PUNTLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

GOVERNMENT OF PUNTLAND SOMALIA

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Executive Summary

Puntland is prone to disastrous events of both natural and anthropogenic origin which have caused losses of livelihoods and property that pushed many Puntlanders into poverty. The economic impact of disasters usually consists of direct damage e.g. infrastructure, livestock, environment and indirect damage e.g. loss of revenues, unemployment and market destabilization. It is therefore increasingly becoming a major developmental issue of urgent concern for the government, development partners and local communities.

Puntland is vulnerable to disaster risks from a range of natural hazards including cyclones/ storms, droughts, epidemics, floods, pest attacks, desertification, and tsunami. Human induced hazards that threaten the country include transport accidents, urban fires, civil conflicts and internal displacements of communities due to multiple factors. High priority hazards in terms of their frequency and scale of impact are: droughts, floods, civil conflict and transport accidents that have caused widespread damages and losses in the past.

A number of factors lay behind vulnerabilities of Puntland society to hazards. These include risky construction practices, poor livestock management practices, underdeveloped road infrastructure, fragile natural environment and poverty. The increasing human and animal population, environmental degradation resulting from poorly managed water development schemes and excessive tree cutting, climate change and variability are major dynamic pressures that aggravate vulnerabilities of Puntland society.

A reactive emergency response approach has remained the predominant way of dealing with disasters in Puntland till now. The awareness and coordination of policy makers, media, civil society, NGOs, UN agencies and other stakeholders remains low about disaster risk management. The country still lacks operational disaster management policy, legal and appropriate institutional arrangements, strategies and programmes to minimize risks and vulnerabilities.

The Puntland Disaster Preparedness and Management Framework have been formulated to guide the work of entire system in the area of disaster risk management. It has been developed through consultations with stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The Framework envisions, *"Achieving sustainable social, economic and environmental development in Puntland through reducing risks and vulnerabilities, particularly those of the poor and marginalized groups, and by effectively responding to and recovering from disaster impact".*

Eight priority areas identified to establish and strengthen policies, institutions and capacities over the next ten years include:

- **Institutional, legislative and policy frameworks**

- **Hazard, vulnerability and risk assessments**

- **Early warning systems**

- **Mitigation & integration of disaster risk reduction in development sectors**

- **Disaster preparedness plans**

- **Public awareness and education**

- **Capacity development**

- **Communication and transportation**

Roles and responsibilities of key Puntland, regional and local stakeholders have been defined in the framework. Broadly speaking, all stakeholders are expected to undertake actions to promote disaster risk management as following:

- **Integrate risk assessment in the planning and design stages of all new developmental projects**

- **Assess and map vulnerability of people, infrastructure, assets and services related to their sector**

- **Develop disaster preparedness and management plans**

- **Integrate vulnerability reduction measures in new constructions such as schools, hospitals etc.**

- **Develop technical capacities of their departments/sectors to implement disaster risk management strategies, and**

- **Allocate funds for disaster risk management in annual development budgets and in sectoral projects.**

The framework comes at a time when the process of formulation of the forthcoming Five-Year Development Plan (2012-2016) is also likely to commence shortly and it is hoped that the agenda of disaster risk management highlighted in this document would find due reflection in the formulation of development proposals for the coming years.

The proposed Framework embodies a vision and is hence thematic in character and outline the emerging challenges ahead and would need to be converted into sectoral work plans, strategies, policies and instruments to achieve its desired outcome for the overall well-being of people and sustainability of the development process in Puntland.

INTRODUCTION

A disaster is a natural or man-made event that negatively affects life, property, livelihood or industry often resulting in permanent changes to human societies, ecosystems and environment. In the international context, disasters mean a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

The DFID Policy Paper entitled 'Reducing the Risk of Disaster-Helping to Achieve Sustainable Poverty Reduction in a Vulnerable World' has ranked the Somalia 15th among the developing countries at high risk of disaster. The implications for the Puntland in this ranking are evident in that if no prevention and preparedness measures are taken now to mitigate this high risk, it may erode the significant development gains registered in the Puntland.

