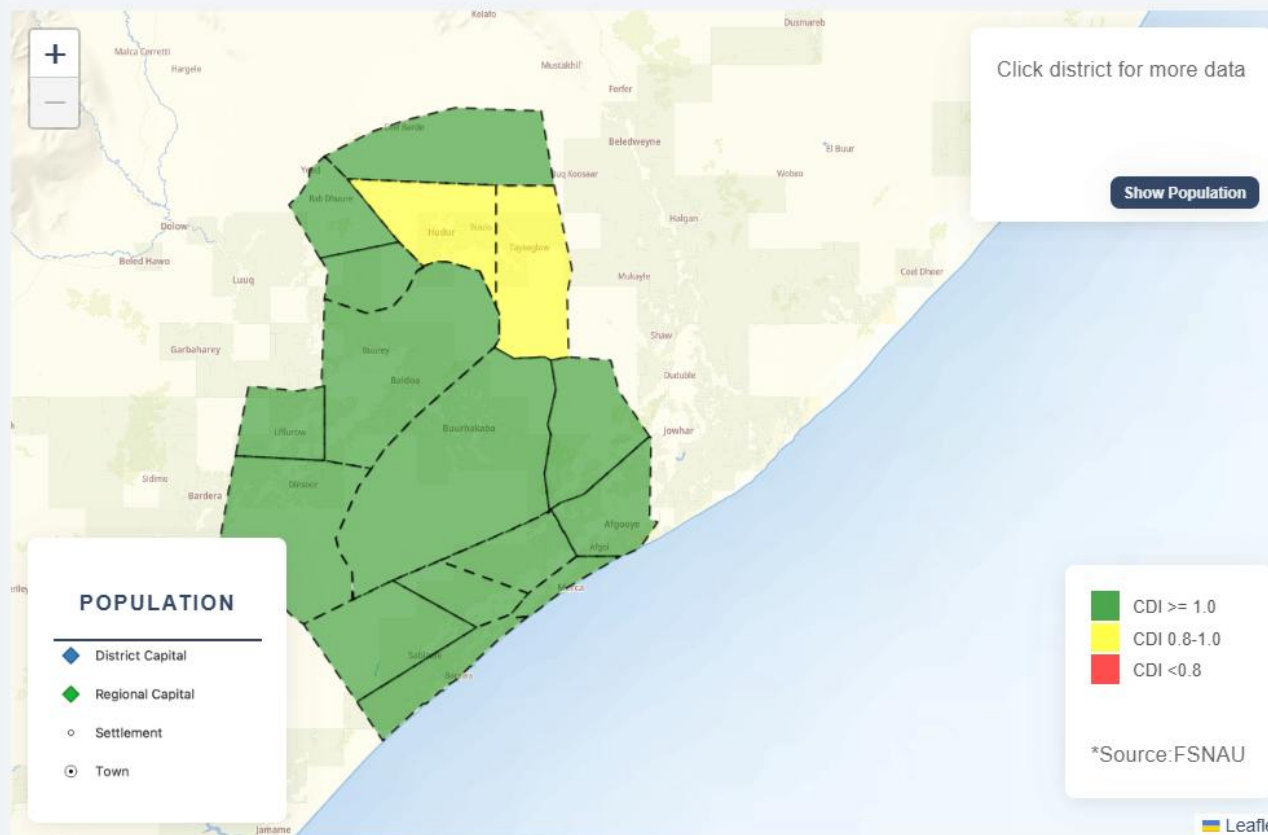
## SETTINGS



Users



Agents



## Combined Drought Index for March 2025

Region	District	CDI
Bakool	Ceel Barde	1.305
Bakool	Rab Dhuure	1.604
Bakool	Tayeeglow	0.971
Bakool	Waajid	1.179
Bakool	Xudur	0.936
Bay	Baydhaba	1.075
Bay	Buur Hakaba	1.059
Bay	Diinsoor	1.353
Bay	Qansax Dheere	1.255
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	1.256
Lower Shabelle	Baraawe	1.407
Lower Shabelle	Kurtunwaarey	1.29
Lower Shabelle	Marka	1.433



A woman wearing a white hijab with a black pattern and a blue dress with a pink floral pattern is working in a dry, wooded area. She is using a blue tool to dig or clear the ground. The background shows several other people working in a similar environment with many thin, leafless trees and dry, brown soil.

