

## The Clearing-House Mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity

---

# Sixth National Report

### Section I. Information on the targets being pursued at the national level

Country  
Somalia

#### National Targets

**By 2022, Somali people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the required steps for its conservation, protection and sustainable use/management.**

#### Rationale for the National Target

Peace building, health, education and responding to the recurrent droughts and floods are the top agenda of the issues faced by the government of Somalia. Environmental degradation such as biodiversity loss contribute to vulnerability to disasters and climate related. Sensitizing the stakeholders like the government, private sector, and communities to the values of biodiversity especially its roles in terms of livelihoods, reducing vulnerability to climate change, health etc. is vital to the achievement of the goals of the CBD and well-being of the Somali people because this will lead to attitude change and influence actions that will lead to conservation and sustainably use the biodiversity.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

1. Awareness of biodiversity values

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

People are aware of the values of biodiversity

People are aware of the steps they can take to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity

Relevant documents and information

The national target was developed from the Aichi targets.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

**By 2028, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and zonal development plans (specifically 5 years plans) and other poverty reduction processes and are being incorporated (as appropriate) into national accounting and reporting systems.**

#### Rationale for the National Target

Integrating biodiversity conservation in the development plans secures raises awareness and secures funds to be allocated to the sector. It also ensures that economic development to be considerate to the environment hence preventing further degradation of the biodiversity in the name of development since targets for economic development shall be checked by targets for biodiversity conservation in the same development plan.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

2. Integration of biodiversity values

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Biodiversity values integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies

Biodiversity values integrated into national and local planning processes

Biodiversity values incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate

Biodiversity values incorporated into reporting systems

Mobilization of financial resources implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity from all sources have increased substantially from 2010 levels

Relevant documents and information

The target was developed from the Aichi targets.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[MoPIC](#)

[SCBD](#)

**By 2030, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions**

Rationale for the National Target

Providing positive incentives is important for influencing change in communities and private sector. Such incentives could be subsidies for the environmentally friendly businesses, support for community based initiatives and promoting alternative livelihoods for persons involved in unfriendly businesses like charcoal burning and wildlife killings. At the same time actions need to be taken against those found disrupting environment and ecosystems.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize of avoid negative impacts

Positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity developed and applied

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve, or have implemented, plans for sustainable production and consumption

Have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits

Relevant documents and information

The target has been developed from the Aichi targets.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

**By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and**

## **consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.**

### Rationale for the National Target

Since Somalia is recovering from long periods of civil unrest and with continued recurrent of droughts, floods and cyclones, always dealing with the humanitarian crisis is prioritized and very little attention is given to preparation and resilience building in which environmental management is important. This target is to motivate the stakeholders that they should always think of sustainability of their actions and ensure that they do not cause more harm to the fragile ecosystems. This would be done by reducing the demand for biological resources through efficient systems and involving the government, private sectors and communities in getting alternative sources and efficient systems in order to reduce rate of degradation of the biological resources.

Somalia's economy and livelihoods are predominantly driven by livestock sector, with grazing rather than stall feeding is the norm. The predominant livestock species are goats, sheep, camel and cattle. Free-grazing prevails on indigenous pattern, the nomadism follows the availability of forage and water, and is not done on rotational purposes to provide rest period for the vegetation to be on sustainable basis except in Dharoor valley of Puntland. The free/over grazing has led to habitat degradation in multiple ways such as leading to stunted growth of vegetation due to browsing pressure, over grazing on the other hand has marred the natural regeneration of the woody vegetation. The hoeing phenomenon together with the removal of the vegetation cover has facilitated the gully and sheet erosion. Thus the process of land degradation is perpetuated by the mutually reinforcing degradation factors of soil erosion together with suppressed regenerative capacity of the natural vegetation - the protective cover of the soil and habitat in general.

The excessive number of the livestock, besides the overgrazing, pushes away the wildlife in general and ungulates in particular, because of direct competition for forage and space. On the other hand predator in general and cats in particular are threatened as the ranching communities clears them a way to protect their livestock. In some areas such as Nugaal, Puntland, the grasslands are profusely rich, and support the grazing pressure with less depletion, however, the huge presence of livestock outcompete the wildlife, due to the mentioned factors.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve, or have implemented, plans for sustainable production and consumption

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits

Degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced

Multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning

Extinction of known threatened species has been prevented

Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded

Relevant documents and information

The target was developed from the Aichi targets.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

## **By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.**

### Rationale for the National Target

Habitat is vital for the survival of organisms. For wildlife species, forests play very important role because it provides shelter which they can hide from prey, poachers, extreme weather conditions. In Somalia, deforestation, illegal arms and droughts are believed to have played the biggest role in the outmigration and reduction of wildlife. Other than the direct interventions on protecting the forests, the target works to reduce the pressure on the resource by reducing the demand.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

The rate of loss of forests is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

The loss of all habitats is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero  
 Degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced  
 Relevant documents and information

The target was developed from the Aichi targets.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

**By 2030 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.**

Rationale for the National Target

Somalia has a coast that is 3,333km and 200 nautical miles of which 12 miles close to the coast are restricted for only the local fishermen and banned for foreign fishermen. Illegal and unregulated fishing activities by foreign bottom trawler vessels is common in Somali waters. The presence of the foreign vessels who are responsible for the overfishing leads to conflicts whenever they collide with local fishing boats in the 24 miles exclusive zone for the local fishermen.

The main commercial fish normally landed by artisan fishermen comprise many demersal and pelagic species. The most important groups include the following families:

1. Serranidae: Groupers, Sea basses, Rock cod, Hinds, Combers, Coral trout, Lyretails and Soap fish.
2. Carangidae: Jacks, Trevallies, Scads, Queen Fish, Runners and Pompos. Lutjanidae: Snappers, Job fish.
3. Haemullidae: Grunts, Sweet lips, Rubber lips and Hot lips.
4. Lethrinidae: Emperors, Breams, Pig face, and Large eye breams.
5. Mullidae: Goat fish.
6. Scombridae: Albacores, Bonitos, Kawa kawa, Mackerels, Tuna and Waho.

Inadequate information about the fish stocks and categories has been the major challenge in determining the appropriate conservation strategy for the marine resources.

#### **Somalia has the following coastal zones**

**Zone 1:** From south to north, this commences from the coast of Kenya and ends at the south of Kismayu. This also includes the barrier islands. The zone possesses diverse and complex collection of mangroves, coral reefs, beds of sea-grass and lagoons.

**Zone 2:** This zone runs from Kismayu to Adale and is characterized by sand dunes and low cliffs. The coastline has a very narrow continental shelf and the coast undergo high energy waves. In some places fringing coral reefs are found in this zone.

**Zone 3:** This zone forms the longest section of the coast and runs from Adale to Ras Asyer at the Horn. Upwelling occurs and the area provides important fish nursery and rich fishery off the coast. This zone has sandy beaches, rocky reefs, cliffs and salt marshes & saline lagoons; this stretch is further divided into the following four sections:

- Adale to Gara'ad, upwelling is dominant phenomena here. The section possesses sandy beaches and rocky reefs with profound coverage of algal coverage.
- Gara'ad to Foar, upwelling is also common here, with small stretches of beaches the coast is dominated by rocky headlands and cliffs. Rocky reefs with algal coverage are a dominant feature of this section.
- Foar-Hurdiya to the Hafun Complex, this region provide important fish nursery due to its shallow sandy bays, saline lagoons and salt marshes.
- Hafun Peninsula to Ras Aseyr; in the southern part cliffs form the coastline whereas sand dunes forms the northern part. This is a high energy coastline where towards the north upwelling occurs with relatively lower energy

**Zone 4:** Around the Horn of Africa, this is a unique section as here Gulf of Aden, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea meet. Due to its biodiversity potential and its unique global position, this section has the potential to be developed into a biodiversity hotspot of international importance.

**Zone 5:** This belt covers the entire coastline of the Gulf of Aden and possesses sandy beaches, cliffs, rocky shores and coastal mountains. There are two sites of mangroves present in this zone. Some of the beaches are important bird and turtle nesting grounds such as Saad a Din, etc. Patches of corals and offshore islands with fringing coral reefs are also found here.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches

Fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems

The impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits, i.e. overfishing avoided

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species

Relevant documents and information

The target was developed from the Aichi targets.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources](#)

[CBD](#)

[Somaliland Laws](#)

[FAO](#)

## **By 2030 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.**

Rationale for the National Target

Agricultural, aquaculture and forestry areas host great number of biodiversity that need to be conserved. On the other hand biodiversity is also important for the production of these areas because of the different roles that species play which are necessary for these areas to become productive. Such roles include pollination, species balancing, nutrient cycle, which are all free services delivered by biodiversity and without them could cost us a lot. The ever growing pressure on producing food and the existing extreme weather (droughts and floods) events in Somalia has made land unproductive and reduced biodiversity resources. [Agriculture](#) represents about 93% of the national total exports and is the most important sector for the livelihoods of more than 80% of Somalis. Livestock and crop production are threatened by the recurrent droughts and floods and also by unsustainable management of the land resources which provide nutrients for the production of crops and pasture growth.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

Areas under agriculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity

Areas under aquaculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity

Areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Pollution from excess nutrients has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity

Relevant documents and information

The target was developed from the global aichi target.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

[World Bank](#)

## **By 2025, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.**

Rationale for the National Target

Pollution from plastic materials, used automobile oils and municipal wastes in general threaten the lives of animals (avian, aquatic and terrestrial), plants and agricultural production in Somalia. Beaches, fields surrounding settlements and towns have turned to non-productive due to mismanagement of municipal wastes plus one-time use plastic bags buried or hanging on top of trees, suffocating plants, harboring disease carrying vectors, constipating livestock that eat them, etc. The toxic wastes dumped in the seas and land areas

poses threats to humans and biodiversity resources. This target was developed to help the government to take specific actions in identifying the sources of wastes and putting in place mechanisms to reduce and clean up.

EN  
 Level of application  
 Jurisdiction  
 National / Federal  
 Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets  
 Aichi Target components  
 Pollutants (of all types) has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity  
 Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components  
 Pollution from excess nutrients has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity  
 Relevant documents and information

Target developed from the Aichi targets

EN  
 Other relevant website address or attached documents  
[Somalitalk](#)  
[SCBD](#)

## **By 2027, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.**

Rationale for the National Target

Invasive alien species are dangerous to biodiversity because they eliminate the indigenous species. Some of them are hazardous to humans and animals. Alien species are introduced either by humans (deliberately or mistakenly) for other purposes or can sometimes be brought by migration species (especially birds) from other areas. *Prosopis Juliflora* which was introduced in Somalia in the 1970s and 1980s as part of actions to combat desertification and moving sand dunes has now taken over large parts of agricultural and grazing valleys eliminating indigenous and nutritious grasses, shrubs and trees that livestock survived on for generations affecting the socioeconomic of communities. The results also confirms that *Prosopis* is widely spread across Somaliland with a particularly high concentration in the Woqooyi Galbeed region. Also the pattern of invasion confirms that it invades first lowlands next to rivers and Wadis as well as peri-urban areas both inland and along the coast (FAO-SWALIM, Rembold, F. and Leonardi, 2014). The other leading invasive species is Indian crow, and this in particular affect the avian biodiversity, not only due to competition for food but also the chicks and eggs of various birds form the feed of the Indian crow, the worst factor is its ever increasing number without much control mechanism available for both these leading invasive species. So far the available eradication measures are not cost-effective and in the rather limited financial and institutional capacity of the Government, this can be only be attempted in a project mode.

In freshwater habitats, the introduction of alien species is the second leading cause of species extinction, and on islands it is the main cause of extinction over the past 20 years, along with habitat destruction (WRI, 2005). Although not limited to, however the major invasive species in Somalia is *Prosopis juliflora*, together with *Prosopis pallida* and *P. chilensis* were initially introduced to East Africa for the stabilization of dune systems and for providing fuel wood after prolonged droughts in the 1970's (Von Maydell 1986). In many areas the species have hybridized to an extent that the current varieties have lost most of their valuable woody attributes and aggressively outcompete native shrub and tree vegetation (Pasiiecznik 2001). The recent study (unpublished) conducted by FAO-SWALIM, assesses the invasion of *Prosopis* in Somaliland and confirms that it is encroaching only productive areas under agriculture or forestry. In the desert or semi-desert areas its infestation is rather insignificant. The islands and mountain areas are also infested.

EN  
 Level of application  
 Jurisdiction  
 National / Federal  
 Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets  
 Aichi Target components  
 Invasive alien species identified and prioritized  
 Pathways identified and prioritized  
 Priority species controlled or eradicated  
 Introduction and establishment of invasive alien species prevented  
 Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components  
 With the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities  
 Biodiversity knowledge, the science base and technologies are widely shared and transferred and applied  
 Relevant documents and information

The target was developed from the Aichi targets

EN  
 Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

## **By 2025, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning**

### Rationale for the National Target

Somalia has 3,333 km long coastline with 604 fish types out of which 420 can be commercialized and currently, the sector generates average annual revenue of 135 million US dollars. At the local level, the sector is mainly small scale fishing using small motorized boats that catch fish up to 50km in the ocean. Coral reefs provide habitat and life to variety of species that are depended on by the local fishing communities and the economy of Somalia through export. The marine coastal and coral reefs of Somalia are threatened by overfishing done through illegal, unreported and unregulated and dumping of toxic wastes by foreign vessels. The presence of armed groups (pirates) in Somalia also increases the risk of oil pollutions especially if targeted ships are oil and gas tankers.

The National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) provides an elaborate account of the climate change – biodiversity nexus under the sectoral vulnerabilities. The extreme climate events of alternating droughts and floods cause adverse effects on biodiversity. The drought exacerbates deforestation for charcoal, increases hunting, and accelerates soil erosion due to deforestation, bush fires, wildlife migration and reduction of biodiversity. It also leads to increased number of pests and pathogens. The flooding lead to soil erosion and loss of nutrients, wildlife migration, reduced aquatic reproduction and productivity of habitat and causing local extinctions. The droughts also affect marine biodiversity by reducing the plankton production, increased salinity in coastal ground water due to salt water intrusion and coral reef destruction due to higher Sea Surface Temperature (NAPA Somalia, 2014).

Climate change in the past century has already had a measurable impact on biodiversity. Observed recent changes in climate, especially warmer regional temperatures, have already had significant impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, including causing changes in species distributions, population sizes, the timing of reproduction or migration events, and an increase in the frequency of pest and disease outbreaks. The coral reefs of Somalia have undergone major, although often partially reversible, bleaching episodes due to the local sea surface temperatures increase by 0.5–1<sup>o</sup> Celsius above the average of the hottest months. Precipitation patterns have changed spatially and temporally, and global average sea level rose 0.1–0.2 meters. By the end of the century, climate change and its impacts may be the dominant direct driver of biodiversity loss and changes in ecosystem services globally; Somalia can't be an exception to this at the least.

Somalia has increasingly suffered in the recent decades from alternating flash floods and droughts, thus can't escape the given impacts of climate change as direct drivers of biodiversity loss

The scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change project an increase in global mean surface temperature of 2.0–6.4o Celsius above preindustrial levels by

2100, increased incidence of floods and droughts, and a rise in sea level of additional 8–88 centimetres between 1990 and 2100. Harm to biodiversity will grow worldwide with increasing rates of change in climate and increasing absolute amounts of change, however with very low level of preparedness, Somalia will be the worst affected of these changes, despite the fact that its contribution to the global GHG is rather negligible.

Studies, using the climate envelope/species-area technique, estimated that the projected changes in climate by 2050 could lead to an eventual extinction of 15–52% of the subset of 1,103 endemic species (mammals, birds, frogs, reptiles, butterflies, and plants) analysed (WRI, 2005). For Somalia, the extent and nature of biodiversity loss due to climate change needs to be adequately investigated as so far reliable data is not available, nevertheless the fact remains that harm to biodiversity will grow worldwide with change in climate, and countries such as Somalia with least preparedness, will suffer the most.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

Multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Multiple anthropogenic pressures on other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning

Relevant documents and information

The target was developed from the Aichi targets.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources for Somalia](#)[ADESO](#)

[Somali Agriculture Technical Group](#)  
[Somali Talk](#)  
[World G18 Somalia](#)  
[SCBD](#)

**By 2026, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective areabased conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes**

Rationale for the National Target

Somalia wildlife has migrated or been killed since the fall of the central government in 1991 due to the unregulated arms, deforestation and absence of protection mechanisms. In this regard, some of them have become seriously endangered or extinct like the Somali wild ass. Although establishing protect areas alone is not enough, it provides the species with the chance to revive and flourish. Additionally policies and regulations as well as collaboration from the communities will be necessary for the biodiversity to be conserved sustainably.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas are protected.