The Puntland disaster preparedness and management is at rudimentary stage and needs support in many areas such as:

- **Vulnerability Mapping:** there is lack of systematic vulnerability assessment, documentation and mapping of common disasters in Puntland

- **Early Warning System:** there is no reliable meteorological weather station in this country. The need for effective disaster warning and speedy reach of information is of paramount importance today.

- **Media Awareness:** the media humanitarian partnership is absent. The Puntland disaster management system is incomplete without a competent media that aids the decision making authorities and also helps in fund raising activities to help in relief measures. Therefore, there is an urgent need to train the media people in disaster risk reduction and management

- **Efficient communications during the disasters:** provisions of restoring communication lines at the earliest possible in a disaster affected areas is completely missing.

- **Community Involvement:** the people need to be actively involved both in disaster management and recovery plans that would take into account the traditional values and local context in approach. This would mean wider coverage of the thought process and help in the removal of the future impediments.

- **Disaster Management Strategies:** the Puntland Government needs operational disaster management policy, acts, plans and strategies.

- **Coordination and effective flow of information:** There is no clear delegation of responsibility in either within the government administrative machinery or at community level. Add to this, the relative absence of the voluntary organizations in the decision making process.

- **Disaster Management Funds:** there is lack of reliable budget allocation for disaster management.

Disaster management is shared responsibility and partnership between the government, the private sector, development organizations and the affected communities. Cooperation between government agencies is equally important due to the crosscutting nature of disaster management.

The approach of fully integrating comprehensive disaster management into sustainable development planning, along with the diversity of actions and responsibilities is required to be incorporated into the policies, plans and projects in Puntland.

In light of this, the Government and their partners must take a pro-active, comprehensive and sustained approach to disaster management that encourages buy-in by all players and that is focused on risk and vulnerability reduction.

SECTION I: Disaster Hazards in Puntland

1.1   Puntland Hazards

A hazard can be defined as a phenomenon that may adversely affect human life, property, activity or the environment to the extent of causing a disaster. Puntland is prone to multiple natural hazards that pose varying degrees of risk to the lives and livelihoods of its 3,970,000 inhabitants. The most common hazards that have routinely affected the various communities are the following:

i.   **Droughts:** Recurrent droughts are global phenomena and common feature of arid/semi-arid lands. Apart from the factors of climate change, the effects of droughts are becoming pronounced due to:

- Pressure of growing population in fragile eco-systems for meeting their needs for food.

- Cutting of trees and burning of charcoal

- Excessive mining of ground water, falling water table, drying up of springs and reduced ground water recharge.

- Shortage of feed for animals due to increase in livestock numbers and overgrazing of rangelands.

- Review of institutional capacity to predict and respond to drought should be a part of the vulnerability assessment.

ii. **Fires on human settlements:** Given the scarce moisture, Puntland is prone to frequent fires. The risk of fire outbreaks is generally exacerbated in the dry summer months (June to August). Heavy use of wood in the IDP settlements, make them highly susceptible to fire accidents. Unfortunately, there is lack of proper recording system of the fire related incidents and damages across the country.

iii. **Epidemic, Pests and Diseases:** Communities in Puntland have been affected by outbreak of pest and epidemic diseases in the past. Malaria and cholera are common outbreaks in the country. Puntland's porous border with neighboring countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti and frequent exchange of products with the Arabian and/or other Asian countries heighten the risk of infections. Puntland is also the roosting ground for a large number of birds that migrate to Puntland from across the world. They can be potential carriers of Avian flu into the country.

iv. **Floods:** Flash floods of great volume and short duration are recurrent phenomena in Puntland causing extensive damages during the rainy seasons. The foothill regions of Puntland, which have intensively dissected terrains with deeply eroded, steep and closely spaced gullies, gorges and valleys, often experience floods caused by heavy rainfall.

v. **Windstorms/hail storms:** Puntland is witnessing extreme variations in its climate and weather patterns. Although Puntland has not experienced large scale destructions due to windstorms and hailstorms, education and awareness among the communities that are likely to be affected must be brought about.

vi. **Conflicts:** The humanitarian problems facing the IDPs can transform into serious disaster unless the conflict in Somalia is resolved. These people have overstretched the meager social services and the natural resources in Puntland.