Check out our research & reports:  
[www.somrep.org/research](http://www.somrep.org/research)







SCAN ME  
TO PLAY  
VIDEO



# Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) Explainer (English)

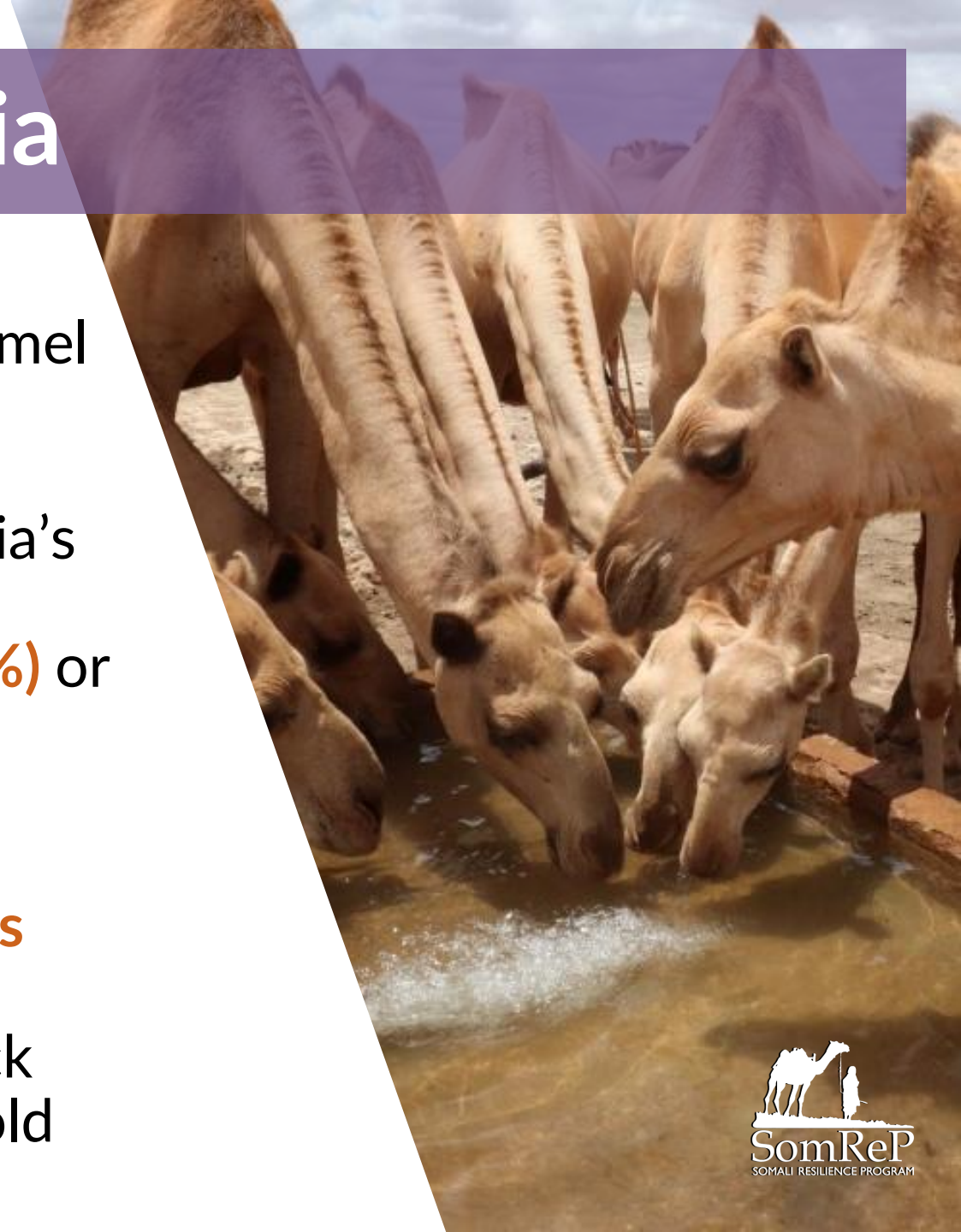




## 3. Deep Dive: IBLI

# Livestock Sector in Somalia

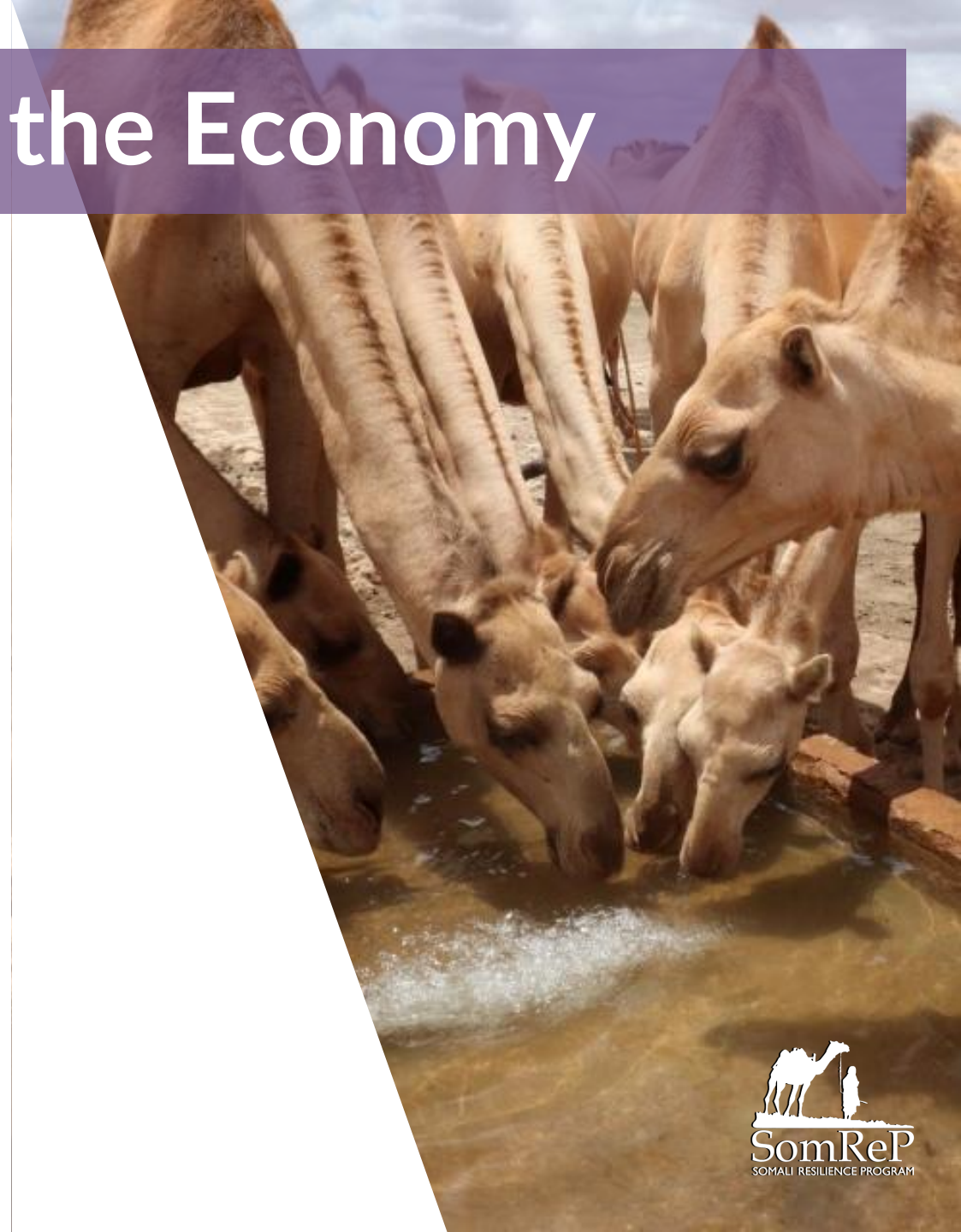
- Somalis has large livestock populations (**55.6 million animals**) and the largest camel population (**7.1 million camels**)
- The livelihoods of roughly half of Somalia's estimated population of 19.3 million individuals is reliant on **pastoralism (26%)** or **agro-pastoralism (22%)**
- Over **3 million people are nomadic** and **depend on livestock for their livelihoods**
- **Livestock products and sales** of livestock are **40% of income** for average household





