



Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) In the Horn of Africa

Community Mobilization and Awareness Creation on Natural Resource Management in Laga Badana Bush Bushel Intervention Sites, Ras Kamboni- Jubbaland, Somalia



Baseline Assessment Report

Prepared By Savana Consultancy and Research Service, and World Agroforestry Centre, February, 2017

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Executive summary

People dwelling in Ras Kamboni mostly generate their income from jobs related with the sea. Fishing is first a major contributor to the village's economy as many families manage their family expenses from fishing which is mostly taken for sale by small traders to neighboring villages in the Kenyan border and other parts of Jubbaland. Other than fishing, Khat or Mira from Kenya is the second and another crucial income generator for the villagers. After khat is brought to Ras Kamboni through Kenyan-Somali border, it is transported to Kismayo through Burgabo village using fishing boats, an activity which presented job opportunities for residents in the area. Charcoal is a third income generator however, though detailed information about how this operates was not allowed for the consultant because of the secrecy in this business after it was banned by the Somali Government. Some charcoal traders in the area use another coastal village known as Burgabo to transport to Arabian countries. Honey collection is another source of income for some families though honey value chain development is not well established.

This study was facilitated by World Agroforestry Centre-ICRAF managing Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Bushle Land and Seascape project funded by IGAD-EU BMP program. The main objective of the baseline study was to conduct rapid assessment on level of Natural Resource Management in Ras Kamboni. Specifically, the survey aimed;

- To identify gaps in community awareness towards NRM at local level through discussion with the local authorities and community elders
- To identify possible solutions (short term and long term) to enhance the knowledge of the community about the NRs available in the area

To realize the above objectives, the consultants applied several techniques to collect data. Interviews were conducted among community members including local authority and community elders in the form of Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interviews. A total of 34 respondents participated in the survey. Key findings from the survey

- The study revealed inadequate knowledge about the conservation of Natural resources among the local community
- *Results showed limited community awareness on biodiversity conservation*

- Findings showed weakness on development and enforcement of policies and regulations for biodiversity conservation at local and national level

The main challenges related to natural resource management included: 1) Insecurity due to Alshabab fighters in the area 2) sensitivity of some topical issues such as Illegal charcoal production and its trade as many actors are involved in this business so getting enough information would need secrecy and longtime spending in the area 3) Limited access to clean and safe drinking water

In terms of basic services, Ras Kamboni is very poor in education and health services. There is one understaffed primary school in the area. On the other hand, the village hospital likewise lacks professionals such as doctors, nurses and midwives.

Regarding water availability in the area, residents are much dependent on rain water catchments locally known as “War” to get non-salty water for drinking. In drought seasons people source their water from shallow salty wells which are only 5-7 meters deep. There are no boreholes or other meaningful way of getting drinking water.

Concerning Wildlife, community members interviewed clearly indicated that it is not as it used to be in late 1980s or before. People in the area informed the assessment team that wildlife migrated to Kenya for better security and pasture.

Regarding to fishing ways, the fishermen can be divided into two types 1) Small scale fishermen: Those that are not able to own fishing boats and fishing nets. These still do fishing using equipment such as simple diving dresses, swimming glasses, Isnuuk, small spear to defend their self and small net which opens from one side to collect the fish. The cost for all these materials can be estimated up to \$120. The fishermen go to the sea for fishing in early morning and they stay 4-5 hours in the sea. Production of a fisherman of this type can be estimated 5-7kg of fish divided into two grades: Grade1 and Grade 2. One Kilo of grade 1 fish is about \$15 while a kilo of grade 2 is only \$3.5. They sell their produce to traders who transport the produce to Kenya or other parts of Somalia and that is the only market they have for their produce as they are not able to transport to any other area.

2) Other type of the fishermen in the area are those who do fishing with boats (without engine or with engine). These go to the sea for fishing in a group of 25 to 30 personnel with different

responsibilities. The price of the engine for these boats is estimated from \$1500 to 2000. Their produce can be estimated up to 200kg and they do fishing up to 3 times in a week. Types of fish they collect include: Taafi, Mafuuja, boono, tuna, sharks and Teebaa. The price of fishing boats varies from \$1500 to \$9000 depending on the model, origin and type of the engine.