1.2   Underlying Vulnerabilities

Puntland is exposed to a range of natural hazards but it is the underlying vulnerabilities that intervene in the translation of this physical exposure to hazards into disaster risks. A complex interplay of social, economic and cultural factors determines these vulnerabilities and is increasing the impacts of hazard events over the years. Some of the underlying vulnerabilities in Puntland hazards are:

- **Unsafe construction practices:** Lack of incorporation of adequate disaster risk reduction elements in construction renders the physical infrastructure in both the public as well as the private domain susceptible to hazards. In addition, there is insufficient technical expertise among engineers, architects, masons and other building artisans on disaster-resistant construction practices. The fact that there has not been a major disaster in the country in recent memory has created complacency among the people, international organizations and government institutions at large.

- **Rapid urbanization:** In recent decades, there has been a spurt of urbanization in Puntland and more often than not, this growth has been unplanned and haphazard. The increasing population and other demographic changes especially in the urban centres such as Bosasso, Gardo, Garowe and Galkaio and other emerging townships must redefine the hazard and risk profile in the country.

- **Pressure on land and settlements:** A vast majority of the people is dependent on livestock which increases in number beyond the grazing capacity of the land. Nomads do excessive tree cutting for charcoal production and animal fencing. So far, these communities have not been taking into account their vulnerability to hazards.

- **Socioeconomic factors:** The socioeconomic conditions are perforce compelling the common people to adopt livelihood patterns which tend to cast an adverse impact and

vest the country with a high vulnerability profile. People settle in hazard-prone areas such as steep slopes or flood-prone valley beds in search of sources of sustenance and are exposed to a high degree of risk.

- **Low awareness:** At the general level, there is an inadequate incorporation of disaster risk reduction concerns in the planning and development process. The overall lack of awareness that something can be done to reduce the risk further compounds the scenario.

- **Environmental degradation:** The pressure exerted by increasing population on the environment is leading to its rapid degradation and denuding of hills threatening the human settlements downstream as well as the Puntland infrastructural assets viz. road and communication network etc. Environmental degradation is leading to a high rate of siltation of the valleys and reservoirs, necessitating timely interventions before the situation becomes precarious.

- **Lack of preparedness planning:** There is a general lack of disaster preparedness and response planning not only at the administrative level but also at the community level with the result that the capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and to generally respond to them in a timely and effective manner is also non-existent.

SECTION II: PUNTLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

2.1   Justification of the Framework

To operationalize the Disaster Management Policy and Bill, there is a need to develop a multi-dimensional strategy that provides for disaster mainstreaming in development, the strengthening of the institutionalization of disaster, the strengthening of disaster management analysis skills, research and the development of an information system, advocacy, partnership and policy dialogue.

The critical need for the disaster management agency to have a comprehensive plan that will guide its interventions towards effectively implementing its mandate gives the right to the formulation of the Puntland Disaster Management Framework

This plan is a critical instrument to build capacity of the Puntland disaster management agency and to create the conditions to effectively execute its mandate.

The strategic framework will serve as the roadmap and building blocks for operationalising and reaching the disaster management goals and objectives in the Puntland.

It will further serve as an integrated document for all stakeholders' participation in this urgent and important Puntland task. The disaster management framework seeks to outline concrete

steps required towards realizing the goal, vision and strategic objectives of the Puntland disaster management policy.

2.2   Framework Vision

Transform the Puntland into a resilient and secure society, in which the impact of hazards would not hamper development and the ecosystem and will further ensure the provision of a better quality of life through effective emergency and disaster management services.

This vision, which establishes a strong link between sustainable human development, risk reduction and poverty, is in tandem with the Puntland, Regional and International ones.

2.3   Framework Goal

The goal of the Puntland disaster management framework is to contribute to the sustainable improvement of the well-being of Puntlanders by:

i.   Creating a socio-economic, legal and institutional environment that is conducive to disaster management in the Puntland and;

ii.   Effectively mainstreaming disaster management issues into Puntland policies as well as in sector-specific development programmes and projects.

2.4   Guiding Principles

All the activities in operationalizing the Puntland Disaster Management Framework must consider the following crosscutting core principles and mainstream them into national development:

- Advocacy
- Service delivery
- Capacity Building
- Community/local empowerment
- Emergency Preparedness
- Integrated planning and programming
- Partnership and Alliance Building

For the success of any disaster and risk reduction management programme, the following features are essential:

- Social cohesion and solidarity (self-help and citizen-based social protection at the neighborhood level).