# Livestock Contribution to the Economy

- **43% of GDP**
- **80% of the foreign currency earnings**
  - 62% from 2013-2016
  - 37% pre civil war

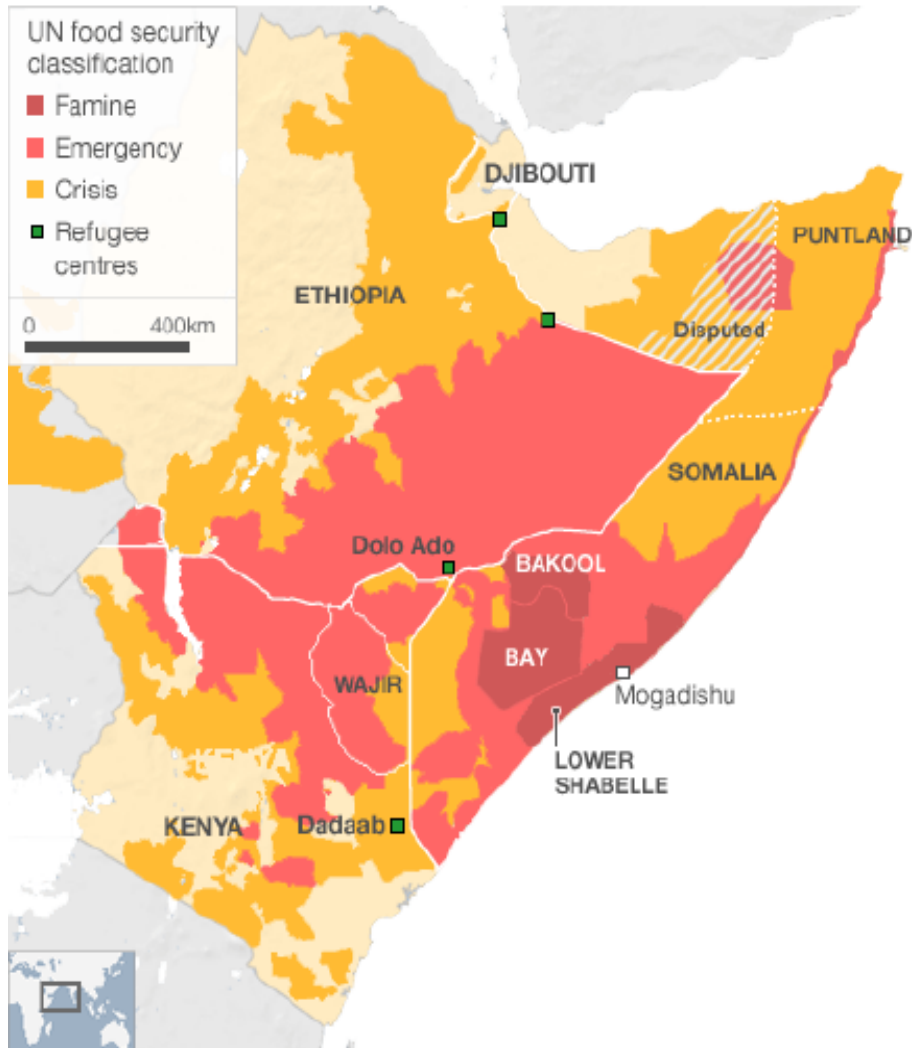




# Droughts! Droughts! Droughts!



Areas of food shortages



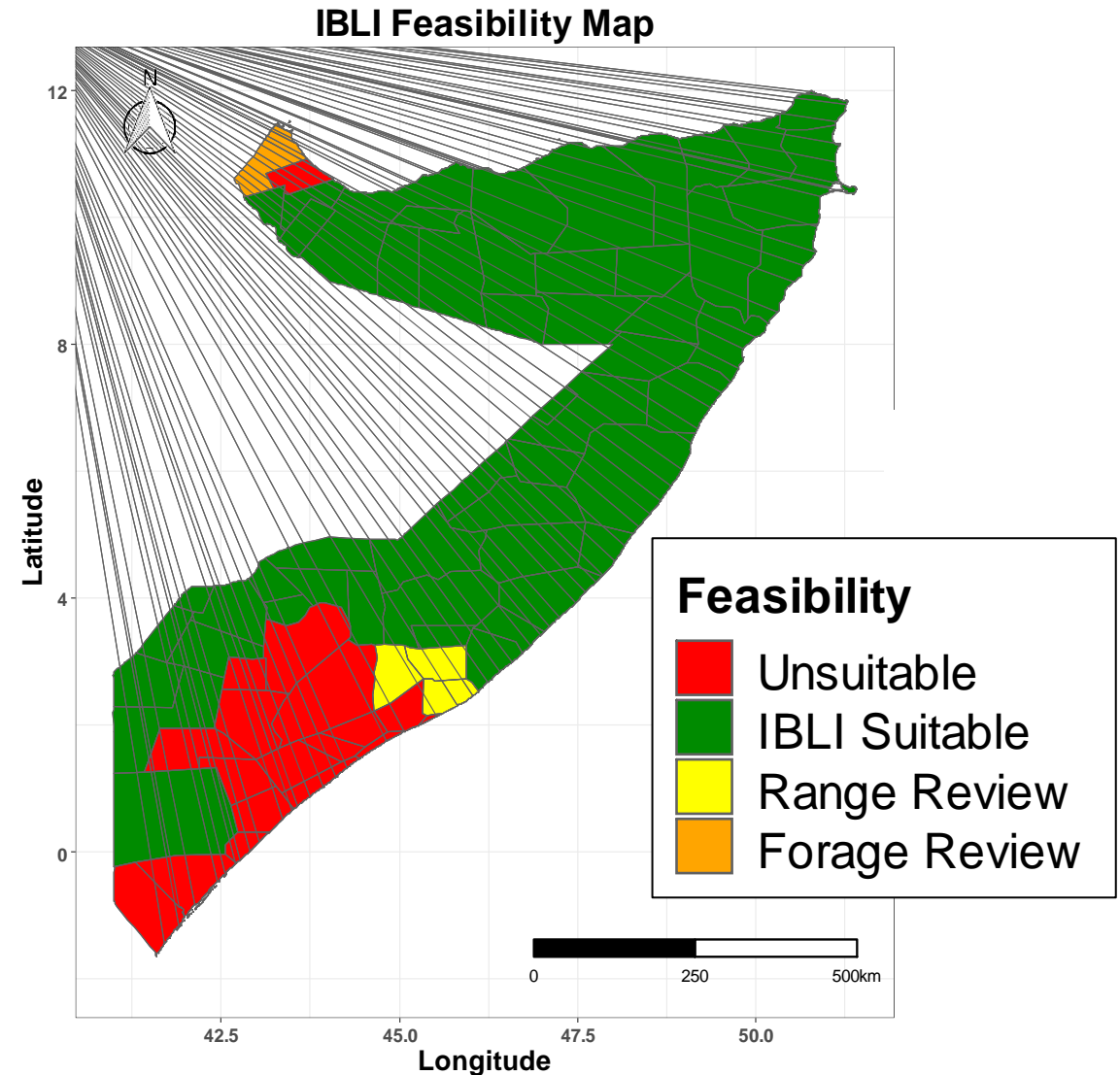
1. Major **droughts occur on average every 2-3 years** and persist for 2-3 consecutive seasons, depriving pastoralists of time to recover
2. **2020-2023 Drought:**
  - **8.25 million people** needed humanitarian assistance
  - **3 million animals** lost
3. **Sustainable IBLI** (Index-Based Livestock Insurance) can:
  - **Prevent downward slide** of vulnerable populations
  - **Focus humanitarian resources** on the needy
  - **Crowd-in investment** and accumulation by the poor