The most common livestock in the area, include goats/sheep and cattle. No camel is available in the area because of the tsetse fly which is very common. Even though tsetse fly can attack goats and cattle, they can be treated easily as opposed to camel. There is shortage of water in the areas which is the common problem for even the animals and if they drink during jilal or when RWAH points dries they will stop milking and even their meat is not good for eating. Some people move their animals to areas with water and grass such as Buulohaji, Birole, Beerhaano and Afmadow which is far from Ras Kamboni area.

Ras Kamboni has rich natural resources which supports the community wellbeing. However, sustainability of natural resources is at risk of degradation due to inadequate community awareness on natural resources management and weak guiding policy framework. These study recommends for awareness creation and capacity building on natural resource management targeting local communities and authorities in Ras Kamboni. Alternative means of accessing water such as promotion and support for rain water harvesting is recommended.

Introduction and Background information

Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) is an IGAD initiative aiming to contribute to poverty reduction by improving the social and economic wellbeing of the populations in the IGAD region, through a better regional integration in the environmental sector. Its purpose is the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystems in the IGAD region, in order to contribute to lasting ecosystem goods and services. ICRAF is one of the BMP Implementing Partners and is managing The Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Bushle Land and Seascape (North East Kenya and South East Somalia), one of the three projects financed through the IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa to develop collaborative management in three cross-boundaries land and seascapes between Kenya-Somalia, Djibouti-Ethiopia and Ethiopia-South Sudan. The main objective of the consultancy was to support the implementation of the three broad project activities to enhance community capacity building and promote livelihood biodiversity based value chains in Ras Kiamboni project site in Somalia. The specific objectives of the consultancy were: 1) to mobilize community and create awareness on Natural Resource Management (NRM). The activity is Linked to Project Activity 10 “Biodiversity conservation capacity building” and envisaged result 2: Policies for ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation at national and regional level improved. The expected result is training sessions on integrating biodiversity conservation and use at landscape scale for targeting local governments, communities, CSOs, NGOs & protected area managers conducted.

The rapidly increasing human population in Somalia, coupled with protracted civil strife, continues to exert pressure on the land and environment, resulting in a rapid depletion of the country’s natural resources. The current situation is unsustainable, in that resources are being extracted more quickly than they can regenerate, leading to the gradual loss of these important biological assets. The principle threats to biodiversity in Somalia include commercial land use practices such as deforestation for timber and charcoal production, soil depletion through over-harvesting, and changes in climate, which have led to decreased rainfall.

Methodology

The consultant applied a qualitative approach which included principles of participatory research and evaluation including the adoption of multiple tools to enable verification and triangulation of information. Focus group discussions and Key Informants interviews were used for the primary data collection. In addition, the consultant used his observation during the field mission.



Figure 1: FGDs with community members (Savana consultancy, 2016)

Review of Secondary Information

The assessment team conducted an in-depth literature review to familiarize with the project's target area and population, to increase understanding of the program's background settings. The review covered public and private information sources including;

- *Data sources and assumptions behind the primary beneficiaries:* National, regional and local secondary data.
- *Key project documents:* previous related project grant/support agreements with relevant INGOs, technical documents on fisheries support, training & field visit reports, results measurement plans, project log-frames etc.

- *Relevant Government policy, statistics, strategies and guidelines:* Sector specific Government policies and legislation, strategic plans and guidelines including Fisheries development plans, etc.

Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions

Consultant team developed guidelines and questionnaires used in gathering opinions and feedback from individual stakeholders within the target population and area. Respondents were randomly selected from the key groups of stakeholders.

Field Visits/Observation

The assessment team complemented the processes above by undertaking structured observatory visits within some of the sampled areas.

Data Collection, Entry and Submission

Data entry was done concurrently with field data collection where applicable. During the interviews, one enumerator was recording while the consultant interviewing the participants.

Data Analysis

The data collected from KIIs and FGDs field visits was summarized and used to augment the secondary data in preparation of the report.

Results and discussion

Findings based on Literature review

The documents reviewed and key findings are presented below;

1 FAO SWALIM 2015

Based on this report it was found out that;

- FAO SWALIM has led NRM-related activities in Somalia by, training experts, supporting with hard ware and software, using Remote Sensing and GIS techniques for natural resource inventory and mapping
- FAO SWALIM developed a strategy which includes; conflict resolution, gender-based violence and health issues related to access to fuel and energy.