- Trust between the authorities and civil society
- Investment in economic development that explicitly takes potential consequences for risk reduction or increase into account.
- Investment in human development.
- Investment in social capital.
- Investment in institutional capital (e.g., capable, accountable and transparent government institutions for mitigating disasters.)
- Good coordination, information sharing and cooperation among institutions involved in risk reduction
- Attention to lifeline infrastructure.
- Attention to the most vulnerable.
- An effective risk communication system and institutionalized historical memory of disaster.
- Political commitment to disaster management.
- Laws, regulations and directives to support all of the above.

2.5 Key Stakeholders

The stakeholders involved in the implementation of this framework are numerous and can be categorized as follows:

- Government including local authorities
- NGOs including civil society organizations
- Private sector
- Puntland development partners
- Local communities
- Women and Youth groups

SECTION III: PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION

The definition and identification of disaster management priority areas for intervention over the next ten years is informed by its' policy, bill and the outcome of disaster analysis in the country. This strategic framework is thus an important plan for the establishment of an institutional framework for Puntland Disaster Management which will position itself as a hub of excellence by responding to disaster and risk reduction matters in an efficient and prudent manner. The following priority areas will be the HADMA's building blocks to championing disaster management and risk reduction issues in the country.

Priority Area 1:   Institutional, legislative and policy frameworks

The objective of this intervention (Annex I) is to establish an appropriate institutional and legislative framework defining the mandates and inter-relationships of various organizations across sectors and administrative levels. Under this component, the government will begin to

articulate its policies on different aspects of disaster risk management (such as preparedness, recovery, rehabilitation). Adequate investments will have to be made in capacity building at different levels to ensure the effectiveness of this component. There are potential synergies with other development activities such as the ongoing efforts to build capacities of the local governments and decentralization.

Priority Area 2:   Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

The objective of this intervention **(Annex II)** is to identify the probability of occurrence of various hazards in a specified future time period, as well as the intensity and area of impacts. This component is to improve access to synthesized information on disaster risks for policy and decision makers across different sectors and administrative levels. Under this component a disaster database will be set up that will capture disaster impacts in order to track existing and emerging patterns of disaster risks. The HADMA will establish links with external institutions for best practices and sharing of experiences in disaster and risk reduction issues.

Priority Area 3:   Early Warning Systems (EWS)

The objective of this intervention **(Annex III)** is to generate advance warnings and thus improve capacity of decision-makers to take required action prior to the occurrence of a disaster. A local approach to EWS also needs the direct participation of those who are likely to be exposed to such hazards. Involvement of local communities in all stages of EWS will reinforce public understanding of the whole range of risks they face thus strengthening the desired preparedness actions and warning response.

Priority Area 4:   Disaster Preparedness Plans

The objective of disaster preparedness planning **(Annex IV)** is to minimize the adverse effects of a hazard through adequate preparedness and response planning to ensure timely and coordinated actions at administrative and community levels to meet the exigencies arising out of a natural catastrophe. The plans must clearly define the roles of concerned agencies in order to avoid overlaps and gaps and emphasize coordination of all sectoral agencies, sensitizing the media and ensuring development of relevant information mechanisms.

Priority Area 5:   Integration of Disaster Risk Management in Development Sectors

The objective of this component **(Annex V)** is to reduce loss of life and property in the event of potential hazard occurrences. The primary aim is to reduce the risk of death and injury to the population. Secondary aims include reducing damage and economic losses to public sector infrastructure and reducing private sector losses in as far as they are likely to affect the community as a whole. The use of a systematic framework of risk assessment to establish

which hazards are most likely to occur and the probable effects will help define the priorities of mitigation programmes.

Priority Area 6:   Public Awareness and Education

The objective of this intervention **(Annex VI)** is to establish partnerships with media and community organizations for dissemination of disaster risk management agenda and incorporation of the same in education curricula to promote a people-centric approach to mitigating disaster risks. Incorporation of disaster risk management issues in the school, college and technical curricula will facilitate creation of a generation aware and sensitive to risk reduction and amounts to a wise investment for mitigating and managing future risks.