At least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are protected

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services protected

Protected areas are ecologically representative

Protected areas are effectively and equitably managed

Protected areas are well connected and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape

Relevant documents and information

Target developed from the Aichi targets

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

**By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.**

Rationale for the National Target

In the last 30 years, the number of species that are threatened and become extinct has been increasing for reasons such as illegal arms, destruction of habitat and increasing settlements. For every species threatened, its role in the ecosystem is also threatened. Selective preferences for production of charcoal or attaching values such as medicinal has also caused overexploitation of resources like *Acacia Bussei*, Ostriches and certain species of hyenas. Its clear that the threat to the species is mostly due to human activities and this needs to be addressed through protection of the zones where the threatened species are found and also to remove all the drivers that could lead to their extinction. Although government policies are important, it should be done with the support of communities and will require awareness, trainings, incentives. Hence achieving the target has relations with achieving other Aichi targets.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

Extinction of known threatened species has been prevented

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

The rate of loss of forests is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero

Areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity

The conservation status of those species most in decline has been improved and sustained

Relevant documents and information

Target was developed from the Aichi targets

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

**By 2022, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.**

Rationale for the National Target

Maintaining the genetics of indigenous species that can withstand and survive in the arid and semi-arid conditions of Somalia is necessary to ensure food security and self sufficiency. Fast growing, pest and drought tolerant crops need to be introduced after seriously studying and approving them by the relevant government authorities.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

The genetic diversity of cultivated plants is maintained

The genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals is maintained

The genetic diversity of wild relatives is maintained

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

The genetic diversity of socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species is maintained

Strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity

Relevant documents and information

Target developed from the Aichi targets.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

**By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.**

Rationale for the National Target

Communities directly depend on ecosystem services for their livelihoods and survival. The relevance of this target was to highlight the need to conserve the ecosystems in order to ensure the benefits continuously flow and are accessible to all irrespective of gender and group in the society. To achieve this, the relevant policies, strategies and guidelines must be formulated so that funds can flow and stakeholder responsibilities are clear.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded

Taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced through conservation and restoration

At least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems are restored, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to combating desertification

Relevant documents and information

Target was developed from the Aichi targets

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

**By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.**

Rationale for the National Target

Rehabilitating degraded ecosystems improves adaptation to climate change and revival of biodiversity. Reversing degradation of rangelands, mangroves, forests and urban areas and through cash for work or community involvement in the activity benefits communities through temporary income, rangeland resources, habitat restoration, carbon sequestration. Ecosystems in Somalia have not received a lot since 1991 due to absence of government authorities to manage and vulnerabilities of humans to droughts.

Charcoal driven deforestation is also confirmed in the tiger bush ecosystem of Sool Plateau in North Eastern Somalia, where for the period from 2001 to 2006 an annual tree loss of 2.8% with complete absence of reforestation for five years was noted (S.M.Oduori, et.al, 2011). To the local people this is the cat belt and cheetah population is still observed in this region. This is also one of the regions in Eastern Africa most frequently hit by drought and at the end of 2009 it was classified as "humanitarian emergency" area by the IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) as a consequence of 4 consecutive drought seasons. In another study by SWALIM FAO, while using the Very High Resolution (VHR) satellite imagery of early 2011 and early 2013, tree loss over a 6000 km<sup>2</sup> area along the Juba River in Southern Somalia was observed. The analysis of the changes between the two dates led to an average tree loss estimation of 3.3%, corresponding to 520,520 trees over the 2 years period FSNAU (2014).

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced through conservation and restoration  
At least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems are restored, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to combating desertification

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded

Taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable

Relevant documents and information

Target was developed from the Aichi targets

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

**By 2018, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.**

Rationale for the National Target

One of the CBD's objectives was to fairly and equitably share the benefits arising from the utilization of the genetic resources of biodiversity and the Nagoya Protocol provides the legal frameworks for implementing this objective. The Protocol obliges parties to take necessary measures to ensure access, benefit-sharing for access to genetic resources and related traditional knowledge.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

The Nagoya Protocol is in force  
 The Nagoya Protocol is operational, consistent with national legislation  
 Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components  
 Strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity  
 Relevant documents and information

The target was developed from the Aichi targets

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

[SCBD](#)

**By 2015, Somalia has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.**

Rationale for the National Target

The development of the strategy translates the objectives of the Convention in to practical activities to be adopted in to sectoral policies programs and strategies at all levels.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

NBSAPs adopted as effective policy instrument

NBSAPs are being implemented

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Mobilization of financial resources implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity from all sources have increased substantially from 2010 levels

Relevant documents and information

The target was developed from the Aichi targets

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

**By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.**

Rationale for the National Target

Communities have lived in harmony with biological resources and their knowledge and understanding is a strong basis for the management and sustainability of biological resources. Customary practices and laws (*Xeer Soomaali*) have played the role of ensuring resource sharing and prevention of extinction through development of measures and timelines for utilizing resources. The globalization and advances in technologies, conflicts coupled with the negative effects of climate change have weakened the customary institutions that once supported thriving of the biodiversity resources. This target will contribute to building on and supporting the local knowledge to conserve the biological resources.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities are respected

Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are fully integrated and reflected in implementation of the Convention

With the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Biodiversity knowledge, the science base and technologies are widely shared and transferred and applied  
Relevant documents and information

The target was developed from the Aichi targets

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

[Somaliland Laws](#)

[UNDP](#)

**By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.**

Rationale for the National Target

Knowledge is essential for the sustainable management of natural resources especially the biodiversity resources. Since the fall of the central government in 1991, biodiversity conservation has not received a lot of attention and hence gaps exist at different levels of government. The national target works to assess the capacity gaps within the institutions responsible for biodiversity conservation both at Federal and Member States in order to bridge the gap in the institutions to reduce the rate of biodiversity degradation.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

19. Biodiversity knowledge

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Biodiversity values integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies

Biodiversity values integrated into national and local planning processes

Areas under agriculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity

Areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity

Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are fully integrated and reflected in implementation of the Convention

Relevant documents and information

Target was developed from the Aichi targets

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[SCBD](#)

**By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.**

Rationale for the National Target

Getting resources is required for implementing the NBSAP and hence conserving the biological diversity of Somalia. Due to the vulnerability of livelihoods and insecurity in the country, most of the budget is currently spent on attaining peace and dealing with immediate food insecurity.

EN

Level of application

Jurisdiction

National / Federal

Relevance of National Targets to Aichi Targets

Aichi Target components

20. Resource mobilization

Sub-Aichi Targets or Target components

Mobilization of financial resources implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity from all sources have increased substantially from 2010 levels

Relevant documents and information

Target developed from the Aichi targets

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[ELD](#)

[MoPIC](#)

[SCBD](#)

## **Section II. Implementation measures, their effectiveness, and associated obstacles and scientific and technical needs to achieve national targets**

### **Biodiversity Related Measure (1): UN Joint Programme on Charcoal**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

Charcoal produced in Somalia is mainly burned from the *Acacia Bussei* species and few from the acacia and non-acacia species. Charcoal together with firewood account for 82% of the total energy consumption of Somalia. The *Acacia Bussei* was abundant in the Somali environment but with growing populations, IDPS, and settlements coupled with recurrent droughts and the preference of the tree for its hardness and high density, the tree has been listed as an IUCN list of endangered species. Although the issue is energy related, it has a lot of influence on the biodiversity as birds, insects, lizards, microorganisms, holding soils and its role in the ecosystem is lost whenever a tree is cut for charcoal. An estimated 8.2 million trees were cut down for charcoal between 2011 and 2017 with over 80% of the charcoal produced exported to the Gulf states and neighboring countries.

The overall goal of the UN Joint Programme on Charcoal is to promote energy security and more resilient livelihoods through a gradual reduction of unsustainable charcoal production, trade and use. The programme has four major objectives, namely: (i) To mobilize key stakeholders in the region and build institutional capacity among government entities across Somalia for the effective monitoring and enforcement of the charcoal trade ban, the development of an enabling policy environment for energy security and natural resources management; (ii) To support the development of alternative energy resources; and, (iii) To facilitate – for stakeholders in the charcoal value chain – transition towards livelihood options that are sustainable, reliable and more profitable than charcoal production. (iv) To start reforestation and afforestation throughout the country for the rehabilitation of degraded lands.

The interventions planned under the programme would trigger local economic opportunities, and thus reduce poverty, halt environmental degradation, improve energy security, enhance climate and livelihood resilience, promote social equity amongst vulnerable groups (youth, Internally Displaced Persons [IDPs] and women), diversify energy sources, reduce conflict, and promote peace and development.

#### **As a result, the program will achieve the following:**

1. Improved economic foundations
2. Enhanced mechanisms to develop and manage natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks in Key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions.

#### **Key activities of the Project:**

##### Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation

- Formulation and adoption of Regional Charcoal Policy Framework, Legally Binding Instrument and Rules of Business for Reducing Charcoal Production
- Establish Monitoring Systems for Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia
- Support to the development of enabling policies on Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Management
- Establish Charcoal Trade Regulatory Committee at the Regional Level
- Capacity building of government institutions, communities and local governments
- Mass awareness on the impacts of charcoal on environment, livelihoods and national economy

##### Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources

- Accelerate diffusion of energy efficient cook-stoves for reduction in charcoal consumption
- Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal (green charcoal) for local consumption
- Energy Plantations managed sustainably to meet the local demand of charcoal and fuel wood
- Establish Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) market and its accelerated diffusion to shift from charcoal to LPG in main urban centers
- Introduction of Biogas as an alternative source of energy in areas with heavy loads of biodegradable feedstock
- Establish Solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal production

##### Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries

- Support for community organizations and traditional decision-making structures in drafting Community Action Plans (CAPs) to strengthen Natural Resources Management (NRM) in charcoal production areas

- Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households' dependent on charcoal business in order to facilitate transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods
- Improved local and export-oriented value chains in agriculture, horticulture, poultry, livestock and fisheries in target communities
- Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded lands for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel and fodder

**National Charcoal Policy for Somalia.** The policy is one of the outputs of the project.

The aim of the policy is to totally stop charcoal export from Somalia; and conservation of the country's remaining forests through better management of domestic consumption of charcoal in a sustainable manner minimizing negative socio-economic and environmental impacts of the charcoal production. Specifically, the policy will work to:

- Develop guidelines for the development of effective charcoal legal and institutional framework. The Policy will support the Government to formulate effective charcoal legal and institutional framework
- Provide guidelines for sustainable charcoal production, use and effective charcoal transportation and trade. These guidelines will create better management practices and professional and regulate charcoal value chain promotes sustainable production of charcoal and adaptation of improved charcoal fuel-efficiency technologies that can promote similar effects.
- Ensure the participation of all interested and affected parties and decisions must be based on the needs and values of interested and affected parties; through community awareness raising, participation and information dissemination.
- Promote coordination of the government institutions, communities and local chiefs in regulating charcoal production and trade;
- Promote alternative energy systems to wood fuel for both rural and urban communities to reduce local charcoal consumption; promoting adaptation of Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for urban environment.
- Recognize the role that livelihoods and income generation play in charcoal production and marketing of the Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries (CVCBs) and develop strategies securing alternative livelihoods;
- Develop strategies to implement ban on charcoal export from Somalia in close cooperation with the countries in the region and UN Agencies.
- Develop and implement programs for wide reforestation in order to regain the productivity potentials of the environmentally degraded lands.

EN

National Target(s)

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Measure taken has been partially effective

tools or methodology used for the assessment of effectiveness above

The measure has been successful in supporting the First International Conference on Somali Charcoal to be held in Mogadishu with the aim of building partnerships to curb unsustainable charcoal trade, production and use in Somalia. This served as a platform in which the federal government of Somalia could ask the neighboring countries, African countries and gulf states to support its fight against charcoal production and also for them to ban importing charcoal produced in Somalia.

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[Relief Web](#)

Other relevant information

The measure is expected to first reduce the demand for charcoal by introducing alternative energy sources and efficient cooking stoves that can reduce the demand by 50% to 80%. The measure will also create livelihoods for households depending on charcoal for their livelihoods and finally the measure will promote afforestation and reforestation activities. In general, rate of loss of biodiversity shall reduce and biodiversity will also replenish in the process of plantation activities.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[UNDP Somalia](#)

Obstacles and scientific and technical needs related to the measure taken

The main challenges faced in reducing charcoal production are:

1. High demand for charcoal in the main towns with limited sources of alternative energy for cooking

2. Poverty driving many Somalis to get involved in the business (burning, transporting, trading) just to get income
3. Weakness in enforcing the existing laws banning the production and trade of charcoal

EN

Relevant websites, web links and files

[UNEP](#)[Hiiran Online](#)

## Biodiversity Related Measure (2): Improving state and sustainable use of rangeland resources

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

Land degradation is a direct threat to the livelihoods of the rural (including farmers) and pastoral communities of Somalia who make up of 49% of the population. Livestock sector which directly depended on rangeland resources supports over 70% of the population of Somalia. Its estimated that more than 31% of the land in Somalia is biologically degraded, and most of the degradation caused by soil degradation through water, wind and chemical erosion; water degradation resulting from aridification and decline in surface water quality; and biological degradation which includes loss of biomass, vegetation cover and biodiversity. In general 37.89% of land in Somalia is biologically degraded and 34.1% of soil erosion in Somalia is caused by water. Mismanagement and natural occurrences like droughts have been the major contributors to land degradation, and in the 2016/2017 droughts it was estimated that 18% of the total national landmass in natural standing vegetation on average was lost leading to 93,000 tons of topsoil being eroded.

**Table 1: Agriculture's Share of Somalia's GDP - 2010s versus 1980s**

	1980	1986-88	2013-16
Agriculture	64.4	62.0	—
Livestock & Crops	61.9	55.3	70.9
Livestock and livestock products	43.7	37.2	60.7
Crop Production	18.3	18.1	10.2
Other	2.4	6.7	—
Forestry	2.1	6.1	1.5
Fishing	0.3	0.6	—

Source: National Accounts and IMF/World Bank estimates.

To deal with the issue of rangeland degradation, some projects were implemented such as the EU funded Your Environment is Your Life (locally known as *(Deegaankaagu waa Nolashaada)* natural resources management project which was mainly focused on reducing hunger and food insecurity through improving conditions and promoting sustainable use of rangeland resources by empowering communities and by enabling the institutional and the legal frameworks for rangeland protection (MDG 7).

### The project worked on achieving four main results:

1. *Improved natural resources management*: Developing Participatory Rangeland Management Plans through community consultations. Cash for Work projects that reclaim and rehabilitate eroded land and conserve soil and water in order to address the most server cases of land degradation.
2. *Improved Community capacity for Resources management and conflict prevention*: Support to local customary laws, establishment of community-based environmental courts and building the capacity of communities to prevent misuse of natural resources at local level. Instilling a general sense of public ownership and stewardship of the environment through public education campaigns on environmental issues that draw on traditional practices and customs in Puntland.
3. *Alternative energy and income generating activities expanded*: Piloting of LPG gas as an alternative energy systems that has the potential and viability to reduce the current rising urban demand for charcoal as the only source of energy. Establishment of income generating activities that enable households to stop, or reduce reliance on charcoal. Control the spread of invasive plant species in the rangelands and regeneration/planting of indigenous acacia species.
4. *Strengthen Institutional, Legal and Policy Frameworks for effective management of natural resources*: Working with the Government of Puntland and other institutions to instill controls, regulations and policies that build strong foundations for natural resource conservation and management. Investing in community-based rangeland natural resource management programs and customary laws (Xeer) to reduce overgrazing and encourage sustainable use of natural resources

EN

National Target(s)

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

By 2022, Somali people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the required steps for its conservation, protection and sustainable use/management.

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Measure taken has been partially effective

tools or methodology used for the assessment of effectiveness above

The measure has been responsible for the rehabilitation of over 280 degraded sites, establishing of 120 Village Environmental Committees, 12 District Pastoral Associations, Developing Puntland Environmental Policy and Puntland Rangeland Management Policy, Formulating Puntland Environmental Management Act, etc.