# IBLI Feasibility in Somalia



Presence of **socio-economic conditions** that would **support the demand and uptake** of the IBLI product in Somalia include:

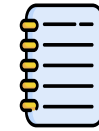
- Role of livestock in national economy and HH welfare
- Vulnerability to droughts and shocks
- Financial literacy
- Potential barriers
- Distribution model



# The IBLI Product



- Product designed specifically for **pastoralists** in the **arid and semi-arid lands**
- **Satellite imagery** is used to assess forage availability and **detect drought related forage scarcity**
- Unit Areas of insurance takes into account livestock migration patterns
- **Compensation provided early** in the season to **minimize livestock losses** by supporting drought coping strategies
  - **Anticipatory Action**



1. Policies are purchased, either by pastoralists themselves or by Government on their behalf



2. During the season, satellites monitor the greenness of the ground („Normalized Difference Vegetation Index“, NDVI) and thus the availability of forage for livestock



3. If the greenness index falls below a pre-defined threshold, this indicates that no forage is available for livestock



4. Using mobile payment systems, the insurance company issues a payout to the insured pastoralists in the area where the lack of forage was detected



5. As payouts are issued already during the season, pastoralists can purchase fodder and/or veterinary services, keeping their animals alive



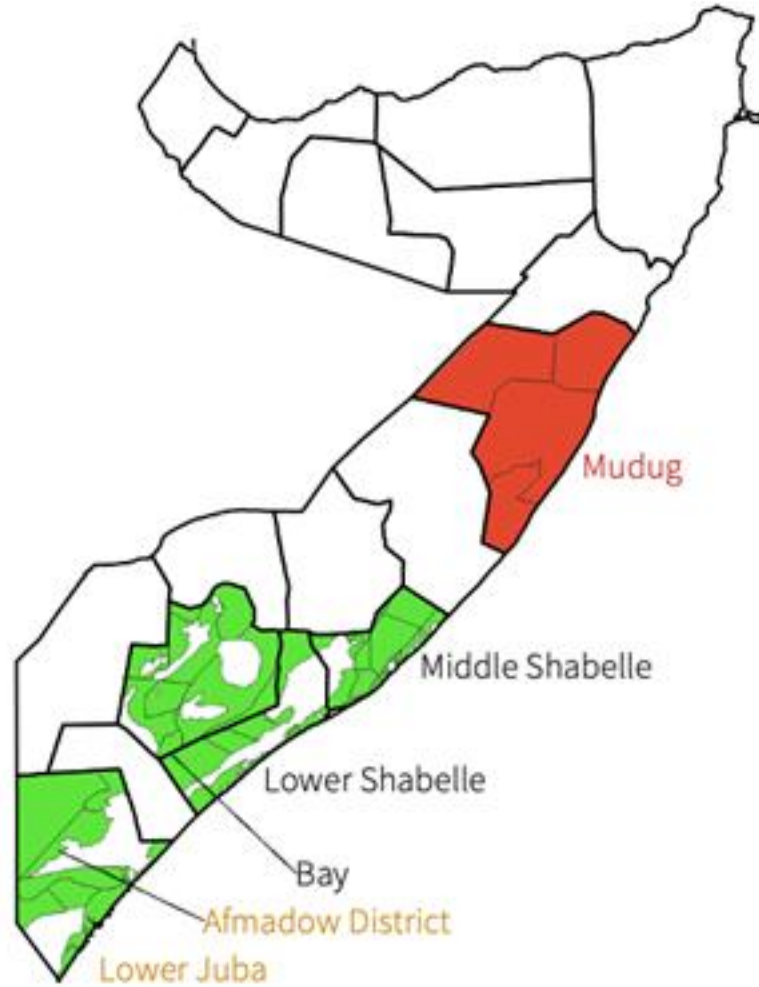
# Product Features: Somalia IBLI



Product Structure	Somalia
Sum insured	\$150
Coverage	Annual: calculated over Wet season Only LR: Mar – June (Puntland); April – June (Gedo) SR – Oct – Dec
Subsidy Level	90% up to 5 TLUs
UAls covered	54 – in southern Somalia
Target beneficiaries	All pastoralists in Somalia
Policies Sold	44,408
TLUs Covered	341365
Total premiums	10,148,627
Total sum insured	51204684
<b>Savings bonus</b>	
Enrolment bonus	\$50
Ongoing bonus	10% to a max of \$50

Cost Per TLU			
Region	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Puntland	\$28.0	N/A	
Gedo	\$29.6	\$29.9	\$30.6
Galguduud	N/A	\$32.3	\$30.3
Bakool		\$30.2	\$29.7
Hiiraan		\$32.1	\$35.6
<b>Average (Existing UAls)</b>		<b>\$31.0</b>	<b>\$30.5</b>
Bay		N/A	\$28.9
Lower_Juba			\$32.7
<i>Lower_Juba_(Afmadow)</i>			\$29.1
Lower_Shabelle			\$32.3
Middle_Shabelle			\$35.1
<b>Average (New UAls)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$32.4</b>
<i>Min</i>	\$25.7	\$24.6	\$23.5
<i>Max</i>	\$31.3	\$36.7	\$43.5

# Setting up the Unit Area of Insurance



Final proposal of IBLI suitable areas for Somalia  
Source: AXA Climate & HDA

