Facilitating Partnership for Local Economic Development (LED) Pilot Ethiopia

D.2. Note on Woreda LED stakeholder mapping and analysis

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As per the DMI Consortium procedures, this report and its content has been proofread and controlled for quality against the Terms of Reference of the assignment, and their subsequent possible modifications.

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ACRONYMS

BoPED	Bureau of Planning and Economic Development
CSO	Community Support Organization
DICAC	Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission
DRDIP	Development Response to Displacement Impact Project
ESS	Ethiopian Statistics Service
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FMD	Foot and Mouth Diseases
GDP	Gross domestic product
GO	Governmental Organization
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
KB	Kebri-beyah
LED	Local economic development
MoR	Ministry of Revenues
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OWDA	Organization for Welfare Development in Action
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UPSNJP	Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and layout of this report

This second deliverable presents the findings and results of the work performed by the Team under Phase 1, i.e. Woreda LED stakeholder mapping and analysis. The mapping to be conducted aims at identifying and documenting actual and potential key stakeholders of the economic development of KB. To summarize: who they are, what they do, where they do it, what they can contribute to. Ultimately, the stakeholder mapping and analysis should determine which mapped organizations should join the local economic development platform based on their anticipated contributions to foster improved coordination and development of synergies among all LED Actors.

This ***introductory section 1*** briefly outlines the activities carried out by the Team from January 2024 until end of February 2024 to produce this Woreda LED Stakeholder mapping and analysis.

Section 2 presents the approach and methodology to analyze the activities of the key LED partners operating in the woreda.

Section 3 provides the synthesis and findings of the Woreda LED Stakeholder mapping and analysis not only in a textual format but also in other formats such as lists, matrices as well as graphics. It will serve as a basis to develop an online interactive digital map to present coverage across kebeles.

Finally, this deliverable includes a series of ***annexes*** including compilation of secondary data, collection of primary data based on interviews of stakeholders, and integrated mapping and analysis.

1.2 Project activities

From mid-January to mid-February, the Team carried out the following activities:

- Organization of online meetings with the Bank's Core Teams to present planned activities for review: January 12 and 22, 2024; February 2, 2024.
- Finalize contractual arrangements to provide for administrative and logistical support to the Team: renting of a car with a driver to facilitate travel between Jijiga and around Kebri-beyah by January 30, 2024; hiring of a project assistant from February 1, 2024.
- Test the questionnaire developed during the Inception Phase with a few NGOs for their willingness to participate quickly and with one financial institution.
- Adapt the questionnaire to reflect feedback and comments.
- Make appointments with the first identified stakeholders at woreda Government level, with the financial institutions, the community support organizations, the private sector representatives, and the development partners representatives.
- From January 31, 2024, meet with stakeholders identified during the inception phase and further suggested in the field. Engage in dialogues with them to collect data and fill-in the questionnaire using KoboToolbox.
- Draft the Stakeholder mapping and analysis note.

1.3 Meetings with the Bank's Core Team

On **January 11, 2024**, Wibishet Fessha, DMI Communication and outreach officer, had a meeting with the WB Team on setting up the C4D page for the LED pilot.

The **January 12, 2024**, meeting was held with the whole Team of experts and focused on the Inception report, which was acknowledged to be comprehensive and satisfactory, and on the Mapping questionnaire to be tested by the Team which should include a question on key sectors in the woreda. It was recommended to conduct questionnaire testing with at least one representative from each stakeholder category. It was also discussed the need to obtain relevant documents and conduct a thorough secondary data review. During this meeting, the Bank's Core Team recommended to engage with the local authorities such as the woreda or city administration to get the administration's buy-in and support. The C4D platform was briefly explained by Ashutosh Raina, WB Social Development Specialist-LED, as a public repository of knowledge, further to the meeting hold on January 11, 2024.

On **January 22, 2024**, the online meeting only involved Ashutosh Raina, WB Social Development Specialist-LED, Alemayehu Girma, WB LED consultant and Carine Berny, DMI Project Director. The WB Team indicated that a meeting had been conducted on Friday 19, January with the core team members from the Federal, regional, and woreda levels who were previously unable to attend few follow-up meetings due to conflicting priorities. These team members expressed their readiness to provide necessary support to the DMI Team, particularly the local or woreda DRDIP staff. Mohamed Abdulahi Farah (Regional DRDIP coordinator) has generously offered to introduce the DMI Team to the woreda government alongside his local colleagues. Carine Berny informed the WB Team that the experts initiated the collection of secondary data. However, she mentioned that securing appointments proved to be challenging, in particular with the government officials and asked for their support. She raised the need for a support letter from the Government in addition to the support letters already provided by DMI. It was agreed that Jemal and Muktar would collaborate closely with Mohamed and his woreda Team to plan for effective collaboration and support in engaging with the local government so as to start the mapping exercise by January 29, 2024.

From January 29 to February 2, 2024, Carine Berny and Alemayehu Girma exchanged through emails to follow-up on the agreed actions.

On **February 2, 2024**, Ashutosh Raina, Alemayehu Girma and Carine Berny had another online meeting to review the first progress made by the DMI Team on the ground through their first interviews and to agree on the submission deadlines of the next two deliverables, i.e. the Note on the stakeholder mapping and analysis and the Note on the LED strategy. Carine informed the WB Team it was taking longer than expected to get the official introductory letter and get appointments at the woreda government level due to a Regional Parliament meeting.

The Team on the ground was in contact with Mohamed on a very regular basis to ensure that the DMI Team could meet with the woreda administration as soon as the Letter would be signed.

On **February 9, 2024**, Carine Berny informed the WB Team that the DMI Team got the official introductory Letter on February 8 in the morning and could meet straight away with participants from the Agriculture office, Livestock and Rural Development Office, Youth and Sport office, Woman and children office, Social affairs and cooperative office. The meeting was chaired by the Deputy woreda administrator and was held over two days.

A first version of this report was submitted on **February 20, 2024**.

On **February 29, 2024**, the WB Team generated insightful perspectives to help strengthen the final version of this document. It was acknowledged that the report was well formatted and extensive mapping of various organizations was recognized and appreciated. While the WB felt the basics were covered, it was suggested that the economic analysis and assessment of the Stakeholders could be further improved.

On **March 4, 2024,** the WB Team shared additional comments to consider in the stakeholder analysis.

2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Mapping and in-depth profile of existing LED stakeholders in the pilot Woreda

2.1.1 Development of a questionnaire

To conduct the LED stakeholder mapping at the woreda level in Kebri-beyah, a questionnaire with drop-down menus has been developed as a guideline for interviews in the field, to know which questions to ask and in which order and to collect data in a harmonized manner.

This qualitative method is based on semi-structured interviews targeting representative stakeholders at the woreda Government level, from financial institutions and private sector, development partners, and community support organizations, NGO and INGO.

It remains that Experts were briefed to allow key informants the freedom to express their views in their own terms and to be flexible enough to pursue new subjects/topics in line with the LED process as needed that could emerge during the interviews.

The questionnaire was uploaded onto KoboToolbox for use in collecting, mapping, and analyzing data in accordance with the developed questionnaire. In a first step, it underwent testing with a few stakeholders, including two NGOs and one financial institution, for their willingness to participate promptly. Their feedback was then incorporated in the questionnaire[1]. They requested to have the possibility to select multiple entries for the "Sector" they are working in and for the "Services provided".

Limitation: Ideally, one representative of each category of stakeholders should have been approached to test the questionnaire. It was not possible to do so in the limited time frame. However, we considered it would have a low impact if it was not tested with all categories. The questionnaire was designed to assess the capabilities of organizations to contribute to the LED platform, regardless of their type.

It is important to note that while 3G/4G coverage is fair in Kebri-beyah town, it is non-existent elsewhere in the Woreda. Additionally, the GPS location of interviewees cannot be obtained due to the absence of Wi-Fi infrastructure in the woreda. This limitation does not hinder the interview process but does slow down the mapping production, necessitating manual identification of all locations.

2.1.2 Field data collection

Simultaneously to the development of the questionnaire, a list of key stakeholders with their contact details has been compiled for each category of stakeholders, and a fieldwork schedule has been finalized for conducting interviews. To ensure that key stakeholders would have all information in hands during the interviews, the questionnaire was sent in advance.

The two long-term experts, Jemal Ali Yusuf, DMI LED Pilot Coordinator, and Muktar Mahamoud Habane, DMI LED Platform Facilitator (LPF) has been supported by Gizachew Getaneh, DMI short term Technical support Expert who joined them in the field from February 5 to 13, 2024. Interviews have been mainly conducted between January 31,

[1] The following stakeholders were approached to test the questionnaire:

- Action for the needy in Ethiopia, Community support organization, Jijiga,
- DICAC, Community support organization, Kebri-beyah,
- Sahal microfinance institution share company, financial institution, Jijiga and Kebri-beyah.

2024 to February 15, 2024 with a few additional interviews until February 27, 2024 in Jijiga and in Kebri-beyah (KB) with government officials and other stakeholders following the tentative schedule for field interviews with identified stakeholders[2].

Based on the outcomes of these meetings, a few additional stakeholders have been identified[3]. Consequently, the fieldwork has been updated, and further interviews with newly identified stakeholders have been conducted. For the full list of interviewees, please refer to Annex 3.

In parallel with collecting primary information through key informant interviews, the field mission also had the objectives of deepening secondary data collection at Somali Region level and holding kick-off meetings with Kebri-beyah woreda and City authorities.

To collect secondary data, the DMI Team went to the Somali Region Bureau of Planning and Economic Development (BoPED). BoPED is entrusted with the responsibility and possesses extensive experience in collecting information and data primarily at the regional level. Our team sought to leverage this wealth of data to gain insights into the status of the region and to shed light on areas of emphasis and trajectories within KB woreda.

They met Mohammed Abdi, Socio-Economic Head, BoPED, and informed him of the objective of the mission and claimed support for the provision of data collected and assembled by his office.

Data to be collected from BoPED of the Somali region, encompassed: Information pertaining to physical features such as location, topography, landscape, climate and thermal characteristics, geographical distinguishing features, drainage and river basins, and land use, along with data on mineral availability; Insights into wildlife and tourism; Data concerning the human population; Details regarding overall economic performance; Agricultural data, including both crops and livestock; Information on the industry and service sectors.

The data to be collected at woreda level included:

- Human Population to account for the total population of the woreda, broken down by gender (men and women).
- Land Ownership status within the woreda, specifying whether it is privately owned, under government ownership, or held communally.
- Crop Cultivation:
    - Land Under Crops to indicate the extent of land area allocated for crop cultivation within the woreda.
    - Volume of Production to represent the quantity of crop yield obtained from the cultivated land, typically measured by weight or volume.
- Livestock Population within the woreda categorized by species, such as cattle, sheep, goats, etc.
- Most Prevalent Livestock Diseases affecting the livestock population in the woreda, which may include ailments such as foot-and-mouth disease or anthrax.
- Livestock Healthcare:
    - Number of Livestock Treated Against Diseases receiving treatment for various illnesses.

[2] Please refer to Annex 3 for Stakeholders location.

[3] Additional stakeholders include: *Action for the needy in Ethiopia* (ANE), Jijiga. *Sahal microfinance institution share company*, both in Jijiga and in Kebri-beyah, *Hidase Telecom*, Kebri-beyah.

- Number of Animals Vaccinated to prevent disease transmission.

- Livestock Market Transactions:
  - Number of Livestock Supplied to Export and Domestic Markets.
  - Income from Transactions in both export and domestic markets.

The Team also held discussions with authorities representing KB woreda and KB Mayor Office. On February 8, 2024, participants included:

- Mr. Jemal Kabir KB Woreda, KB Woreda Deputy Administrator.
- Mr. Kedir Ahmed Ali, Head, KB Woreda Agriculture Office.
- Mr. Mohammed Hassen Head, KB Woreda Pastoral/Livestock Office.
- Mr. Deeq Mohammed, Representing KB Woreda, Women and Children Affair Office.
- Mr. Abdulaziz Ibrahim, Head, KB Woreda Youth and Sports Affair Office.

After introducing the LED Pilot main objectives, the DMI Team received assurance this initiative was welcomed and endorsed by all the meeting participants which promised to give the necessary support to the best of their abilities for its satisfactory accomplishment. Amidst supporting the DMI Team in collecting primary data and filling out the questionnaire, secondary data were collected.

On February 10, 2024, discussions were further held with Ferkhan Mohammed, Head of KB Mayor Office.

Limitation: due to unavailability at the administrative level of relevant staff, the official introductory letter was not obtained immediately which delayed the work of the Team.

The agricultural sector, encompassing both crop cultivation and livestock production, serves as a cornerstone of livelihoods: it does not only generate income but also provides significant employment opportunities for a large portion of the population. The Team met huge challenges in collecting data from the Chamber of commerce on local employment patterns, existing enterprises, and on sector and sub-sectors offer and demand at woreda level, as largely anecdotal and not accessible due among others to the fact that mains actors are part of the informal sector. This implies reliance on estimates and to organize quickly a second round of interviews on livestock markets in Jijiga and in Kebri-beyah in a set of second steps to meet with additional private sector representatives such as producers, traders, and cooperatives. By March 11, 2024, these meetings are still being organized. Data will support the development of the LED strategy.

2.2 Analysis of stakeholders and of prospective platform members

2.2.1 Local economy Assessments review

In parallel, the DMI Team collected, reviewed, and analyzed documents and assessments from the past five years on the local economy to draw strategic insights into previously identified sectors and players. Literature or documentation relating to socio-economic development at local level seldom targets Kebri-beyah woreda. The main difficulty encountered in collecting data concerned the absence or age of official data at woreda level, in the Somali region[4]. Economic data at the woreda level primarily stems from surveys conducted either by official statistical agencies or by development partners. Most of the censuses carried out since 2007 (the date of the last complete general census) have been sample censuses, the full data for which is not being made public. Data from

[4] It should also be noted that kebele boundaries are not perfectly delimited in the region.

development partners is tailored to meet the specific requirements of these partners and is focused on the areas where they are actively involved.

The literature review was conducted targeting the Kebri-beyah woreda first, then extending to the Fafan area if no information was available at local or even regional level. Regional-level data served as a proxy, offering insights into the socio-economic landscape. Livestock serves as the primary livelihood for a substantial portion of the population, as illustrated in section 3.1.1.

2.2.2 Analysis of stakeholders from questionnaires

The data will *be compiled to categorize organizations by the kebeles/areas in which they operate, aiming to understand the* geographical coverage and potential overlap among organizations.

The first step involves grouping stakeholders into several broad **categories** relevant to local economic development, as they possess strong **relevance** and can positively **influence** coordination and planning among stakeholders, to ensure delivery quality of LED support services.

The following **groups** have been identified:

- Public sector: administrative departments and individuals responsible for developing policies and regulations in key economic sectors.
- Private sector:
    - Entities responsible for technology development and utilization in selected sectors.
    - Industry and agriculture associations and businesses operating in the selected key sectors, either significantly impacting economic development or reliant upon it.
- Finance sector entities that could participate in providing (co-)financing for, or as funding sources in LED projects.
- Community support organizations such as local communities who could potentially utilize LED strategy activities (e.g., farmers and breeders); or NGOs involved in promoting economic development and adaptation.
- Development partners: International organizations, cooperation agencies, and donors.

A second step is to identify in which field of action the stakeholders focus their actions, as per their answers to the questionnaire. It allows to determine **Stakeholder interest**, i.e. "*How interested is the stakeholder in the successful woreda economic development*?" This assessment can be based on various factors, including the potential benefits they stand to gain from the LED initiative, their prior engagement in comparable projects concerning woreda development.

i.e. the following **interests** have been identified:

- Sector's development.
- Knowledge sharing.
- Community development.
- Synergy with other projects.
- Financial gain.
- Other.

Another step involves determining the **Influence** the stakeholder has over other stakeholders: does he have the power to sway the opinions or actions of other stakeholders? The influence can be intrinsic or inherent, based on

their actual status (as head of administrative services, or as financial institution). It can also be acquired, based on their recognized influence other the community (regularly quoted by other stakeholders). Identifying these influential actors will allow the Team to engage them effectively, potentially influencing a broader segment of the project's environment, hence providing power to influence action. It must be kept in mind that the power to influence action can also be negative.

By working out their **power to influence** and **interest**, it will allow to determine a first ranking of stakeholder's relevance.

It will be established through the following criteria:

1. High interest, high power to influence action
2. High interest, low power to influence action
3. Low interest, low power to influence action
4. Low interest, high power to influence action

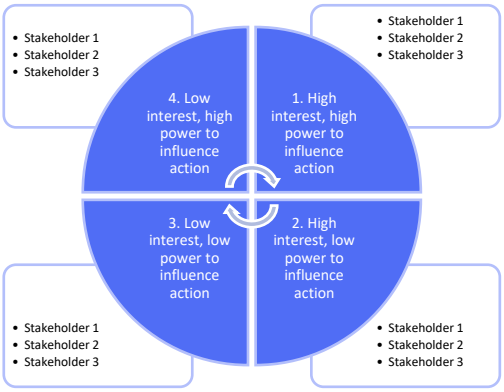


Table 1: Interest vs power to influence action

Stakeholder	Category	Interest	Power to influence action		First ranking
Name of identified stakeholder	*Public sector (all levels)* *Industry and agriculture associations and businesses* *Private sector* *Finance sector* *CSO/ Local communities* *NGO* *Int organizations*	*Strategic development of the sector,* *Knowledge sharing,* *Strategic development,* *Synergy with other projects,* *Financial gain,* *Etc.*	*Frequency: How many stakeholders identified it (of 10 max)?*	*High power* *Low power*	*On a scale from 1 to 4:* *1. High interest, high power to influence action* *2. High interest, low power to influence action* *3. Low interest, low power to influence action* *4. Low interest, high power to influence action*

To better asses who the Team should focus on, it is necessary to pinpoint potential areas of engagement with stakeholders in the woreda, delineating how stakeholders can contribute to making the LED process firmly grounded on local conditions. **Stakeholder contribution capacity** could involve financial resources, technical expertise, political influence, or the ability to mobilize others within their community. It will be based on the following categories:

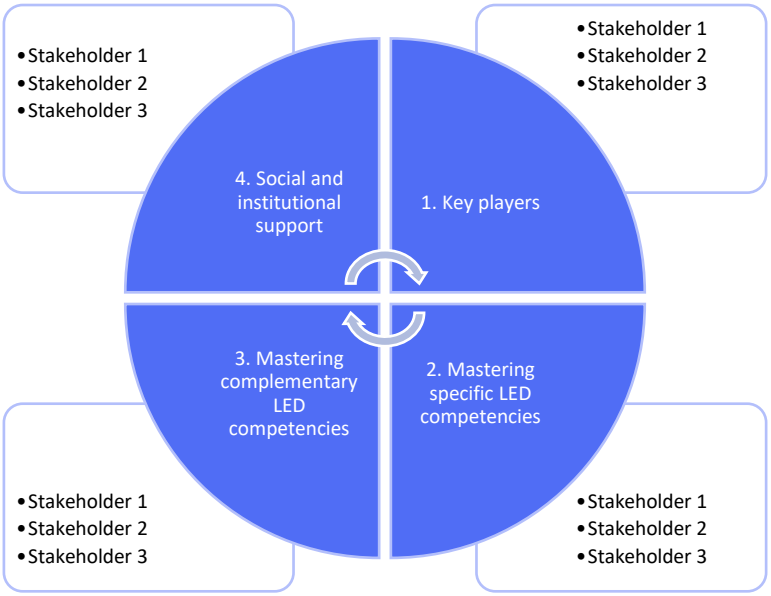
- Provision of data and technical assistance (on know-how, technologies, barriers, costs, etc.).
- Provision of financing for project implementation.
- Political decision-making.
- Social and institutional support, including dissemination of results.