Priority Area 7:   Capacity Development

The objective of this component **(Annex VII)** is to create a cadre of trained and skilled professionals and disaster management practitioners with requisite knowledge and capacity to initiate and implement disaster risk management programmes. The HADMA shall strive to formulate a comprehensive, prioritized multi-year training and capacity building policy for upgrading and developing the knowledge and skills of disaster management practitioners at various administrative levels on the basis of capacities and needs assessment. Requisite partnerships and linkages with local experts and training academies in the region as well as with international organizations would be forged to facilitate training of disaster management professionals.

Priority Area 8:   Communication and Transportation

The objective of this intervention **(Annex VIII)** is to develop capacities for communication with sufficient redundancy to meet the connectivity needs during a disaster and to build an adequate transportation network for speedier disaster response. Communication is the first casualty in the aftermath of a disaster. It has been experienced that the traditional telecom connectivity of the affected areas becomes largely dysfunctional and flow of timely and correct information from the affected regions is severely hampered. The transportation networks are also at times severely disrupted with roads getting washed away or getting buried under a landslide or debris. This assumes greater importance in the context of Puntland with its hilly and rugged terrain affording only limited access to many districts and the criticality of mounting a speedier and timely response puts a lot of strain on the available modes of transportation. It is not only critical to build disaster-resistant road networks in the country but also to formulate a long-term plan to build alternate routes to various Regions, Districts and villages so as to ensure adequate connectivity at all times.

3.1   Expected Outcomes

- A well functioning Puntland Disaster Management Agency under the Office of the President
- Formation of well functioning participatory structures e.g., committees at all levels
- Strengthened Puntland capacities in disaster management and risk reduction strategies
- Availability of sufficient, reliable and timely data for informed decision-making on disaster and risk reduction matters
- Disaster issues fully mainstreamed or realigned in all Puntland policies, programmes and projects
- School system introduces disaster management and risk reduction in their teaching curriculum e.g., integration into social studies
- Resources available for disaster management and risk reduction activities. (Government should take the lead role by making adequate provision as a startup for counter funding)
- The adoption of the Puntland disaster management policy and bill providing legal and administrative authority for implementing the set actions.
- Existence of a Puntland early warning system which is regularly updated.
- Existence of effective communication strategy and a well informed citizenry on disaster and risk reduction issues.

3.2   Priority target groups

This framework will assist everybody in the development sector of the country in particular all the Ministries, agencies, local governments, private sector, civil society, youth organizations, children, women, vulnerable groups, Parliamentarians, opinion leaders, universities, technical and development partners to acquire knowledge, skills and right attitude for the attainment of an effective disaster and risk reduction system in the country. Special attention will be paid to special interest groups like schools (formal and non-formal) and people living in highly disaster prone areas.

SECTION IV: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

4.1   Financing and Partnerships

To achieve this, the Puntland Disaster Agency (HADMA) will embark on the following:

i.   **Financing and Resource Mobilization Strategy**

To mobilize funds for financing of the framework plan, two funding sources are identified, namely:

- To take advantage of available resources by incorporating some of the activities of the plan into the regular annual budget of government

- To resort to the mobilization of additional resources from development partners and the private sector for activities that could not be incorporated in the government budget.

For resource mobilization, the government budget is very important for successful implementation of the plan. It will illustrate government's strong commitment to disaster management and risk reduction.

The HADMA will organize roundtable discussions with its development partners and other stakeholders with a view of informing them about the programmes of the strategic framework and identifying possibilities for partnership and financing.

ii. **Partnership Strategy**

The HADMA will establish strategic partnerships and network with key stakeholders involved in disaster management and risk reduction in the country namely:

- Ministries and Local authorities
- Puntland Assembly
- CSOs
- UN Agencies
- International NGOs
- Traditional institutions and leaders
- Private sector/business community
- Researchers
- Faith-based organizations

The Agency will also develop partnership with actors internationally to share knowledge, experience and good practices.

4.2 Communication Strategy

Communication strategy is instrumental not only in the implementation of the Puntland Disaster Management but also in the area of profiling and positioning the newly developed disaster Management Approaches in the country and beyond.