2 Decentralization of Natural Resource Management, Memorandum of Understanding signing ceremony in Gardo, Puntland state of Somalia (ILO, 2015)

From the report;

- A MoU exist between Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism and Gardo district witnessed by the Ministry of Interior of Puntland, Somalia to decentralize NRM service delivery in Puntland.
- Joint Programme on Local Governance has supported and facilitated the bi-lateral discussions between the local governments and the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism to define and agree on the functions to be devolved to the local governments for improved service delivery and provided technical guidance to the entire process of managing the natural resources of Puntland, Somalia.

Findings based on the survey

Livelihood assessment

The income for family/individual varies from \$0 to \$100 per month for most of the families living in Ras Kamboni area. The average income can be estimated between \$50 and \$70 per month. The number of household members varies and the average is 6-8 members per household -. Most of the people are indigenous inhabitants in the area s though some immigrated for some time and came back to the internally displaced persons (IDP) camps.

Majority of the inhabitants inherited the land from their ancestors while others receive the land by purchasing, the size of the land varies.

Fishing is first a major contributor to the village's economy as many families manage their family expenses from fishing which is mostly taken for sale to neighboring villages in the Kenyan border. Other than fishing, Khat or Mira from Kenya is the second and another crucial income generator for the villagers. After khat is brought to Ras kamboni through Kenyan-Somali border it is transported to Kismayo using fishing boats, an activity which presented job opportunities for residents in the area. Charcoal is a third income generator however, it is illegal and communities were not willing to provide more information. Some people in the area are in the business of charcoal and use the coastal village of Burgabo to transport it to Arabian countries. Honey collection is another source of income for some families.

Natural resources in the area

Ras Kiamboni is endowed with diverse natural resources which include forest, fisheries, wild life and untapped mineral resources. Ras kamboni is very close to the area used to be a wild life center for tourism during Siad Barre regime. Badhadhe district has the biggest rain forest in Somalia as a whole though charcoal production and mismanagement are the main threats for trees and forest in general. Many of these communities and surrounding villages are directly or indirectly involved in charcoal production or its trading though it was banned in 2014 by the Somali Federal Government and local communities don not freely discuss about this topic.

Benefits derived from natural resources

Different groups in the community indicated that they do not derive much from the forest and other resources except fishing which is the main livelihood for the community in Ras kamboni and wild honey collection from the forest. However, currently there are some indirect benefits they derive from it like illegal businesses activities with charcoal producers. Only few of the natural resources available are utilized by the community as they cannot extract most of the resources while some others require a lot of investment before they turn into profitable income earning activities.

Management of natural resources

There is no government or NGOs supporting the management and conservation of natural resources in the area as in other parts of Somalia except some management efforts taken by the regional state of Puntland and the Autonomous state of Somaliland. However, there are several NGOs across the country who are entitled by themselves to work on the management and conservation of natural resources. Most non-governmental agencies are focused on addressing humanitarian and security issues since the start of the civil war in early 1990s. The local communities are not involved in natural resource management currently, so this needs an awareness campaign for Natural Resource Management (NRM) though some topics are very sensitive to discuss with the community e.g.; Charcoal business and the movement of non-state actors. The community is willing to participate in natural resource management once they receive the required skills.

Motivation to participate in natural resource management

Natural resources management is a very beneficial process to the people and environment in the area. However, as members of this community indicated that they do not benefit much from the NRs, although the community has the motivation to take part in this process which could improve the use of the resources available in the area. Nevertheless, the community has priorities to secure food and water for their families and some have some other responsibilities to take care of the children, the elderly and the sick. These are prioritized to NRM.

Soil and water challenges in Ras Kamboni

Deforestation which results from cutting trees for charcoal production purpose is the main challenge facing soil and environmental conservation as a whole and this in turn causes soil erosion. Sources of water in the area are not adequate for drinking. There are no boreholes or large water catchments that can last for a long period during dry season. In the area, there are shallow wells privately or communally owned which are mainly used for animal watering, washing clothes for their saline water though these can also be used during water shortage for drinking. There is a large communal water catchment in the area, which needs to be rehabilitated. This is the only water source for rain water harvesting used by the community after rainy seasons. The water catchments are affected by flood which causes siltation.

Efforts to conserve soil and water in the area

There are no efforts to conserve soil and water in the area. Likewise, there are no known technologies currently used for water and soil conservation. Additionally, there are no extension staffs to train people on matters concerning soil and water conservation. As in other parts of the country, members of the Ras Kamboni community were in agreement on the last time that have been seen these services, was at the fall of the former government.