Combining stakeholders' contribution capacity with their kebele coverage, active projects and corresponding budget allocation, their potential relevance as member of the future LED platform will be determined.

The table below will help to develop possible **stakeholders' relevance** for the LED platform, i.e. "*How relevant is this stakeholder for LED platform* to design, promote and/or manage the local economic development policy", based on a distribution into four categories, from 1 to 4:

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

- 1. Key Players: Stakeholders to be engaged in the LED platform as members; Capacity and legitimate to coordinate other stakeholders; Capacity to develop and/or implement the LED Strategy.
- 2. Stakeholders mastering of specific competencies required by the LED goal and to be engaged in the LED platform as members; Capacity to support development and/or implementation of the LED Strategy.
- 3. Stakeholders mastering of complementary competencies to the LED main goal, not specifically LED oriented; Capacity on a case-by-case basis to support implementation of the LED strategy.
- 4. Stakeholders providing social and institutional support, based on their experience in dealing with specific communities such as IDP, women or clanic system; Capacity to provide additional information during the development of the LED strategy in their specific field; Capacity to support awareness raising during implementation of the LED Strategy.



Stakeholders assigned in:

- Category 1 will be asked to be active member of the LED Platform. They will drive the decision-making process, the implementation process, support, dissemination, and monitoring to do so.
- Category 2 will also be asked to be member of the LED platform as bringing specific competencies as designers/implementers.
- Category 3 shall be invited on a case-by-case basis to meetings/activities during implementation of the LED strategy, depending on their added value.
- Category 4 shall be invited during the development of the LED strategy and on a case-by-case basis to meetings/activities and implementation of the LED strategy, depending on their added value.

A draft table outlining these categories and potential stakeholder roles has been presented in Annex 2 of the Inception report. A revised version is presented below to combine categories and potential stakeholder relevance.

Table 2: Classification of stakeholders based on questionnaires' answers

Stakeholder	Category	Kebele coverage	Currently active	Project budget	Contribution capacity	Relevance
Name of identified stakeholder	*Public sector (all levels)* *Private sector (including Industry and agriculture associations and businesses)* *Finance sector* *CSO (Local communities NGO)* *Development Partners (International organizations, cooperation agencies, and donors)*	*Based on the questionnaire answers:* *- Urban* *- Rural* *- Urban and rural* *- Whole woreda (please refer to section 3.3 and associated definition)*	*Based on the questionnaire answers:* *End date of projects implemented by Stakeholder*	*Based on the questionnaire answers:* *Budget of projects implemented by Stakeholder*	*Possible role in the LED platform process:* *- Political decision making,* *- Coordination,* *- Networking,* *- Social and institutional support,* *- Data or TA provision,* *- Finance partner.*	*Importance to economic development process* *Rank according to category 1 to 4 as presented above.*

3 SYNTHESIS AND FINDINGS

3.1 Literature review

Although most inhabitants in the Somali region earn their livelihood from livestock and livestock products, some practice crop production and trade. As summarized above, data relating to Kebri-beyah woreda are scarce. The literature review was based on comparison with other woreda of the Fafan zone where similar conditions exist.

A bibliography is presented in Annex 1.

3.1.1 Livestock sector

According to the 2022 *Report on Livestock and Livestock Characteristics*[5] of the Ethiopian Statistics Service (ESS), the Somali Region is one of the main Ethiopian regions in terms of livestock. It hosts by far the biggest goats and sheep populations, with respectively 16.5 million goats and 10.5 million sheep. The Somali Region also counts nearly 6 million cattle which makes it the 4th region in Ethiopia. It is to be noted that KB is located in the Fafan zone, which is one of the least developed zones in the Somali region, with around 846 000 goats, 746 000 sheep, 663 000 cattle, 129 000 camels, and all this livestock is from indigenous species.

In the Fafan zone, **cattle in age of being productive** (3-10 years, 400 000 heads) are mostly used for **breeding** (256 000), **milk** (for 80 000 female) and **for their meat** (for 22 000 male).

Sheep (2 years and older, 451 000 head) are mostly used for **breeding** (45 000) and for their **meat** (40 000).

Goats, which are the most common livestock in the zone with 491 000 head older than 2 years, are mostly used for **breeding** (362 000) and for their **milk** (for 69 000 female).

On a national scale, the production from this livestock is mostly used for household consumption but its proportion depends on the type of product[6]. Milk is used for household consumption by 50%, but only 10% is sold since 40% of milk is used in other production processes such as butter or cheese. Butter is much more sold than milk in proportion, 38,6% of its production is sold and 55% is used for household consumption. Beef also is a product that is commonly sold (30% of the production) and is used by 57% for household consumption. On the other hand, goat meat is one of the least sold products in proportion with only 3,9%, while it is mainly used for household consumption by 89%.

The economic weight of livestock

The diverse possible uses of **livestock production** make it **one of the main economic sectors** across its 57 livestock markets in the Somali Region. For example, milk production by itself accounts for €409 million in the region[7]. This wealth constitutes the main livelihood in the region as at least 80% of the rural population live from pastoralist or

[5] *Report on Livestock and Livestock Characteristics*, Ethiopian Statistics Service, 2022. Consulted the 14/02/2024 on: TABLE II-19: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK BY AGE AND SEX OF ANIMAL (statsEthiopia.gov.et)

[6] *Ethiopia's livestock systems. Overiew and Areas of Inquiry*. Feed The Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems, 2021. Consulted the 14/02/2024 on: LSIL_Livestock_Systems_Overview_Ethiopia_2021_08.pdf (ufl.edu)

[7] *Rapid assessment of Livestock Markets in Jijiga, Ethiopia*. International Labour Organization, 2021. Consulted the 14/02/2024 on: https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=60baf237d9d782f1JmltdHM9MTcwNzg2ODgwMCZpZ3VpZD0yYzRjOGMwMC1iMjVlLTYzMTQtMTEyNy05ODA5YjNlNzYyMWYmaW5zaWQ9NTIzMg&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=2c4c8c00-b25e-6314-1127-9809b3e7621f&psq=revenue+livestock+somali+region+Ethiopia&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9kYXRhLnVuaGNyLm9yZy9lbi9kb2N1bWVudHMvZG93bmxvYWQvOTA2NTM&ntb=1

agro-pastoralists activities[8]. **In Kebri-Beyah more precisely, it is estimated that 203 000 people own around 935 000 livestock. With farmlands it is by far the most important asset in the area[9].**

Livestock activity in the Somali Region fits into a complex value chain where **livestock** can be **consumed locally**, sold to local butcheries and **local traders**, or on a wider scale to **regional traders**, and then being sold in regional cities, **exported** live to Somaliland, Saudi Arabia or to other countries. Such exports are often facilitated through clan networks.

From the local market of **Kebri-beyah** where a sheep can be sold 1300 ETB, a goat 2300 ETB and a cattle 13 000 ETB, livestock can then be sold in Jijiga where their value almost doubles. Then, the production can be transported to Addis Ababa, to Djibouti, to Somaliland and to the Berbera port which is the gateway for export to Gulf Arab States. The prices can fluctuate according to market conditions, but usually it is during Ramadan festivities that livestock value is at its highest.

Many challenging points for the livestock sector

Despite the employment benefits, the food security benefits, the income generation effects, and the export earnings that can be achieved through livestock livelihoods, this sector in the Fafan zone, our zone of interest, faces many challenging issues that will define its potential for the local population in the years to come.

- Water access

The first challenging issue we can highlight is related to the ecosystem in the Fafan Zone, and the impact that livestock has on it. As the area is characterized by its quite extreme climate with dry seasons and intense short rain seasons in April and August (exacerbated by climate change), **one of the main issues is livestock water access**. In dry seasons, when riverbeds and ponds decline, the water quality quickly deteriorates and even more for humans when livestock enter the facilities and leave their feces nearby[10]. Moreover, the region is also characterized by the presence of wild waste dumps that can contaminate water sources, and then contaminate livestock when they drink it, and then humans when they consume livestock products. The water access issue concerns both human and livestock health and has to be taken seriously into account, considering protection and maintenance of water access related projects and facilities.

- Feed

Always in relation with the local ecosystem, **livestock feed can represent a tricky challenge** in the region. Goats, that are the main livestock specie in the zone are quite known for their ability to browse every plant on their way. First, when they browse the few vegetation in an area, it makes it more vulnerable to erosion and floods, as plants maintain ground structure and make it more fertile. In consequence, land is less productive, less nutritive for livestock (and humans), and so less valuable for local population. Moreover, the livestock in the Fafan zone is already the livestock the less fed with green fodder and the most fed with crop residues[11]. But crop residues such

[8] *Atlas of the Upper Fafan Catchment*. Acacia Water and Wetlands International, 2016. Consulted the 14/02/2024 on: Atlas of Ethiopia's Upper Fafan Catchment - Wetlands International

[9] Data given by the KB Woreda Pastoral/Livestock Office met on February 9, 2024

[10] A thoroughly study has been conducted in the Fafan area by the Ministry of water irrigation and electricity to assess the availability of water resource in 2016.

[11] *Report on Livestock and Livestock Characteristics*, Ethiopian Statistics Service, 2022. Consulted the 14/02/2024 on: TABLE II-19: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK BY AGE AND SEX OF ANIMAL (statsEthiopia.gov.et)

as sorghum straw and maize stover are characterized by their relatively protein deficiency and low digestibility[12], that is why crop residues are mostly used when in period of drought, that are quite common in the Fafan zone. So, it is recognized that crop residues cannot constitute a complete ration for livestock.

There is also a growing dilemma in the trend to using more crop residues to feed livestock instead of keeping those crop residues on the ground to fertilize soil for next harvests, knowing that manure is less fertilizing than crop residues[13].

- Diseases

Livestock in the Fafan zone is not widely vaccinated as only 47,000 cattle, 12,000 sheep and 21,000 goats were vaccinated in 2022[5]. Meanwhile it was estimated for the same year that 27,000 cattle, 46,000 sheep and 23,000 goats were diseased, and 4,000 cattle, 8,000 sheep and 5,000 goats died from these diseases. The impact of diseases cannot be underestimated, the combined effect of drought and contagious animal diseases can be really harsh locally as in 2016 in the Tuliguled Woreda (Fafan zone) where 25% of the 1250 pastoralists dropped out due to these adverse conditions[14].

Various diseases can affect livestock in Ethiopia such as Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) outbreaks, just to name a few ones. FMD affects cattle, with a seroprevalence between 9%-26% at the animal level and up to 48% at the herd level. The estimated economic losses due to FMD outbreak in cattle arising from milk loss, mortality, and draft power loss average US$174 by affected herd[15]. Moreover, a FMD outbreak can be a major threat for export, such as in 2006 when Egypt banned cattle from Ethiopia due to an FMD outbreak, which represented a US$ 14 million loss[16].

As viral disease of sheep and goats, PPR is endemic in Ethiopia. PPR prevalence is the highest in Somali Region (21,3%). During an outbreak of PPR, the average loss per held is at around US$300[17].

Livestock diseases can put local pastoralists and population in economic and food insecurity. That is why livestock vaccination constitutes a key challenge to enhance the stability of this sector.

- Women and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The Fafan zone is characterized by its strong IDP population with poor livelihoods. But it has been noted that IDPs in the different camps in the Somali Region already have skills specific to livestock production, that come from their

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[12] *Cereal crop residues as feed for goats and sheep*. Emyr Owen, 1993. Consulted the 15/02/2024 on: Cereal crop residues as feed for goats and sheep (lrrd.org)

[13] "Crop residue allocation to livestock feed, soil improvement and other uses along a productivity gradient in Eastern Africa" *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* volume 228, 15 July 2016. Duncan, Bachewe, Mekonnen, Valbuena, Rachier, Lule, Bahta, Erenstein. Consulted the 15/02/2024 on: Crop residue allocation to livestock feed, soil improvement and other uses along a productivity gradient in Eastern Africa - ScienceDirect

[14] *Inter-agency protection field mission report – To Fafan and Sitti zones of Somali National Regional State*. UN OCHA, March 2016. Consulted the 15/02/2024 on: Inter-agency protection field mission report - To Fafan and Sitti zones of Somali National Regional State, March 2016 | OCHA (unocha.org)

[15] Management Entity. 2021. Ethiopia's Livestock Systems: Overview and Areas of Inquiry. Gainesville, FL,

USA: Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems. Consulted the 15/02/2024 on: content (cgiar.org)

[16] *Review on Epidemiology of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Ethiopia*. Dabasa, Abunna. February 2021. Consulted the 15/02/2024 on: (PDF) Review on Epidemiology of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Ethiopia (researchgate.net)

[17] *Economic impact of a peste des petits ruminants outbreak and vaccination cost in northwest Ethiopia*. Jemberu, Knight-Jones, Gebru, Mekonnen, Yirga, Sibhatu, Rushton. 2022. Consulted the 15/02/2024 on: Economic impact of a peste des petits ruminants outbreak and vaccination cost in northwest Ethiopia - PubMed (nih.gov)

anterior IDP life. They have the abilities to be part of this vibrant sector, but **the main issues for IDPs** wishing to start/grow their livestock business are **both the lack of access to capital and the lack of access to lands and water** which, despite the cultural proximity between IDPs and locals, remains a clan prerogative that can cause conflicts among IDPs and local communities.

Women of course have their part to play in this sector characterized by a quite important female integration (104,000 female livestock holders for 155,000 male holders in the Somali Region)[18]. In the livestock trading sector, **women engage either individually or in cooperatives**, procuring animals from primary markets and then selling them in Hartasheikh, Jijiga, and Wajale markets. While the majority of these cooperatives were composed of members from the local community, there were instances where both local and refugee women participated in joint groups.

For instance, in Kebri-beyah alone, there were 40–50 women traders, predominantly from the local community, alongside a few refugees transporting animals from primary markets like Kebri-beyah to the Jijiga livestock market.

By operating cooperatively or in groups, these female traders can efficiently coordinate the transportation (via trekking and trucking) of animals to the markets. Additionally, these small-scale traders play a crucial role in consolidating animals from various markets, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of supply chains. As highlighted by a highland trader in the Jijiga market, female traders excel in consolidating animals from supply markets, allowing him to focus his efforts on purchasing animals of sufficient quantity and quality in the Jijiga market rather than competing in primary markets. Some women also purchase animals from the market, care for and feed them for a few days, and then resell them in the same markets, earning a modest profit margin of ETB200–300 per animal[19].

- Livestock holder education

The livestock holder population in the Somali Region is also characterized by its very low level of education in proportion compared to the rest of the country. While 66% of livestock holders are illiterate on a national scale, this proportion rises to 80% in the Somali Region. Moreover, while 5% of livestock holders are highly educated (over grade 12) in Ethiopia, only 1,6% on livestock holders have achieved this level of education in the Somali Region[12]. Enhance the education of the livestock holder population in the Somali Region can represent a great opportunity to spread awareness on vaccination topic and on better livestock business practices. This is in this purpose that the Somali Region is fitted with 250 Farmers Training Centers (FTCs) and 1 365 Development Agents (DAs) that are serving pastoral and agropastoral households in the region.

***Note**: In the region, data obtained from BoPED, corroborates the fact that as of 2022/23 only 370 (150 men and 220 women) received adult education between the ages of 15 and 60 years; the lower secondary (Grade 7-8) general enrollment rate including adult basic education was 34.6%; and similarly secondary grade (Grade 9-12) general enrollment rate including adult basic education was 22.8%.*

3.1.2 A livestock economy turned toward international markets

The **cross-border livestock trade** in the Horn of Africa is one of the largest livestock export movements in the world. An important part of this trade occurs through the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia that has the longest border

[18] *Report on Land Utilization (private peasant holdings, meher season).* Ethiopian Statistics Service, 2022. Consulted the 15/02/2024 on: THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA (statsEthiopia.gov.et)

[19] *Rapid assessment of Livestock Markets in Jijiga, Ethiopia*. International Labour Organization, 2021. Consulted the 14/02/2024 on: https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=60baf237d9d782f1JmltdHM9MTcwNzg2ODgwMCZpZ3VpZD0yYzRjOGMwMC1iMjVlLTYzMTQtMTEyNy05ODA5YjNlNzYyMWYmaW5zaWQ9NTIzMg&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=2c4c8c00-b25e-6314-1127-9809b3e7621f&psq=revenue+livestock+somali+region+Ethiopia&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9kYXRhLnVuaGNyLm9yZy9lbi9kb2N1bWVudHMvZG93bmxvYWQvOTA2NTM&ntb=1

with Somalia (and with Somaliland). Despite facing political rivalries, armed conflicts, regional insecurity, border closures and livestock export bans, the livestock cross-border trade is still one the most vibrant sector in the Horn of Africa. It is estimated that annually the normal trend fluctuates between 2 to 3,5 million head that are exported through this border, and 65% of this volume is considered to have originated from Ethiopia. The main market opportunities are coming from Djibouti, the ports of Berbera and Bossaso that are the Ethiopian livestock gateway to the global economy. It is estimated the livestock exports on this zone worth annually at least US$ 200 million[20].

This trade system is a critical source of livelihood to millions of inhabitants in the region as many actors are involved directly or not, like of course livestock holders, but also livestock traders, carriers, livestock feed sellers… **Cross-border livestock trade might definitely be one of the drivers of regional economic diversification, saving and capital accumulation.**

An **important part of this livestock cross-border trade** is **provided by informal actors**, which means actors that are not officially registered and regulated. Those informal actors are small scale operators trying to fully or partially escape the cost of inconvenience, the less attractive profit margins, and the relatively unfair transaction deals of the centrally regulated formal export channel. While the formal export channels are centrally regulated and often out of reach for rural small scale livestock holders, the **informal sector relies on clan-based networks**. Clan-based trading network offers connections, trust and ensure security of individual operators in a quite unstable environment[21].