Within the framework of information and communication technology (ICT) the HADMA will:

- Establish a documentation and information centre responsible for collecting, managing and disseminating reliable information on disaster and risk reduction in the country.

- Develop a Puntland platform that will organize on-line discussions on current and emerging disaster and risk reduction issues in the country.
- Create a bi-annual news letter that will keep all actors informed on Puntland disaster and risk reduction issues
- Involve the private and public media in the activities of the HADMA.

4.3   Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Monitoring and evaluation is part and parcel of any planning process, as it is critical to the assessment of progress against the priorities. While monitoring and evaluation are closely linked, it is important to understand the distinction between them. Whereas monitoring is a routine on-going activity to assess programme implementation in terms of resources (inputs) invested in the programme and the outputs produced, evaluation is concerned with the assessment of the programmes' impacts on disaster and risk reduction management.

I.   MONITORING THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

- Monitoring systems development and operationalisation

  o Develop/review indicators for each priority area

  o Set up data collection system for management (during disasters) and mitigation of effects (when, who and how)

  o Develop analysis and reporting mechanisms (central, national and regional levels)

  o Set up feedback systems (central, national and regional levels) and develop formats for monthly and quarterly reports

  o Social auditing, investigations, enquiries into disaster events

II: EVALUATION OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

- **Evaluation of the Disaster management programme**

  o Annual programme review at national and regional levels and Annual Report preparation with critical review of issues in the year (revision of programme activities and strategies if needed)

  o Mid-Strategy Evaluation after 3-5 years of implementation

- End of strategy implementation and policy evaluation (should form the basis for a new strategy)

4.4   Puntland Emergency Strategies

There is an urgent need to develop a Puntland emergency strategy/plan since not all emergencies are classified as disaster but could be fatal and threaten Puntland security and stability.

4.5   Challenges

During the implementation of this framework, the disaster management agency is likely to face a number of risks that can undermine and or slow down the effective implementation of the well-outlined strategic actions. Some of these risks are:

- Lack of adequate capacity to implement the disaster management priorities owing to the weak agency staffing (in quality and quantity)

- Lack of enough funding is also an important risk as, without enough resources, the agency will not be able to translate the strategy into concrete actions.

Annex I: Institutional, Legislative and Policy Frameworks

Strategic Objective	Expected Outcomes	Activities/Areas of Intervention	Timeline 1-2 yrs (S[*]) 3-5 yrs (M[*]) 6-10 yrs (L[*])	Estimated Cost USD
Establish an appropriate institutional and legislative frameworks defining the mandates and inter-relationships of organizations across sectors and administrative levels	- Enhanced partnership, networking and information sharing among actors in disaster management - Enhanced coordination /integrated disaster management approach achieved - Local authority participation, capacity and awareness levels rose as a foundation for sustainability. - National ownership consolidated - National policies, programmes and budget sensitive to disaster/risk reduction adopted	- Establish Puntland Disaster Management Council - Establish, equip and train Regional and District level disaster management committees - Promote partnership, networking and information sharing among actors in disaster management - Hire an expert to draft the Disaster Management Bill and a 5-year Strategic Plan - Submit the disaster Policy and Bill to the Cabinet for endorsement and approval of the same in the State Assembly - Disseminate the policy and the disaster Acts - Work out financial modalities for the country's disaster management.	**S/M**	**165,000.00**

Short term (S'), Medium term (M') and Long term (L')

Annex II: Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

Strategic Objective	Expected Outcomes	Activities/Areas of Intervention	Timeline 1-2 yrs (S) 3-5 yrs (M) 6-10 yrs (L)	Estimated Cost USD
Identification of the hazard probability occurrence in a specified future time period, as well as the intensity and area of impacts	- First version of a multi-hazard atlas for Puntland produced - Maps for all hazards (floods, Drought, fires etc.) developed further in a prioritized manner - National database of all disaster events captured and their impacts established - Multi-hazard maps developed as an input to the development of new townships and expansion of the existing ones	• Compile existing (if any) hazard maps from different sources for each district of the country • Produce an understandable and usable hazard atlas in print as well as in digital format • Compile maps related to settlements, population density, land use etc. • Prioritize areas for hazard based on exposure in terms of human settlements, critical infrastructure and other assets • Prepare a multi-year plan for hazard mapping based on the above • Build historical dataset, and institutionalize a system for prospective data collection and analysis • Develop multi-hazard maps at an appropriate scale for the use of urban planners and developers • Define key disaster types to be captured in the national disaster database	**M**	**250,000.00**