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[ACADEMIA](#)

[World Bank](#)

### **Biodiversity Related Measure (3): Environmental Governance - Cross Cutting Capacity Dev.**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The expected outcome of the project is that Somalia will be able to achieve global environmental benefits at a lower transactional cost as well as being able to respond faster and more appropriately to conservation needs. While the expected outcomes of the project from a GEF perspective are improved capacities to meet and sustain global environmental priorities, the expected outcomes from a national socio-economic development perspective are improved capacities to plan and make decisions that will meet and sustain sustainable development priorities. The project will achieve this by mainstreaming global environment into planning and decision-making process (i.e., integrating environmental-development best practices).

At the end of the project, activities will have resulted in a set of improved capacities to meet and sustain Rio Convention objectives. This project will have strengthened and helped institutionalize commitments under the Rio Conventions by ensuring a flow of assistance and information between the state, national, and global level.

EN

National Target(s)

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

By 2022, Somali people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the required steps for its conservation, protection and sustainable use/management.

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2025, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2028, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and zonal development plans (specifically 5 years plans) and other poverty reduction processes and are being incorporated (as appropriate) into national accounting and reporting systems.

By 2030 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Unknown

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[UNDP Somalia](#)

### **Biodiversity Related Measure (4): UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

UNJPLG will focused on creating an enabling environment for improved service delivery and greater stability, through improved legal, policy and system frameworks – building the knowledge of those working in and with local governments. Greater attention will be given to the inclusion of the marginalized and women. The programme aims to achieve three outcomes: the first, in policy and legal frameworks; the second, on enhanced capacities; the third, on more inclusive local governance.

**Outcome 1:** Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on local governance finalized

**Outcome 2:** Local governments' have the capacity to deliver equitable and sustainable services, promote economic development and peace.

**Outcome 3:** Local governments demonstrate improved engagement of citizens, with an emphasis on women and marginalized groups

In phases I&II, the project under the outcome 2 supported the Ministries in Puntland and Somaliland to conduct Natural Resources Management (NRM) guidelines and assessments. The guidelines were then used to decentralise the NRM to districts of Qardho, Eyl and Galkayo in Puntland. Local Governments supported by established district pastoral associations developed district adaptation action plans, protected their natural resources and worked together to plant trees and rehabilitated degraded rangelands.

EN

National Target(s)

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

By 2022, Somali people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the required steps for its conservation, protection and sustainable use/management.

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2030 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Measure taken has been partially effective

tools or methodology used for the assessment of effectiveness above

Although the measure has been effective in terms of developing guidelines for decentralization of Natural Resources Management, it has not gone beyond the three districts of Eyl, Qardho and Galkayo since this was a pilot test to see if the Local Governments can manage the natural resources. Decentralizing NRM requires continuous training for Local Governments and availability of revenue to support them.

EN

## **Biodiversity Related Measure (5): Enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Somalia**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The project set the foundation to mainstream Climate Change Adaptation and Natural Resource Management into Somalia's nascent national and community governance structures. Policy development created an enabling environment for sustainable land management to combat the deleterious impacts caused by extensive deforestation and over-grazing. Institutions created and reinforced to have the capacity to manage and prepare for floods and droughts, helping to reduce Somalia's dependency on humanitarian aid. Women become agents of change, having the capacity to make decisions on the use, management and protection of natural resources. Based on this solid foundation, communities will have access to improved ecosystem services and will be able to develop more climate-resilient livelihoods.

To support community-led activities, water will be captured using small scale infrastructure and flood impacts will be reduced with water diversion techniques and reforestation. With 73% of the population under 30 years of age, youth; both boys and girls will be sensitised with climate change knowledge so that they can serve understaffed ministries

and support CBO efforts on-the-ground. Furthermore, the project will empower women to market and to scale-up distribution of adaptation technologies, providing women an improved asset base. With such activities aimed to support resilience to climate change, in conjunction with other on-going initiatives of relevance outlined in this project document, LDCF resources are expected to also build governing and planning capacities at the national and district levels and to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations throughout Somalia.

Overall output: Environmental and natural resources utilized and managed in a sustainable, equitable, gender, disaster risk and conflict-sensitive manner, in order to improve livelihoods of people, enhance food security and reduce poverty, through the formulation and implementation of strategic policies.

#### **The following activities were undertaken:**

- Developing climate sensitive land use policies for all zones in Somalia
- Developing a National Climate Change Policy to guide the selection of prioritized adaptation options and fund mobilization to upscale adaptation interventions and find parallel financing for mitigation in the future
- Developing a gender-sensitive, federal Disaster Risk Reduction policy and creating Climate Monitoring / Early Warning System centres in Somaliland and Puntland
- Supporting Agro-Pastoral Field Schools to build rural capacities to have improved climate change sensitive farm and pastoral practices through a learning-by-doing training approach Creating a District-based Disaster Management Committees who will be responsible for preparing and implementing targeted, disaster preparedness plans in response to expected climate change
- Research and piloting of drought resistant varieties for crops, trees and fodder grasses using experimental or quasi experimental design principles in monitoring and evaluation
- Supporting the diversification of women's livelihoods by building their capacities to use and sell adaptation technologies
- Increasing employment opportunities for youth by building their technical expertise in climate change to support understaffed ministries

#### **What has been accomplished so far**

- Somaliland land National land policy finalised and Puntland Puntland's regional disaster management strategy draft initiated LOA with HADMA.
- Formulation of National Development Plan (NDP) with mainstreamed gender and climate aspects is ongoing. Completion of draft NDP anticipated in the Q4 of 2016.
- Somalia covered under Regional Climate Change Strategy for the IGAD member states. Regional Strategy to provide the basis for the National Climate Change Strategy for Somalia to be finalised during 2016
- Feasibility and detail designs were prepared for physical interventions in Middle Shebelle, Hiraan and Galgaduud regions.
- Water and land management approaches to mitigate the impacts of climatic extreme events have been implemented in Puntland and Somaliland.
- The Somalia delegation to 21st meeting of Conference of Parties in Paris of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21 of UNFCCC) was supported by UNDP. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) report for Somalia was submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat ahead of COP 21.
- Construction and completion of Two 50,000 m<sup>3</sup> earth dams and 3-water diversions structures in Puntland
- Construction and completion of 186-check dams and 10 gabion constructions, 1270-soil bunds and 200-stone bunds in Somaliland
- Rehabilitation of 18 water berkedes in SL
- 100 households received 2hrs of tractor tillages in SL
- Installation of solar system to electrify a boarding school in SL
- Training of 100 women farmers on Integrative Farming , water management and small scale business enterprise and another 60women on water management and small scale business enterprise in SL
- Events of World Environment Day (WED) have been commemorated at national and regional states level where the community awareness on environmental protection raised. As part of the awareness campaign tree plantation was done in Somaliland and Puntland

EN

National Target(s)

By 2022, Somali people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the required steps for its conservation, protection and sustainable use/management.

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2028, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and zonal development plans (specifically 5 years plans) and other poverty reduction processes and are being incorporated (as appropriate) into national accounting and reporting systems.

By 2030 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Measure taken has been partially effective  
tools or methodology used for the assessment of effectiveness above

- Reviewing the Mid Term Report of the project and discussions with key informants

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[UNDP Somalia](#)

Relevant websites, web links and files

[UNDP Somalia](#)

## **Biodiversity Related Measure (6): Environment and Energy**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The Environment and Energy portfolio of UNDP Somalia aims to develop institutional capacities to manage the natural environment and build resilience against the negative impacts of climate change across all levels of government and non-government organizations. Since the start of the Environment and Energy portfolio of projects, UNDP has been instrumental in helping Somalia to meet its obligations under multi-lateral environmental agreements and mobilise resources from the global funds.

### **Expected Outputs**

An environment and Energy project has been designed in consultation with the FGS and regional member states. The three key expected outputs of the project are as follows:

- Output 1: Somalia meets its obligations as the signatory of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Output 2: Somalia meets its obligations as the signatory of UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Output 3: Improved access to renewable sources of energy through implementations of follow up projects

### **What has been accomplished so far**

The Environment and Energy Project contributed to the following results:

- The national circumstance draft report has been developed and anticipated to be finalized in the third quarter of 2016.
- The NAP and an ELD report have been completed and reviewed by UNEP/GIZ respectively.
- The RRA report has been completed and validated. In addition, a call for proposals has been announced to support the development of a Green House Gas Inventory and information management system for Somalia. The scope of initial desk study to undertake Post-conflict Environment Assessment (PCEA) has also been agreed with the Federal Government and UNEP.

EN

National Target(s)

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2025, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Measure taken has been partially effective

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[UNDP Somalia](#)

## **Biodiversity Related Measure (7): Supporting Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change Impact**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

In the villages of Durduri, Lasqoray, and Qaw, Adeso is providing these communities with the support they need to promote sustainable natural resources management that is conducive to building resilient communities that can withstand climate extremes.

The project builds on the achievement of its previous phase which succeeded in restoring approximately 1,000 hectares of land in the 3 targeted villages through the propagation of date palm and mangrove seedlings. Contributing to the improvement of the coastal habitat. The project also helped improve food security and create new opportunities for livelihoods. Equipping the communities with skills for small-scale farming, fishing, salt harvesting, tree planting, and the installation of solar panels improved their productivity and increased their income. Communities engaged in the project demonstrated increased awareness and knowledge of environmental restoration and conservation and eagerness to apply the skills learned through the project on a voluntary basis.

The second phase of the Sustainable Coastal Restoration and Development for Somalia is supporting 5,000 climate change affected households including artisanal fishers, pastoralists and those currently engaged in activities that damage the environment and natural resources. Moreover, the project is training 120 coastal community members on fishing and farming skills to enable them to enhance their fishing and fishing productions and this will eventually improve food security. This will have a positive impact on economic, social and coastal ecosystems by strengthening climate change resilience of local communities. It will also enhance the ability of targeted communities to anticipate and adapt to the negative effects of climate change as well as reduce the prevailing poverty in the target areas.

EN

National Target(s)

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2030 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

By 2030 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Measure taken has been partially effective

Relevant websites, links, and files

[ADESO](#)

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[ADESO](#)

## **Biodiversity Related Measure (8): Sustainable land management in “Somaliland”, Somalia**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan

In order to reduce the manifold causes and negative effects of the overuse and degradation of the natural living spaces of the predominantly pastoral and agropastoral population, the project promotes an integrated concept to develop sustainable land management in the Togga Biji water catchment area.

The project improves the skills, resources and capacity of relevant stakeholders, including state partner organisations, municipal administrations, civil society, agropastoral farmers and others. This enables them to plan and implement coordinated measures geared to the sustainable use of natural resources such as soil, water, biodiversity and the environment.

Training courses, workshops and organisational development are carried out at local and regional level and supplemented with policy advisory services. The participatory process helps to avoid conflict between the various users of the natural resources, and fosters peaceful coexistence between population groups.

The project is active in the following areas:

- Participatory land management
- Promoting sustainable agriculture (rainfed farming)
- Policy advising and developing skills, resources and capacity.

EN

National Target(s)

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2028, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and zonal development plans (specifically 5 years plans) and other poverty reduction processes and are being incorporated (as appropriate) into national accounting and reporting systems. By 2030 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[GIZ](#)

## **Biodiversity Related Measure (9): Strengthening Drought Resilience and Preparedness of Communities**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The Strengthening Drought Resilience and Preparedness (SDRP) of communities is an a 13-month livelihood project initiative which started in September 2018 and is being implemented along the Jalam-Xarfo road area. The project is funded jointly by the European Union (EU), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Puntland State of Somalia. It focuses on construction and rehabilitation of rainwater harvesting structures and rangelands, community knowledge exchange, trainings and awareness on natural resources management. The project is implemented by Puntland Ministry of Environment Agriculture and Climate Change in collaboration with GIZ Sustainable Road Maintenance Project.

### **Main objectives of the project:**

1. To improve community access to clean water through construction of earth dams
2. To improve rangeland ecosystems resilience through construction of soil and water conservation and gully rehabilitation structure
3. To enhance community based natural resources management capacity and environmental stewardship

EN

### **National Target(s)**

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Unknown

## **Biodiversity Related Measure (10): Food for Asset**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The measure constructed 3 Berkads and planted more than 26,000 tree seedlings freely distributed to households, public and communal lands. This was implemented through food for work approach and in total more than 600 households benefited from the monthly incentives as livelihood support. The variety of tree species planted were mainly indigenous fruit and shade trees. The beneficiary communities were in Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe, Boocame, Gaalkacyo, Badhan, Buhoodle, Banderbayla, Jariiban, Dangorayo and Ufeyn.

EN

### **National Target(s)**

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Unknown

## Biodiversity Related Measure (11): Strengthening Fisheries Management and Production Capacity

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The aim of the project was to increase production of fish by artisan fishers through improved fishing facilities and better oversight by MoFMR in target areas. The project is based on studies and various reports published by international organisations, fisheries in Somaliland remain untapped. FAO (2005) estimates this abundance of fish in the national marine fisheries and marines at 200,000 tons and maintains that a maximum sustainable yield of 40,000 tons could be harvested without endangering the stocks. At the present time, estimated fish production is about 25% of the potential.

### The project carried out the following activities:

- Capacity development of MoFMR officers to manage the fishery value chain
- Support to Berbera College of Fisheries and Marine Resources through classroom renovations and provision of a fishing vessel and text books
- Formation and support of Community Fisheries Associations
- Construction of cold storage units in Sanaag, renovation of Maydh Regional Office and rehabilitation of the jetty in Maydh

EN

National Target(s)

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Unknown

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[Somaliland Development Fund](#)

## Programs and Projects: (12) Development of Land Policy

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The aim of the measure was to Inform the National Land Policy developing process by conducting a series of targeted scoping studies.

Over the last decade a number of studies have been undertaken into and reports published about the land governance situation in Somaliland. A study funded by UN – Habitat in 2011 specifically attempted to come up with a draft Urban National Land Policy which to date has remained contested. Article 12 of Somaliland Constitution indicates that “land is a public property commonly owned by the nation, and the state is responsible for it”. However, due to weaknesses in the land governance, widespread land grabbing and illegal enclosures today dot the Somaliland landscape. The situation is exacerbated by the recent increase in price of land, resulting in land grabbing mainly for prospective purposes. In view of the above, Somaliland is desirous of development of a National Land Policy to comprehensively govern land administration issues.

The measure Conducted an inclusive scoping study to inform the drafting of a comprehensive National Land Policy by exploring past, present, and foreseeable land dynamics, and by consulting a broad range of stakeholders and land users to determine a just, equitable approach to land governance and management conducive to Somaliland's societal and economic development.

EN

National Target(s)

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2025, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning

By 2030, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Measure taken has been ineffective

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[Somaliland Development Fund](#)

## Programs and Projects: (13) Maroodijeeh Upper Catchment Soil and Water Conservation

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The aim of the activity was to Increased household income in the Maroodijeeh Upper Catchment (MUC) area through soil and water conservation measures and improved agronomic practices.

Severe soil erosion has occurred in the Maroodijeeh Upper Catchment during the last three decades. Since the MUC communities depend almost entirely on crop production and livestock keeping, the degradation of available natural resources has a direct impact on rural livelihood and community resilience.

**The main activities undertaken were:**

- Training of MoA staff on best agronomic and soil conservation practices
- Community mobilization and formation of Village Development Committees
- Rehabilitation of hillsides, gullies, berkads and small earth dams, introduction of roof rain water harvesting structures, resulting in the conservation of 80% of the MUC, expected to benefit approx. 30,000 people
- Demonstration plots and training of farmers on improved agronomic practices, marketing and post harvesting management, expected to benefit approx. 10,000 people
- Re-establishment of Aburin Dry Land Research Center

EN

National Target(s)

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Unknown

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[Somaliland Development Fund](#)

**Programs and Projects: (14) Enhancing Livestock Export System with Infrastructure and Services**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The aim of the project was to Increase income from animals through improved services to the livestock production and export sector of Somaliland.

The livelihoods of the pastoralists in QoolCaday and Aroori grazing area near Burao mainly depend on herding livestock, good rains and pasture. Their way of life is threatened by recurring droughts, environmental degradation, livestock depletion and drinking water shortages that are experienced in the area during the dry season.

Water shortage has been a problem for years and has impacted on the wellbeing and economic activities of the community. Water shortage also leads to poor sanitation, lack of safe drinking water, and overcrowding at water sources.

At the project time, the port of Berbera handled 3.1 million animals, 95% destined for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The animals were sold lean at a lower price with producers and traders losing about 30% of the potential profits. KSA then required that animals remain quarantined for four full weeks before being shipped.

To address this, the Ministry of Livestock secured funds from the Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) implemented the Aroori Livestock Holding Ground Project which aimed to enhance livestock exporting systems with infrastructure and provide livestock producers and traders with the means to preserve the condition and market value of export animals.