It is very difficult to convincingly establish the approximate size of informal cross border livestock trade transactions due to the unregulated nature of the operation. But it is known that the largest proportion of livestock trade in the Horn of Africa is going through informal channels (Desta et al., 2011; Little 2007, 2009). Some studies estimate it at 86%. On the other side, authorities point out the potential loss of foreign exchange and government revenues, evaluated at US$ 300 million on its eastern border every year[22].

3.1.3 Crops

General view on crops production in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian farming sector can be divided between 2 sub-sectors[23]:

- The private agricultural holdings: Those are the small and fragmented privately owned agricultural holdings on which all types of agricultural activities such as crop production, livestock rearing, are performed, to obtain agricultural produce for self-consumption and sometimes for sell. This type of farming represents 95% of the annual gross total agricultural output in Ethiopia.
- The commercial farms: They stand for 5% of country's gross total agricultural output. Those are State and private commercial farms characterized by its intensiveness in capital and are market oriented.

[20] *Livestock Trade in the Djibouti, Somali and Ethiopian Borderlands.* One Earth Future. Consulted the 16/02/2024 on: Livestock Trade in the Djibouti, Somali and Ethiopian Borderlands | One Earth Future

[21] *Policy Brief. Informal Cross Border Livestock Trade in the Somali Region*. Food And Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Consulted the 16/02/2024 on: FAO Regional Initiative in Support to Vulnerable Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in the Horn of Africa

[22] "Nation loses up to 300 Mn USD Annually Due to Illegal Trade of Live Animals Through Eastern Border". *ENA Reliable News Source*. 2023. Consulted the 16/02/2024 on: Nation Loses up to 300 Mn USD Annually Due to Illegal Trade of Live Animals through Eastern Border - ENA English

[23] *Large and medium scale commercial farms sample survey*. Ethiopian Central Statistics Service. Addis Ababa, May 2022. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: Microsoft Word - 2008.COMMERCIAL FARM REPORT-FINAL (statsEthiopia.gov.et)

Grain crops stand for the main agricultural production in Ethiopia, it monopolizes 97,63% of total cropland area and represents 85,74% of total production during the Meher season.

Two main seasons rhythm the agricultural life in Ethiopia. The Meher season between April and September is the long rainy season. As 95% of crop production is under smallholder rainfed practice, the *Meher season* is the main agricultural season in Ethiopia[24]. The other main season is the dry season called the *Bega season* from October to January. Hence, 96% of major crops are produced during the Meher season which is the main agricultural season[25].

Food security is an important issue in Ethiopia while the population and the food demand are always growing. In consequence, land scarcity becomes a concern to meet this growing food demand. In Ethiopia, the average size of a crop area is 0.76 hectares per holder, 0.78 per household.

Crops production in the Somali Regional State

The Somali Regional State is renowned for its extreme climate, where droughts and floods are frequent and significantly impact local crop production. In fact, 2022 marked the worst drought in 40 years for the Somali Region. According to statistics, a rainfall event of 60mm/day can be anticipated every 5 years, while one of 110mm/day occurs every 7.5 years[26].

The climatic conditions in the Somali Regional State can account for the relatively low agricultural activity compared to other regions. There are only 32,000 hectares of cultivated land in this region, managed by around 42,000 farmers. Of these, 26,000 are engaged in maize production and 20,000 in sorghum production.

The Fafan zone stands out as the primary area for crop cultivation in the Somali Region, covering 23,000 hectares. It is estimated that 15% of the rural population in this zone are engaged in farming.

Regarding crop production quantities, data was only available for commercial farms in the Somali Regional State. The primary focus of these commercial farms is grain crop production, with 3,114 hectares cultivated in 2022, yielding 95,840 quintals (comprising 56% wheat, 37.8% maize, and 6.1% sorghum)[27].

Challenging issues for crops production in the Somali Regional State

With the rapid increase in population, climate change, and regional insecurity, crop production in the Somali Region is facing critical decades that will determine its ability to ensure food security.

The primary threat to crop production in the region is the lack of rainfall, with 80% of all crop damage attributed to this climatic condition. This issue is particularly severe in the Fafan zone, where 95% of crop damage is caused by inadequate rainfall. For instance, due to the El Niño phenomenon in 2016, crop production in Ethiopia experienced a decrease of 50 to 90% in some regions and complete failure in the eastern areas, including our zone of interest[28].

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[24] *Rainfall seasonality and timing : implications for cereal crop production in Ethiopia*. Wakjira, Peleg, Anghileri, Molnar, Alamirew, Six, Molnar. 2021. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: (PDF) Rainfall seasonality and timing: implications for cereal crop production in Ethiopia (researchgate.net)

[25] *Report on area, production and farm management practice of belg season crops for private peasant holdings.* Ethiopian Statistics Service. Addis Ababa, September 2022. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA (statsEthiopia.gov.et)

[26] *Atlas of the Upper Fafan Catchment.* Wetlands International. February 2017. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: Atlas of the Upper Fafan Catchment - Ethiopia | ReliefWeb

[27] *Large and medium scale commercial farms sample survey*. Ethiopian Central Statistics Service. Addis Ababa, May 2022. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: Microsoft Word - 2008.COMMERCIAL FARM REPORT-FINAL (statsEthiopia.gov.et)

[28] *FAO presents $50 million emergency plan as Ethiopia faces worst drought in 30 years*. Africa Renewal, by FAO. 2016. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: FAO presents $50 million emergency plan as Ethiopia faces worst drought in 30 years | Africa Renewal (un.org)

Facing drought

The primary focus for crop production, particularly in addressing the drought issue, should be **to improve irrigation systems and enhance water use efficiency** in the region. According to studies[29], the Somali region has an irrigation potential of 500,000 hectares, yet only 10,000 hectares are currently being irrigated. Like the rest of Ethiopia, the region suffers from inadequate irrigation facilities and practices. Investing in clean and protected rainwater storage facilities could provide a solution to harness the benefits of the significant rainfall during the Meher season.

Improved seeds could indeed serve as an asset in developing a drought-resilient crop production system. These seeds are often more drought-resistant and require less water and nutrients. In the Somali Region, however, the utilization of improved seeds remains limited, with only 2.7% of the total 32,000 hectares cultivated with improved seed crops. An Ethiopian study conducted in the SNNPR region demonstrated a 35% increase in productivity per hectare for farmers utilizing improved seeds. The primary obstacle to wider adoption of improved seeds is their higher price.

Fertilizers use

The use of fertilizers could potentially enhance crop productivity in the Somali Region. Nationally, it is estimated that 40% of farmers do not utilize fertilizers, with poorer farmers applying less or none at all, primarily due to constraints such as accessibility, package size, and lack of credit.

In the Somali Region specifically, the use of fertilizers is notably low. Among the 32,000 hectares of cultivated land, fertilizers were applied to only 2,000 hectares (6.25%). In comparison, in the Amhara region, fertilizers were applied to 66% of the total cultivated area[30].

Fertilizers encompass a range of substances, including chemicals like nitrate or phosphorus, as well as natural materials such as compost and manure. Given the deteriorating soil quality in the Somali Region, reintroducing nutrients into the soil through manure or chemical products could improve soil fertility and subsequently boost crop productivity. Research indicates that the **use of bio-fertilizers can lead to yield improvements** ranging from 35% to 65%[31].

Better education

The education level of crop holders poses a significant challenge in promoting more efficient and sustainable farming practices. In the Somali Region, out of over 45,000 holders, 34,000 are illiterate, accounting for 77%, which is notably higher than the 59% illiteracy rate in the Amhara region. The education level among crop holders in the Somali Region is alarmingly low. However, research indicates that the education level of household heads positively and significantly influences the likelihood of fertilizer use in maize production in Ethiopia[32]. The findings suggest that for each additional year of formal schooling completed by the household head, there is a 4% increase in the

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[29] *Critical review on improving irrigation water use efficiency: Advances, challenges, and opportunities in the Ethiopia context*. Eshete, Shinshaw, Legese. 2020. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: Critical review on improving irrigation water use efficiency: Advances, challenges, and opportunities in the Ethiopia context - ScienceDirect

[30] *Report on Farm Management Practices (private peasant holdings, meher season).* Ethiopian Statistics Service. 2022.

Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: Farm Management Practices (Private Peasant Holdings, Meher Season) 2022/22(2014 E.C.) (statsEthiopia.gov.et)

[31] *Biofertilizers : A Nexus between soil fertility and crop productivity under abiotic stress.* Mahmud, Upadhyay, Srivastava, Bhojiya. 2021. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: Biofertilizers: A Nexus between soil fertility and crop productivity under abiotic stress - ScienceDirect

[32] *Déterminants and profitability of inorganic fertilizer use in smallholder maize production in Ethiopia*. Iticha. 2020. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: Full article: Determinants and profitability of inorganic fertilizer use in smallholder maize production in Ethiopia (tandfonline.com)

likelihood of fertilizer use in maize production. Therefore, improving access to education for the next generation of farmers and **providing training opportunities for existing holders** could serve as significant assets in promoting **more efficient and sustainable farming practices**.

Land holding inequalities

With rapid urbanization and demographic growth, a shortage of arable land is anticipated. In the Somali Region, there exists a strong inequality in terms of landholding size.

Out of a total of 41,734 holders of temporary crop areas (cultivated within a year), 34,581 (82%) hold less than 1 hectare, while only 151 holders (0.36%) possess more than 10 hectares. Those who possess more than 10 hectares, on average, own 58 hectares. In contrast, on a national scale, 66% of holders possess less than 1 hectare, and only 0.12% have more than 10 hectares.

In the Somali Region, land ownership is characterized by a large number of individuals owning tiny plots and a small number of holders possessing vast lands. This situation contributes to poor farmers with small land areas being trapped in a monocropping system, which exacerbates soil degradation, nutrient depletion, and consequently, leads to low productivity and food insecurity.[33].

In a Local Economic Development (LED) strategy aimed at improving the livelihoods of local farmers, priority could be given to assisting small farmers in forming cooperatives. This would enable them to pool resources and collectively afford fertilizers, improved seeds, and access to credit, thereby increasing their productivity. An Ethiopian study confirms that cooperative members supply 0.934 quintals more maize to the market than their counterparts[34].

3.1.4 Digital Infrastructure in Somali Region[35]

Digital infrastructures: In 2021, only 10% of the population in the Somali region were connected to the national grid. 77% of household depended on non-grid lighting sources. Refugee camps were not formally connected to the national grid, but household located close to host communities connected to the grid illegally.

There were 327 cellular towers in the region, with 4G introduced in 2021. The general network coverage was reportedly strong, extending to rural areas. The vast majority of individuals connected to the internet through their mobile phones, while only a small minority owned a laptop. There were no Internet cafés in Jijiga, but Wi-Fi access is available in regular cafés.

Solar energy: HelloSolar is a private company that sells solar lanterns, including in refugee camps. In 2021, a lantern cost 110 USD, or 8 USD/month. Monthly payments were done through helloCash service of Shabelle Bank. 2000 lanterns have been distributed, 500 in refugee camps. It is considered to be too expensive for refugees.

Mobile banking: Fintech (financial technology) penetration in Somali Region is quite high, the population has basic technical skills. In 2021, there were already, a fierce competition between 3 mobile banking platforms: helloCash (the oldest one, part of Somali Micro Finance, with 600,000 users), e-Birr (from Cooperative Bank of Oromia,

[33] *The challenges and prospects of Ethiopian agriculture.* Wendimu. 2021. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: Full article: The challenges and prospects of Ethiopian agriculture (tandfonline.com)

[34] *Determinants of maize farmers market participation in Southern Ethiopia: Emphasis on demographic, socioeconomic and institutional factors.* Tafesse. 2022. Consulted the 20/02/2024 on: Full article: Determinants of maize farmers market participation in Southern Ethiopia: Emphasis on demographic, socioeconomic and institutional factors (tandfonline.com)

[35] *Youth employment opportunities in the digital economy in Ethiopia: Afar and Somali Regions*. International Labor Organization. 2022. Consulted the 16/02/2024 on: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---ddg_p/documents/publication/wcms_862163.pdf

100,000 users, free of charge while other platforms charged commissions), Sahay (from Rays MicroFinance Institution). HelloCash operates as a mini-bank and facilitates digital money transfers, loans and savings. There is no need to open a formal bank account to use it. It is just required an Ethiopian ID or a refugee card, and a mobile phone with a SIM card.

3.2 Secondary data

The DMI Team collected secondary data at regional and woreda level as described in section 2.1.2 above.

3.2.1 Main challenges and opportunities at the regional level

Annex 2 presents the profile of the Somali Region with baseline data.

Based on the criteria of thermal zone criterion alone, areas in the region are suitable for crops and livestock: the Somali region is a livestock-based economy. Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households rely on livestock sales as their main source of income. In the years between 2018 and 2021, the average GDP of the region was 74.2 billion ETB[36]. In these years the livestock sub-sector remains the single most important contributor and accounts the lion share of 75% of the GDP.

The main **challenges** and **opportunities** reported by sector offices at the **regional level** are summarized below:

Challenges:

- **Recurrent drought, flooding and disease outbreak**: The frequent cycles of drought and flooding, occurring once every five years, result in significant resource depletion, human suffering, and ultimately, loss of life. The interaction of these disasters, such as the transition from drought to flooding, disrupts the livelihoods of communities, leading to profound challenges. The households facing the greatest challenge are those that rely on keeping livestock. Sheep and cattle are particularly vulnerable to shocks induced by drought. In response to this, public institutions and partners are diverting resources towards emergency response activities, primarily intended for development, in order to mitigate the effects.
- **Inflationary Pressure**: The ongoing increases in prices for both food and non-food items are exacerbating the erosion of people's purchasing power, pushing them further into poverty.
- **Inter-clan and intra-clan conflicts:** Competition for scarce resources, such as pastures and water, occasionally arises in the region. At times, this competition escalates, leading to complications in the security situation and adversely affecting the well-being and developmental efforts of the region.
- **Poor infrastructure:** Recent developments have been encouraging; however, the region generally lacks sufficient infrastructure. This deficiency in infrastructure hampers the provision and development of social services, restricts market access, and impedes economic development and overall well-being.

Opportunities

- The Fafan region is endowed with two left bank tributaries of the Shebelle River, the Fafan and the Jerer rivers that they only join during times of heavy rainfall. The vast arable land and flat topography makes the region suitable for cultivation of crops through irrigation via wells or man-made reservoirs (birka).
- **Livestock are the major source of livelihood**, and the community has a long tradition of keeping them. This, combined with ample grazing land and pasture, as well as a favorable climate reported to be conducive to livestock production.

[36] Bureau of Planning and Economic Development (BoPED)

3.2.2 Kebri-beyah data

Kebri-beyah is in the Fafan Zone of the Somali region. Kebri-beyah comprises of Kebri-beyah Woreda and Kebri-beyah City. The former consists of 26 rural and two urban kebeles (Harta Shek 01 and Harta Shek 02)[37] and Kebri-beyah City in turn has nine urban kebeles[38]. Therefore, Kebri-beyah Woreda and Kebri-beyah City consists of a total of 37 kebeles (26 rural and 11 urban kebeles).

According to **KB Woreda Agriculture Office** met on February 9, 2024, the KB woreda rural population amounts to 307,360 inhabitants, with 165,826 men and 141,534 women representing respectively 54,95% and 46,05% of the total population. The woreda in general and households in particular derive **significant sources of income from livestock**. The income from livestock is estimated to 85% and the remaining 15% obtained from crop production.

Table 3: Livestock population

Livestock	Number of heads	Livestock	Number of heads
Cattle	125,119	**Donkey**	5,739
Sheep	400,000	**Camels**	51,320
Goats	272,340	**Poultry**	520
Horses	50	**Bee colony**	165

Source: KB Woreda Pastoral/Livestock Office met on February 9, 2024

The prevalent livestock diseases in KB are Lumpy skin disease for cattle, Camel pox, sheep, and goat pox. The number of animals treated and vaccinated for the last five years amounted to 3,390,560 heads.

The **estimated volume of livestock** supplied to domestic, export and cross border trade amounts to 60,000 heads. The income obtained from the sale of livestock is estimated as follows:

Table 4: Estimated income from sale of livestock

Sale of livestock through:	Estimated income (in ETB)
Domestic livestock market	980,000
Export market	90,000
Cross border trade	890,000

Source: KB Agricultural Development Office – data from 2023

The total **land** owned in the KB woreda represents 407,843 ha with 346,666 ha being under private ownership and the remaining 61,176 ha being under communal ownership. The rain fed area of crop land cultivated represents 52,340 ha corresponding to 655,320 quintal of crop production, the irrigated cultivated area only representing 25 ha (data was obtained on the corresponding production).

Customs and tariff data Kebri-Beyah: The Team dialogued with **MoR Ethiopia Customs Commission** on February 16, 2024. The only Customs port Sites in Somali Region that are connected to the electronic Customs System so far are Togowuchale (Wajaale) and Jijiga. Neither of these customs ports is contiguous to Kebri-Beyah. Thus, it is not possible to extract any import / export data; or collection of customs duties outside of these sites, if any. In general, it is not possible to have customs data at the woreda level. Products move freely across kebele boundaries unless goods are moving in transit under bond to designated inland customs ports.

[37] Somali Regional State Bureau of Planning and Development

[38] Kebri-beyah Woreda Agriculture Office

3.3 Mapping

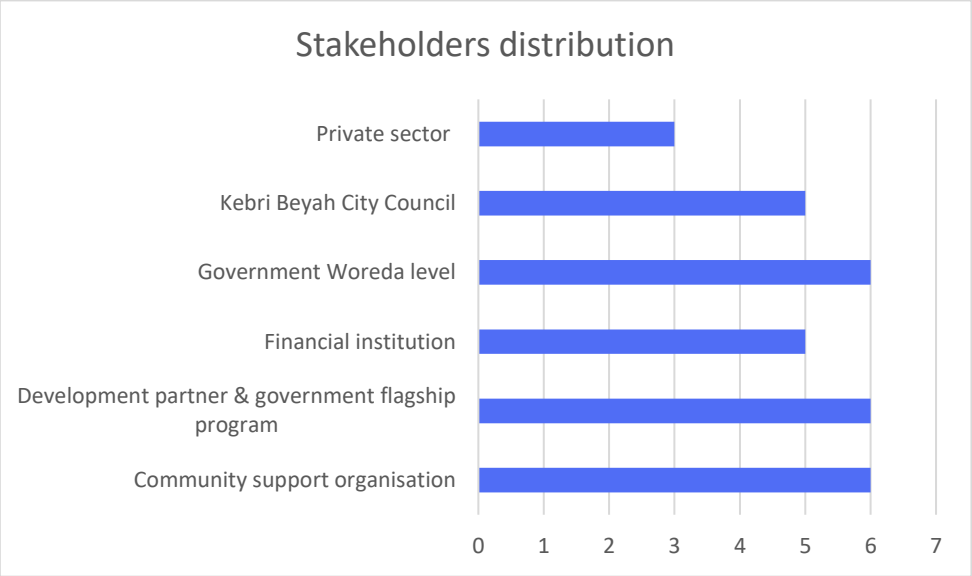
The DMI Team interviewed thirty-one stakeholders from January 31 to February 27, 2024. The Chamber of Commerce could be at last reached on February 26, 2024.