Unique biodiversity in Ras Kiamboni

The community is aware that Ras Kiamboni has unique biodiversity and some of the community members were staff for wild life conservation programme which existed in this area during Said barre. Because of the natural disasters and Human related activities, the wildlife migrated from the area crossing the border to Kenya. Currently, insecurity and lack of institutional systems were some of the challenges identified during the study compared 25 years ago. However, the expectation of the community was that the wildlife will be back to the area once security is improved and non-state actors are defeated completely and the system is restored at least at regional level.

Main challenges facing biodiversity in the area

Main challenges facing biodiversity in the area is deforestation; cutting trees for charcoal production as there are no conservation managements in place. Insecurity is also one of the main factors leading to lack of forest and wildlife conservation in the area. Al-shabab terrorists are operating in the area and have made it their main stronghold where they organize terrorist activities into the mainland of Somalia and also to the neighboring countries mainly Kenya particularly in North eastern part of Kenya.

Opportunities presented by biodiversity

There aren't many opportunities currently offered by the distinct biodiversity in the area to the people living in the area, the following are some key opportunities;

- Government (federal and local authority) willingness to support NRM initiative
- NGOs/INGOs and other development/research institutions interested to promote NRM interventions

Conservation Measures in the area

There are no initiatives to conserve biodiversity in the area. Putting conservation measures in place could present a good opportunity to the biodiversity in the area. Awareness campaigns

regarding conservation of natural resources would create opportunities for the community. Charcoal production is the most difficult issue which many people cannot freely discuss publicly but once the awareness campaigns are started there will be ways to talk to the people reducing possible conflicts which communities may face from charcoal producers and traders. There's need to promote, biodiversity conservation initiatives which engage community in the collaborative conservation of the natural resources.

Conflicts over use of natural resources

Currently, conflicts over the use of natural resources are not much though sometime there are few minor conflicts among pastoralists. If conflicts arise they are resolved by community elders and if needed the local authority.

However, there are still poachers who actively hunt the wildlife which is left in the area.

To minimize occurrence of human wildlife conflicts, communities in the area usually avoid areas known to be hideouts for wild animals and hence prevent conflicts between them and the wildlife.

Government protected area in Ras Kamboni

Currently, there aren't government protected areas (national park) but it existed during former government before the civil war in 1991.

Policies promoting conservation of biodiversity

According to our findings, there are no existing policies and if they are there, they are not enforce to govern the conservation of natural resources in the area as other parts of the country. However if policies governing conservation of natural resource would be developed/enforced by the regional or the federal government and enforced with the help of local people through awareness creation towards the conservation of the NRs would be very useful for the conservation of the biodiversity in the area

Approaches to impart knowledge on natural resource utilization and management

Capacity building on natural resources would be achieved through community dialogue, workshops and seminars and also through offering trainings to the possible stakeholders of the area.

Possible solutions to conserve soil water and biodiversity

The stakeholders proposed that the community living in the area should receive capacity building trainings to conserve soil, water and biodiversity as first step and then gradually be given other forms of support such as technologies for better use of the resources in the area and/ alternative livelihoods such as beekeeping techniques to ensure biodiversity is conserved in the long term. The administration and relief agencies or NGOs should work together to make these capacity building and mobilization seminars happen for the communities residents in the area and its surroundings who may have direct link with the natural resources utilization. The local community contributes in conservation of the environment using their knowledge of the area which they can help experts in environmental issues to identify the gaps and their solutions through activities which partly were planned for implementation during IGAD-BMP pilot project. Additionally training and capacity building of the stakeholders involved in natural resource utilization to sustainably manage the resources presents better solution to long term conservation and environmental sustainability.

Possible challenges in addressing soil, water and forest deforestation and degradation

Stakeholders don't foresee many challenges in conserving the natural resources once appropriate measures are in place. The stakeholders in the area are willing to support the interventions aimed at conserving soil, water and forest resources.

Who should be involved in natural resource management

Community leaders, local authority should be involved together with youth and women groups. Each one will have his/her own role/involvement in the implementation. Particularly, youth and women will have very big role in awareness campaigns in NRM as they are actively part of any project or any activity which is conducted in the area.

Opportunities presented by restored soil, water sources and forest

Benefit that could be gained from the process include knowledge, income and the improved environment and living standards of the local families. The community will also benefit from end result as it will positively affect their way of life because of the improved livelihoods. Not only will the humans benefit but also their livestock and wild life in general. The government collaboration with communities will enhance biodiversity conservation. Improved services means new revenues for the government.