The project has rehabilitated several communal water sources including four balleys and two boreholes for vulnerable pastoral communities in Aroori.

The rehabilitated communal water sources now have the capacity to hold enough water and sustain the community through the dry season. Generators are pumping water from the rehabilitated balleys into the water tanks where small pipelines take the water to the animal troughs. This has simplified the process and reduces the amount of time and energy spent for animal watering. In addition, all water points were fenced off to prevent any contamination by animal waste.

**Activities undertaken included:**

- Re-establishment of Aroori (Togdheer) and QoolCaday (Maroodijeeh) livestock holding grounds and veterinary services, expected to benefit approx. 16,250 people
- Construction of requisite livestock holding infrastructure and provision of appropriate services for export of animals
- Construction of 30,000 ha of land to provide adequate support for processing 450,000 sheep/goats for three weeks at a time
- Upgrade government veterinary services to international standards

EN

National Target(s)

By 2030 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes  
Measure taken has been partially effective  
tools or methodology used for the assessment of effectiveness above

Although not enough to deal with the water scarcity in the area, water which is vital for the livelihoods of the pastoral communities supports the production of livestock and prevents destitution and failure of the pastoral system. As pastoral livelihoods are maintained, the biodiversity around it are also maintained hence and protected.

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[Minsitry of Planning](#)

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[Somaliland Development Fund](#)

[Ministry of Plannig](#)

[Somaliland Development Fund](#)

Obstacles and scientific and technical needs related to the measure taken

- Water scarcity still exists and there is need for additional water projects in the area since this is prime land for livestock
- Land rehabilitation is also required as rangelands are degraded and need attention

EN

## **Programs and Projects: (15) Capacity Building for Sustainable Rangeland and Forest Management**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The aim of the project was to enhance the MoERD capacity for sustainable environmental resource management through targeted capacity building and showcasing of best practices in sustainable natural resource management.

Somaliland is located in a semi-arid region and the majority of its population depends entirely on rain water for crop and livestock production. Increased population, overgrazing, urbanization and deforestation are resulting in land that is not able to support its population.

### **Activities undertaken included:**

- Capacity development of MoERD
- Construction of six new and rehabilitation of two existing regional offices
- Establishment of five Community Woodland Management Organizations to sustain the rehabilitation of five forests with five scale nurseries, plantation of five central tree nurseries in Borama, Erigavo, Burao, Berbera and Hargeisa, expected to benefit approx. 60,000 people
- Establishment of four Community Rangeland Management Organizations and rehabilitation of four grazing areas in Bokh, Aroori, Tuuyo and Lafaruug, expected to benefit approx. 410,000 people

EN

National Target(s)

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Unknown

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[Somaliland Development Fund](#)

## **Programs and Projects (16): Capacity Injection Project**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

Since the fall of the central of government in 1991, Somalia got its internationally recognized government in 2012, got into a new era and required putting together institutions that could provide services to the public. The newly recognized government however did not have the required finances and capacities to provide these services but the support came through the Capacity Injection Project (2016 - 2020) which targeted key government institutions at federal and state levels including ministries involved in the management of biodiversity resources such as Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Range, Marine Resources, Environment and other research institutes.

The aims of the project were:

1. Supporting recruitment and placement of highly qualified advisers and civil servants

2. Strengthening government frameworks for civil service management

3. Developing management capacities at the center of government to strengthen policy coordination and development and monitoring

EN

National Target(s)

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Measure taken has been partially effective

tools or methodology used for the assessment of effectiveness above

The presence of the highly qualified personnel at the Ministries created opportunities for the institutions to train staff, draft important documents and strengthen the coordination of government structures.

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[Government of Somalia - Capacity Injection Project](#)

Other relevant information

The measure has also been important in identifying the capacity needs and reviewing mandates of the different target institutions.

Basing on the capacity needs assessments, the measure supported the institutions in filling the gaps through equipping and engaging experts who have been key in developing new projects for the institutions and further developing capacities within.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[World Bank](#)

Obstacles and scientific and technical needs related to the measure taken

- Continuity and maintenance of staff at the end of the project (exit strategy). Government scales are much lower than the salaries paid by the project.

EN

### **Biodiversity Related Measure (17): Rebuilding confidence on land issues in Somalia OSRO/SOM/054/EC)**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The aim of the measure was to enhance land resources and conservation in the project areas with the aim of increasing sustainable food production, consumption restoration and maintenance of community productive capacity following excessive pressure and shocks. The project focused on Iskushuban, Doolow, Burco and Odweyne.

The measure focused on Natural resources inventory: SAFE, Land use, land cover, soils, (database, maps on natural resources).

Community tree nursery establishment (community multipurpose tree nurseries - fruit trees, rangeland rehabilitation trees, shade trees and fodder trees)

EN

National Target(s)

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Unknown

### **Biodiversity related measure (18): Rome Based Agencies (RBA) programme to strengthen the resilience of livelihoods in protracted crisis context: UNJP/GLO/792/WFP**

Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The aim of the measure is to strengthen the resilience of livelihoods in Somalia.

The measure focuses on Sustainably increase the food security status and strengthen the capacity of resilience to shocks and stressors of men, women, boys and girls, members of food insecure households in protracted and recurrent crises affected regions of Somalia.

The measure seeks to attain participatory natural resources management planning by developing Natural resources mapping - past, current and future with and without interventions in Odweyne and Burco (Somaliland)

EN

National Target(s)

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes

Unknown

### Section III. Assessment of progress towards each national target

#### By 2022, Somali people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the required steps for its conservation, protection and sustainable use/management.

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

General awareness towards the values of biodiversity has grown over the past years and it has always been instilled in the people since they directly depend on biodiversity resources such as water, pasture, crops and fish resources. To a certain extent people understand that biodiversity is important and that they are interconnected with the resources they directly depend on. Pastoralists understand that trees are valuable as fodder, shade for animals or humans, animal fencing, poles etc., farmers understand that pollinators and soil microorganisms are important in crop production, fishermen know that coral reefs are important for fish survival and breeding. This awareness has increased as institutions run awareness programs on Radios, TV, conduct forums and messages are passed through traditional and local leaders. The Somaliland Biodiversity Foundation also produces newsletters in English and Somali which provides updates for researches and discoveries in the sector. Youth organizations across federal member states have come up with initiatives to plant trees under umbrellas such as "*I qof, 1 geed*"; "*I Guri, 1 Geed*"; "*Isxilqaan*"; "*Deegaan Cagaarshe*" which slogans used to encourage individuals, households and communities to plant to trees. Although the awareness is good in many areas, communities continue to degrade the biodiversity due to poverty, vulnerability to shocks, conflict conditions and competition based especially in the communal grazing areas.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Consultative process with key stakeholders carried out in Mogadishu and interim administrations by 2015
- Marketing/selling the NBSAP to other sectors (beside the environment/green sectors) elaborated
- Communication and Outreach Strategy formulated and approved by the Government
- Information dissemination mechanism on the values of biodiversity (species and ecosystems) and its relevance to human survival is in place.
- Communication material (audience sensitive & ecosystem specific) on the current status of biodiversity is developed.
- Messages of response actions to restore ecosystems & biodiversity, and the sustainable use of biodiversity products and services developed.
- Dissemination demonstrated on pilot scale in Mogadishu and the Interim Administrations through select media
- 3-day training workshop conducted in each zone of Somalia to disseminate information on the status of biodiversity and response actions
- Focused group discussions held with policy makers and senior managers in each zone and selecting a cadre of change advocates from them
- Training of the change advocates to trigger and sustain the biodiversity awareness and promotion process in each zone of Somalia
- Inventory of biodiversity management practices done for Somalia
- Analysis of 'what worked and what didn't' for biodiversity in Somalia and the East African Region accomplished
- A user-friendly compendium of best practices and lessons learnt developed and the crux is shared in the awareness workshops at the Zonal and Federal levels.
- 5 Training & action planning sessions (2-day each) held for media and academia focal points in each zone of Somalia to understand and disseminate the dynamics of biodiversity.
- The Media focal points disseminate the biodiversity degradation and the coping strategies on FM Radio and TV channels
- The Academia focal points held series of lectures in selected Universities
- The current curriculums of schools is analyzed and elements of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation integrated
- 100 teachers, 20 in each zone, trained to impart the revised curriculum in schools
- Test application of the revised curriculum facilitated in 100 schools, 20 in each zone of Somalia.

- 20 Religious leaders engaged in various zones of Somalia to speak about environment and biodiversity with the Islamic perspective
- 5 two-day conferences held, one in each Somali zone focused on the significance of biodiversity in Islam.
- Compendium of biodiversity and environment related teachings in Islam is developed and disseminating this through media.
- 10 private vocational schools/colleges identified & engaged, 2 in each zone, to impart vocational education related to environment
- Environmental Vocational Education material developed with special focus on biodiversity and tested in 5 selected schools/colleges in Puntland, Somaliland and Mogadishu
- Environmental Vocational Education piloted in 10 schools/colleges

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Reviewing projects connected with awareness raising,
- Looking up the media channels (TVs, Radios, social media) for messages, discussions and forums held for awareness raising
- Commemoration of National and International events where biological conservation has been highlighted
- Annual reports of partners

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[Somaliland Biodiversity Foundation](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

This is confirmed by assessments carried out for other studies. The number communities mobilizing themselves to protect the environment e.g. wildlife, forests, pasture and preventing formation of new settlements and plastic pollution has increased. Indicating that not only is the understanding increasing at the government institutions, but also understandings in the communities has increased as a result of repeated awareness programs ran in the media.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

Monitoring related to this target is partial (e.g. only covering part of the area or issue)

Monitoring system for the target

- Monitoring is done through community level discussions by various projects that are interested in determining in preparedness and resilience of communities to climate change and also in livelihood assessments.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[ERGO Radio](#)

[Puntland Mirror News](#)

[ERGO Radio](#)

[Barta wararka](#)

[Puntland Observer](#)

[UNDP](#)

[UNDP](#)

[Islamic Relief](#)

**By 2028, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and zonal development plans (specifically 5 years plans) and other poverty reduction processes and are being incorporated (as appropriate) into national accounting and reporting systems.**

2019 - On track to exceed target

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

On track to exceed target

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

All plans and strategies are formulated based on the general acceptance and understanding that environmental degradation is among the drivers of vulnerabilities and that special considerations are given to addressing the issue for development to take place. Biodiversity conservation always covered under the sustainable management of natural resources is an important section in the existing sectoral and institutional specific strategic plans including State level strategic plans. The National Development Plan (2017 - 2019) envisions that economic growth can be promoted through sustainable management of natural resources. Protection of natural

(biodiversity) resources are also articles in the constitutions of the Federal government of Somalia and constitutions of the Federal Members states. The Somaliland development plan (2017 - 2019) envisions citizens enjoying sustained economic growth and reduced poverty levels through environmental protection among others. Environmental protection and management acts ban the trade, injuries, killing and even causing any damage to the wildlife referring to them as national resources that must be protected by all at all levels. Similar sections for development and protection of the wildlife are included in draft National Environmental Policy and other member states. For the states that have already passed policies and laws empowering the districts, the districts are encouraged to develop District Development Frameworks as means of prioritizing the issues and this includes the development of natural (biodiversity) resources and their management. In 2017, the council of Imams in Puntland issued a *Fatawa* "Islamic rule" on banning the destruction of the environment and living resources e.g. plants and wildlife.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- At least 3 multi-partite MOUs signed between the Environment Ministries of Federal Government of Somalia with the following entities: a. Ministries of Fishery, Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock, Energy, Petroleum & Mining, etc. b. the Planning and Finance Ministries c. The International Development Partners (donors, UN, networks, etc.) d. the private sector working with natural resources and biodiversity goods and services e. Media and Academia f. Research institutions
- Senior Representative of Finance Ministry is included in the NSC and Biodiversity Roundtable by 2016
- Tools and mechanisms that assess biodiversity in terms of social, economic and financial benefits are developed by 2017.
- The physical inventory of biological benefits associated with ecosystems is developed and corresponding investment is assessed by 2018.
- The Federal Republic of Somalia and the Zonal governments systematically assess /account of the biodiversity share in the GDP and set aside proportionate finances for its sustainable management by 2019
- Biodiversity related financing is doubled to the present level by 2023
- Planning & International Cooperation Ministry is represented at biodiversity forums such as NSC, Roundtable, etc. by 2016
- Biodiversity screening check-list developed and adopted by the Planning & International Cooperation Ministry by 2019;
- Development projects are screened with this checklist for biodiversity concerns by 2020
- Biodiversity related initiatives get doubled to the present level by 2023 in the National Five-year Plan
- Conducted an advocacy campaign to convince Somali leaders to prioritize biodiversity conservation by 2017,
- A critical mass of parliamentarian advocates biodiversity conservation by 2020
- Key international development partners included in the biodiversity forums by 2016

**Other indicators used:**

- Inclusion of Biodiversity conservation in Community Adaptation Action Plans
- Plans and strategies that have biodiversity conservation components

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Reviewing the existing Federal and State level development plans, plans and regulations
- Reviewing the district development frameworks
- Reviewing the constitutions of Somalia

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[MoPIC](#)[Ministry of Planning](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on comprehensive indicator information

Level of confidence of the above assessment

- All development plans have got components of sustainable natural resources management.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

Monitoring related to this target is adequate

Monitoring system for the target

- Review of existing plans, policies, laws and community action plans

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[Islamic Relief](#)[Somaliland Laws](#)[UNDP](#)

[MoPIC](#)

**By 2030, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions**

2019 - No significant change

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

No significant change

Date the assessment was done

24 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Several initiatives have been undertaken to provide incentives for communities that have already initiated conserving their environments including provision of certificates of recognition, vehicles for surveillance of state of natural resources, prevent illegal activities, etc. To further boost their activities, 3 Community to Community visits were undertaken to give opportunities for learning from the processes, challenges and achievements made by the communities that have conserved their natural resources. To deal with poverty which is a major factor in the destruction of forests cut down for charcoal activities, cooperatives have been established, given incentives such as trainings and grants to start up small businesses such as honey production and agroforestry practices such that they can have alternative sources of income. What has been done is not enough to effect any change because of the vastness of the negative incentives and also the absence of policies to provide positive incentives such as subsidies for alternatives to charcoal, plastics etc.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Consultations held in Mogadishu and the Interim Administrations with stakeholders including private sector by 2016
- Subsidies that damage or benefit the biodiversity is assessed and the impacts on biodiversity is examined by 2017
- List of biodiversity harming subsidies devised and agreed by 2017
- Action plan for addressing the issue of relevant subsidies formulated by 2018
- Piloted the phasing out aimed at minimum 20% reduction of subsidies harmful to biodiversity by 2020
- Envisaged, agreed and approved the incentives and biodiversity friendly subsidies by 2017
- Mechanism is in place to award incentives and biodiversity-friendly subsidies in lieu of services to conserve biodiversity by 2018
- 8 businesses communities selected and awarded for their biodiversity conservation best practices with bio- friendly subsidies/incentives by 2020
- Support cell in the Ministry of Environment is in place that assist the Ministry in preparing cases against biodiversity harming companies/organizations by 2019
- At least 20 cases processed by the court/authorized body by 2025
- At least 20 charcoal business communities identified and converted to biodiversity friendly businesses by 2017
- 50 persons trained in value-added management of Non-wooded Forest Products by 2017
- At least 20 charcoal businesses replaced with small-size biodiversity businesses and 1000 families benefited by 2017
- 2 small scale waste to energy enterprise installed and operational by 2015
- 100 persons trained in biodiversity promoting business focusing on 10 priority hotspots by 2017
- Participatory business plans for 20 community based enterprises developed by 2018
- Initiation grants, \$ 10 K each provided to set-up 20 community based biodiversity promoting enterprises 2020
- Biodiversity business are operational by 2022
- 5 companies awarded on competitive bases for providing subsidized alternative energy sources to charcoal dependent communities
- 200 community organizations provided with alternative energy on 50% reduced prices
- 200 community organizations reduce the deforestation in their respective areas by 20%
- Alternative biodiversity friendly subsidies are provided for essential substances and services by 2025
- All the harmful subsidies to biodiversity are completely phased out by 2030

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Communities awarded for conserving the environment
- Cooperatives established and given grants to start up ecofriendly businesses

EN

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

- To deal with charcoal production and use of plastics, the government policies in terms of subsidising and reducing taxes for the alternatives has not happened anywhere.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