Excluding the comments provided by interviewees during the fieldwork process (which will be addressed later), the fieldwork results are documented in an Excel spreadsheet comprising thirty-six columns and as many rows as stakeholders and number of projects implemented.

The complete list of stakeholders can be found in Annex 2, with the list of their projects in Annex 3, their sector and the way they see their future involvement in Annex 4.

Distribution of stakeholders and their main objectives

As it can be noticed, the under-representation of the private sector is a characteristic of the woreda's economy, essentially dominated by the hyper-development of informal activities and weak development of formal institutions. A second characteristic of the woreda is the strong presence of NGOs, either development partners and CSOs which are mainly focusing on supporting IDPs and refugees, or specific groups inside the population (women and elderlies). Out of thirty-two stakeholders, only four declared being women-led organizations.



Graph 1: Distribution of stakeholders per category

The following table summarizes the main goals of each organization with location of their main offices, at regional or local level[39]. We do not present in this table the projects each stakeholder is currently implementing or has recently implemented.

Table 5: Stakeholders' organization goals

Organization	Goal	Office location
Basic needs		
Action for the needy in Ethiopia	Wash, shelter, infrastructure, emergency response, livelihood, energy, and environmental health, education and CCCM	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*

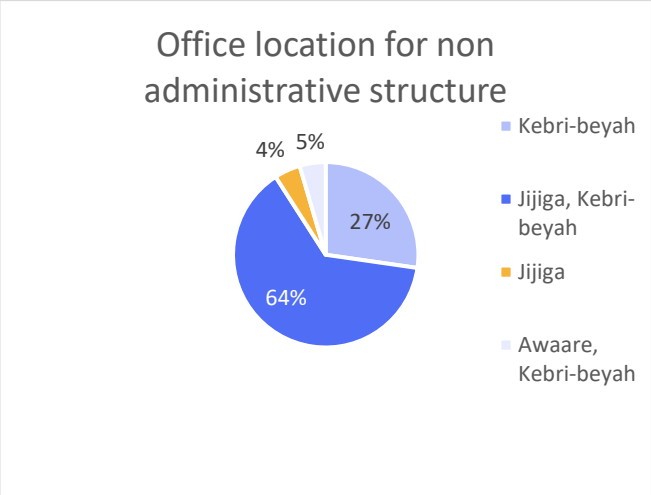
[39] The name in italics indicates that the organization has a representative in Kebri-beyah.

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Organization	Goal	Office location
Bureau of women and children affairs	To eradicate female genital mutilation and gender-based violence	Kebri-beyah
Danish refugee council	Protection, WASH, shelter, economic recovery.	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
DICAC	Assistance refugees in education	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
IMC	Humanitarian services including WASH, health, nutrition, GBV prevention, mental health, SRH	Aware, *Kebri-beyah*
Financial services		
Commercial bank of Ethiopia	Financial inclusion	Kebri-beyah
Sahal microfinance institution share company	To provide inclusive financial service both the rural and urban communities	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
Shabelle bank	Financial service for profit making institution	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
Family		
Ethiopian Red Cross Society	Restoring family links/protection family links	Jijiga
Kebri-beyah city women and children office	1.To enhance women and children's awareness in their level of participation 2. To reinforce women's capacity in their own issues	Kebri-beyah
Woreda Youth and sport office	1. To create bright future youth 2. To give the youth a quality sport services.	Kebri-beyah
Livelihood improvements		
Horn of Africa voluntary youth committee	Promotion of livelihood/food security, skill development, women and youth socio economic empowerment	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
International rescue committee	Livelihood enhancement	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
Kebri-beyah city DRDIPII	To improve access to basic social and economic services, expand livelihood opportunities and enhance environmental. management for host communities and refugees in the targeted areas. the basic social services include health, education and water supply and sanitation.	Kebri-beyah
Kebri-beyah urban productive safety net and job program	To tackle the urban food insecurity and poverty	Kebri-beyah
Woreda Livestock and Rural development office	To improve the livelihood of pastoral and agropastoral communities	Kebri-beyah
OWDA	To promote conditions of sustainable human development through implementing projects on basic services delivery, economic opportunities livelihood diversification, disaster risk management and climate change adaptations as well as advocacy and protection.	Kebri-beyah
Rays Microfinance Institution	To improve the livelihood of the community by providing accessible, convenient, and appropriate financial service	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
DAI	To make a lasting difference in the world by helping people to improve their lives	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
Coordination		
Kebri-beyah city council mayor office	1. To coordinate all activities going on the city administration 2. To decentralize all the services to the communities	Kebri-beyah
Support to communities		
Kebri-beyah Cooperative and social affairs office	1. To support the special need communities 2. Establishing and capacitating the city cooperative communities	Kebri-beyah
Rehabilitation and development organization (RaDO)	Primarily focused on assisting government in its endeavor for fair and equitable development, specifically engaged in supporting and addressing issues of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged members of the community.	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
Woreda Agriculture office	Agropastoral community development (crops and natural resource development	Kebri-beyah

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Organization	Goal	Office location
Business Focus		
AEC business consultancy (DBA INKOMOKO)	Empowering entrepreneurs and small businesses in emerging markets to drive economic growth and create sustainable livelihood opportunities	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
Hidase Telecom	Telephone service delivery	Kebri-beyah
Somali region, Chamber of commerce and sectoral association	Promoting trade and investment	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
Woreda Job creation office	Poverty reduction through job creation and skill improvement	Kebri-beyah
Wogagen Bank	Profit driven and corporate social responsibility	Kebri-beyah
Woreda cooperative promotion agency	1. To establish and capacitate cooperatives 2. To improve the capacity of cooperatives	Kebri-beyah
Environmental and sustainable development		
Mercy corps	Enhance the resilience of climate and conflict affected communities	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*
Save the environment Ethiopia	Environment protection, provision of clean and sustainable energy, construction of shelters, WASH and CRI	Jijiga, *Kebri-beyah*



Graph 2: Stakeholder's office location – excluding Government level organizations.

Except for the Ethiopian Red Cross, all stakeholders have declared having an office or a representative in the woreda.

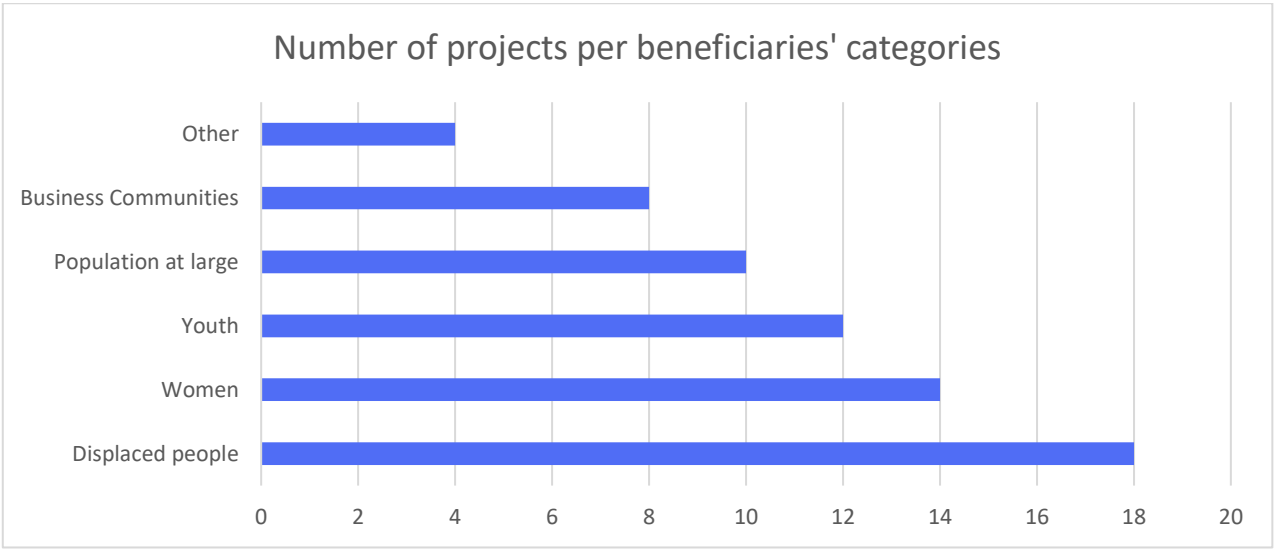
Putting aside administrative structures at woreda or city level, 91% of Stakeholders already have a base of operation in the woreda, with a little over a fourth currently present only in Kebri-beyah city. These stakeholders should facilitate present and future activities in the woreda, while providing a sound understanding of the local context.

Beneficiaries

Nineteen projects out of a total of thirty-five, i.e. 54%, are targeting several categories of beneficiaries. Half of the projects are supporting displaced people. Respectively 40% and 34% of the projects target women and youth. The "other" category relates to the provision of services (wells, WASH facilities, …). The "Population at large" category within Kebri-beyah woreda encompasses both host communities/regular dwellers and refugees.

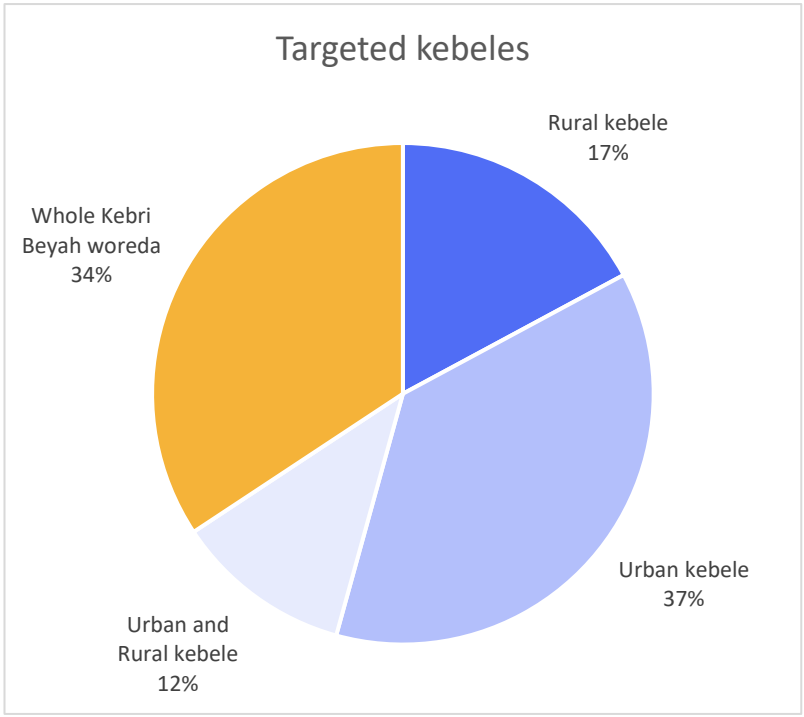
Regarding the "Displaced people" category, stakeholders did not provide/or did not have access to relevant information to know if it refers to displaced individuals, or refugees living in camps, or any other types.

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis



Graph 3: Type of beneficiaries supported by interviewed stakeholders

Location



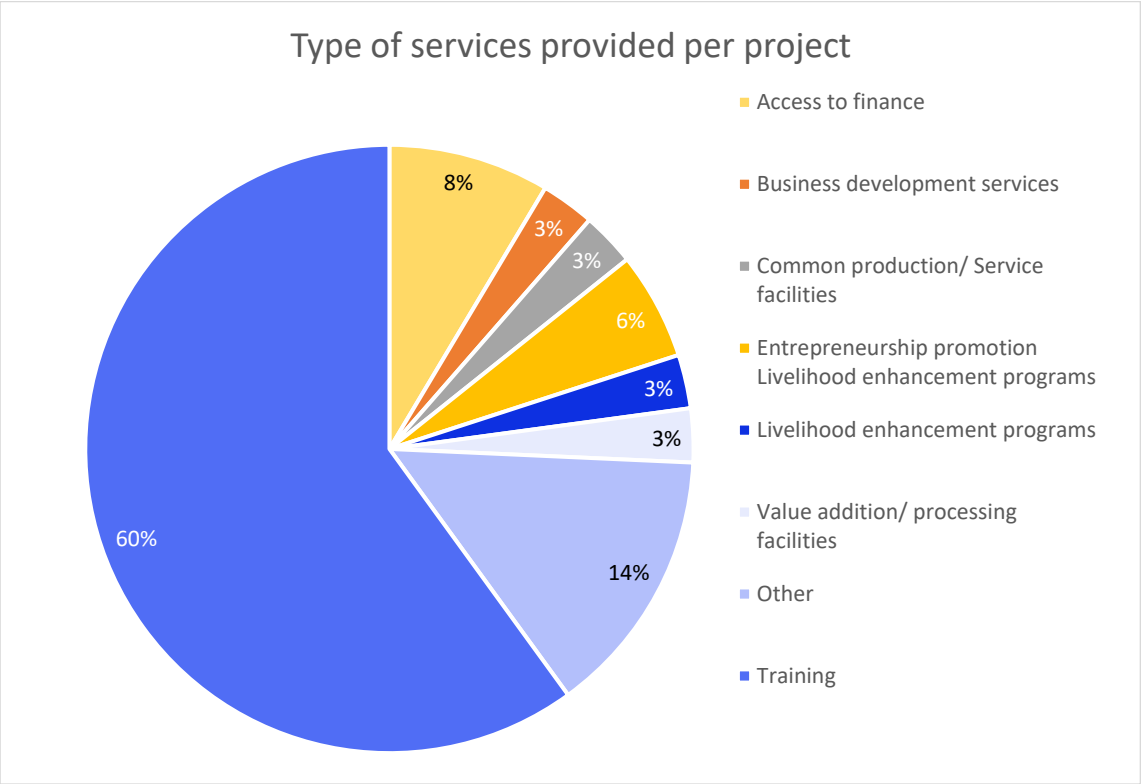
Graph 4: Targeted kebeles

The "Urban kebele" category concerns only Kebri-beyah city. The "Rural kebele" category concerns all the others kebeles of the woreda. The category "Urban and Rural kebele" targets Kebri-beyah city and several nearby rural kebele. The "whole Kebri-beyah woreda" category indicates that the Stakeholder intervenes at woreda level, without distinguishing any specific kebeles.

Whereas one-third of the projects targets the whole woreda and more than one-third Urban kebeles, a few projects concern only "Rural" kebeles either targeting all rural kebeles or only a few. Projects targeting specific Rural kebeles are focusing on refugees/ IDPs settlements, notably in the Dhurwale kebele.

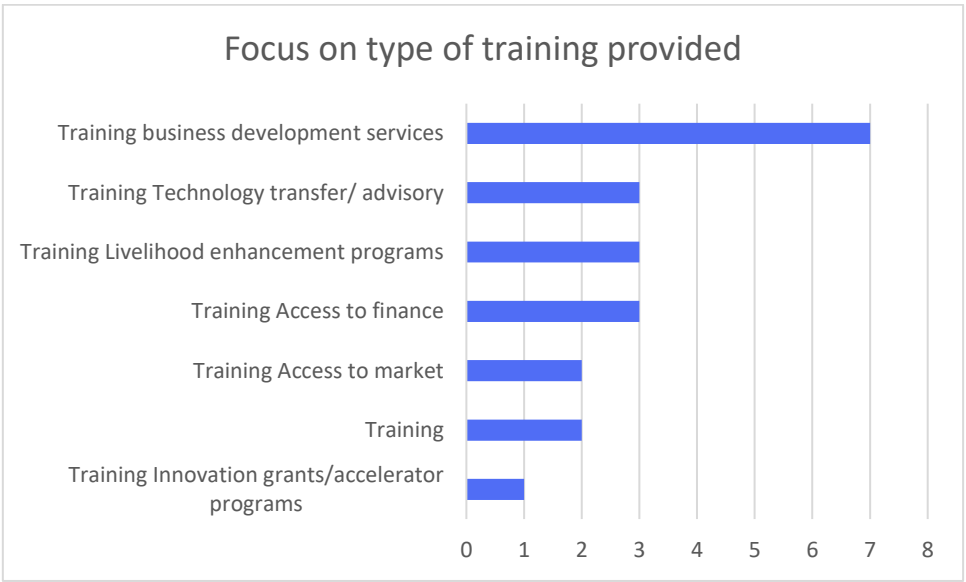
Type of services provided per project implemented by Stakeholders

The dominant activity conducted by the stakeholders relates to the development of entrepreneurship, mostly through training as illustrated in the two below graphs. Out of thirty-five projects, twenty-one are delivering training activities (which represents 60% of all projects).



Graph 5: Type of services provided by the interviewees

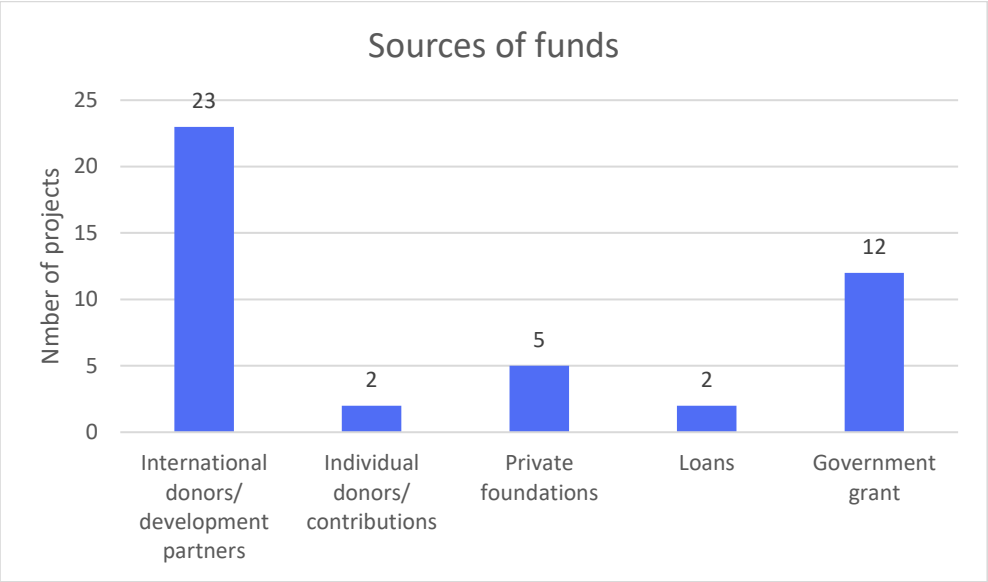
Training programs cover a wide array of topics with a majority on business development. The graph below presents the different types of training offered and the number of projects offering those services out of twenty-one.



