



SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme

Stage 1

Stakeholder Consultation Report

SDG 6.5.1, degree of implementation of IWRM

Somalia

July 2020



Prepared by:

SDG 6.5.1 focal point: Eng Ahmed Mohamed Hassan,
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources

Consultation Facilitator: Prof. Eng. Abdikadir Abikar
Hussein,

Board Member of Somali Water Partnership

Stakeholder Consultation Report for SDG 6.5.1

Executive Summary

The consultation workshop is the start of a national wide stakeholders' engagement. The workshop was designed to have most affected, interested and active stakeholders in Somalia brought together, including federal line ministries, the private sector, Academics, Civil society and Media.

The workshop was organized in order to establish strategies and priority actions, helping to identify major challenges Current status and possible Implementation 2030 for SDG 6.5.1 on integrated water resources management in Somalia. Specifically, the workshop was geared towards addressing a number of key technical areas. For each area a set were collecting information that determine how the particular area will be implemented on 2030. Furthermore, the stakeholders were discussed how SDG 6.5.1 will be implemented, and how will be developed. It is critical that their Implementation is well understood by all involved, represents a bottom-up process, and is written in such a way that is provides a direct support to implementation.

To achieve this, this stakeholder agree it requires a large set of meetings need to be conducted across Somalia to share the knowledge and experience of IWRM Implementation mechanism in the country

1. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 1: 'Enabling Environment'

This group have deep discussed the enabling environment such as lack of information, regulatory frameworks, standards & guiding principles; water tariff and privatization, limited water infrastructure and poorly managed systems, the absence of quality control, information and data management institutions and challenges regarding trans-boundary water resources. Then, the group highlighted the need to: identify roles and responsibilities among different governmental agencies; promote cooperation; develop quality control measures for water, establish water committee at the local level; strengthening and regulating the private sector, among other issues.

Way forward

- Multi-sectorial approach with inclusive of community economic empowerment and decentralization of services with resilient based interventions
- IWRM Policy and Strategy with appropriate implementation needed
- Social Equity: based in terms of gender, needs and access to water
- Economic efficiency: Water as an economic good and should be re-distributed equitably while solving the conflicts reasonably at all levels
- PPP must be regulated and managed with strong background law enforcement by the government
- Accessibility (getting safe water) and affordability (water should be pro-poor approach)
- Environmental sustainability-consideration for ecological sensitive
- Resources for research development for water sector/resources

2. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 2: 'Institutions and Participation'

This Group Intuitional and Participation discussed about the Strengthen Water Governance and Sector Coordination, they noted with the following challenges: water scarcity; poor water management & responsibility; water quality, quantity & affordability; water pollution & waterborne diseases.

The Key Challenges the noted is:

- Poor water resource management in urban and rural communities
- Water scarcity in rural areas affecting humans (women and children), livestock and farming
- Affordability and Quality of Water (No clean and drinkable water except the bottled water)
- Water pollution and spread of water borne diseases
- Conflicts resulting from water sources, water use, access and resource sharing
- Lack of regulatory frameworks, standards and guiding principles
- Limited water infrastructure and poorly managed systems
- Limited use of the available (advanced/innovative) technology for water conservations, management and quality control
- Privatization of the water sector with no regulations in place on supply, water tariff, and pricing
- Absence of government led solutions to challenges of water shortage, quality control, and enforcing regulations- leadership of government institutions at National, State and Federal
- Fragmented and uncoordinated projects on water sector development
- Focus on humanitarian/emergency responses
- Issues on transboundary national and regional water resources

Way forward

1. Identify a separation of water linked responsibilities among different level governments (state, regional and local/community level)
2. Clearly allocate and distinguish roles for water at policymaking, regulations, licensing and management of day to day operations
3. Foster coordination and collaboration across the responsible authorities at Federal, State and Local Levels (national transboundary water between states and within the states/ administrative boundaries)
4. Transition from humanitarian assistance to longer-term planning and empower government functions at federal/national and state level
5. Ensure that there are arrangements to mobilize sustainable investments on water and allocate financial resources from within the government and putting in place measures to guide the international support (Explore other sources of funding, Investments, return etc.)
6. Promote coherence through sectoral and state cross-collaboration

3. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 3: 'Management Instruments'

Management instrument is discussed principles related to climate change adaptation, increase water availability, enhancing water resilience, and enhance the access to water resources. Then the group identified some objectives and actions regarding developing climate-smart climate and Hydrological Information, Information Sharing for Wide Trans boundary Water Resources Management, promote water conservation and groundwater recharge measures; promoting community management of water resources to reduce risk and promotes resilience, the Key Challenges noted:

- Increasing water variability – droughts and floods – due to climate and land management changes;
- Climate change drives higher temperatures and more frequent and intense weather events, that in turn results in a higher incidence of floods and droughts.
- Except for groundwater, there is no storage of water in the Somali system. Resilience is missing, and people are vulnerable to change.
- Limited availability of reliable Information on water sources
- Absence of Quality control and data management institutions (functioning Hydrology department)

Way forward:

- The hydrological cycle is tapped for more water;
 - Reduce evaporation losses by improved land management;
 - Collect surface runoff by promoting rainfall harvesting structures;
 - Explore and develop sustainable use of deep and shallow groundwater;
 - Develop artificial groundwater recharge in times of excessive water availability;
- Enhanced access to improved water supply promotes peace and stability
 - Decentralize and promote community management of water resources
 - Capacitate local administration in water resources management;
 - Equitable and fair sharing of scarce water resources
- Early warning systems allow people to take precautionary action, reduce potential damage, and improve wellbeing.
 - Develop early warning systems for floods in all major river basins;
 - Develop early warning systems for irregular and poor rains;
 - Establish a shared system with upstream Ethiopia and Kenya on water development, monitoring and early warning.

4. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 4: 'Financing'

The Group has concluded in the overall challenges for IWRM Implementation in Somalia will financial resources where the government has not allocated for budget support in the Implementation for IWRM Somalia.

Key challenges:

- No national budget allocated for Water Resource Infrastructure from the government
- Grants are only source for project funding
- Development Assistance is disbursed through different channels and government control over it is limited. The projects are scattered and fragmented.
- There are poor coordination systems.
- Main source of donor funds: AFDB, World Bank, UNDP
- No tariffs, taxes from water suppliers/ companies

Way forward

- Scale-up grants that come through different channels
- Establish a pool of funding for resources coming to the country through different channels
- Investments channeled through private sector to ensure sustainability while making sure the rules and regulations are in place
- Establish Public private partnership systems so that the government can channel funds through private sector

- By 2021, establish a National Water Sector development Fund, the ministry of energy and water resources argue should be allocated from national budget- 5-10% of national budget.
- Systematized Tariffs, taxes from water suppliers/companies to boost revenue

5. Next steps

After the working group presentations, the participants were discussing the issues raised and the recommendation made. The SG 6.5.1 workshop was not attempt to reach a consensus on individual issues. Its focus will be to obtain a full discussion of issues and issues for subsequent the Implementation for IWRM. The Participantt agree it requires a large set of meetings need to be conducted across Somalia to share the knowledge and experience of IWRM Implementation mechanism in the country.