**By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

The laws protecting the biodiversity have been enacted in Puntland and Somaliland while the National Environmental Management Act of the Federal Government is still in draft stage. Even with this progress made, donor funded projects which are the major sources of recovery and development programs require that before interventions are made, environmental and social assessments are assessed and mitigation measures have been put in place. On the other hand, private sector and many development programs do not put into consideration biodiversity conservation and cause environmental problems or conflicts. Unless law enforcement institutions are strengthened and capacitated, there will be little or no progress made in terms of removing bad incentives for biodiversity conservation. Capacities of District Councils in collecting and managing funds have been improved in the States where decentralization project through trainings on Community Based Natural Resources Management, Financial management and revenue collection. Energy companies have nowadays switched to solar and wind thereby reducing their wastes and disturbances to the ecosystems.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Biodiversity Round Table formed and functional with representative of business enterprises, community, government to steer the interface between the key stakeholders by 2016
- Generic tripartite terms of partnership (TToP) developed and endorsed by the Biodiversity Round Table (BRT) by 2017
- Resource mobilization strategy outlined that covers both conventional and non-conventional donors and endorsed by 2015
- 5 Project Proposals developed for priority biodiversity hotspots conservation and development by 2016
- At least 2 project approved by the donors by 2018
- At least 5 TToPs signed by Government, Community Organizations and Business Enterprises for undertaking joint biodiversity friendly businesses by 2020
- Business promotion and outreach mechanism formulated under the overall guidance of BRT by 2018
- Business promotion is embedded in the CEPA strategy by 2018
- At least 3 biodiversity promoting businesses awarded with special recognition by the BRT by 2020

**Other indicators used:**

- Environmental management acts and regulations
- Enforcing Environmental and Social Impact Assessments on projects
- Unregulated developments and infrastructure with negative social and environmental consequences in urban and in rural areas
- Management of solid and liquid wastes

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Reviewing existing laws and policies
- Discussions with key informants

EN

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Enforcing the laws is a challenge in Somalia since the enforcement institutions are not properly functioning to deal with environmental issues and that no such case has ever been brought to court. This gives opportunity to the profit based private sector that care little for the environment.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment  
No monitoring system in place

**By 2025, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.**

2019 - Moving away from target

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Moving away from target

Date the assessment was done

10 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

There are a lot of campaigns in fighting deforestation and getting alternative cooking energy to charcoal and firewood. Banning the use and export of charcoal, awareness programs, afforestation programs, distribution of efficient cooking stoves and even creating alternative livelihoods for those involved in the production and trade of charcoal the main contributor to deforestation and desertification in Somalia has been done. Achieving tangible results with all these efforts is hampered by poverty, recurrent droughts, increasing populations and demand, absence of sustainable and affordable cooking energy and the fact that people are told to protect the resources they badly need for generating income. This is coupled with insecurity in the southern areas where it is mainly cut. New studies are now showing that between 2011 and 2013, an estimated 8.63% tree cover was lost around Jilib area in the south and the main activity suspected to have led to this loss was production of charcoal. This is coupled with studies indicating that in the north eastern part (Puntland), annually 5% loss of Acacia Busei tree is lost to charcoal production.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Baseline assessment of 10 potential biodiversity hotspots (6 terrestrial and 4 coastal/marine) carried out by 2017, that include biological and demographic aspects both
- Participatory ecosystem based land-use plans are developed for 10 potential hot spots addressing the drivers with joint enforcement and alternatives provision by 2017
- The efficacy of 4 existing protected areas assessed by 2016
- At least 20 protected areas/natural reserves notified by 2017
- At least USD 20 million mobilized for the rehabilitation of biodiversity in Somalia through ODA and non- conventional financial windows
- At least 5 innovative biodiversity rehabilitation/conservation projects are on the ground by 2020
- Effective management is in place at least in 70% of the notified protected areas (both Marine and Terrestrial) by 2020
- Dossiers for MAB are prepared and submitted to UNESCO for at least 5 protected areas representing each eco- zone by 2025
- Rehabilitation of 5000 km2 degraded rangelands such as those affected by moving sand dunes, water erosions, overuse, etc.
- Establishment of integrated biodiversity projects in all the representative terrestrial and marine/coastal eco- regions,
- Create alternative livelihoods and income generation activities through skills training and development of innovative entrepreneurship for 20,000 households.

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Monitoring the rate of deforestation
- Identifying afforestation and projects promoting alternative cooking energy to charcoal

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[FAO](#)[UNDP](#)[UNDP](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Awareness, afforestation and reforestation, and increasing use of LPG gas for household cooking has increased which are all good contributors to reduction of habitat loss. On the other hand, due to increasing population, mismanagement, conflicts, IDPs and vulnerabilities of communities, the destruction of habitats is increasing. The production process using open kilns with less 10% efficiency is also a major loss to biodiversity as the producers make mobile camps due to the scarcity of the trees in many parts of the

country. Habitat loss is also affected by the reduced precipitation, invasive plants, weak formal and customary institutions, increasing settlements (and IDPs) and increased desertification.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment  
No monitoring system in place

**By 2030 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

24 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Local fishing sector is based on small scale fishing which due to low demand of fish locally and low investment to process and export the fish. However, there are foreign vessels registered or non-registered bottom trawlers that conduct fishing practices targeting specific types of fish which overfish and sometimes destroy the reefs. The inability of the government to monitor and control the activities of the foreign vessels that threaten the livelihoods of local fishermen is the reason for overfishing in Somalia.

Recently, the MFMR in Mogadishu established a satellite based vessel monitoring system (VMS) that allows vessels to be tracked and their positions identified and warnings are given to registered foreign vessels in case they enter in the 24 nautical miles zone which is left for local fishermen. The system however does little in noting what activities the vessels are conducting other than tracking its positions.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- By 2018, Strengthened the capacity of fishery department, coastal community organizations and associated private sector companies in integrated sustainable resources management that focus on conservation, value added sustainable use and fair & transparent distribution of benefits and obligations arising from the management of coastal biodiversity,
- By 2018, a cadre of 50 master trainers developed skilled in integrated coastal resource management
- By 2017, a manual in integrated coastal resource management with series of training module developed for master trainers
- By 2027, restored the coral reef areas, bird sites, mangroves and sea-grass areas in Mait, Sa,adudin & Eibad island, Khora Shora and Laskorey areas in Somaliland, Ras Asyer, Caluula and Hafuu complex in Puntland, and Barrier Islands and the delta & swamps of Juba & off- Shebelle river in South-Central Somalia
- By 2020, social services provided for Coastal people in Mait Island (RABSHI) Sa,adudin & Eibad island, Khora Shora, Laskorey, Hafuu and Caluula areas
- By 2025 appropriate conservation and sustainable management infrastructures provided in at least 2 sites along the coast for the integrated coastal resources management.
- Strengthening the capacity of PMPF and increasing their number into 6 thousand by 2025
- Restoration of coral reef areas through mangrove plantations in 500 hectares, pollution control by stopping the sewage flow in Mangrove and coral areas of south of Mogadishu by 2025
- Integrated conservation measures carried out in Alula and Qandala, Barrier island and other relevant coastal areas by 2027
- Provide social services for Coastal people in Eyl, Qandala, Lasqoray, Alula, Hafuu, Ras Asyer areas by 2022
- Develop infrastructures of coastal areas to support community based coastal area resource management by 2030

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Reviewing documents presented in the Somalia Fisheries Forum in which policy makers and private sector representing the fishing sector was present.
- Reviewing existing fishery regulations

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[Secure Fisheries](#)

[Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources](#)

[World Bank](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion  
Level of confidence of the above assessment

The revised Somalia national fishery law 1985 is developed on principles of ensuring that lively resources are not endangered while gaining benefits from them and also ensuring optimum production while taking into account suitable environmental and socioeconomic conditions among others. The [local challenges](#) in the fishing sector include: poor transportation infrastructure and inadequate landing facilities, political instability, insecurity, low level of technology including cold chains, employment attitude of youth, lack of inadequate investment and skills, illegal fishing and lack management information systems for catch fish data and marine information.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[Secure Fisheries](#)

## **By 2030 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Although not sufficient, there are ongoing awareness, trainings and civic education programs guided by strategies and policies that work to ensure sustainability of these resources and protecting them. These efforts are however meager compared with what is needed to get communities change their attitudes and work on sustainability of resources. The other challenges hindering include poverty and direct dependence on the natural resources, lack of skills and knowledge to take action, recurrent droughts and floods washing away the farmlands, crops and soil nutrients etc.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Integrated watershed management is in place in at-least 5 representative catchments by 2022
- Rehabilitation of natural vegetation, water & soil conservation and water harvesting is in place in at-least 10 degraded sites by 2025,
- climate smart agriculture is demonstrated in at-least 12 sites and replication is promoted by 2020,
- In Juba and Shebelle areas the indigenous genome/agriculture varieties conservation is adopted by 50 progressive farmers, with systematic outreach in place by 2021,
- Establish 20 demonstrate sites of appropriate agro-forestry in Cowpea belt, Galgala, Jibagalle, Lasa roh and Juba and Shebelle areas
- At least 10 community based integrated aquaculture is demonstrated in lower Shebelle, Juba, Zyelic, Ras Hafun and Berbera by 2022
- 10 agricultural crops diversification demonstrations established
- Establish salt & drought tolerant crops in at least 10 sites in arid zones of the North and Northeast by 2022
- A cadre of 50 expert (master trainers) developed in sustainable aquaculture, forestry and agriculture by 2020
- Training material include manuals and modules (covering the overall spectrum of sustainable land use practices) developed to be imparted by the master trainers by 2019
- Communication and outreach mechanism for mass-scale promotion and replication in place by 2025,
- Systematic assessment/monitoring of charcoal based deforestation by 2017
- Promoting alternatives e.g. renewable energy, value-added Non-wooded Forest Products, to the local communities, people for charcoal burning by 2018
- Legislative & Institutional strengthening and enforcement measures for large charcoal scale production meant for export/trafficking by 2020
- Demonstration activities in place and REDD+ strategy piloted by 2022
- REDD+ implementation is in progress and reduction of carbon emissions is measured reported and verified by 2028
- Somalia has started earning incentives for carbon emission reduction by 2030 from at least 3 REDD+ implementation areas

**Other indicators used:**

- Number of farmers practicing good agricultural practices
- Number of forest based resources utilized and conserved by communities
- Number of trainings on good agricultural practices
- Number of afforestation programs including nurseries operational

- Number of community based natural resources management trainings
- Number of extension services provided by ministries of agriculture

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Discussions with key informants

EN

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Number of projects targeting farmers on good environmental practices have increased over the years

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

Monitoring related to this target is partial (e.g. only covering part of the area or issue)

Monitoring system for the target

Information can be gotten from monitoring and supervision reports of the projects.

EN

## **By 2025, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Somalia has been a victim of [waste dumping](#) since the 1980s as witnessed in the coastal areas where sealed containers containing unknown substances showed up during the tsunami and also some residents developing symptoms related to contamination resulting from these containers. As for local wastes and hazardous substances, laws banning the use of plastic bags which is the major cause of pollution in Somalia have been passed in Puntland and Somaliland. Although these have not been effective nor seriously felt in the environment, at least something has started in the direction of reducing pollution harming the ecosystems. Enforcing these laws that protect the environment have not been effectively enforced due to reasons such as sustainable sources of alternative carrying bags to plastics, poor coordination of the different institutions concerned such as the customs and ports, and law enforcement authorities. The changing trends of lifestyles and increasing number of vehicles has also brought a lot automobiles wastes such as used oils, filters, tyres, used parts etc. which are imported as second hand and in a short time end up in the environment. Also, the electronic waste and pharmaceutical wastes increasing as populations increase. As all these waste get into the environment, coastal areas and neighborhoods and outskirts of main towns have become polluted, ecosystems disturbed, human health and safety threatened.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Institutional arrangements to assess and abate pollution in place by 2018
- Systematic assessment of the pollution, its sources and abating requirements is done by 2019
- Abating measures that include site clearing, source management, and legislative & enforcement arrangement are in place by 2020
- Strengthening the capacity of Marine Fisheries and increasing their number by another 40% by 2025
- At least 10% reduction in use of fertilizers for agriculture in Shebelle & Juba basins as well as in Somaliland by 2022
- Reduced the use of pesticides by 30% and demonstrated and promoted the use of Integrated Pest Management to the effectively substitute the use of pesticides by 2022
- Policy and strategies developed to manage solid waste for larger towns such as Hegiesa, Berbera, Bosasso, Garowe, Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo by 2020.
- Plans developed and implementation initiated for avoiding nitrogen deposition in coastal areas in general and marine biodiversity hotspots by 2020
- Vegetation cover for bare areas in Dabar valley areas and other watersheds that actively drains into marine biodiversity hotspots is enhanced by 25%
- Pollution brought to 30% of the current level by 2025

**Other indicators used:**

- Number of court cases dealing with import and use of plastic bags
- Subsidizing alternative plastic bags
- Promotion and investments in alternative bags

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Reviewing policies and regulations related to plastics
- Reviewing reports of toxic substances dumped in Somali waters

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[Somaliland Standard](#)

[Relief Web](#)

[Somali Talk](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Laws banning the plastic bags have been enacted in Puntland and Somaliland but are inadequately effective as plastics remain used in the market. Another source of pollution especially to the marine are the locations of fish landing sites and markets that are located on the beaches resulting in high waste fish product that cause pollution and even pose risk of outbreak of diseases.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

### **By 2027, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.**

2019 - Moving away from target

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Moving away from target

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

*Prosopis Species (i.e. Prosopis Juliflora, Prosopis chilensis and Prosopis cineraria)* continue to take up more grazing and farmlands disrupting community activities and ecosystem processes. Without necessary actions taken, it will take up the entire ecosystems and lead to extinction of other species by outcompeting with indigenous species for water and minerals. The main measures currently undertaken include cutting down the tree in some areas using community based labor but predominantly driven by projects. It has been noted that upon cutting, the small shoots again regrow at rates even faster than the original tree. A recent study in Somaliland indicates that just over 30 years of its introduction in Somalia, the tree has captured 9% of the land in the [study area](#). The outcry and challenges this tree has on the socioeconomic of the people is not new but little has been done so far to address. Other invasive plants have now taken up grazing valleys in many parts of Somalia are *Prosopis species*, *Parthenium hysterphorus* and *Xanthium strumarium*.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Assessed the nature and extent of the *Prosopis* invasion for each zone and 2017
- A cohesive Management Plan for *Prosopis* is prevention and containment as well as its promoting its use is in place by 2018
- Alternative uses promoted by 2020 with focus on following: a. Use as hardwood post, poles and furniture b. Use of *Prosopis* for charcoal and has replaced *Acacia* buse by 40% by 2022 c. Potential for bio-fuel explored and demonstrated by 2022 d. Promoting *Prosopis* as animal feed
- *Prosopis* management demonstrated in three zones of Somalia with focus on prevention, containment and promoting alternative uses in Somali regions of high infestation by 2019
- Research and networking in a transboundary manner initiated (networking with other countries of the region established by signing MoU) by 2018
- Technology for use and control of *Prosopis* assessed and adopted 2018
- The role of private sector to turn *Prosopis* utilization into businesses is assessed and private sector brought on board 2019
- National land use planning and has taken into account *Prosopis* management by 2020
- *Prosopis* expansion arrested by 60% till 2027

- A monitoring and assessment mechanism is in place by 2017
- The nature and extent of Indian crow and other invasive animal/bird species

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Reviewing number of projects dealing with identifying control measures for the invasive plants
- Review of exiting assessments
- Discussions with key informants

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[FAO](#)

[FAO](#)

[ICRAF](#)

[Research Gate](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

- Invasive plants are issues indicated in environmental policies but strategies to address them never materialize.
- A study conducted in 5,167 km.sq in Somaliland around Hargeisa area indicated that Prosopis covered 9% of the area 30 years after its introduction in Somalia.
- The invasive species is capturing more and more territory while limited to no actions are taken to control it.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[FAO-SWALIM](#)

## **By 2025, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning**

2019 - No significant change

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

No significant change

Date the assessment was done

24 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Somali coastal and fishing communities still remain poor and the fishermen continue to complain about the reduction in the catch and increasing difficulties of the catch. The number of the unlicensed vessels fishing in the Somali waters has is increasing. These vessels sometimes collide with local fishermen which results in the destruction of the fishing gear owned by the local fishermen. The illegal fishing boats are also reported to damage the reefs leading to their destruction and hence loss of fish habitat. Preventing illegal fishing activities in Somalia has not been effective.