- A total of **53 Unit Areas** of insurance were demarcated for Somalia
- IBLI suitable **criteria** used for clustering:
  1. Range dominance
  2. Migration pattern (clan dynamics)
  3. Biophysical characteristic of the land scape
  4. Seasonality and vegetation growth

# Setting up the IBLI Task Force in Somalia



The Task Force supports the program in the following ways:

1. Providing strategic guidance
2. Participate in inter-ministerial coordination for policy and regulatory development
3. Spearhead validation of critical decisions
4. Lead problem-solving to address IBLI activities implementation challenges, and champion IBLI at the state level
5. Support awareness creation with the government and private sector at national and subnational levels
6. Lead the drafting of policy and regulatory documents with government and private sector
7. Support inter-government lobbying



# Awareness Raising & Stakeholder Education

- **Different awareness raising tools** were used to reach a much pastoralist, agro-pastoralist, donors, private sector in Somalia
- **28 high level awareness workshop** conducted in Somalia to reach out to government, private sectors, INGOs, UN and donors
- **10 mass media content** pieces were created and share through TVs, Radios, YouTube, and Facebook
- **1,272 villages** were sensitized and educated on IBLI using microphones and amplifiers
- **63,600 pastoralist** were sensitized and raised awareness



# Capacity Building of IBLI Agents

- There are **7 insurance service providers** in Somalia
  - **3 companies** are selling **IBLI** products to pastoralist
  - **1,035 IBLI agents** were trained
- A total of **45 training sessions** were conducted from **2021 to 2025**, with 2 sessions each year





# Challenges

1. **Lack of insurance knowledge** at government and in pastoralist communities
2. **Misinformation and mis-selling** of the product created expectations among the pastoralist communities
3. **Data mix** due to the pastoralist's high uptake of the product
4. **Challenge in the NDVI index in arid areas**, hence termination of contract in Puntland
5. **Lack of product distribution channels**





# Challenges Continued

1. The **insurance policies are still waiting for endorsement** from the president, and it is not moving forward
2. Pastoral areas are inaccessible due to **insecurity**
3. **Selling window coincided during drought**, hence affecting uptake
4. **Lack of capacity of local insurance companies** to design and sell products
5. **Resource scarcity**, the uptake was high hence drive needs extra-financing to continue in the remaining 3 years of the project life span