Graph 6: Type training provided

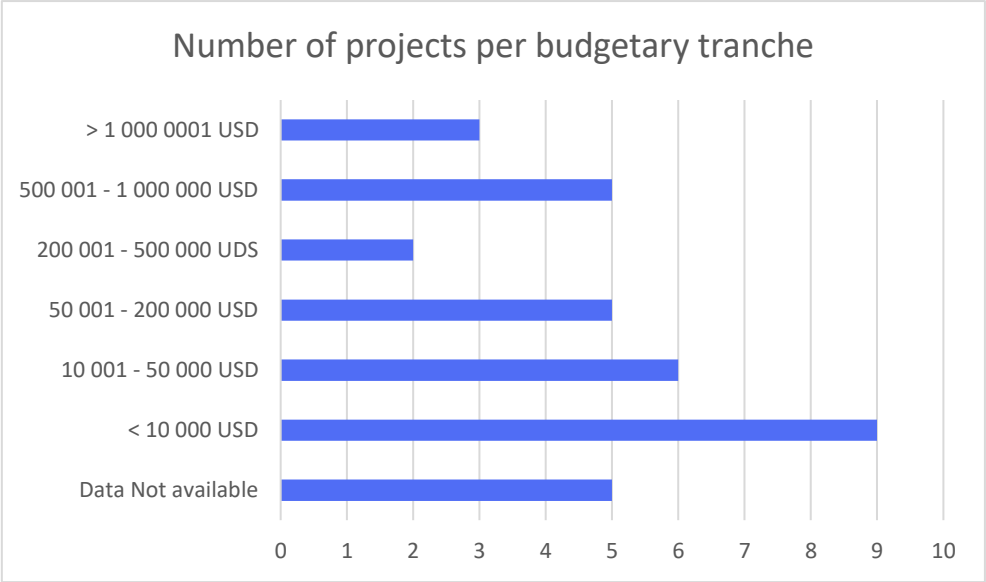
Origin of fundings, budget amount per project and end date

The majority of projects, twenty-three in total out of thirty-five projects, are financed by international donors. Government grants fund twelve projects. Seven projects have received co-financing from multiple sources.



Graph 7: Sources of projects funds

Stakeholders could not provide data related to total fundings for five projects. The budget allocated for the majority of projects is low, remaining under 50,000 USD, with a total of fifteen projects falling within this category. Only three projects have received funding exceeding 1,000,000 USD to support their activities. These projects are implemented by the Danish Refugee Council, the Sahal Microfinance Institution Share Company, and the DRDIP II at the Kebri-beyah city level. Figures could not be double checked and are given with all reservations.



Graph 8: Budgetary tranche of projects

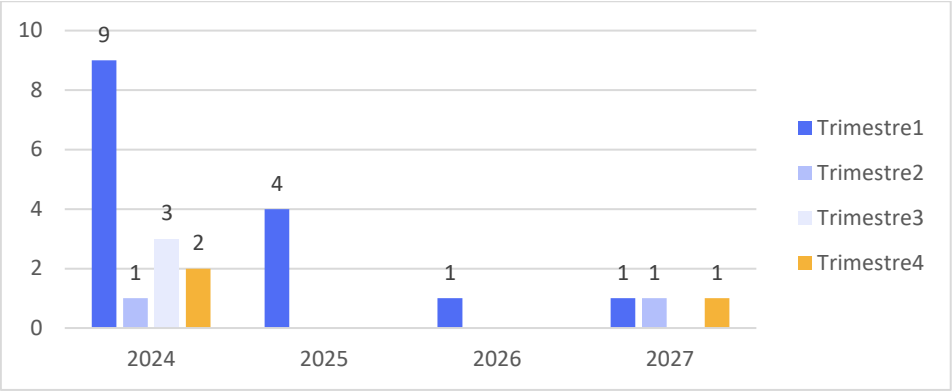
The table below displays the budget fundings per stakeholder along with their respective sources/origin. Regrettably, obtaining information on basket funds and discerning the precise amount per contributor was not feasible. As anticipated, the primary source of project funding comes from international donors, comprising over 68% of the total funding under the sole category of "international donors and development partners". In contrast, funds from Government grants at the woreda government level represent a mere tenth of that amount.

Table 6: Budget funds per origin of fundings and per organization

Origin of fundings Organization	Total Budget amount Per organization
Government grant	**925 101 USD**
Bureau of women and children affairs	400 USD
Cooperative and social affairs office	8 823 USD
Job creation office	185 298 USD
Kebri-beyah city council mayor office	88 235 USD
Kebri-beyah city women and children office	3 529 USD
Livestock and Rural development	7 058 USD
Woreda Agriculture office (1st project)	17 646 USD
Woreda Youth and sport office (two projects)	614 112 USD
Government grant/ International donors/ development partners	**11 470 USD**
Woreda cooperative promotion agency	11 470 USD
Government grant/ Private foundations/ Individual donors/ contributions/ International donors/ development partners	**70 588 USD**
Shabelle bank	70 588 USD
Individual donors/ contributions/ International donors/ development partners	**1 597 098 USD**
Kebri-beyah city DRDIP II *	1 597 098 USD
International donors/ development partners	**10 265 126 USD**
Action for the needy in Ethiopia (2 projects)	413 227 USD
AEC business consultancy (DBA INKOMOKO)	Not available
DAI	Not available
Danish refugee council	7 000 000 USD
DICAC	18 000 USD
Ethiopian red cross society	Not available
Horn of Africa voluntary youth committee	1 270 USD
IMC	655 973 USD
International rescue committee	575 000 USD
Mercy corps	1 000 000 USD
OWDA	543 524 USD
Rehabilitation and development organization	Not available
Save the environment Ethiopia	3 426 USD
Wogagen Bank	35 294 USD
Woreda Agriculture office (2nd project)	19 412 USD
International donors/ development partners Government grant	Not available
Kebri-beyah Urban Productive Safety Net and Job Program	Not available
Loans	**123 528 USD**
Rays Microfinance Institution	123 528 USD
Loans / International donors/ development partners	**194 116 USD**
Commercial bank of Ethiopia	194 116 USD
Private foundations	**1 764 690 USD**
Sahal microfinance institution share company	1 764 690 USD
Hidase telecom *	1 769 USD
Private foundations International donors/ development partners	**8 305 USD**
Somali region, Chamber of commerce and sectoral association *	8 305 USD
Total:	**14 969 588 USD**

** Budget in ETB converted into USD: 1 ETB = 0.01769 USD*

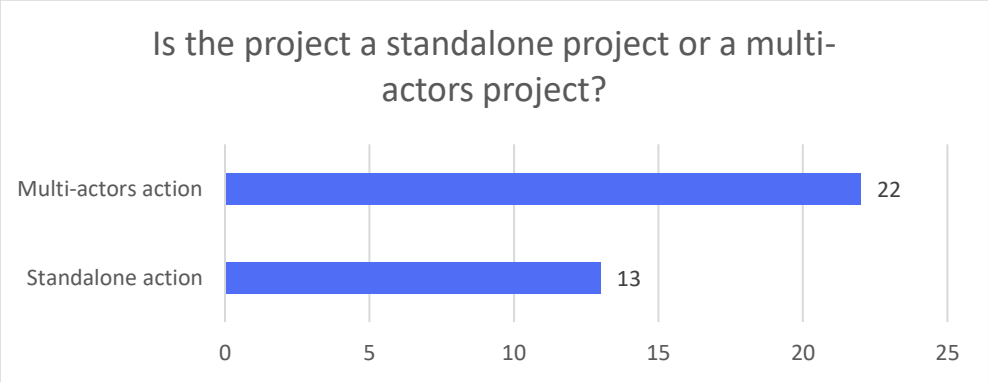
It is to be noted that one third of these projects (i.e. twelve) have already been completed by December 2023. The graph below presents the end date of the remaining projects from 2024 until 2027.



Graph 9: Project completion date

Interdependencies

Even though thirteen projects are implemented as standalone projects, all other stakeholders are already collaborating or cooperating with other partners to implement their projects.



Graph 10: Standalone vs multi-actor projects

To the question, "Are you cooperating with other LED stakeholders?", all stakeholders declared already collaborating with *at minimum* the Government administration, 42% of them are collaborating with CSO, 39% with Development partners, and 39% with the Private sector.

Table 7: Stakeholders' cooperation within the woreda LED ecosystem

Organization	Gvt administration	Gvt Flagship program	Private sector	Digital enter-prise	Dvlpmt partners	Foundations & Impact investors	CSO
Action for the needy in Ethiopia							
AEC business consultancy (DBA INKOMOKO)							
Bureau of women and children affairs							
Commercial bank of Ethiopia							
Cooperative and social affairs office							
DAI							
Danish refugee council							
DICAC							
Ethiopian red cross society							
Hidase telecom							
Horn of Africa voluntary youth committee							
IMC							
International rescue committee							
Job creation office							

Kebri-beyah city council mayor office																								
Kebri-beyah city DRDIPII																								
Kebri-beyah city Urban Productive Safety Net And Job Program																								
Kebri-beyah city women and children office																								
Livestock and Rural development																								
Mercy corps																								
OWDA																								
Rays Microfinance Institution																								
Rehabilitation and development organization																								
Sahal microfinance institution share company																								
Save the environment Ethiopia																								
Shabelle bank																								
Somali region, Chamber of commerce and sectoral association																								
Wogagen Bank																								
Woreda Agriculture office																								
Woreda Cooperative promotion agency																								
Woreda Youth and sport office																								

The below table summarizes how the stakeholders' view their involvement and role in the future LED platform. It is interesting to note that they are currently working most of the time in relation to crisis mitigation initiatives whereas the LED strategy will imply a mid to long-term planning and involvement.

Table 8: Stakeholders interests/ contribution to a LED platform

Stakeholder	Involvement and role as member of a future LED platform	Priorities put forth as drivers of change	Required collaboration
Action for the needy in Ethiopia	To pursue our involvements in Somali regional state in both internal displaced and refugees	Water and sanitation hygiene	International donors and Rural community associations.
AEC business consultancy (DBA INKOMOKO)	Experience, trainings and access to finance for clients	Advocacy, MSD, BDS	Private sector actors and developmental organizations
Bureau of women and children affairs	To eradicate the female genital mutilation.	Creating women equal job opportunities for men.	Health office, NGOs, etc.
Commercial bank of Ethiopia	Experience in environmental protection	Livelihood enhancement and financial inclusion	Public offices and community engaged organizations
Cooperative and social affairs office	To encourages and enhances the economy and wellness of the poor people.	1 .To give job creation opportunities. 2. To give skill training so as to overcome their duties.	Health office and other job creation office, banks, NGOs.
DAI	To strengthen the economic self-reliance and resilience of host and refugee communities.	Livelihood enhancement	Kebri-beyah City administration
Danish refugee council	Experts on protection mainly access to justice, work on durable solutions with ReDSS	Integrated and area based programming	Government and development partners like UNDP
DICAC	To enhance and enlarge the education qualities and its accessibility so as the children get and join easily	Establishing women and youth saving and credit cooperatives.	Local and international donors
Ethiopian Red Cross Society	Experience from the Red Cross Society	Empowering and livelihood enhancement	Local government administration and community groups association
Hidase telecom	Involvement due to presence in the community	Telephone service delivery	Community organizations

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

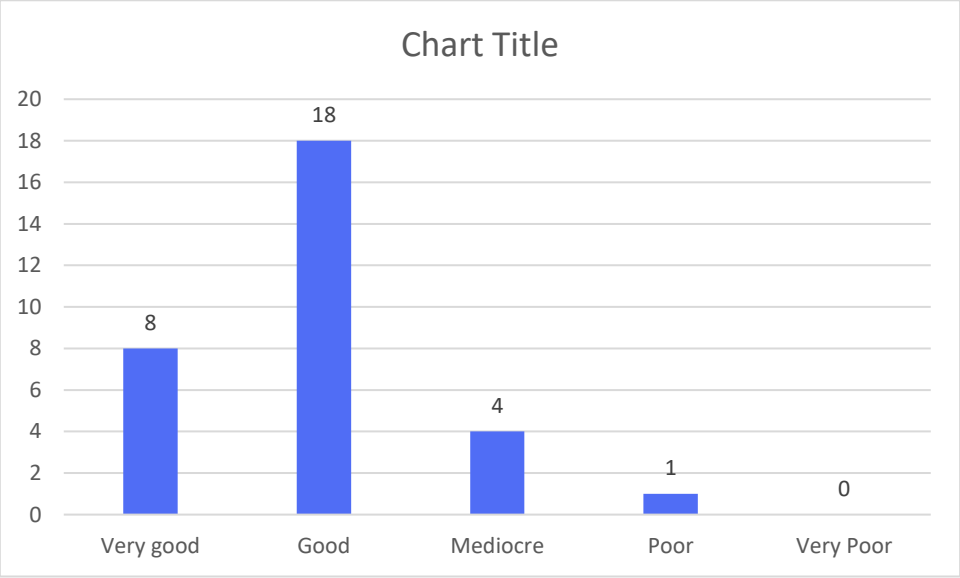
Stakeholder	Involvement and role as member of a future LED platform	Priorities put forth as drivers of change	Required collaboration
Horn of Africa voluntary youth committee	Experience and know how to support the success of LED, with a proven track record in implementing similar initiatives and deep expertise in LED approaches. Technical assistance, capacity building	Livelihood development as one of key drivers for economic takeoff in Kebri-beyah. It encompasses various aspects including income generation opportunities, skills development, access to finance and market linkages.	Collaborating with other organizations that share a similar vision and have experience in LED. in particular NGOs and community groups.
IMC	Lessons learned from previous experience	WASH program	WASH engaged stakeholders
International rescue committee	Experiences related to the livelihood's enhancement	1. Development of youth employable skills and entrepreneurship 2. Grant or credit provision to the youth as part of job creation	Local council office of the Mayor, Labor and social affairs office, SME, RRS, UNHCR and Shabelle bank.
Job creation office	Coordination, training, provisions of shade, skill or technology transfer, preparing technical planning based on community needs and priorities	1. Giving a skill training 2. Financial support by giving grant or loan 3. Industry linkage	-
Kebri-beyah city council mayor office	As being the eye of the city Community, give services to a large community	1. To cover all necessary economic development issues 2. reinforcing the skill and making a platform to support the communities	All kebele community leaders
Kebri-beyah city DRDIPII	Targeting and expand livelihood opportunities	1. livelihood enhancement 2. community infrastructure development	Government concerned bodies and community organizations
Kebri-beyah city women and children office	Become active members of the LED platform	1.creating an income source to the poor women association so as to let them work and manage their livelihoods	GOs and NGOs
Kebri-beyah Urban Productive Safety Net And Job Program	Enhancement of household consumption	1. income increments 2. poverty reduction 3. youth awareness	Sector offices and other humanitarian organizations
Livestock and Rural development	Coordination	1. Livestock treatments and vaccinations 2. Feed and forage productions 3. Water and pasture	Humanitarian organizations like WFP, Mercy corps, UNHCR
Mercy corps	Strengthening the economic development at large	1. Economic opportunity 2 Food security 3. Peace and good governance 4. Water security	Local community, local administration, NGO and INGO
OWDA	To provide a crucial role In coordinating the woreda through advice, building capacity and strengthening policies in accordance with LED action plan.	Maintaining and strengthening strategic capacities and partnerships to bring about sustainable development on the lives of undeserved population	-
Rays Microfinance Institution	Creation of multi-stakeholders' partnership program and developing umbrella for this LED to sustain	Financial literacy trainings and creating a market linkage.	Government, local community elders and other financial potential stakeholders operating in Kebri-beyah
Rehabilitation and development organization	To take part in mitigating the risk of gender-based violence	1. Community based violence awareness sessions on various gender-based violence 2. Reinforcing rehabilitation projects	Government administration's and INGO
Sahal microfinance institution share company	To give business development skills	Small enterprises development and economic development skill and business awareness campaign	All financial inclusion and intellectuals
Save the environment Ethiopia	Experience in environmental protection, livelihood development and shelter construction	Livelihood developments	Women and youth associations

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Stakeholder	Involvement and role as member of a future LED platform	Priorities put forth as drivers of change	Required collaboration
Shabelle bank	To improve the livelihood of the poor people	1.finacing (loan) 2.finacial inclusion and financial access	Governments and NGOs
Somali region, Chamber of commerce and sectoral association	We involve training, advocacy, awareness and advice.	1. promoting merchant 2. enhancing investment	Business communities and marginalized women merchant associations
Wogagen Bank	Fund management	1.financial inclusion,	Digitalized financial institutions like E sahal and E-birr
Woreda Agriculture office	To minimize food insecurity and to decrease land degradation Coordinating LED actors	1. To strengthen the community interest groups 2. To improve agricultural inputs 3. to develop crops and natural resource of the pastoral communities	JOB creation offices, developmental offices, NGOs
Woreda cooperative promotion agency	To promote and change the livelihood of the cooperatives	To promote and enhance the cooperatives investments	NGOs, Mercy corps, UNICEF
Woreda Youth and sport office	To engage Youth in the local development at large	1. To enhance the capacity of youth 2. To build the moral of youth by creating an alternative job	NGOs and related bureaus

Business Environment

The Kebri-beyah woreda business environment is perceived by a strong majority of stakeholders, i.e. 84%, as good or very good.



Graph 11: Rating of the business-enabling environment

For the 5 stakeholders qualifying the business environment as poor or mediocre, the main reasons are due to:

- Lack of logistics.
- Regulatory bottlenecks, mainly at customs.
- Lengthy and complex procedures for business registration and licensing.

3.4 Analysis

All interviewed stakeholders are already significant actors to the Local Economic Development (LED) process of the woreda and are actively contributing based on their organizational goals and implemented actions/projects in the field. They are all relevant for contributing to the LED platform.

However, considering the nature of their current engagement and their location in the woreda, as well as the specificity of the target beneficiaries, they do not rank equally in a potential implementation of an LED strategy.

The aim of the LED platform strategy is to induce a paradigm shift, moving from a logic of assistance to a logic of development, and thus to identify the players who will drive the decision-making process, the implementation process, support, dissemination, and monitoring to do so.

The main challenge of the LED platform is to initiate a more comprehensive and consistent economic system supporting the private sector actors, from breeder to sellers and slaughterers, including brokers and livestock feed providers. Furthermore, informal economy is dominant in rural kebeles[40] and at a lesser level in rural towns. While the majority of these actors are situated in rural kebeles, additional activities essential to bolstering this value chain, along with potential contributors like veterinary and financial services, are predominantly located in Urban kebeles, particularly in KB city.