On the other hand, the federal MoFMR launched the Kalluun project which is expected to improve the availability and harmonization of data for the Somalia fisheries sector. This will contribute to monitoring the levels and conditions of the fish in Somalia. The Ministry also contributed to conducting the first National Fisheries Forum which was used to present and discuss the issues and opportunities for the Somalia fishing sector.

The issue of pollution coming from urban centers and slaughterhouses located on the beaches still remains a problem since they continuously dump solid and liquid wastes to the sea. Slaughterhouses dump highly concentrated effluents which are not composted before going in to the sea. The pollution will result in increased nutrients, reduced dissolved oxygen and properly introduction of new species around coastal coral reefs and beaches.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Anthropogenic pressure are diminished by 30% in the vulnerable ecosystems (Golis and integrated coastal areas management in the fragile coastal/marine hotspots of Somalia) by2025.
- Management plan developed and capacity built for Fishery management through ecosystem approach by 2018
- Demonstrate Ecosystem approach to Fishery management in Alula, Eyl, Lasqoray and Bosaso districts of Puntland; and Banadir, Mogadishu and Kismayo areas in South-Central Somalia by 2023.
- Protection of climate impacted ecosystems such as Dharor valley, coastal areas like Hafun, Eyl, and Benderbayla by 2020.
- Demonstration of integrated coral and mangrove conservation in Kismayu by 2023

- Introduction and restoration of mangroves in Hafun, Alula and Qandala and sustainably managing the mangroves of the Kismayo coast and Barrier Islands off-the coast by 2024

#### Other indicators used:

- Somalia Fisheries Forum 2019 conducted

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Reviewing reports of interventions related to target indicators
- Discussion with environmental management persons
- Reviewing outcomes of the Somalia Fisheries Forum 2019

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[ADESO](#)

<https://www.geesguud.com/aqriso-tirada-iyoo-dalalka-maraakiib-si-sharci-darro-ah-uga-kalluumaysta-somalia/>

[Secure fisheries](#)

[IOTC](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

The sector is faced with serious lack of data on fish species and types and hence information available is based on discussions with local fishing communities on their experiences of trends.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

**By 2026, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective areabased conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes**

2019 - No significant change

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

No significant change

Date the assessment was done

24 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

As per the global definition of protected areas as being an area of 1,000 ha earmarked for flora and fauna conservation, no area can be said to have these properties. Clauses to protect the wildlife and considering as national resources are indicated in constitutions and laws and policies of environmental management in Somalia. On the other hand, there are communities that have on their own stood up to protect flora and fauna but destruction of the biological resources continues on in many parts of Somalia.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- While focussing on the wetlands/marshes of Lower Shebelle and lower Juba area Declaring these hotspots as Protected Areas by 2016
- Systematic Assessment including current status, driver of degradation, technology/skills requirements for conservation of these wetlands accomplished by 2017,
- Capacity building including skills enhancement and adequate staffing by 2019
- Policy and strategic directions for wetlands conservation & development accomplished by 2017
- Awareness raising about the importance and productive & sustainable use of wetlands by 2018
- Land-use planning done to secure the watershed & water sources of these wetlands by 2018
- Promotion of sustainable artisanal fishery in lower Juba and Shebelle rivers and its wetlands by 2019 Demonstration of conservation & development of these wetlands into productive and sustainable ecosystems by 2020

- Demonstration and mainstreaming of water conservation practices in the lower and upper riparian of these wetlands by 2020
- Reducing quantity of waste drained into these wetlands by 2020
- These hotspots are notified as Marine Protected Areas by 2016
- Manual for training prepared and 60 Master trainers developed by 2017
- The current status and degradation drivers are adequately assessed by 2017
- 4 Participatory Management Plans for integrated coastal ecosystem are developed by 2017
- Skills in Integrated Coastal Ecosystem including in-situ conservation of mangroves imparted to 300 staff of relevant ministries and community organizations by 2018
- Finances mobilized by 2019
- Integrated Coastal Ecosystem Management is commenced by 2019
- Current staff of the zones are doubled by 2019
- Sustainable Fishery practices in these areas promoted and unsustainable fishing practices reduced through enforcement and alternative provision by 80% till 2025
- Coastal Community mobilized and management plan developed by 2017
- Integrated Watershed Management demonstrated in Golis mountains by 2025
- Essential capacity built to replicate this on larger scale by 2022

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Discussions with key informants

EN

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Somalia's law on Fauna and [Forest Conservation](#) 1969 identified **Gamer Reserves**: (i) Mandera, (ii) Bushbush, (iii) Geedkabeleh and (iv) Mogadishu); **Controlled areas** (I) Borama district (ii) Bushbush and (iii) Juba - left; **Partial Game Reserves** (i) Oddur (ii) Jowhar (iii) Belet wein and (iv) Bulo Burdi. The law also states the names of the wild animals that can not be hunted or killed within and outside the areas listed above. As of 2018, [Somalia had](#) 62,900 sq. km forest cover and only 0.98% of is under some form of protection for the wildlife. Small remnant pockets of wildlife now exist, with many species approaching extinction. The elephant (*Lexodonta Africana*), black rhino (*Deceros bicornis*), lion (*Panthera Leo*), and Swayne's hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus swaynei*) have been wiped out from most of the country, while the wild ass (*Equus asinus somalicus*) that once numbered in the thousands has been reduced to just [a few dozen](#).

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

**By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.**

2019 - Moving away from target

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Moving away from target

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Some communities have mobilized themselves to stop charcoal cutting, wildlife killing and formation of new settlements while the Puntland and Somaliland environmental management acts and customary laws prohibit the killing of wildlife and producing charcoal. As result of the efforts mentioned above, tree species like *Acacia Busei* which almost become endangered revived in the areas where the charcoal production had been stopped. Compared to what is happening in other areas, in terms of degradation, the efforts aforementioned do not produce any results. Poaching for meat, medicine, conflict with livestock, etc. are ongoing and species are becoming more and more threatened and extinct. On the other hand no In situ or ex situ conservation has been done by either the federal government or member states.

The table below shows a study conducted on a proposed national park at Laga badana which is located at the southern point of Somalia bordering Kenya and Indian coast.

SN	Taxonomic group	No. Species	Endemic species		IUCN red list species	
			No.	%	No.	%

1	Flora	916	32	3.5	?	
2	Birds	293	1	0.4	7	2.4
3	Mammals	100	2	2.2	10	10
4	Amphibians & reptiles	93	3	3.3	8	8.6
5	Fresh water fish	37	5	13.5	?	
6	Marine fish	?			?	
7	Molluses	1				1

### The main threats to biodiversity at the proposed Laga badana national park:

1. Lack of security and law enforcement
2. Hunting and killing of remnant wildlife
3. Charcoal production in the park
4. Illegal, unregulated and unreported overfishing in marine areas
5. Uncontrolled harvesting and coastal mining
6. Egg harvesting to sea turtles and breeding birds
7. Invasive alien species

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

#### The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:

- By the end of 2016, a comprehensive and participatory management planning process is initiated
- Exact status of various key wild fauna and flora is assessed in representative eco-regions with special reference to threatened species by 2018.
- By 2019, management plans for representative PAs & MPAs to reverse the endangered status is in place with flagship species notified
- Concrete steps for capacity enhancement and reinforcement of implementation and enactment arrangements is in place by 2021.
- By 2021, Degazzate (5) previous rangeland enclosures and other demarcated sites for ecological protection and conservation is in place
- By 2022, implementation of the management is in place
- By 2030, 35% of the forest canopy restored; endemic threatened species of Acacia, Angel tree species and other flagship fauna and floral species regenerated/restored, afforested and reforested.

#### Other indicators used:

- Number of In situ or Ex situ conservation programs initiated.
- Projects targeting protection of wildlife
- Establishment of functioning seed banks

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[ICRAF](#)

[Research Gate](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

This is shared in assessment reports

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

**By 2022, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and**

**strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

24 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

A [seed bank](#) has been established in Somaliland with the aim of getting local seeds with good quality and with better resistance to the local climate. The functioning of the seedbank will reduce the risks of foreign seeds that may introduce new diseases and ensure constant availability of cheaper and local seeds.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- By 2017, the status of Non-wooded Forest Products (NWFP) such as Frankincense, Myrrh, medicinal and aromatic plants of the Golis range in Somaliland & Puntland assessed
- By 2017, the genetically diverse cultivated plants and farmed & domesticated animals of Somalia is systematically assessed
- By 2018, elaborate plan for sustainable management of these resources is in place, and management plan is shared and approved.
- By 2018, the capacity & resource requirements of sustainably is systematically mapped
- By 2017 business plan developed and agreed, and mobilization of stakeholders done
- By 2019, the required financial resources and institutional capacity to implement the plan for sustainably managing the genetically diverse cultivated plants and farmed & domesticated animals are acquired
- By 2019, the implementation of the management plan is commenced with special focus on institutional strengthening and demonstrating the pilot initiatives.
- By 2020, improved management of Frankincense, Myrrh & other tree species including the Commiphora is in place
- By 2022, exploitation and developing strategic marketing routes and protected pricing are in place.
- By 2022, at least two sophisticated Gene Bank and seed bank established to keep and maintain the different genes and seed species restored in these banks

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Discussion with key informants

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[Somaliland Standard](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Progress not known

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

**By 2025, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

24 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Policies and strategies have been developed which are based on the needs of the communities to benefit and protect the biological resources. The development of the policies and strategies goes through consultative process that start from grassroots (bottom-up) approaches. National development plan and state level plans all have highlighted the need to improve the ecosystems that are vital for increasing resilience of the communities to the frequent climate related shocks as well as conserving the biodiversity for in order to promote development.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- The current institutional arrangements related to the access and distribution of benefits & distribution of resources (products and services emanated from the ecosystems and associated biodiversity) is assessed by 2016
- The needs and access of the women, poor, vulnerable/marginal groups, unemployed youth, indigenous groups, nomads is assessed by 2016
- The role of marginal & vulnerable segments of the Somali society in managing the ecosystems is assessed by 2016.
- The root-causes that impedes the distribution to be equitable is assessed by 2016
- By 2017, document and institutionalize the indigenous knowledge (tacit knowledge) and assess the best practices and lessons learnt related to the equitable resource sharing practices of the local community is documented
- By 2018, arrangements with the community leaders & Government are made to institutionalize the best practices about just distribution of benefits and obligations
- By 2020, the mechanism for access to benefits and equitable distribution of benefits and obligations is in place.
- Arrangements to monitor the observe the distribution is place by 2020
- The distribution is demonstrated in all Government led projects and initiatives commencing by 2020

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Reviewing strategic plans and policies such as NAPA, NAP, NDP, State level development plans, Environmental policies

EN

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Strategies and policies developed are considerate on conservation of biological diversity

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

**By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

A lot of efforts have been put into the ecosystems resilience in order to enhance the adaptive capacity of communities towards climate change effects. These efforts include over 600 rangeland restoration sties through soil and water conservations, watershed managements, agricultural support; afforesting and reforesting 300 ha; distribution of over 100,000 seedlings etc. These efforts are challenged by absence of strong institutions to sustain the measures, recurrent drought and flash floods, vulnerability and poverty, competition for resources, overgrazing, vegetation clearing and charcoal production. Although the efforts to find solution for charcoal which is the major cause of deforestation and as result degradation of land, and other efforts on regreening and afforestation programs especially on the establishment of tree nurseries and community awareness campaigns, charcoal production in the southern Somalia remains a profitable business that is not only for local production but also for export to Arabian gulf states.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- By 2019, the Federal Republic of Somalia and the Zonal governments mobilizing proportionate funding from the international community through multiple windows including carbon credits is accessed and the implementation of selected initiatives is commenced.
- By 2016, the carbon stock assessment in the Golis range of Puntland & Somaliland, Northern Zanzibar – Inhambane Coastal Forest Mosaic of South-Central and Mangrove zone of selected sites of Somalia is done; selected areas under intensive agriculture is also assessed with respect to contribution to GHG emissions and/or affected by climate change
- Somalia national REDD+ implementation framework in place by 2018
- REDD+ national strategy prepared by 2019
- Capacity built for REDD+ and Forest Reference Emission Level developed and tested by 2020
- National Monitoring, Reporting & Verification system in place by 2020
- By 2018, a climate smart agriculture programme for selected intensive agricultural areas is in place with the two fold objective of both climate change mitigation (reducing the agri-based GHG emissions) and adaptation to the negative effects of climate change.
- By 2020, preparedness for REDD+ is sufficiently attained
- By 2020 implementation of REDD+ is in place
- By 2030, at least 30% of the degraded mangrove forests, coral reefs and other coastal biodiversity spots are restored and the management plan of the carbon stock enhancement to 20% is kicked off, with specific focus on carbon sequestration
- By 2030, management plan for enhancing 15% of the carbon stock in the Golis and other forest type is commenced. This include measures such as protection, afforestation & re- afforestation, community based integrated development for those community who predominantly depend on forest products and provision of alternative energy & livelihoods

#### Other indicators used:

- Initial assessment and national communication report for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change indicating the levels of carbon stocks and emissions.

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Consultations with key informants in environmental management

EN

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

- Charcoal policy, environmental policies and regulations have been put in place
- Afforestation projects and reducing the demand for charcoal still remains a priority
- Ecosystem restoration programs not only rehabilitate the ecosystems but also create short term incomes for households involved in the activities thus contributing to the SDGs immediately and in the long term
- Even with the efforts to restoration ongoing, charcoal production, fragmentation of habitat, erosion of top soil and invasive plants all continue to increase.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

Monitoring related to this target is partial (e.g. only covering part of the area or issue)

Monitoring system for the target

- First Biannual report on the UNFCCC is currently ongoing with teams in the field trained to take part in the data collection processes for emissions in Somalia.

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[UNFCCC](#)

### **By 2018, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Somalia signed the Protocol on 9th January 2012 but not yet operationalized and no strategies have been put in place for aligning or integrating it the National legislations

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- The Federal Government of Somalia has ratified Nagoya Protocol by 2016
- The Federal Government of Somalia has notified a focal point for Nagoya Protocol by 2016
- Essential alignment within the national legislation done by 2016 to enforce the Nagoya Protocol
- Access to genetic resources and its fair & equitable distribution is enforced by 2018

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Looking at the CBD secretariat website for parties to the protocol

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[CBD](#)

[CBD](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on comprehensive indicator information

Level of confidence of the above assessment

- Protocol ratified but not operationalised

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

Monitoring is not needed

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[CBD](#)

**By 2015, Somalia has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.**

2019 - On track to exceed target

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

On track to exceed target

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

The National Biodiversity Action Plan for Somalia was formed through a long consultative process, finalized and submitted to the secretariat in 2016. Implementation of the NBSAP started right after its completion.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Commenced in 2014, LBSAPs for both Somaliland and Puntland are drafted and finalized by 2015
- The LBSAPs of Puntland & Somaliland are incorporated in the NBSAP by 2015
- The finalization consultations are done in Zones and Mogadishu by 2015.
- NBSAP Somalia is endorsed by the Government of Somalia by 2015
- NBSAP presented to GEF and CBD Secretariat by 2015

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Perusing through the NBSAP for Somalia

EN

Level of confidence  
 Level of confidence of the above assessment  
 Based on comprehensive indicator information  
 Level of confidence of the above assessment

NBSAP exists and submitted to the CBD

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment  
 Monitoring is not needed  
 Other relevant website address or attached documents

[CBD](#)

**By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

The newly formed environmental management policies and environmental law have provisions for and integrated the customary laws (*Xeer Somaali*) which are good for dealing with the traditional (old phenomenon) environmental challenges. in Puntland, customary knowledge and practices are motivated by awarding these communities with certificates of recognition for their efforts, providing logistical support such vehicles and also advocating for them so that they get priorities in benefiting from natural resources management projects. To transfer skills and learn from each other, community to community visits are organized in which elders and leaders of certain communities visit other communities to see how they have managed their resources, learn from their experiences and introduce the new skills in to their own lands. The different customary laws in Puntland have also been harmonized to help the communities have uniform rules since they are mainly pastoralists instead of learning new sets of rules every time they migrate to new areas.