Conclusion

Ras Kiamboni has diverse biodiversity resources which are not only poorly managed but also underutilized. The lack of government and non-government initiatives addressing the conservation and management issues has contributed to more problems such as soil erosion and water shortages caused by the deforestation for charcoal production and its trade. These activities contribute to the destruction of the forest and the immigration of wildlife crossing the border between the Somalia and Kenya. Moreover, the community in the area lacks the capacity and extension services to enable them empowered with skills and knowledge to sustainably extract natural resources from the area. Additionally, there are no policies to promote and regulate sustainable use of natural resources. With the necessary capacity, the community will be able to sustainably extract natural resources and manage them to continue benefiting from them. Baseline survey identified challenges to NRM in this, development of policies and regulations for environmental conservation is very urgent as well as community awareness creation through community mobilization. Creation of alternative livelihoods for community members would be very helpful in the conservation of the NRs and improvement of social wellbeing of the communities in the area.

Recommendations

From the baseline assessment, the consultant recommends the following;

Immediate/Short term

Awareness creation

- There is need for community mobilization on NRM to promote sustainable utilization and management of natural resources in the area which will in turn promote social wellbeing and environmental sustainability.
- The stakeholders in the site urgently need awareness on the access, better utilization and management of the natural resources which will be useful for the soil conservation and water resources

Information sharing

- The assessment report to be shared with relevant institution to seek support in terms of access, use and management of natural resources, this will include the policy makers, development agencies and NGOs

Long term

Policies and regulations:

- There is urgent need for the development of policies and regulation and its enforcement for the conservation of NRs

Reference

- FAO Somalia 2015. <http://www.faoswalim.org/article/swalim-supports-natural-resource-management-activities-somalia>
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Annexes

Annex 1: questionnaires on community mobilization and awareness creation on natural resource management

Support for Implementing IGAD BMP Project Activities in Laga Badana Bush Bushle Intervention site (Ras Kamboni)

Mobilize community and create awareness on Natural Resource Management (NRM)

Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) is an IGAD initiative aiming to contribute to poverty reduction by improving the social and economic wellbeing of the populations in the IGAD region, through a better regional integration in the environmental sector. Its purpose is the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystems in the IGAD region, in order to contribute to lasting ecosystem goods and services. ICRAF is one of the BMP Implementing Partners and is managing The Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Bushle Land and Seascape (North East Kenya and South East Somalia), one of the three projects financed through the IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa to develop collaborative management in three cross-boundaries land and seascapes between Kenya-Somalia, Djibouti-Ethiopia and Ethiopia-South Sudan. The main objective of the consultancy is to support the implementation of the three broad project activities to enhance community capacity building and promote livelihood biodiversity based value chains in Raas Kamboni project site in Somalia. The general objectives of the project are: 1) to mobilize community and create awareness on Natural Resource Management (NRM). 2) to pilot rainwater harvesting and associated water catchment improvement interventions 3) to support the development of value chains which are based on biodiversity related ecosystem services and goods (including honey value chain).

This discussion will take no more than 1 hour, and I will be taking notes on what we are discussing.

Anonymity: Despite the discussion being noted down, I would like to assure you that the discussion will be anonymous. The notes will contain no information that would allow individual subjects to be linked to specific statements. Please answer as accurately and truthfully as possible.

Questionnaire number: _____

Date: _____

Region: _____

District: _____

Village.....

Background information:

- a. Name of Participant.....
- b. Gender: [Male]; [Female]
- c. Occupation: [Farming]; [business]; [fishing]; [farming, fishing and business]; other (specify).....

- d. Member of community group/organization? [Yes]; [No] If yes, Name of the community group/organization
- e. Level of education [None]; [Primary]; [Secondary], [Tertiary/College]; [University]

f. Average household income.....

g. Number of household members

h. How many years have you been staying in this place?
.....

1.1. Land ownership

- Leased
- Inherited (family land)
- Total land (acres).....
- Owns Land title deed [Yes]; [No]

Honey Value chain Analysis

What are the main income sources for the communities in this area?
.....