Short term (S[*]), Medium term (M[*]) and Long term (L[*])

Annex III: Early Warning Systems

Strategic Objective	Expected Outputs	Activities/Areas of Intervention	Timeline 1-2 yrs (S) 3-5 yrs (M) 6-10 yrs (L)	Estimated Cost USD
Generate advance warnings and thus improve capacity of decision-makers to take required action prior to the occurrence of a disaster	- End-to-end early warning systems for drought/ Floods etc, established in the most vulnerable areas - Officials at Regional and District levels trained on issues related to Early Warning systems - Meteorological services established and strengthened - Information network and coordination mechanism strengthened	- Identify the valley basins most vulnerable to flash floods and drought - Design an end-to-end early warning system for these valley basins - Identify drought vulnerable areas - In a prioritized manner, strengthen different components of early warning systems for the hazards - Develop training modules on issues related to Early warning dissemination and response - Deliver these training programmes to the local administration officials - Draw up development and a capacity building plan in a prioritized manner - Streamline information flows and coordination mechanism to ensure effective vertical and horizontal linkages across all stakeholders involved in EWS.	**M**	**300,000.00**

Short term (S[*]), Medium term (M[*]) and Long term (L[*])

Strategic Objective	Expected Outcomes	Activities/Areas of Intervention	Timeline 1-2 yrs (S) 3-5 yrs (M) 6-10 yrs (L)	Estimated Cost USD
Prepare multi-hazard disaster preparedness and response plans at national, Regional and District levels to ensure requisite levels of preparedness and functioning of sectoral response plans	- Disaster preparedness and response plans developed and functional - Inventory of disaster response resources - Community based Disaster Preparedness Planning (CBDP)	- Conduct hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment in Puntland - Develop multi-hazard preparedness and response plans in a prioritized manner at national, regional and district levels to deal with large-scale disasters - Draw up multi-disciplinary plans in consultation with different Ministries/ agencies - Assign roles and responsibilities to different sectors and individuals and check preparedness levels at regular intervals - Constitute a multi-sectoral experts team to assess requirements of infrastructure, equipments and trained man-power. - Build capacity of the staff in emergency response and protocols. - Have adequate communication systems with stand-by facility and redundancy. - Develop web-enabled inventory of resources, equipments and trained man-power available at national, Regional and District levels for facilitating easier access and mobilization during an emergency. - Procurement of appropriate hardware and software support - Enhance community capacity in multi- hazard risk management and preparedness in vulnerable administrative units in a prioritized manner.	**S/M**	**150,000.00**

Short term (S[*]), Medium term (M[*]) and Long term (L[*])

Annex V: Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction in development

Strategic Objective	Expected Outcomes	Activities/Areas of Intervention	Timeline 1-2 yrs (S) 3-5 yrs (M) 6-10 yrs (L)	Estimated Cost USD
Mitigation and integration of disaster risk reduction in all development programmes	- Mechanisms (such as mandatory risk assessments) developed to incorporate disaster risk concerns (mitigation measures) in all development projects - Some of the most vulnerable sites identified and hazard specific mitigation measures implemented - Mitigation assessments and programmes in risk prone areas	- Draft environmental impact assessment guidelines - Develop a new set of disaster risk assessment guidelines for all new development projects - Appropriate budgetary allocation for ministries/ agencies involved in mitigation/prevention - Explore at risk transfer system to mitigate losses and damages - Identify the most vulnerable locations and communities (with regards to drought, floods, fires etc.) that require structural mitigation measures on an urgent basis - Locate high and moderate disaster risk sites around these communities. - Develop detailed mitigation plans for the above - Implement the mitigation measures in a prioritized manner - Undertake detailed assessments to determine the most suitable and economically viable mitigation measures. - Implement recommendations at the local level.	**S/M/L**	**500,000.00**

Short term (S[*]), Medium term (M[*]) and Long term (L[*])