# Lessons Learned

1. **Pastoralists in Somalia are willing to pay** premiums to cover their livestock from droughts
2. Mobile penetration is high, and the **use of mobile money is advanced** hence payment can be easily transferred to pastoralists
3. **Financial institutions can play a significant role** in distributing the product to pastoralists





# Recommendations & Way Forward



1. Invest heavily in capacitating the local insurance companies to be able to design and bundle products
2. Invest heavily in awareness raising of pastoralist
3. Capacitate government to do/act



# Impact: Micro-Insurance in Resilience Building

- **No payouts have been done** so far in Somalia hence the impact is not measured
- As per studies from other regions reports suggest that there has been



# Impact & Benefits of IBLI



- Increasing milk productivity of livestock
- Positive impacts on other indicators of well-being were also observed, including greater household income per adult equivalent and improvements to mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)
- Reducing reliance on costly ex ante risk-reducing strategies, such as distress selling of livestock or skipping meals
- IBLI may provide households with incentives to invest in livestock by reducing the risk inherent in keeping livestock in a vulnerable system while at the same time enhancing financial deepening in pastoral areas and catalysing related market opportunities.

*Evidence from ILRI's multi-year impact evaluation of the IBLI program in Kenya & Ethiopia indicates considerable social & welfare benefits for pastoralists who have insured their livestock*

# Impact & Benefits of IBLI



- Pastoralists living in the HOA region are among the largest recipients of humanitarian aid in Africa - in the form food aid, cash transfers, emergency destocking and restocking after droughts to help build herds
- Investment in IBLI can have strong, positive impacts on a variety of indicators of wellbeing and those impacts per dollar are at least on par with those from cash transfers programs and, at the margin, can be considerably higher
- There is a clear recognition that reactive responses such as humanitarian aid are growing more unsustainable in the long term, thus creating the need for sustainable ways of dealing with climactic shocks which are recurrent

*The marginal benefit/cost ratio of IBLI exceeds that of unconditional cash transfers*



# Impact & Benefits of IBLI



*An independent impact study on KLIP led by GLZ (CED, 2018) shows it is cost-effective to use insurance to respond to severe weather shocks*

- Beneficiaries stated to be **using the payouts** at least partly for **expenses on their livestock** (maintenance, restocking, production equipment) and for household needs.
- Qualitative evidence for community spillovers such as **sharing payouts with neighbours** were observed.
- KLIP Policy households experience slightly **lower levels of food insecurity**

# Impact & Benefits of IBLI



- IBLI makes **payment soon after failed rains** while mobilizing support ex-post could delay up to **six months** before the support reach the affected - Insurance companies use their capital to make timely pay-outs
- Rules are clear - **payout is done when the trigger level is attained**
- IBLI therefore has provided **proof that it is possible to use private sector risk capital to manage risk**, reducing pressure to use public funds
- **Livestock insurance** schemes, **gives the government fiscal space to continue to implement high yielding development projects**, which can be delayed / cancelled in the event of severe shocks

*IBLI is faster, efficient & more transparent, more accountable & a better-targeted method to support vulnerable households than an alternative (relief food, water trucking etc.)*



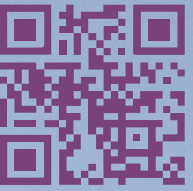


# Questions to Presenters





Thank you  
Mahadsanid  
Shukran



FOLLOW  
US



# NETWORKING – *BREAK OUT ROOMS*

3 groups: Suggested questions:

- **What part of today's presentations resonated with your work or sparked new ideas?**
- **How does your organization approach integrating climate, environmental, and/or peacebuilding issues? Are there opportunities to integrate these more intentionally?**
- **What practical approaches or principles have you seen—or would like to see—to ensure programming is conflict-sensitive in contexts facing environment, climate and conflict risks?**
- Please **choose one person in your group to share a quick highlight or key insight**—you'll have about **1 minute** per group.
- If there are **other points or ideas** that came up in your discussion, feel free to post them in the chat—we'd love to capture those too

# Reflections