List of Appendix

Annex 1: Workshop participants

Name	Organization	Position	Email address
Abdimajiid Abdi Moalin	MoEWR	Civil Servant	abdimajidmoalin1986@gmail.com
Mohamed Omar Abdi	MoEWR	Civil Servant	mohaabdi2100@gmail.com
Aweis Abdinour Ahmed	MoEWR	Consultant	aweisturkey@gmail.com
Mohamed Ahmed Suufi	MoEWR	Civil Servant	MohamedSuufi32@hotmail.com
Mohamed Fatih Ali	MoEWR	Legal Advisor	fatihyare0987@yahoo.com
Najma Abdirahman Elmi	MoEWR	Civil Servant	najmacadey78@gmail.com
Falxado Maadey Osman	MoEWR	Civil Servant	falxadosomalia@gmail.com
Farhia Bashir Ali	MoEWR	Civil Servant	farhiabashka6@yahoo.com
Maryan Abdihakiim Salah	MoEWR	Civil Servant	maryamaafgoi@gmail.com
Hafsa Abdiwahab Mohamed	MoEWR	Civil Servant	abdiwahabhafsa@gmail.com
Shukri Adan Abdiiziiz	MoEWR	Civil Servant	sindikoshukri@gmail.com
Ahmed Muuse Kaahin	MoEWR	Civil Servant	kaahinboorama45@yahoo.com
Khadija Farah Mohamed	MoEWR	Civil Servant	khadfamo1974@yahoo.com
Khaliif Hassan Dalmar	DoECC	Director of E. Conservation	dalmaryare56@outlook.com
Maryan A. Karin	OPM	Consultant	maryanakarin@outlook.com
Eng Mohamed Gurey	MoAI	Director of Irrigation	gureeyyare37@yahoo.com
Said Mohmud Buurane	MoPIED	NDP Consultant	bsaidmohmud@gmail.com
Aden Hussein Derow	MoLFR	Head Section	adenderow65@outlook.com
Sadia Yusuf	MoEWR	Consultant	sadiayusufsr@hotmail.com
Amina Haji Elmi	SSWC	Chairperson	heamina1234@hotmail.com
Eng. Prof. Abdikadir Abikar Hussein	AU	Rector of Almas University	abikarjamaamejy@gmail.com
Fadwa Hassan Jimale	WPA	Chairperson	fadwahassan2005@yahoo.com
Abdulkadir Jalil Mumin	SWP	Member	jaliilhiiraan@gmail.com
Zahra Mohamed Ahmed	SWDC	Member	zahraahmed36@hotmail.com
Hassan Osman Hassan	ASDPN	Deputy Country Coordinator	Aliraage113@gmail.com
Mohamed Hussein Abdi	GreenWT	Chairman	chairpersongreenwt@gmail.com
Abdikadir Hussen Abdi	SODRI	Deputy Chairman	abdiyare@gmail.com
Maryan Isse Farah	WEAVE	Member	issefm674@yahoo.com
Hamdi Abdirahman Farah	Private Sector	Member	qalanjofarah21@gmail.com
Zara Abdulahi Husein	GreenWT	Secretary	secretarygreenwt@gmail.com
Khadra Abdirahman Ali	SNU	Student	khadrasnu@gmail.com
Mohamed Abdisalam Aalim	SOSCON	Chairman	caalin2005@hotmail.com

Other stakeholders engaged (not in workshops)

Name	Organization/Position	Email address	Summary of inputs (e.g. question number(s), or full survey)
Dr Klas Sandström	Senior Advisor Transboundary Water Resources Management Ministry of Energy and Water Resources The Federal Government of Somalia	sandstrom1923klas@gmail.com	Mainly he support TWM and How data and information mechanism
Dr. Abdulahi Elmi	Biyoole Project Coordinator Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Member of Somalia Country Water Partnership Programme	project.a@mop.gov.so	Support On-going for Water and Agriculture Pastoral Project how should support climate resilient Somalia, and sustainable water land Management.
Eng Abdullahi Hassan Hussein	Technical Advisor Ministry of Agriculture Somalia	cabdallaxasan@gmail.com	Eng Abdullahi, he constructor how smart climate agriculture could contribute on Implementation IWRM 2030 in Somalia.

Annex 2: Agenda of The Meeting 18-21 Jul

	18 July Day One	19 July Day two	20 July Day Three	21 July Day Four
9:00- 10:15	OPENING of The Meeting	Status for IWRM Plan for Somalia (On going for National Water Resources Strategy Plan)	Instructions to working group sessions	Welcoming and arranging working group presentations
10:30- 12:00	Introduction to Global SDG 6.51	Water and Sustainable Development – From vision to action. f Water crises in Somalia- Causes, effects and impact. f What is the purpose of the water strategy? f How can a water strategy help SDG 6.5.1 Implemenation?	Group Sessions: 1. Environmental Enabling 2. Institutional Participation 3. Management Instruments 4.Sustainable Financing	Group presentation 1and 2 Presentation With Plenary Discussion

13:30-15:00	Getting Familiar with Country Reporting SDG 6,51	Plenary Discussion	Continue Discussion	Group Three and Four Presentation with Plenary Discussions
15:15-16:30	Summary Report for Somalia Country Monitoring SDG 6.5.1 in 2017	Continue Plenary Discussion	Continue Discussion	Closure of meeting

Annex 3: Facilitator’s Comments

During the consultation meeting we realised many issues from the participants, they wished if this can spread the whole country and participate federal states. They worked well in the most sections and brought valuable inputs to the survey, the components of Enabling Environment, Management Instruments and Financing, while the participants requested to bring more attention on Institutions and Participation because of its needing of widely participation and importance. As a facilitator, we faced many challenges during the consultation meeting; insufficient fund, while the fund was around \$4500, so we could not bring more participants and even could not invite participants from the federal states of Somalia in order to get more input from their site as well as we could not extend the consultation days because of the fund. Also, COVID-19 was one of the challenges we faced during the consultation meeting; while we invited less participants in order to get social distance in the meeting hall, and also COVID-19 effected on our work plan and delayed us many times.

Annex 4: Photos