Thus, a combination of stakeholders both from the woreda and the Kebri-beyah urban center must be balanced to build the LED process. As elaborated in the methodology outlined in section 2.2.2, it is necessary to assess the weighting, primarily considering their capacity to intervene, which can vary, as well as their interaction with other stakeholders, as illustrated in *Table 7: Stakeholders' cooperation within the woreda LED ecosystem*.

Following the above methodology, the below table was drawn from the stakeholders' answers to the questionnaire.

The frequency of quotation is derived from the questionnaire responses.

Stakeholders interest

The concept of "interest" is constructed from the responses provided by stakeholders to the question *"How would you view your involvement and role as member of a future LED platform?"*.

All interviewed stakeholders have declared a strong interest in participating or contributing to a LED platform. However, they will not provide the same support, nor the same level of engagement and availability. They do not either provide the same kind of service/activity that the ones needed to (or contributing to) design and implement a LED strategy. There is no detrimental meaning in the categorization of stakeholders. It reflects a situation at a given time. They are either project/program implementers or designers. Both may play a role in the LED platform: designers will support the development of the LED strategy, and implementers will assist in implementing it.

Stakeholders power to influence action.

The table below takes stock of actual and potential partners identified by interviewed stakeholders.

As a general rule, all responses mentioning the Government level stakeholders, or a specific office have been aggregated together. More often, stakeholders do not differentiate between government bodies; they are all included below in the public sector category. Additionally, it should be noted that the kebele Councils are regularly cited in the responses, despite not being interviewed directly.

[40] Informal employment is estimated at 85%; Susanne Stollreiter and Rudolf Traub-Merz (eds.), *A Majority Working in the shadows*, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, May 2023.

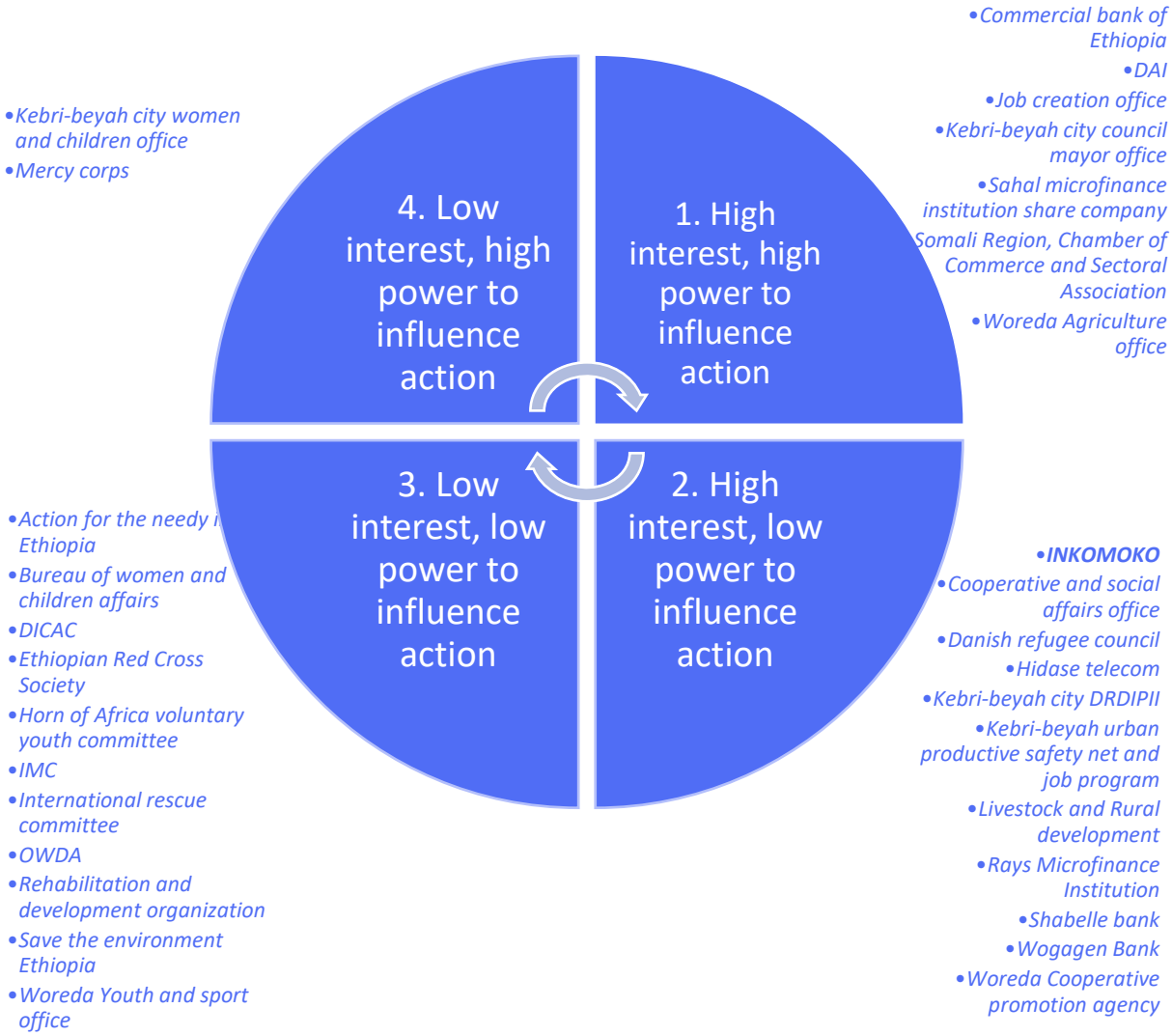
Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Table 9: Stakeholders interest and power to influence action

Stakeholder	Category	*Frequency*	Interest	Power to influence action	First ranking
Name of identified stakeholder	*As defined by the Stakeholders themselves: Public sector Private sector Finance sector CSO Development Partners (Dvlpt Partners)*	*How many stakeholders identified it (from 1 to 4)?*	*Strategic development, Financial gain, Development of the sector, Knowledge sharing, Synergy with other projects, Etc.*	*High power Low power*	*On a scale from 1 to 4: 1. High interest, high power to influence action 2. High interest, low power to influence action 3. Low interest, low power to influence action 4. Low interest, high power to influence action*
Commercial bank of Ethiopia	Finance sector	*1*	*High: Strategic development*	*High power*	1
DAI	CSO	*3*	*High: Development of the sector*	*High power*	1
Job creation office	Public sector (all levels)	*4*	*High: Strategic development*	*High power*	1
Kebri-beyah city council mayor office	Public sector (all levels)	*2*	*High: Strategic development*	*High power*	1
Sahal microfinance institution share company	Finance sector	*2*	*High: Financial gain*	*High power*	1
Somali Region, Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Association	Private sector	*4*	*High: Strategic development of the sector*	*High power*	1
Woreda Agriculture office	Public sector (all levels)	*1*	*High: Strategic development*	*High power*	1
AEC business consultancy (DBA INKOMOKO)	Private sector	*4*	*High: Development of the sector*	*Low power*	2
Cooperative and social affairs office	Public sector (all levels)	*2*	*High: Development of the sector*	*Low power*	2
Danish refugee council	Dvlpt Partner	*1*	*High: Synergy with other projects*	*Low power*	2
Hidase telecom	Private Sector	*1*	*High: Development of the sector*	*Low power*	2
Kebri-beyah city DRDIPII	Public sector (all levels)	*1*	*High: Strategic development*	*Low power*	2
Kebri-beyah urban productive safety net and job program	Public sector (all levels)	*1*	*High: Strategic development*	*Low power*	2
Livestock and Rural development	Public sector (all levels)	*3*	*High: Strategic development*	*Low power*	2
Rays Microfinance Institution	Finance sector	*3*	*High: Strategic development*	*Low power*	2
Shabelle bank	Finance sector	*3*	*High: Financial gain*	*Low power*	2
Wogagen Bank	Finance sector	*3*	*High: Financial gain*	*Low power*	2
Woreda Cooperative promotion agency	Public sector (all levels)	*4*	*High: Strategic development*	*Low power*	2
Action for the needy in Ethiopia	CSO	*4*	*Low: Synergy with other projects*	*Low power*	3
Bureau of women and children affairs	Public sector (all levels)	*3*	*Low: Development of the sector*	*Low power*	3
DICAC	CSO	*2*	*Low: Knowledge sharing*	*Low power*	3
Ethiopian Red Cross Society	CSO	*2*	*Low: Knowledge sharing*	*Low power*	3

Horn of Africa voluntary youth committee	Dvlpt Partner	*2*	*Low: Development of the sector*	*Low power*	3
IMC	Dvlpt Partner	*2*	*Low: Synergy with other projects*	*Low power*	3
International rescue committee	Dvlpt Partner	*1*	*Low: Knowledge sharing*	*Low power*	3
OWDA	CSO	*1*	*Low: Knowledge sharing*	*Low power*	3
Rehabilitation and development organization	CSO	*2*	*Low: Knowledge sharing*	*Low power*	3
Save the environment Ethiopia	Dvlpt Partner	*1*	*Low: Knowledge sharing*	*Low power*	3
Woreda Youth and sport office	Public sector (all levels)	*3*	*Low: Sectorial Development*	*Low power*	3
Kebri-beyah city women and children office	Public sector (all levels)	*2*	*Low: Sectorial Development*	*High power*	4
Mercy corps	Dvlpt Partner (INGO)	*2*	*Low: Knowledge sharing*	*High power*	4

The graph below summarizes Stakeholders' power to influence combined with their interest.



Graph 12: Classification of stakeholders according to their level of interest and power to influence

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Currently, most stakeholders are engaged in livelihood improvement or humanitarian response projects. They do not always address directly the major economic sector of the woreda, i.e. agro-pastoralism. They intervene haphazardly at different levels of its value-chain.

Ideally, the required profiles for future membership to the LED platform should include the following competencies:

- Sectorial expertise, at all levels of the value chain, or complementary services (for example, agricultural or managerial practices developed elsewhere).
- Community-level insights, either from the formal and unformal sectors (including the clanic system, where still active).
- Resource provider, whereas funding, digital, training, …: technical capacities.
- Capability to coordinate, to network: experience in dealing with multiple partners.
- Additionally, autonomy in developing or managing complementary projects or programs.

Furthermore, all administrative structures, whether at the urban or woreda level, are fully relevant in supporting the LED process. However, political decision-making authority will be vested in only a few of them. In contrast, so-called e-banks will be neutral in the development of the LED Strategy but will be decisive in the success of its implementation.

It must be noted that even though some projects are closed, Stakeholders' representatives may still share lessons from past projects and be an asset for the development and/or implementation of the LED Strategy.

Regarding geographic coverage, it must be noted that administrations operate within their own territory, whatever the project they are implementing. The same goes for the digital banking actors which cover all areas, except Rays Microfinance Institution, that is currently focusing on a rural clientele.

Considering Stakeholders' *contribution capacities* and whether their projects are *currently active* and whether stakeholders are *present in the woreda*, we can refine the list of stakeholders for future membership to the LED platform.

The table below presents the final analysis and relevance of the different stakeholders.

Table 10: Classification of stakeholders based on questionnaire answers

Stkakeholder	*Category*	Kebele coverage	Currently active	Project budget	Contribution capacity	Relevance
Name of identified stakeholder	*As defined by the Stakeholders themselves: Public sector Private sector Finance sector CSO Development Partners (Dvlpt Partners)*	*Based on the questionnaire answers: Urban Rural Urban and rural Whole woreda (please refer to section 3.3 and associated definition)*	*Based on the questionnaire answers: End date of projects implemented by Stakeholder*	*Based on the questionnaire answers: Budget of projects implemented by Stakeholder*	*Possible role in the LED platform process: Political decision making, Coordination, Networking, Social and institutional support, Data or TA provision, Finance partner.*	*Importance to economic development process Rank according to category 1 to 4 as presented in section 2.2.2*
DAI	*CSO*	Urban all + rural	*Active*	Not available	*Finance partner*	*1*
Job creation office	*Public sector (all levels)*	Urban all	*Active*	185 298 USD	*Finance partner, Social and Institutional support*	*1*

Kebri-beyah city council mayor office	*Public sector (all levels)*	Urban all	*Active*	88 235 USD	*Political decision maker*	*1*
Kebri-beyah city DRDIP II	*Public sector (flagship p)*	Urban all	*Active*	1 597 098 USD	*Social and institutional support*	*1*
Kebri-beyah city Urban Productive Safety Net and Job Program	*Public sector (all levels)*	Urban all	*Active*	n.a.	*Political decision making*	*1*
Sahal microfinance institution share company	*Finance sector*	All	*Active*	1 764 690 USD	*Finance partner, Networking*	*1*
Woreda Agriculture office	*Public sector (all levels)*	Rural	*Active*	19 412 USD	*Political decision making*	*1*
AEC business consultancy (DBA INKOMOKO)	*Private sector*	All	*Closed*	Not available	*Networking, Data or TA provision*	*2*
Commercial bank of Ethiopia	*Finance sector*	All	*Closed*	194 116 USD	*Finance partner*	*2*
Cooperative and social affairs office	*Public sector (all levels)*	Urban all	*Closed*	8 823 USD	*Social and institutional support*	*2*
Hidase telecom	*Private sector*	All	*Closed*	1 763 USD	*Data or TA provider*	*2*
Livestock and Rural development	*Public sector (all levels)*	Rural all	*Active*	7 058 USD	*Data or TA provider*	*2*
Mercy corps	Dvlpt Partner	All	*Closed*	1 000 000 USD	*Data or TA provider*	*2*
Rays Microfinance Institution	*Finance sector*	Rural	*Active*	123 528 USD	*Finance partner*	*2*
Shabelle bank	*Finance sector*	All	*Active*	70 588 USD	*Finance partner*	*2*
Somali Region, Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Association	*Private sector*	Urban all	*Closed*	16 457 USD	*Coordination, Networking*	*2*
Wogagen Bank	*Finance sector*	All	*Active*	35 294 USD	*Finance partner*	*2*
Woreda cooperative promotion agency	*Public sector (all levels)*	All	*Active*	11 470 USD	*Data or TA provider*	*2*
Action for the needy in Ethiopia	*CSO*	Rural	*Closed*	413 227 USD	*Data or TA provider*	*3*
Bureau of women and children affairs	*Public sector (all levels)*	All	*Active*	400 USD	*Social and institutional support*	*3*
Danish refugee council	Dvlpt Partner	All	*Closed*	7 000 000 USD	*Social and institutional support*	*3*
DICAC	*CSO*	Urban all	*Closed*	18 000 USD	*Data or TA provision*	*3*
Ethiopian red cross society	*CSO*	All	*Closed*	Not available	*Networking*	*3*
Horn of Africa voluntary youth committee	Dvlpt Partner	Rural	*Active*	1 270 USD	*Social and Institutional support*	*3*
IMC	Dvlpt Partner	Urban all + rural	*Active*	655 973 USD	*Data or TA provision*	*3*

International rescue committee	Dvlpt Partner (INGO)	Urban all	*Closed*	400 USD	*Social and Institutional support*	*3*
OWDA	*CSO*	Urban all	*Active*	543 524 USD	*Coordination Data or TA provision*	*3*
Rehabilitation and development organization	CSO	All	*Active*	Not available	*Social and institutional support*	*3*
Save the Environment Ethiopia	Dvlpt Partner (INGO)	All	*Closed*	3 426 USD	*Data or TA provision*	*3*
Woreda Youth and sport office	*Public sector (all levels)*	Rural all	*Closed*	564 701 USD	*Social and institutional support*	*3*
Kebri-beyah city women and children office	*Public sector (all levels)*	Urban all	*Closed*	3 529 USD	*Data or TA provider*	*4*

The figure below synthetizes the above table.

Graph 13: Classification of stakeholders according to their relevance

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Tentatively the LED platform will be built upon Stakeholders from Category 1 - Key players and Category 2 – Stakeholders mastering specific LED competencies, with occasional collaboration of stakeholders from categories 3 and 4.

The nucleus members from categories 1 and 2 reflect the diversity of actual stakeholders: public sector, private sector, CSO, Development partners, finance sector and cover the entire woreda.

The occasional members from categories 3 and 4 will be categorized in thematic groups.

The next stage of the LED platform formulation will be to convene a meeting to finalize membership and role as well as to define its legal status, according to Ethiopian legal system, taking into account the plurality of status of the selected stakeholders and taking stock of previous LED experiences in the country.

4 ANNEXES

4.1 Annex 1 – Bibliography

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4.2 Annex 2 – Secondary data collected at regional level: profile of Somali region and baseline data

The following tables present the administrative structure, the topography and the land classification of the Somali region.

Table 11: Administrative structure and area in Km2

No	Zone	Number of districts	Area in Km^2	Number of City Administration
1	Fafen Zone	11	23,733	3 (including KB city and KB Woreda)
2	Jarar Zone	11	39,473	1
3	Siti Zone	11	45,989	-
4	Dolo Zone	7	47,277	-
5	Korahe Zone	10	33,012	1
6	Shabele Zone	10	34,036	1
7	Afder Zone	9	46,644	-
8	Liben Zone	7	44,170	-
9	Dawa Zone	4	22,066	-
10	Nogob Zone	7	16,402	-
11	Erer Zone	8	23,274	-
	Total	95	376,076	6

Source: Bureau of Planning and Economic Development (BoPED)

Table 12: Topography of the Region

Altitude rages (m.a.s.l)	Area coverage	
	Area in Km^2	%
<1000	280,051	74.47
1001 – 1500	82,983	22.07
1501 – 2000	12,596	3.35
2001 -2500	385	0.10
.25001	32	0.01

Source: BoPED

Table 13: Classification of Land of the Region by Slope

Type of Slope	Area Coverage	
	Area in Km^2	%
Flat	239,502	47.6
Gentle	86,982	17.3
Moderately steep	32,273	6.4
Steep	13,648	2.7
Very steep	3,618	0.7

Source: BoPED

Climate and thermal characteristics[41]

The annual rainfall ranges from 150 to 1,000 mm per year, while the annual temperature varies from 15°C (Fafan zone) to 40°C in the southern parts of the region, encompassing the Shebelle, Liben, Dawa, and Genale rivers basin. The thermal zone delineates the climatic pattern of the region, representing the prevailing mean daily temperature and determining the types of flourishing fauna and flora.

In terms of thermal zones, the climatic characteristics of the region are categorized into six, as shown in the table below. Altitude and longitude influence the thermal zones, leading to variations in temperature. These temperature variations support the cultivation of a variety of crops and the rearing of different species of livestock.