Annex VI: Public Awareness and Education

Strategic objective	Expected Outcomes	Activities/Areas of Intervention	Timeline 1-2 yrs (S) 3-5 yrs (M) 6-10 yrs (L)	Estimated Cost USD
Establish partnerships with media and community organizations for dissemination of disaster risk management agenda and incorporation of the same in education curricula to promote a people-centric approach to mitigating disaster risks	- Initiating a national public awareness programme for disaster mitigation and preparedness - Introduction of modules on disaster management in school and college curricula	- Design a national disaster awareness strategy - Develop public awareness programmes for hazard-specific campaigns - Establish partnerships across the spectrum of print and electronic media and socio-cultural and religious organizations for harnessing their reach for dissemination of disaster management agenda. - Launch of an informative website containing information on different hazards and possible mitigation, preparedness and response measures. - Constitution of a Working Group to assess the school curricula and develop appropriate environment and disaster risk education materials in schools - Introduction of practical trainings and conduct of mock-drills in educational institutions - Development of interesting hazard-specific reading materials for children by an expert group - Training of teachers - Constitution of working group to assess disaster risk, education materials in tertiary institutions especially in engineering institutions	**S/M/L**	**120,000.00**

Short term (S*), Medium term (M*) and Long term (L*)

Annex VII: Capacity Development

Strategic Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Activities/Areas of Intervention	Timeline 1-2 yrs (S) 3-5 yrs (M) 6-10 yrs (L)	Estimated Cost USD
Create a cadre of trained and skilled professionals and disaster management practitioners with requisite knowledge and capacity to initiate and implement disaster risk management programmes	- Capacities and needs assessment carried out at the national, Regional and District levels - Training of officers, cadres and agencies entrusted with disaster mitigation, preparedness and response related activities - Forging partnerships with national, regional and international institutions for capacity building support	- Conduct a systematic training needs assessment/ analysis for identifying the critical areas, the gaps and prioritization of training needs - Assess capabilities of administrative and technical officers for addressing disaster risk management issues - Develop a national human resource plan. - Develop a prioritized multi-year capacity building programme for supporting the functionality and effectiveness of the institutional and legal system. - Incorporate capsules on disaster management in entry-level and refresher training programmes for government officers in all administrative units viz. police, fire, health, education etc. - Training of National, Regional and District level administrative officers. - Upgrade equipments, machinery, tools and infrastructure for continuous skill development. - Develop linkages and sign MOUs with disaster management experts and research institutions - Link up with information sharing networks in IGAD and Arabian countries - Exposure visits to facilitate learning from the experiences and capacities of other countries and institutions. - Twinning arrangements with technical institutions/agencies in the world	**S/M/L**	250,000.00

Short term (S*), Medium term (M*) and Long term (L*)

Annex VIII: Communication and Transportation

Strategic Objective	Expected Outcomes	Activities/Areas of Intervention	Timeline 1-2 yrs (S) 3-5 yrs (M) 6-10 yrs (L)	Estimated Cost USD
Develop capacities for communication with sufficient redundancy to meet the connectivity needs during a disaster and to build an adequate transportation network for speedier disaster response	- Design and implementation of a disaster communications network - Developing protocols for emergency communications - Establish better transport connectivity and transportation arrangements	- Review current capacities and draw up a communication plan - Develop plans for inter-linking administrative units with a disaster fail-safe communication network. - Establish telecom, wireless broadband and satellite based communication networks with sufficient redundancy in a phased manner within all administrative units - Protocols for dissemination of warning to administrative units and communities. - Establish linkages with networks in neighboring countries and institutions for communication and dissemination support. - Develop systems for mass communications. - Develop emergency transport systems by taking into account in-country assets. - Plan creating alternate routes to multi- hazard and hazard-prone areas in a prioritized manner. - Establish protocols for logistics support from neighboring countries. - Establish protocols with international agencies for utilizing their logistical assets and capacities. - Develop aerial modes of transportation and landing capacities. - Develop appropriate mechanisms and protocols for securing international assistance in mobilizing resources and materials during a crisis situation.	**M/L**	1,500,000.00

Short term (S[*]), Medium term (M[*]) and Long term (L[*])