Some of the communities that have made progress in conserving the natural resources include:

1. Bo'ame - Sool community
2. Buhoodle community
3. Daalo-surrounding community.
4. Debis biodiversity center surrounding community.
5. Dhahar community in Puntland
6. Dharoor community
7. Eyl community
8. Gacan libaax mountain forest -surrounding community.
9. Gara'ad - Jariban community
10. Libaaxley-surrounding community.
11. Qoryaale village -Burao district community protecting its rangelands against massive charcoal production

Since integration of the customary laws with the State level statutory law for environmental management has been done, other state can follow suit and finally integration with the conventions can take place. Although the customary laws are more flexible and are preferred by the rural pastoral communities, their effectiveness has gone down in the recent years because of the vastness of the problems faced by the communities especially increased migrations triggered by the recurrent droughts.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s)used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- 6-day workshop with community representatives held to assess biodiversity related indigenous management practices
- Workshop report produced and endorsed by 2015
- Impact assessment of indigenous management practices on various sectors of biodiversity such as forest, ranges, etc. accomplished by MoEWT of Puntland by 2015
- 2-day workshop at Baidoa for Shebelle area held and biodiversity related indigenous management practices assessed by 2015
- The customary use (both de-jure and de-facto) of biological resources is assessed and the gaps are addressed adequately through policy revisions by 2018.
- The indigenous management practices articulated and the crux is incorporated in the NBSAP by 2015

- Indigenous management practices reflected in Projects for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- The knowledge of indigenous management practices incorporated in Management plans of 4 Protected Areas and 2 Marine Protected Areas by 2020.

**Other indicators used:**

- Number of environmental laws and policies formulated through community consultations
- Number of communities learning from each other especially focusing on community led environmental conservation initiatives
- Number of communities conserving their environments (biodiversity)

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Consultations with key informants in environmental management
- Reviewing reports and publications on partner websites

EN

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Customary laws in Puntland have already been harmonized and integrated into the State level environmental management policy and law. Also communities in Jariiban, Eyl, Boocame, Buhoodle and other areas have nowadays organized themselves and protect their environment as well as reintroduced temporary seasonal reserves.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

No monitoring system in place

**By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Universities and Technical schools have developed faculties and courses for teaching environmental/biodiversity conservation and management. This is so far happening in universities in Puntland, Somaliland and Mogadishu. In Puntland, three lots of students have graduated from bachelor programs related to environmental and rangeland management and sciences while in Somaliland, the first batch of students from a master degree in Climate Change studies have graduated through scholarship positions for over 50 graduates. The presence of these courses in the local setting is a blessing for increasing knowledge of biodiversity and sharing the knowledge to communities and institutions at district and village levels. Neither the Federal Government nor the Members states have come up with plans of absorbing these graduates or even using for extension services or taking part in nomadic field schools so that they can share the knowledge they possess with the local communities. The graduates will contribute to the identification of priorities, finding solutions to issues and outreach to communities.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Systematic capacity needs assessment conducted and a concerted capacity development strategy formulated by 2016
- The technology requirements are ascertained for the effective implementation of the NBSAP Somalia by 2016
- A cadre of 50 experts trained in modern technology of biodiversity conservation by 2018
- The knowledge of modern technology disseminated to relevant sectors of biodiversity by 2018
- Modern technology demonstration is commenced in four initiatives each in one terrestrial eco-zones by 2020
- Modern technology demonstration is in place in the management of at least 2 Marine Protected Areas by 2020

**Other indicators used:**

- Existing volunteers and skilled staff at the Ministries of Environment
- Higher institutions offering environmental conservation courses

- Master's degree and Bachelor's degree scholarships on environmental science and climate change for government staffs and graduates from different regions and States.

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Reviewing records with universities
- Consultations with key informants

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[EAU](#)

[Amoud University](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

- Local universities are now teaching environmental management/science courses
- Graduates from universities outside of Somalia are also present

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

Monitoring related to this target is partial (e.g. only covering part of the area or issue)

Monitoring system for the target

- Puntland Ministry of Environment has a register with the names of volunteers and job seekers with environmental background.
- The director general of the Galmudug state's ministry of environment is a graduate and also a beneficiary of the scholarship program of local universities.

EN

**By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.**

2019 - Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target

Rate of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Date the assessment was done

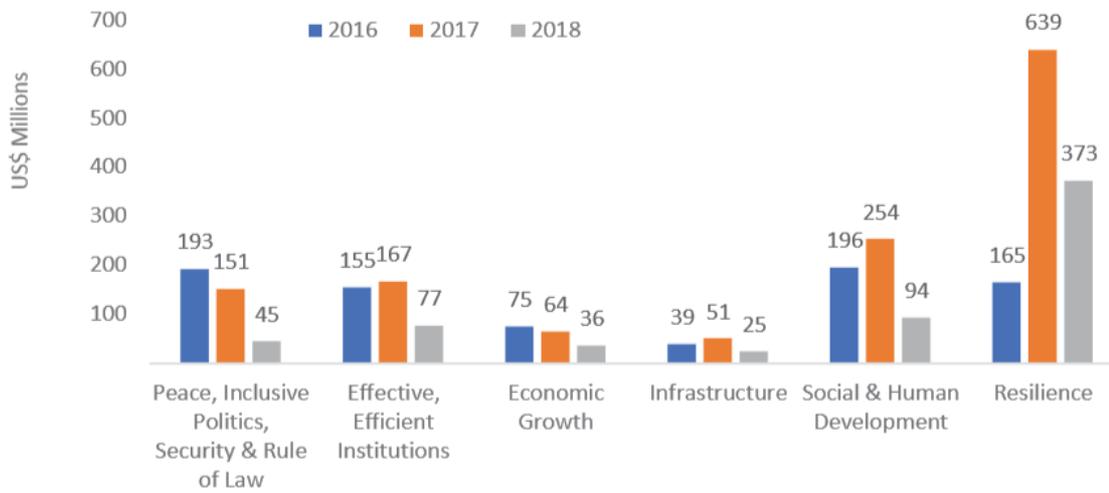
23 Oct 2019

Summary of the assessment of progresses toward the implementation of the selected target

Since the transfer from the Transitional Federal Government to Federal Government of Somalia and with increased relative stability in the Country, a lot of focus and funds are directed to recovery and resilience project rather than only emergency and humanitarian. This has increased efforts to securing local and international investment in getting alternative sources of cooking energy, afforestation, watershed and rangeland management which would have been impossible to be brought on the table during emergency situations. In this regard, we can comfortably say that funds for biodiversity conservation have increased even though it is all based on external support and donor based projects. Revenue generation at local levels and investment by local private sector in this sector is very limited or non-existent. According to the Ministry of Finance, the flow of funds needed for the implementation of measures across different sectors has been increasing as shown in the figure below and with this increment means that the funds available for improving environmental conditions improved indirectly influencing available budgets for biodiversity conservation.

Through the National Development Plan and collaboration of the Government with the World Bank Group and the UN agencies on the DINA and RRF, the domestic revenue mobilization and resources sharing is expected to improve i.e. Doubling inland revenue through automation and strengthened tax instruments; adoption of a policy framework for intergovernmental fiscal transfers; legislation prepared to harmonize taxes between federal government and federal member states; and increased government engagement in domestic revenue mobilization through public outreach.

The figure below also indicates the trends in the aid flow to the different sectors including the resilience sector of which environmental management and conservation activities are part. Although the amounts are not enough since there are more needs in the response to shocks related to climate extremes, it is still shows a significance increase in the funding to the activities supporting the conservation of biological diversity.



Source: Aid Flows Analysis.

EN

Indicators and Activities

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

**The following indicators were provided in the NBSAP document:**

- Targets and Indicators for biodiversity conservation developed by 2015
- Consultations held with all the zones by 2015 for resource requirements and associated source identification.
- Resource mobilization strategy formulated by 2015
- Sufficient resource mobilized to demonstrate biodiversity conservation in 6 PAs and 4 MPAs by 2019
- The resource is at least doubled to the present resource availability by 2020.
- By 2016, 10 project proposals for 6 PAs & 4 MPAs are developed targeting multi-donors trust funds such as GEF, Green Climate Fund, BioFin, etc.
- By 2016, 4 projects developed and submitted to bi-lateral donors and private sector
- By 2018, at least one joint project by multiple UN agencies contributing to the three conventions (CBD, UNFCCC & UNCCD) is in place

**Other indicators used:**

- Number of ongoing projects on environmental conservation including afforestation, alternative energy promotion, rangeland management etc.

EN

Any other tools or means used for assessing progress.

- Reviewing information published at the Ministry of Finance for the national budgets including local revenue, bilateral and multilateral agreements
- Consultations with key informants in environmental management

EN

Relevant websites, links, and files

[Ministry of Finance](#)

[World Bank](#)

Level of confidence

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Based on partial indicator information and expert opinion

Level of confidence of the above assessment

The shift towards a more longterm vision for dealing with the chronic food insecurity has been generally understood and requested for by member states and federal government of Somalia.

EN

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

Monitoring related to this target is partial (e.g. only covering part of the area or issue)

Monitoring system for the target

- Information is available in databases at the Ministry of Finance at Federal level

EN

Other relevant website address or attached documents

[World Bank](#)

## Section IV. Description of national contribution to the achievement of each global Aichi Biodiversity Target

### 1. Awareness of biodiversity values

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

To conserve biodiversity and generally promote sustainable natural resources management, awareness programs have been conducted over radios, TVs and Social media and sometimes through caravans intended to reach agricultural farmers, and the pastoral communities at water points and gathering areas. These awareness campaigns though designed by experts at different levels and based on conditions specific to certain areas are conducted by local communities and representatives such traditional leaders, leaders, community based associations etc.

EN

Other activities contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Target at the global level

1. Commemoration of the World Environment Day, National tree planting week, Ozone day, World Water day, World forestry day, etc. These are used as important days to present the achievements made in planting trees and conducting other environmental related activities. During the commemorations, households, schools, businesses, youth take part in the activities such as tree planting.

2. Most projects related to resilience and environmental protection have components related to awareness directly for the target communities or for the public at large.

EN

### 2. Integration of biodiversity values

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Valuation of the importance of biodiversity has now gained attention in Somalia especially in terms of losses and damages arising from the recurrent droughts and floods. The Drought Impacts Needs Assessment (DINA) report produced in the after of the 2016-2017 long drought has shown the economic values of its impacts.

EN

Other activities contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Target at the global level

Somalia is now part of the Economics of Land Degradation (ELD- Initiatives) and studies are ongoing to determine the economic values of ecosystems such as forests, rangelands and management practices. The outcome of the studies are expected to effect policy change and promote sustainability of the ecosystem services.

EN

### 3. Incentives

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Somalia has banned the international trade (export) of charcoal and wildlife in order to preserve the biodiversity species. Charcoal production has been responsible for loss of 2.5% forest cover annually and effectiveness of this expected to reduce the level of degradation and promote reforestation. Somalia has also introduced laws banning the import and use of plastic bags which are threat to the lives of humans, animals and plants.

EN

Other activities contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Target at the global level

1. Promotion of alternative energy sources e.g. Liquefied Petroleum Gas in order to reduce the demand for charcoal as a cooking energy

2. Promotion of solar energy and wind energy as means of electricity generation

EN

### 4. Use of natural resources

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Sustainable utilization of natural resources has been the recommendation of many assessments especially those related to food security, drought preparedness and adaptation to the negative effects of climate change. To sustainably use the natural resources, community

level awareness campaigns on TVs and radios, trainings on community based natural resources managements, discussion forums, capacity buildings for institutions and lobbying and advocacy has been conducted. Policies and strategies on promoting sustainable use of natural resources have been formulated.

EN

Other activities contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Target at the global level

1. Formation Village level environmental committees
2. Establishment of District Pastoral Associations
3. Formation of Farmers' associations

EN

## 5. Loss of habitats

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Somalia has now formulated acts and policies that promote alternative cooking energies to charcoal and its export which has been responsible for deforestation and loss of vegetation cover. The policies and act that are now in place include: The Environmental management act and policy at national level, and similar levels of policies and acts in Puntland and Somaliland. Other states are also in the process of formulating their own policies and acts.

As for the marine ecosystems, the national fisheries act of 1985 has been reviewed to deal with the current conditions of the seas of Somalia. The law has sections which prohibit degradation to coral reefs and also zones of fishing of different seasons.

EN

## 6. Sustainable fisheries

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Somalia has joined the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) which is an intergovernmental organization responsible for the management of Tuna and Tuna-like species in the Indian ocean. Strategically located on the Western side and having one of the longest coast lines in Africa, conservation of fish species directly supports the fish diversity in the world. Somalia has coral reefs and rocks that support the breeding of fish species and also has nesting grounds on different parts along the beaches of Somalia. Somalia is also a party to the Nairobi Convention for the protection, development, management of coastal and marine environment of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) through which parties address the accelerating degradation of the worlds oceans and coastal areas.

EN

Other activities contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Target at the global level

Somalia has recently launched a new project (*Kalluun*) which supports the collection of fish species caught by locals. The aim is to have actual information on the biodiversity in the sea so that trends can be understood, threats identified and planning on appropriate measures can be set after the fish stocks and types are known. Somalia has taken action to improve the catch data collection system for pelagic fisheries. The information Somalia shares is used by other parties and for globally.

EN

## 7. Areas under sustainable management

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Trainings have been conducted targeting the farmers who are faced with low productivity resulting from water scarcity and low soil nutrients. The trainings promoted include soil and water conservation, manure use, good agricultural practices, drip irrigation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, agroforestry promotion, greening activities. The trainings are conducted by experienced staff working with NGOs and governments in land demonstration sites and greenhouses to make the agro-pastoralist be able to actively see what and how to sustainably manage the areas for sustainable farming, forestry etc. Cooperatives have also been established and trained to undertake sustainable agricultural farming or activities that are environmentally friendly.

EN

## 8. Pollution

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Somalia has enacted different laws and regulations that protect the environment and prevent pollution. Among the achievements is the banning of the use of plastic bags

EN

## 9. Invasive Alien Species

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

No significant achievements have been made on controlling invasive due to absence of comprehensive studies.

EN

## 10. Vulnerable ecosystems

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

No significant progress has been made on the target

EN

## 11. Protected areas

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

No substantial progress has been in establishing and legalizing protected areas. Government policies and regulations ban the direct killing of wildlife and cutting trees which are vital for thriving of biodiversity resources. Additionally, community driven activities exist that protect biodiversity through customary norms.

EN

## 12. Preventing extinctions

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Awareness and trainings have been conducted to sensitize and instill stewardship in communities to take action to protect the biodiversity resources. Laws and policies have been put in place to prevent the extinction of species. Persistent droughts, high energy demand for charcoal, IDPs and settlements, poverty and ineffective law enforcements out ways the efforts done leading to further deterioration of the biological resources.

EN

## 13. Agricultural biodiversity

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

No significant progress has been made in this target

EN

## 14. Essential ecosystem services

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Districts, institutional level strategies and policies promote the well being of ecosystem services. Community level plans, district adaptation and development plans and sectoral strategies consider public and community participation putting into mind the need to involve women equitably and other groups in planning, appraising and implementation of the strategies.

EN

## 15. Ecosystem resilience

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Rehabilitation of over 600 degraded rangeland sites, afforesting 300 ha and distributing 100,000 seedlings are ongoing in some areas with the local communities and farmers taking the lead in the agroforestry and promoting tree planting activities. Rangeland rehabilitation activities including establishing soil and water conservation structures to reduce water run and control gullies, water diversions to revive pasture and vegetation, mangrove plantation, tree planting and afforestation and reforestation activities are increasingly undertaken to improve the resilience and adaptation capacity of communities to recurrent droughts, floods and climate shocks.

EN

## 16. Nagoya Protocol on ABS

### 17. NBSAPs

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Somalia has submitted the National Biodiversity Action Plan in 2015 and also submitted the 5th National Report to the SCBD. The development of the NBSAP has been done through a consultative process through which different stakeholders at federal and member states took part. At different levels of government, policies, legislations and strategies are formed through consultative processes that work to protect the biodiversity and promote sustainability. Somalia is also working to the implementation of its targets which contribute to the achievement of the Global Aichi targets

EN

### 18. Traditional knowledge

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Forums for communities to share and learn from one another have been facilitated through radios, TVs and meetings. Some communities take part in directly conserving the biodiversity by forming their own customary laws which has been responsible for preventing extinction of wildlife and plants species. On the other hand communities especially elders are the archives (act as memories) of historic trends of the different stages the environment of Somalia has gone through and they also take part in collecting data and identification of sites or events necessary for global efforts in biodiversity conservation.

EN

### 19. Biodiversity knowledge

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Degrees in Environmental sciences and climate change studies have been introduced many universities in Somalia. The local graduates and returnees from the diaspora with qualifications are absorbed in local institutions. International seminars and study tours have also been facilitated in which experts and key persons visited other countries in order to learn from their experiences and also share the local experiences. Community Based Natural Resources Management Trainings, extension services and nomadic school days have also been conducted to help the communities manage the biodiversity resources on their own.