[41] *Bureau of Planning and Economic Development (BoPED)*

When considering the thermal zone criteria alone, areas in the region are deemed suitable for both crops and livestock. The majority of the region's thermal zones fall within the temperature ranges of 25.0 – 27.5 and 20.0 – 22.5 degrees Celsius, encompassing more than 60% of the region's total area.

Table 14: Thermal zones

Thermal zones	Area coverage in percentage	
	Area coverage	%
>27.5	93,087	24.79
25.0 – 27.5	148,236	39.48
22.5 – 25.0	101,072	26.92
20.0 – 22.5	25,629	6.83
17.5 – 20.0	6,807	1.81
15.0 – 17.5	630	0.17

Drainage and river basins[42]

There are three major drainage basins in Somali region namely Shebelle, Genale and Dawa. The three rivers pass through different zones and woredas and have the greatest potential for agricultural irrigation. Genale river basin is the largest and is followed by the Shebelle River basin. Besides the three perennial river basins, the Weyib river basin is flooded seasonally.

Land Use[43]

Land use functions usually determined by natural conditions and human interference. On the basis of natural and social phenomena land would be allocated for different purposes or left altogether. In the Somali region grassland accounts 42.56%, bush and shrubs 34.19%, barren land 20.08%, farming or cultivation 1.36%, woodland 1.21%, swamp land 0.38%, forest 0.21% and water bodies accounts 0.002%[1].

Human Population

According to ESS 2022, the region has the estimated total human population of 6,783,529 and of which 3,553,242 (52%) are male and 3,230,287 (48%) are female with the average population density of 25 persons per square kilometer. Fafen zone is densely populated of 97persons/km^2 while Dolo and Liben zones are least populated with 13 and 14 persons/km^2 respectively. Estimated 5,775,469 (85%) population is rural and the remaining 1,008,060 (15%) urban.

Livestock population[44]

According to Somali Region BoPED 2023, the total number of livestock of the region was 61,417, 455 heads and that consists of 6,697,658 cattle, 23,975,841 goats, 17,541,298 sheep, 12,025,048 camels, 813,235 donkeys, 297,783 poultry, 296 horses and 66,296 mules.

About 57 livestock markets were available and 5,691,638 heads of livestock supplied to markets. 250 Farmers Training Centers (FTCs) and 1,365 Development Agents (Das) were serving pastoral and agro-pastoral households in the region.

[42] *Bureau of Planning and Economic Development (BoPED)*

[43] *Bureau of Planning and Economic Development (BoPED)*

[44] *Bureau of Planning and Economic Development (BoPED)*

Crop Production and Cooperatives

According to BoPED, in 2022, an estimated total of 1.11 million hectares were cultivated in the Somali Region, yielding over 5.34 million quintals of grains. Additionally, a total of 8,063 liters of liquid pesticides and 368,015 kilograms of improved seeds were distributed to pastoral and agropastoral households in the region.

The region experiences unpredictable rainfall patterns characterized by late onset and early cessation. When rainfall does occur, it often comes with high intensity, causing flash flooding and preventing the soil from absorbing adequate moisture. Consequently, the volume of water reaching the area or percolating through the soil is often insufficient for the growth of crops and vegetables. This interplay of drought and flood disasters, with one following the other year after year, forces households to endure the vagaries of climate.

Cooperatives engage in various activities in the region, including the agricultural sector, financial services such as savings and credit, and non-agricultural activities. In 2022, there were a total of 3,848 cooperatives operating in the region, with a membership totaling 90,359 individuals, consisting of 44,851 males and 43,790 females.

Wildlife of the Region[45]

Somali Regional State endowed with different species of wildlife consists of lions, tigers, foxes, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, porcupine, warthog, cats, elephants, giraffe, gazelle, Oryx, antelopes, deer, rabbits, ostrich and pheasants. Of the thousands of species of birds, the predatory birds found in the region are vulture, hawks, eagles, Somali larks and collared larks that flocks together. Birds and other wildlife are one of the major tourist attractions of the region.

Tourism[46]

The region has the potential for tourism that include Arabi, Elkari, Erer and Babile tourist sites.

Arabi Tourism Site: found in Sitti zone located 82 km away to the north of Jijiga City; the site supplied with natural hot springs locally called *biyo kulul* and historical tombs and species of wildlife. The community uses the natural hot springs for medication of humans and livestock.

Elkere: located 850 km away from regional capital, *Jijiga*, to the south. Fascinating and unique land scape, waterfall, and species wildlife are notable tourist attraction in the region.

Haile Selassie Imperial Palace with hot spring and farms: found in Erer district of Sitti zone in the region; and located 214 km away and northwest of *Jijiga*. In other words, it is located in close proximity of 60 km to the southwest of Dire Dawa city.

Babile Elephant Sanctuary: found at a distance of 50 km from *Jijiga* city, and with the estimated number of 500 African elephants. The area reported to be the most successful elephant conservation with the prevailing increasing trend of the animals.

Babile/Dakata Rock: found in the Babile district and Fafen zone of the region. The Dakata unique sliced wedge of rock accompanied with numerous wildlife located 7kms from Babile town and 60 km from *Jijiga*.

Qulunqul Holly Religious Cite: found in Degahbour district of Jarar zone and 260 km away from *Jijiga*. The site established in 1879 and it is the teaching and learning center of Islamic religion, considered important site and an average of 2,000 people carry out sacred pilgrimage to the site every year.

Darbiga Shire Mosque: located 32 km away from *Jijiga* to the north, shrine and mosques found around the site with archeological remains of Harla Kingdom.

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[45] *Culture and Tourism Bureau, Somali Regional State*

[46] *Culture and Tourism Bureau, Somali Regional State*

Darbi Balanbul: the historical site built 600 years ago, located in Duhun woreda and Dogob zone, 294 km southwest of *Jijiga* City.

Dur Bulayo: the historical site built 300 years ago in Kebridehar, and located 350 km southeast direction of *Jijiga*.

Economic activity

In the years between 2018 and 2021, the average GDP of the region was 74.2 billion ETB[47]. In these years the livestock sub-sector remains the single most important contributor and accounts the lion share of 75% of the GDP. In the relative contribution remotely followed by mining and quarrying 3.07%, construction 2.95%, real estate renting and business activities 2.78%, education 2.44%, whole-sale and retail trade 2.21%, health and social work 1.53, electricity and water 1.48%, crop production 1.28%, information and communication 1.24%, financial intermediation 1.10%, transport and storage 0.92%, hotels and restaurants 0.34%, other service activities 0.27%, manufacturing 0.23%, forestry 0.18%, administration and support service activities 0.11%, professional, scientific and technical activities 0.10%, private households with employed persons 0.05%, and arts entertainment and recreation 0.02%.

In the years between 2016 and 2021, GDP registered a growth of 49%. During these years, the average real GDP growth was estimated at 7%; the service sector contributing to 9.8%, followed by agriculture contributing to 7.1% and industry to 5.9%. The expansion in the services sector was driven by the booming of the health and social work with 18.3%, the public administration with 22.0%, the financial intermediation with 16.2% and the expansion of hotels and restaurants with 7.0%. The progress in construction combined with the expansion in mining and construction helped the industrial sector to grow by estimated 5.9%.

Table 15: GDP in constant prices of the last six years, between 2016 and 2021, in billion ETB

Years	GDP in Billion ETB	Years	GDP in Billion ETB
2016	60.9	**2019**	75.7
2017	66.3	**2020**	82.9
2018	68.9	**2021**	90.5

Minerals and Power Resources

Various exploration works conducted in the past revealed the existence of various major and minor mineral occurrences in the Somali Region. The major mineral occurrences and deposits identified in the region include salt, gold, feldspar, mica and natural gas. There are also minor occurrences such as graphite, kaolin, magnetite, talc, phosphoric and gemstone. Major salt occurrences are identified in three localities of the region, viz. Afder, Boji-dol and El-dere. Minor occurrences are also reported at Dolo-Odo, Melka-Softu, Sede and Kenere localities in Liben and Afder zones. Most of the occurrences are in brine form. The Somali National Regional State is the greatest oil and gas reserve area in Ethiopia. The Calub Gas reserve is estimated at about 271 TCF or 76 Bm3. The Somali Region is endowed with various energy resources such as natural gas, hydropower, solar, wind and biomass resources. The solar energy potential in the region is estimated to be 5500 to 6000 wh/m2. The Ogaden depression and the Wabi Shebelle River basins have tremendous potential for hydropower generation and the estimated dependable potential of these basins is 6974 GWH/Y which is roughly about 3.47% of the country's potential[48].

According to Ministry of Economic Development Cooperation available minerals and their volume are not investigated in the region, although the estimated volume of natural gas is 2.7 trillion cubic feet around Kalub; and petroleum and limestone and gypsum are available in commercial quantities.

[47] *Bureau of Planning and Economic Development (BoPED)*

[48] *https://sidb.gov.et/index.php/en/about-us/item/3-mineral-energy-and-water-resources*

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Job opportunities

From the Somali Region Job Creation Office (2022/23), the following figures were obtained:

- **118,321 job opportunities** created for unemployed women and youth in the region,
- **4,807** (2,884 urban and 1,923 rural) **enterprises** and cooperatives established for unemployed youth and women,
- **1,086** (496 urban and 590 rural) **women** beneficiaries from micro and small enterprise cooperatives
- **69.8 million ETB**, 100% for rural, **financing** available to micro and small enterprises,
- **445.70 million ETB** (267.7 million for urban and 267.4 for rural), **volume of loan** supplied,
- **663** (397 urban 266 rural) **total number enterprises** benefited from loan support

Type of Revenues and number of taxpayers

The Somali Regional State Revenue for 2023 is the following:

Table 16: Type of revenues

Type of revenue	In Million ETB	Percentage (%)
Direct tax revenue	3,496.96	35
Non-tax revenue	3,812.23	39
Capital revenue (indirect tax revenue)	1,000.00	10
Municipality revenue	1,543.14	16
Total	9,812.23	100

Source BoPED

Table 17: Number of taxpayers in 2023 per category

Category	Number of taxpayers
Category A	1,500
Category B	4,370
Category C	25,569
Number of tax payers with TIN	31,439
Number of tax payers with cash register	882
Total:	63,760

Source BoPED

Services

Electricity Supply in 2022/23 in the region[49]

There are in total nine towns supplied with hydroelectric power.

Telecommunication service in the region in 2022/23

1. **Type of telecommunication service extended to the number of villages, towns and cities**

- Ethio-Telecom PSTN 9

[49] *Annual Report for the Year 2023, Ethiopian Telecommunication Corporation*

- Ethio-Telecom MASG 30
- Ethio-Telecom MSAN 33
- Ethio-Telecom MDU+MINI DSLM; 36

2. Ethio-Telecom VAST Service Data by type of service

- 4G Data service BTS Sites 98
- 3G service serving GTS sites 434
- 2G service serving BTS sites 431

3. **Number of fixed line telephone subscribers** 4,209

4. **Number of internet service subscribers** 14,551

5. **Number of data service subscribers** 628

6. **Number of woreda net service subscribers** 139

Trade and Transport Sector 2022/23[50]

- Number of new trade registered 12,911
- Number of new trade licenses issued 16,949:
- Number of existing trade licenses renewed 19,983
- Share of public transport supply 34%
- Number of fatal accident per 10,000 vehicles 171

Number of Public and Private Owned Financial Institutions[51]

Banks: 21

- Public owned: *2*
- Privately owned *19*

Insurance companies: 5

- Public owned *1*
- Privately owned *4*

Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs): 3

- Public owned *0*
- Privately owned *3*

[50] *2023 Report of Somali Regional State Trade and Transport Bureau*

[51] *2023 Report of Somali Regional State Trade and Transport Bureau*

4.3 Annex 3 – List of interviewed stakeholders

Type	Organization	Name of the interviewee	Responsibility	Contact details	Location/Workplace
Community support organization	Action for the needy in Ethiopia	Abdikadir Mahamed Ahmed	Area manager	Phone: 25193691197 Email: abdulladir.m@ane-Ethiopia.org	Jijiga, Ethiopia
	DICAC	Yoseph Tariku	Project coordinator	Phone: 0915056000 Email: yosephtariku01@gmail.com	Kebri-beyah
	OWDA	Muhyadin Husein Ismail	Project coordinator	Phone: 0915062926, Email: muhiadinhusssein26@gmail.com	Kebri-beyah
	Ethiopian Red Cross Society	Kader Ahmed Omar	Coordinator	Jijiga,Ethiopia	Jijiga, Ethiopia
	DAI	Abdullahi Ahmed Kalif	Jijiga hub lead	Phone: 251912691440	Jijiga, Ethiopia
	Rehabilitation and development organization	Tatek Yisma	Project manager	Phone:0902088797 Email: tatek77yisma@gmail.com	Jijiga, Ethiopia
Development partner & government flagship program	Mercy corps	Abdi Farah	Area manager	Phone: 0913336101, Email: afarahsirad@mercycorps.com	Jijiga, Ethiopia
	Save the environment Ethiopia	Lemma Kiftaga	Program unit	Phone: 0912044908 Email: K.Lemma@Saveenvironment.Org	Jijiga, Ethiopia
	IMC	Kifle Girma	Field office program manager	Phone:0983479997 Email: Kgirma@internationalmedicalcorps.org	Aware and Kebri-beyah
	International rescue committee	Liban Mahamed Amin	Field coordinator	Phone: 09113358	Jijiga and Kebri-beyah
	Horn of Africa voluntary youth committee	Abdinasir Hasan Aden	Country director	Phone:251920460910 Email: havoyocoJijiga@gmail.com	Jijiga, Ethiopia
	Danish refugee council	Abdinasir Hasan Mohamed	Area manager	Phone:0915330556 Email: Abdinasir.hassan@drc.ngo	Jijiga, Ethiopia
Financial institution	Sahal microfinance institution share company	Jemal Aydarus	E-sahal wallet operation manager	Email: jemalayderus@yahoo.com, Phone;0915051427	Jijiga and Kebri-beyah
	Rays Microfinance Institution	Abdullahi Muhyedin	Operation manager	Phone: 0912041039, Email: abdullahi.mdn@raysmfi.com	Jijiga, Ethiopia
	Commercial bank of Ethiopia	Teman Husen	Kebri-beyah branch manager	Phone:0921935169, Email: temamhusen65@gmail.com	Kebri-beyah
	Shabelle bank	Mahamed Abdi Mahamed	Shabelle bank external fund management director	Email: Shube494@gmail.com, Phone: 0915755891	Jijiga, Ethiopia
	Wogagen Bank	Abraham Getachew	Supervisor	Phone: 0934423777, Email: 1742050@gmail.com	Kebri-beyah
Government Woreda level	Bureau of women and children affairs	Dek Muhumed Jama	Research expert	Phone: 0935609187, Email: deeqmuhumed7@gmail.com	Kebri-beyah
	Woreda cooperative promotion agency	Mahamed Ahmed Ibrahim	Woreda expert	Phone: 0915061639	Kebri-beyah
	Woreda Agriculture office	Abdifatah Nur Ibrahin	PSNP (FOOD MANAGEMENT TA	Phone: 0915187482 Email: abdifatahomar7482@gmail.com	Kebri-beyah
	Woreda Youth and sport office head	Farhan Abdi Ahmed, Email:Farxanfarax51@Gmail.Com	Youth and sport office head	Phone: 0913338308, Email: farxanfarax51@gmail.com	Kebri-beyah
	Woreda Agriculture office	Kader Ahmed Ali	Head of Agriculture office	Kebri-beyah	Kebri-beyah
	Woreda Job creation office	Mowlid Abdi Ahmed,	Enterprise promotion head, Kebri-beyah city council job creation office	Phone: 0913650066, Email: mowlid553@gmail.com	Kebri-beyah
	Livestock and Rural development	Abdisalan Ahmed Ise	Head of livestock and Rural development Kebri-beyah woreda	Kebri-beyah	Kebri-beyah
	Youth and sport office	Abdiaziz Ibrahin Hirsi	Head of youth and sport office	Phone: 0915072170 at Kebri-beyah	Kebri-beyah
Kebri-beyah City Council	Cooperative and social affairs office	Muhyadin Abdi Omer	Cooperative and Social affairs office head	Phone: 0910504566	Kebri-beyah
	Kebri-beyah city council mayor office	Mahamed Abdi Mahamed	Mayor office head	Phone: 0915109339, Email: farhanabdi93335@gmail.com	Kebri-beyah
	Kebri-beyah city women and children office	Fardowsa Abdi Awrashid	Head of women and children	Phone: 0911580779	Kebri-beyah
	Kebri-beyah city DRDIP II	Abdirahman Abdullahi Yusuf	Project coordinator	Email : awsamire2015@gmail.com Phone : 0915111653	Kebri-beyah
	Kebri-beyah Urban Productive Safety Net and Job Program	Abdifatah Mohamed Tahir	Project coordinator	Email: cabdifatax114@gmail.com/0913463347	Kebri-beyah
Private sector	AEC business consultancy (DBA INKOMOKO)	Abdiselam M. Ahmed	Business development. Manager	Email : abdiselam@inkomoko.com Phone : 251912998331	Jijiga, Ethiopia
	Somali region, Chamber of commerce and sectoral association	Shimelis Wondimu Filate	Deputy secretary	Phone: 0934352483 Email: nebushimels18@gmail.com	Jijiga, Ethiopia
	Hidase Telecom	Netsanet Workie	Program unit manager	Phone: 0920383966 Email: netsanet.workie@ethioteleco.et	Kebri-beyah