Are you involved in honey collection/production/marketing? [Yes]; [No]

Is honey produced in this area [Yes]; [No]

1. What natural resources are present in/around Ras Kiamboni? **Please introduce what is natural resource before you put the question**
2. Do you benefit from the resources? How, please explain
3. Are there organizations or government agencies involved in natural resource management?
4. Are you involved in managing the natural resources?
5. How are you involved? At what stage or level of involvement
6. What is your motivation to participate in natural resource management?
7. What are the main challenges facing soil in the area?
8. What about water challenges?
9. Are there efforts to conserve soil and water in the area? Which ones?
10. What technologies do you use in soil and water conservation?
11. How did you get to know about the soil water conservation technologies? Is it traditional knowledge or were you trained?

12. Are there extension staff who continuously build your capacity on soil water conservation?
13. Do you know ras kamboni has unique biodiversity (both flora and fauna)?
14. Which are these unique biodiversity in the area?
15. Do you derive any benefits from the biodiversity? Please explain
16. What are the main challenges facing biodiversity in the area?
17. What opportunities do biodiversity present to Ras kamboni?
18. Are there any initiatives to conserve biodiversity in the area?
19. Are you involved? At what level?
20. Are there conflicts over use of natural resources?
21. How are these conflicts resolved?
22. Are there human-wildlife conflicts?
23. What are ways community prevent human-wildlife conflicts,
24. Do you have government protected area in Raas Kambooni (National Park/reserve/conservancy)?
25. Are there policies governing conservation of natural resources in the area?
26. If available, what is your comment on these policies?
27. Do you understand these policies?
28. Are these policies effective in natural resource conservation?
29. Which policies/legislation would you wish to have further information/knowledge and why?
30. Which is the best approach do you propose to impart knowledge to you and community on the existing natural resource policies?
31. What do you propose as possible solutions to conserve soil water and biodiversity?
 - (i) Who should do what differently?
 - (ii) What will be your role to ensure forest and wildlife conservation?
- 4) What do you foreseen as the possible challenges in addressing soil, water and forest deforestation and degradation?
 - (i) Who should be involved in this and what will be their role?
 - (ii) What will be your role in addressing these challenges?
- 5) What opportunities will restoration of soil, water sources and forest present?
 - (i) To you
 - (ii) To the community
 - (iii) To the government

Thank you for your participation in this surveys your input is highly appreciated!

Annex 2: List of participants

SN	NAME	CONTACT
Elders		
1	Cali Nuur Qaasin	0615138702
2	Bashiir Jaale	0616822780
3	Bare shiiloow	0616629892
4	Maxamed cali gasarow	0615316345
5	Moallim Nur Bashir	
6	Adam Shabaan Nur	
Local Authority		
1	Abdullahi Diriye (deputy commissioner)	0619994485
2	Abdi Siraad (Head of the police in Raskamboni)	0618586674
3	Omar Ismael Nur (Ministry of Water and Energy)	0615181553
4	Abdullahi Yusuf (Ministry of Water and Energy)	0615290826
Other members of the community		
1	Cismaan Xasan Aadan	0617108173
2	Xuseen Xaadeey	0618820103
3	Cali Baar Madey	0616629980
4	Xasan Nuuriye	0615972410
5	Axmed cabdi maxmuud	0167343241
6	Muuse qaasin	0618586700
7	Maxamud cali cabdi	0617772339
8	Maxamed masuwa	0618586928
9	Subeer cabdiweli	0615290267
10	Deeqoow Aadan sanay	0618671068
11	Dahir Cumar	
12	Cismaaciil Maxamud	0618275075
13	Ibraahin jeeri	0618221593
14	Cabdi naasir xaaji	0615941497
15	Cabdulahi diiriye	0619994485
16	Cabdi siraad	0618586674
17	Axmed cumar	0618185690
18	Haashimuu fataax	0618586688
19	Cadday Ciise	
20	Muuse laali	
21	Ibraahi m shide	0618275129
22	Masuwa talibuu	0618213939
23	Maxamed cismaan tartiib	
24	Sacdiyo ibraahin	0618109192
25	Nasteexo qaasin	0615680134
26	Khadiijo ibraahin	0618221911
27	Aamino xasan ameeriko	0616510509
28	farxaan cabdiraxmaan	0618586686
29	Aamino maxamed maxamuud	0618586544
30	Shukri cabi jinni	0618272841
31	Wanaago cali	0615756819
32	Aamino cabdalle muqtaar	0617156230
33	Axmed cabdi maxamuud	0615317479
34	Muxumad Cabdulle	