EN

### 20. Resource mobilization

Description of country's contributions to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, please describe how and to what extent these contributions support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals:

**The measures indicated in section II directly or indirectly contribute to the following sustainable development goals:**

- SDG1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere
- SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages
- SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life long learning opportunities for all
- SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- SDG6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- SDG7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- SDG8: Promote sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth full and productive employment and decent work for all
- SDG10: Reduce inequalities within and among countries
- SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- SDG12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (inline with the united nations framework convention on climate change)
- SDG14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- SDG15: Protect restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- SDG16: Promote peaceful inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- SDG17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
- 

EN

## **Section V. Description of the national contribution to the achievement of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation**

Somalia does not have national targets related to the GSPC Targets

- 1. An online flora of all known plants**
- 2. An assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, as far as possible, to guide conservation action**
- 3. Information, research and associated outputs, and methods necessary to implement the Strategy developed and shared**
- 4. At least 15 per cent of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration**
- 5. At least 75 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity of each ecological region protected with effective management in place for conserving plants and their genetic diversity**
- 6. At least 75 per cent of production lands in each sector managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity**
- 7. At least 75 per cent of known threatened plant species conserved in situ**
- 8. At least 75 per cent of threatened plant species in ex situ collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20 per cent available for recovery and restoration programmes**
- 9. 70 per cent of the genetic diversity of crops including their wild relatives and other socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, while respecting, preserving and maintaining associated indigenous and local knowledge**
- 10. Effective management plans in place to prevent new biological invasions and to manage important areas for plant diversity that are invaded**
- 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade**
- 12. All wild harvested plant-based products sourced sustainably**
- 13. Indigenous and local knowledge innovations and practices associated with plant resources maintained or increased, as appropriate, to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care**
- 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes**
- 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities sufficient according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy**
- 16. Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels to achieve the targets of this Strategy**

## **Section VI. Description of the national contribution to the achievement of the targets of indigenous peoples and local communities**

The local communities have been at the forefront of supporting all activities related to implementation of measures that support the conservation of biological resources. The local communities identify the needs, threats, existing resources to build on and leverage on new measures and also directly take part in the activities by providing labor, hospitality to experts etc. Since they have deeper understanding of the situations especially with how things used to be in the past as well as the success and failures of the past measures, the information they provide plus the technical expertise of institutions has been the backbone of finding solutions to dealing with existing challenges. Some communities have even gone beyond the passiveness, formed customary laws and have taken steps to protect the wildlife, forests, pasture and prevented the formation of new settlements in Somalia. Through collaboration with the local

governments, the communities especially the traditional leaders (*nabadoon*) take the role of community policing, conduct surveillances and sometimes arrest or report those involved in the wildlife killings, tree cutting and other actions that could damage the biodiversity resources. The traditional leaders together with community based associations of host communities conduct awareness raising activities especially during droughts or conflicts (i.e. migration of pastoralists or formation of new settlements for IDPs) aimed at introducing the IDPs or new pastoralists of the customary laws (*Xeer*) of the host communities so that resources (e.g. water, pasture and forest) are not damaged and that conflicts are prevented. Pastoral migrations happen twice a year during the dry seasons. The local communities provide and collect data on the wildlife, plants, catch fishes, and issues related to new incidences of threats and general conditions.

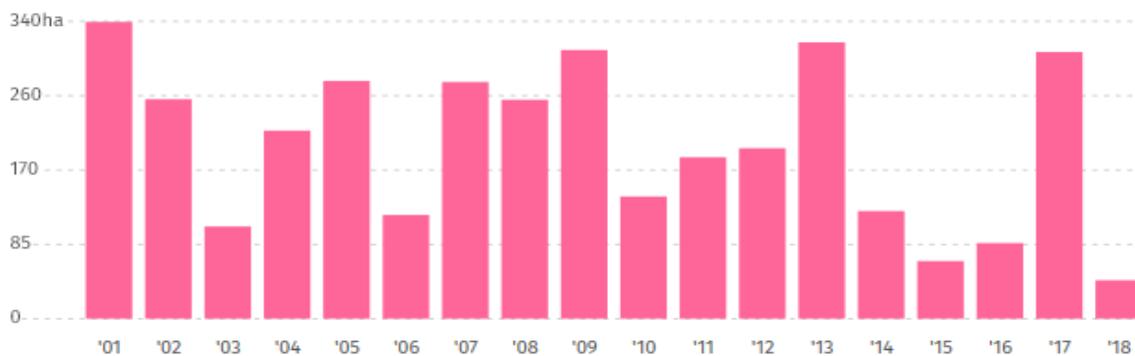
EN

## Section VII. Updated biodiversity country profile

Biodiversity facts : Status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions:

Somalia is one of the biodiversity-rich countries in the Horn of Africa with a high level of endemic species. It is however an arid and semi-arid country with fragile ecosystems subjected to harsh weather conditions, erratic and scarce amounts of rainfall, and susceptible to environmental degradation. An IUCN [assessment](#) (1993) revealed that, apart from the 150 wild mammal and 645 bird species recorded, 3,028 species of plants are found in Somalia, of which 518 are believed to be endemic. There are 24 important bird areas described for Somalia, twelve of which are wetland-based. However, there is a great deal of evidence pointing to declining trends in biodiversity and ecosystems, particularly as relates to forestry, agriculture, rangelands, dry and humid (savannah), marine and coastal, wetlands and inland waters, and wildlife. For instance 12% of the country is estimated to be under forest cover with an estimated annual vegetation loss of 0.97% across Somalia. In Southern Somalia between 2011 and 2013, over 8.63% of [tree cover](#) had been lost due to activities suspected to be related to charcoal. The vegetation cover loss is also accompanied by large parts of land being taken up by invasive plants and is estimated to have captured over 9% of the [study area](#) in just over 30 years in Somaliland. In 2018, an estimated 10,680 metric tons of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) which is equivalent to 534,000 cylinders have been imported across the country which is an indicator of how the number of trees saved from cutting, over 12,000 efficient cooking stoves have also been distributed which can reduce the household charcoal by 50%. Research into more potential energy sources are required in order to save the biodiversity and also the reduce the over dependence on the trees because its [estimated that](#) 82% of the energy consumption in Somalia is from traditional biomass fuels (i.e. firewood and charcoal). The promotion of LPG and provision of the efficient cooking stoves contributes to the well being of women because it saves income, reduces indoor pollution and increases self esteem.

The [DINA report \(2018\)](#) estimated the cost land degradation and deforestation resulting from charcoal production as USD 216 million. The graph below ([Global Forestry Watch](#)) shows that Somalia has lost 3.59 Kha of tree cover equivalent to 4.1% decrease in tree cover since 2000.



2000 tree cover extent | >30% tree canopy | these estimates do not take tree cover gain into account

The mainstay of the [Somali economy](#) has traditionally been dominated by pastoralism and crop production, followed by fisheries and forestry, supporting over 80% of the population prior to the civil war. However, goats and sheep which constituted a population of about 35 million in 1988 have been reduced to due to recurrent droughts leading to water and pasture scarcity and mismanagement of natural resources. The Boswell criteria and sacra trees are highly-prized for producing frankincense however their natural regeneration is threatened by overgrazing. Somalia is also a large producer of myrrh and gum Arabic. The *Cordeauxia edulis* plant which produces yicib nuts in the central regions is now thought to be endangered. The level of agricultural production, including bananas, cotton, rice, mango trees, and citrus, is generally far below its peaks of the late 1980s. Notably, at least 151 plants in Somalia have known medicinal values.

Livestock continues to dominate exports, followed by sesame, charcoal, fish, hides and skins. There is also evidence of a decline in rangelands biodiversity (grass and herbs, trees and bushlands) affecting certain parts of the country, particularly those close to urban areas, and areas such as the Sool Plateau in the northern part of the country. An IUCN survey (2006) found Somali's northern ranges to be most seriously degraded (as much as 50%) owing to steep topography, large numbers of livestock, and proximity to ports for livestock export. Over much of the country, many areas around water boreholes and wells are degraded. Over 37% of the land mass of Somalia is biologically degraded mostly caused by water, wind and chemical erosion. According to the [DINA report](#), the 2016/2017 droughts contributed to the loss of 18% of the total national land mass in natural standing vegetation and led to 93,000 tons of topsoil being eroded.

Out of the 637,657 km.sq of the land area of Somalia, only 3% is estimated to be under cultivation and additional 7% with the potential for farming. The sector is dominated by small holder farming with farm lands ranging from 2 - 30 hectores of which 90% are rainfed while 10% are irrigated. Farming is generally affected by the persistent droughts and flash floods that wash away everything. In 2019, the Shabelle river flooded twice in the Gu' and Deyr rainy seasons washing away farmlands, destroying infrastructure, access roads and also interrupting livelihoods in many settlements, the rescue and recovery operations are ongoing (Nov. 2019). The [cyclones](#) Megh, Chapala and strong storms that hit the Northern parts of Somalia caused winds and floods that directly destroyed fields and yields.

At present, the harvesting of offshore and inshore fish resources is not sustainable. Marine resources have been in great decline due to the current trend of unregulated, uncontrolled and illegal fishing. The consequences of these activities are illustrated by the fact that the once substantial and valuable lobster export trade is suffering, and artisan fishermen are finding it increasingly difficult to sustain an adequate livelihood from lobster harvesting because of the decline in stocks. Illegal inshore fishing by foreign commercial boats has also caused destruction to coral reefs. In addition, the world's main oil transport tankers pass through the Gulf of Aden. With no surveillance mechanism in place, this movement of tankers results in the constant threat of oil spillage and toxic waste dumping off the Somali coastline. Somalia has reviewed the national fisheries law 1985 ,and is improving the collection of the fish catch data for pelagic fisheries as part of the IOTC requirement in order to establish fish stocks and trends and this is facilitated by Project Kalluun but needs harmonize the data collection process across member states. The main challenges include low sampling coverage, decentralized data collection system, poor species identification, high levels of species aggregation, lack of gear based data and low resulting of accuracy statistics. Currently, there are 604 fish species of which 420 species are commercial with an economic value of USD 135 million. The satellite based vessel monitoring system ([VMS](#)) stationed at the Federal Ministry of Fisheries helps to monitor the movement of foreign vessels that have been given the license to fish in the Somali waters. Platforms like the [Somali fisheries Forum](#) have also been important in highlighting achievements, challenges and opportunities for investments and collaboration in order to develop the fisheries sector.

Somalia's law on Fauna and [Forest Conservation](#) 1969 identified **Gamer Reserves**: (i) Mandera, (ii) Bushbush, (iii) Geedkabeleh and (iv) Mogadishu); **Controlled areas** (I) Borama district (ii) Bushbush and (iii) Juba - left; **Partial Game Reserves** (i) Oddur (ii) Jowhar (iii) Belet wein and (iv) Bulo Burdi. The law also states the names of the wild animals that can not be hunted or killed within and outside the areas listed above. As of 2018, [Somalia had](#) 62,900 sq. km forest cover and only 0.98% of is under some form of protection for the wildlife. Small remnant pockets of wildlife now exist, with many species approaching extinction. The elephant (*Lexodonta Africana*), black rhino (*Deceros bicornis*), lion (*Panthera Leo*), and Swayne's hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus swaynei*) have been wiped out from most of the country, while the wild ass (*Equus asinus somalicus*) that once numbered in the thousands has been reduced to just [a few dozen](#).

EN

Main pressures on and drivers of change to biodiversity (direct and indirect)

The [main threats](#) to biodiversity and its ecosystems are: habitat loss and degradation (the unsustainable use of water is a major problem in the country and a contributor to this threat), climate change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive alien species, civil war and tsunamis. The associated indirect drivers of biodiversity loss include: urbanization, population growth, agricultural expansion, poverty and inequality, inadequate knowledge and awareness, inadequate capacity-building, and inadequate financial resources.

EN

Implementation of the NBSAP

The NBSAP and submitted to the [SCBD in 2016](#). Somalia identified the following future biodiversity priorities: institutional strengthening and capacity-building, including policy and legislative development; establishment of a broad-based Somali Environment Coordination Committee; public awareness-raising and creation of broad-based public participation; mainstreaming; community-based conservation and management; village-based land use planning; and development of EIA and SEA. Other key priorities include: the enforcement of the ban on charcoal exports; intensification of reforestation pilot programs in different soils and climatic environments; the conduct of a thorough field-based State of the Environment report to assess the status of biodiversity resources and guide future decisions on biodiversity conservation, sustainable management and development; the assessment of conservation threats to protected areas and natural ecosystems, including climate change, uncontrolled land clearing for agriculture, deforestation and overgrazing and overfishing; investigation of the toxic waste sites on land and the dumping of toxic waste at sea.

EN

Overall actions taken to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Through actions [implemented](#) by the communities, NGOs and the private sector, with assistance from the international community, the following success stories can be highlighted: 1. Pastoral emergency intervention in central and southern Somalia; vaccination and treatment to reduce morbidity/mortality and improve production. 2. Seed distribution for flood recession planting in the Juba and Shabelle regions. 3. Provision of small petrol pumps to destitute pastoralist communities in Puntland. 4. Livelihood restoration programme (provided cash to poor households struck by Tsunami and built the capacity of local institutions in Puntland). 5. Pastoral and agro-pastoral assistance programme to improve accessibility to water and strengthen capacity to improve animal health and production as well as marketing opportunities. 6. Improvement of household livelihood security and economic growth by increasing asset base of drought- and Tsunami-affected populations, rural organizations and businesses in Puntland. 7. Provision of pack camels to vulnerable pastoralists who lost theirs during the long drought in the Sool Plateau. 8. Cash-for-work to improve livelihood and food security of pastoralists. 9. Reestablishment of a community-managed conservation plan for the grazing areas of Gacan Libbax Mountain. 10. Wildlife conservation in Garacad established in 2005 by the local community. 11. Integrated disaster management, relief and agricultural production that support flood relief measures in Middle Shabelle. 12. Improvement of livelihood of internally displaced people and agro-pastoral households in Somaliland. 13. Improvement of traditional underground storage in Somaliland; introduction of 200 litre-drums as new technology. 14. Irrigation for small farmers beyond plantations in Lower Shabelle. 15. Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure in Middle and Lower Shabelle for crop production and enhancing diversification, processing,

marketing, and irrigation infrastructure management, operation and maintenance. 16. Provision of irrigation pumps to small-scale farmers in Hiran. 17. Crop diversification: provision of oil and legume crop seeds, training in new planting techniques, and oil presses to small-scale farmers. 18. Emergency drought recovery: improvement of household and livestock access to water. 19. Somali animal health services; capacity-building project. 20. Support to Somali livestock boards; assist zonal authorities develop a credible livestock export system and provide recognized certification of their livestock and livestock products; capacity-building for inspection, abattoir management and quality control. 21. Establishment of a Somali regional technical school and reference centre; Sheikh Technical Veterinary School. 22. Improved access to water and sanitation 23. Rehabilitation of water system 24. Kismayo and Baidoa urban water and sanitation projects 25. Drought resilience and sustainable livelihoods programs 26. Water for Agro-pastoral livelihoods project 27. Other measures as described in section II of the report.

EN

Support mechanisms for national implementation (legislation, funding, capacity-building, coordination, mainstreaming, etc.)

Somalia is currently developing the 9th National Development Plan 2020 - 2024 in which the sustainable environmental management is expected to be a pillar on its own. To improve the biodiversity conservation, the national targets in the NBSAP shall be integrated into the draft NDP document and also mainstreamed in other sectoral and policies and plans. Reversing land degradation, integrated water resources management and watershed management always get attention when it comes to resource management but wildlife conservation (both in situ and ex situ) gets least attention as the country deals with chronic food insecurity resulting from vulnerabilities to climate related shocks and conflicts. Other small support from the government budget, financing the operations of institutions dealing with biodiversity conservation and policies and programs for conservation are donor funded through bilateral or multilateral models. Existing regulatory frameworks such the Environmental Impact Assessments, licenses, fines and taxes on natural based products could be used to also finance the conservation efforts but this requires comprehensive review of the taxation laws and systems.

EN

Mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing implementation

A mechanism to undertake comprehensive monitoring and evaluation activities does not exist.

EN

#### Further Information

**Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

413 rue Saint-Jacques, suite 800

Montreal, Québec, H2Y 1N9

Canada

Fax: +1 514 288-6588

Email: [secretariat@cbd.int](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int)