4.4 Annex 4 – Projects per organization

Organization	Type	Project title	Short description	Start date	End date	Budget amount	Currency	Origin of fundings	Beneficiaries/ Target groups	Services provided	Kebele	Standalone vs multi-actor project	Relationship	More specifically
Action for the needy in Ethiopia	Community support organization	Shelter and wash projects	Provision of 112 transitional shelters for relocated IDPs I. Kebri-beyah Durwale site EU, RRS wash project to prevent Covid19	2022-01-01	2022-12-01	206 342,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Displaced people	Common production/ service facilities	Rural kebele Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Complement. Of competencies, goods & services
Action for the needy in Ethiopia	Community support organization	Shelter construction and wash	Construction of 112 shelter for IDPs at Durwale site and 16,400 individuals for wash service	2022-01-01	2022-12-01	206 885,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Displaced people Other	Other: We constructed 112 shelters for IDPs at durwale and 16,400 beneficiary for wash	Rural kebele	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Complement. Of competencies, goods & services
DICAC	Community support organization	Secondary education project	Providing secondary school service to refugee an d host children and the outcome are to reach them tertiary education	2023-01-01	2023-12-01	18 000,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Displaced people Youth Women	Other: Secondary education project; assist refugees learning integrated to government schools.	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah)	Standalone action	Collaborative	Complement. Of competencies, goods & services
Sahal microfinance institution share company	Financial institution	Financial institutions	We opened Kebri-beyah branch which is a digital financial institution which the rural and urban benefitted.	2020-07-01	2025-01-01	1 764 690,00	Dollar	Private foundations	Business communities Displaced people	Training Access to finance (loans, grants, angel investment programs, etc.) Entrepreneurship promotion Supply chain integration Business development services	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Complement. Of competencies, goods & services
Mercy corps	Development partner & government flagship program	Strengthened socio economic development and better employment opportunities for refugees and host communities (STEDE)	Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities	2021-01-01	2023-12-01	1 000 000,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Population at large Women Displaced people	Business development services Access to market (trade fairs, exhibitions, buyers linkages, etc.) Innovation grants/accelerator programs Technology transfer/ advisory Policy advocacy/ support	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah) Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Standalone action	Collaborative	Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies
OWDA	Community support organization	Ethiopian social accountability program (Esap 3)	1.To strengthen the social accountability system and mechanisms for enhancing service delivery and more engaged citizens 2.to facilitate dialogue between citizens and service providers ultimately leading to enhanced service delivery system	2022-02-01	2024-03-01	543 524,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Population at large	Livelihood enhancement programs	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah)	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Expertise Complement. Of competencies, goods & services
Rays Microfinance Institution	Financial institution	Enhancing digital financial services and promoting digital literacy	1. Tto improve access to financial services for vulnerable women, youth, and men in Kebri-beyah with a particular focus on digital financial services and improved delivery of sharia- compliant products and services. 2. Increased incomes and enhanced resilience for rural household s in Kebri-beyah through Increased savings, loans and promoting digital literacy	2022-09-01	2024-12-01	123 528,00	Dollar	Loan	Displaced people Women Youth Business communities	Training Access to finance (loans, grants, angel investment programs,…) Entrepreneurship promotion Business development services	Rural kebele	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Organization	Type	Project title	Short description	Start date	End date	Budget amount	Currency	Origin of fundings	Beneficiaries/ Target groups	Services provided	Kebele	Standalone vs multi-actor project	Relationship	More specifically
Save the environment Ethiopian	Development partner & government flagship program	Environmental protection	Is to undertake natural resource management and have two outcomes, 1.tree and wood plantation 2.physical and biological method undertaken	2020-01-01	2023-12-01	3 426,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Population at large Displaced people	Training Livelihood enhancement programs	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Funding/ basket fund
IMC	Development partner & government flagship program	The Integrated WASH and GBV intervention	To improve water supply operation and service for Kebri-beyah refugee and host communities	2024-01-01	2024-08-01	655 973,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Population at large Displaced people Youth Women	Other: Provision of potable water for Kebri-beyah refugees and host communities	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah) Rural kebele	Standalone action	Collaborative	Development of synergies
Ethiopian red cross society	Community support organization	Family tracing/restoring family links	To search and connect the families together	1991-02-01	2024-02-01	Not available	-	International donors/ development partners	Population at large Women Youth Displaced people	Training Other (please specify) Information/ knowledge sharing	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Standalone action	Collaborative	Expertise
Commercial bank of Ethiopia	Financial institution	Environmental protection	To improve the environmental recovery	2018-01-01	2023-12-01	194 116,00	Dollar	Loans International donors/ development partners	Population at large Women Youth Displaced people Business communities	Training Access to finance (loans, grants, angel investment programs,...) Livelihood enhancement programs	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Expertise Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies
Bureau of women and children affairs	Government Woreda level	Eradication of female genital mutilation	To give training for members of the woreda 2.to enhance the safety of girls from FGM	2020-10-01	2025-02-01	400,00	Dollar	Government grant	Women Youth Displaced people	Training Innovation grants/accelerator programs Livelihood enhancement programs Information/ knowledge sharing	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies
Woreda cooperative promotion agency	Government Woreda level	Livestock fattening	To fatten livestock how to get a good market at the future.	2023-01-01	2026-02-01	11 470,00	Dollar	Government grant International donors/ development partners	Women	Training Technology transfer/ advisory Information/ knowledge sharing	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Expertise Development of synergies
Woreda Agriculture office	Government Woreda level	1.water spreading weirs	1.to control gully erosion and water runoff to increase soil infiltration 2.to increase livelihood enhancement	2023-01-01	2024-01-01	19 412,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Population at large Displaced people	Training Livelihood enhancement programs Information/ knowledge sharing Innovation grants/accelerator programs	Rural kebele	Standalone action	Collaborative	Expertise Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies
Woreda Agriculture office	Government Woreda level	1	Land rehabilitation	2019-02-01	2024-07-01	17 646,00	Dollar	Government grant	Population at large	Training Technology transfer/ advisory	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Expertise Development of synergies Complement. of competencies, goods & services
Cooperative and social affairs office	Kebri-beyah City Council	1.distribution of handcup motorbike	1.to facilitate the handcup poor peoples to go and work smoothly. 2.to smooth and fasten their circumstances.	2022-12-01	2024-02-01	8 823,00	Dollar	Government grant	Other	Entrepreneurship promotion Livelihood enhancement programs Other (please specify)	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah)	Standalone action	Neutral	
Kebri-beyah city council mayor office	Kebri-beyah City Council	Building the administration offices	To smooth the services of the communities	2023-02-01	2024-02-01	88 235,00	Dollar	Government grant	Population at large	Training Business development services Common production/ service facilities Technology transfer/ advisory Livelihood enhancement programs Information/ knowledge sharing Other (please specify)	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah)	Standalone action	Collaborative	Expertise Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies Complement. of competencies, goods & services

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Organization	Type	Project title	Short description	Start date	End date	Budget amount	Currency	Origin of fundings	Beneficiaries/ Target groups	Services provided	Kebele	Standalone vs multi-actor project	Relationship	More specifically
Kebri-beyah city women and children office	Kebri-beyah City Council	Giving a dressing school to the poor students of the kebribayah city	1.To support the poor students 2.to build their moral	2023-01-01	2024-02-01	3 529,00	Dollar	Government grant	Other	Other: Supporting the poor students	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah)	Standalone action	Collaborative	Development of synergies
Shabelle bank	Financial institution	Financial inclusion and digitalization	1. access to finance and to improve financial literacy 2. saving and getting a loan	2015-01-01	2027-03-01	70 588,00	Dollar	Government grant Private foundations Individual donors/ contributions International donors/ development partners	Population at large Women Youth Displaced people Business communities	Access to finance (loans, grants, angel investment programs, ...)	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Expertise Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies Complement. of competencies, goods & services
Job creation office	Government Woreda level	Job creation	To train and provide financial support to the helped ones	2018-06-01	2024-08-01	185 298,00	Dollar	Government grant	Women Business communities	Training Access to market (trade fairs, exhibitions, buyers linkages, ...) Technology transfer/ advisory	Urban kebele (Kebri-Beyah)	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Expertise Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies Complement. of competencies, goods & services
Wogagen Bank	Financial institution	Supporting displaced population with cooperation the LWF	Job creation, supporting displaced population and host communities.	2022-12-01	2024-06-01	35 294,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Women Displaced people	Access to finance (loans, grants, angel investment programs, ...)	Whole Kebri-Beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies Expertise
Livestock and Rural development	Government Woreda level	Forage production	To produce a forage so as tackle recurrent droughts of the pastoral and agropastoral communities	2023-01-01	2024-03-01	7 058,00	Dollar	Government grant	Population at large	Training Business development services Value addition/ processing facilities	Rural kebele	Standalone action	Collaborative	Expertise Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies
Woreda Youth and sport office	Government Woreda level	Kebri-beyah youth academy	1.To get entertainment the youth of Kebri-beyah council 2.to get business and revenue for the youth	2020-02-01	2024-02-01	564 701,00	Dollar	Government grant	Youth	Training Technology transfer/ advisory Livelihood enhancement programs Information/ knowledge sharing	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah)	Standalone action	Collaborative	Expertise Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies
Woreda Youth and sport office	Government Woreda level	Promoting football playing	To organize football playing so as to take part all kebeles of the woreda	2022-06-01	2022-12-01	49 411,00	Dollar	Government grant	Youth	Training	Rural kebele	Standalone action	Neutral	
AEC business consultancy (DBA INKOMOKO)	Private sector (please specify)	Ikea and Mastercard Foundation	Empowering entrepreneurs and small businesses in emerging markets to drive economic growth and create sustainable livelihood	2021-04-01	2023-12-01	Not available	-	International donors/ development partners	Population at large Women Youth Displaced people Business communities	Training Business development services Access to market (trade fairs, exhibitions, buyers linkages, ...) Access to finance (loans, grants, angel investment programs, ...) Value addition/ processing facilities Common production/ service facilities Technology transfer/ advisory Innovation grants/accelerator programs Cluster/ sector development Livelihood enhancement programs Supply chain integration Policy advocacy/ support Information/ knowledge sharing	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Development of synergies Expertise

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Organization	Type	Project title	Short description	Start date	End date	Budget amount	Currency	Origin of fundings	Beneficiaries/ Target groups	Services provided	Kebele	Standalone vs multi-actor project	Relationship	More specifically
DAI	Community support organization	Strengthening host and refugee population in Ethiopia (SHARPE)	To strengthen their livelihoods and their outcome was to enhance the livelihood and become stable	2019-09-01	2025-03-01	Not available	-	International donors/ development partners	Population at large Displaced people	Training Business development services Access to market (trade fairs, exhibitions, buyers linkages, etc.) Access to finance (loans, grants, angel investment programs, ...) Value addition/ processing facilities	Urban kebele (Kebri-Beyah) Rural kebele	Standalone action	Collaborative	Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies
International rescue committee	Development partner & government flagship program	Provision of early childhood learning opportunities for proprietary school age children, child protection and youth livelihood in Kebri-beyah	To improve the opportunities of youths and children	2023-03-01	2023-12-01	575 000,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Youth	Entrepreneurship promotion Livelihood enhancement programs	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah)	Standalone action	Collaborative	Development of synergies
Horn of Africa voluntary youth committee	Development partner & government flagship program	Poverty and gender inequalities reduction through building community resilience and sustainable livelihood	The aim is to actively work towards reducing poverty and addressing gender inequalities	2023-04-01	2027-06-01	1 270,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Population at large Women Youth	Training Livelihood enhancement programs	Rural kebele	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies
Danish refugee council	Development partner & government flagship program	STEDE, RDPP, WASH and livelihoods	Overall the objectives of the projects is to assist refugee an affected host communities in responding to the immediate needs and also contributing to other durable solutions, skills and job creation as well as provision of legal assistance.	2020-01-01	2023-04-01	7 000 000,00	Dollar	International donors/ development partners	Displaced people	Training Business development services Access to finance (loans, grants, angel investment programs, ...)	Whole Kebri-Beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies
Rehabilitation and development organization	Community support organization	Physical and social rehabilitation and sexual and gender based violence	Rehabilitation and development organization has been implementing the project called physical and social Rehabilitation projects targeting person with disabilities and older person.person with disabilities and older persons benefited from the physical and social Rehabilitation project activities which is designed to promote community led initiatives and targeted interventions through provision and repairing of orthopedics appliances, higher referal for prosthesis fitting psycho social support	2024-01-01	2024-12-01	Not available	-	International donors/ development partners	Displaced people Women	Other: Provision of goods	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Expertise Development of synergies Funding/ basket fund
Kebri-beyah city DRDIPII	Kebri-Beyah City Council	Response development project	To improve and expand livelihood opportunities and enhance environmental management.	2022-09-01	2027-10-01	1 602 438,00	Dollar	Individual donors/ contributions International	Women Youth Displaced people	Access to finance (loans, grants, angel investment programs,...) Common production/ service facilities Cluster/ sector	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah)	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Development of synergies Funding/ basket fund

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Organization	Type	Project title	Short description	Start date	End date	Budget amount	Currency	Origin of fundings	Beneficiaries/ Target groups	Services provided	Kebele	Standalone vs multi-actor project	Relationship	More specifically
								donors/ development partners		development Livelihood enhancement programs Information/ knowledge sharing				
Kebri-beyah Urban Productive Safety Net And Job Program	Kebri-beyah City Council	Social infrastructure 1.building gravel road 2.school maintenance 3.environmental latrines 4.water shed management	The development objective of the five-year program is to support the government of Ethiopia in improving the incomes of the urban poor and the labor market inclusion of disadvantaged urban youth. the outcomes will be measured by the following results: 1. increase in household consumption of public works and permanent direct support households as a result of the project, disaggregated by gender and refugee/host communities 2. share of participating youth who are wage employed three months after completion of the apprenticeship 3. homeless integrated socially, economically or through education	2021-01-01	2025-01-01	Not available	-	International donors/ development partners Government grant	Population at large	Training Access to market (trade fairs, exhibitions, buyers' linkages, ...) Access to finance (loans, grants, angel investment programs, etc.) Entrepreneurship promotion Livelihood enhancement programs	Urban kebele (Kebri-beyah)	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Expertise Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies
Chamber of commerce and sectoral association	Private Sector	Formation of collation youth federation and formation disability federation for Somali region women traders' associations.	Bringing together in order to act in the same goal meaning to establish sustainable income generating microproject which friendly to the environment.	2021-04-01	2022-04-01	463 796,00	Birr	International donors/ development partners/ Private foundations	Business communities	Training Business development services Access to market (trade fairs, exhibitions, buyers linkages, etc.)	Urban kebele (Kebri Beyah)	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Expertise Complement. of competencies, Goods & services
Chamber of commerce and sectoral association	Private Sector	Empowering marginalized economic actors through establishing feasible microprojects	Bringing together and giving awareness and other advocacy which is necessary for their business improvement.	2022-02-01	2023-02-01	469 476,00	Birr	Private foundations/ International donors/ Development partners	Business communities	Training Business development services Access to market (trade fairs, exhibitions, buyers linkages, etc.)	Urban kebele (Kebri Beyah)	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Funding/ basket fund Complement. of competencies, Goods & services Expertise
Hidase telecom	Private Sector	Facilitating the telecom service	To deliver telecom services to the society with cooperating Ethio²telecom	2019-01-01	2024-02-01	100 000	Birr	Private foundations	Population at large	Value addition/ processing facilities Technology transfer/ advisory	Whole Kebri-beyah woreda	Multi-actors action	Collaborative	Expertise Funding/ basket fund Development of synergies

4.5 Annex 5 – Sectors and future involvement and role as LED platform member per Stakeholder

Organization	Type	Sector	Related innovation	Please detail	Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA), or other form	Please specify	Best way to communicate with your organization	Involvement and role as member of a future LED platform	Which priorities do you put forth as drivers of change	To include as members of the LED platform to maximize impact?
Action for the needy in Ethiopia	Community support organization	Other (please specify)	Know-how	To show how to use the non-food items	-	Distribution of shelter kits and non-food items distribution	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails	Our involvements in the last three years in Somali regional state in both internal displaced and refugees was high so far to maximize our impact to include donor specially international donor to strength our capacity.	1. Water and sanitation hygiene	International donors and Rural community associations.
DICAC	Community support organization	Innovation Other (please specify)	Know-how	No	No	No	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	To enhance and enlarge the education qualities and its accessibility so as the children get and join easily	1.establishing women and youth saving and credit cooperatives.	Local and international donors
OWDA	Community support organization	Financial services	Technology		1.to over credit and saving services 2.to support self employment and income generating activities 3.to promote rural and urban micro and small enterprise		Face to face meetings	To provide a crucial role In coordinating the woreda through advice, building capacity and strengthening policies in accordance LED action plan.	Maintaining and strengthening strategic capacities and partnerships to bring about sustainable development on the lives of undeserved population	Ahmed Ismail OWDA livelihood coordinator.
Ethiopian Red Cross Society	Community support organization	Innovation Trade/ market access Business climate improvement Livelihoods enhancement Enterprise / SME development Employment/ skills programs Microbusinesses Financial services	Technology Products		Establishment of VSLA is on the STEDE program intervention priority. The VSLA intervention aimed at improving the economic and social livelihoods of refugees and host communities through increased access to financial resources.	-	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings	The experience that I got the sector that engaged in.	1.empowering and livelihood enhancement	Local government administration and community groups association
DAI	Community support organization	Livelihoods enhancement	Know-how				Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Our involvement is very good SHARPE is to strengthen the economic self-reliance and resilience of host and refugee communities.	Livelihood enhancement	Kebri-beyah City administration
Rehabilitation and development organization	Community support organization	Financial services	Products		Loans, saving and digital wallets		Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Our involvement is good because we take part mitigating the risk of gender-based violence	1.community-based violence awareness sessions on various gender-based violence 2. reinforcing rehabilitation projects	Government administrations and INGO
Mercy corps	Development partner & government	Other (please mention the sector)	Products	Either the above options will describe our engagement in the humanitarian response.			Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings	Strengthening the economic development at large	1.economic opportunity 2.food security 3.peace and	Local community, local administration, NGO and INGO

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Organization	Type	Sector	Related innovation	Please detail	Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA), or other form	Please specify	Best way to communicate with your organization	Involvement and role as member of a future LED platform	Which priorities do you put forth as drivers of change	To include as members of the LED platform to maximize impact?
	flagship program			We usually propose and use innovative ideas in the design and implementation of the project.					good governance 4.water security	
Save the environment Ethiopia	Development partner & government flagship program	Other (please mention the sector)	Know-how Technology Products	Humanitarian services		Assist the community at different sides	Phone calls/ Emails	The experience in environmental protection,livelihood development and shelter construction	Livelihood developments	Women and youth associations
IMC	Development partner & government flagship program	Other (please mention the sector)	Know-how	No details		To link families	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Lessons learned will be enhanced	WASH program	WASH engaged stakeholders
International rescue committee	Development partner & government flagship program	Financial services	Products Technology		Village saving associations		Face to face meetings Webinars and online meetings	We can share some experiences related to the livelihoods enhancement	1.development of youth employable skills and entrepreneurship 2.grant or credit provision to the youth as part of job creation	Local council office of the mayor, labor and social affairs office, SME, RRS, UNHCR and Shabelle bank.
Horn of Africa voluntary youth committee	Development partner & government flagship program	Other (please mention the sector) Employment/ skills programs	Know-how	Make job creation and opportunity for women		Making women associations	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	As Hovoyoco we bring a wealth of experience and know how to support the success of LED. Our team has a proven track record in implementing similar initiatives and possesses deep expertise in LED approaches. We provide technical assistance, capacity building programs, etc.	We prioritize livelihood development as one of key drivers for economic takeoff in Kebri-beyah livelihood development encompasses various aspects including income generation opportunities, skills development, access to finance and market linkages.	Collaborating with other organizations that share a similar vision and have experience in LED can strengthen our collective capacity.in particular NGOs and community groups.
Danish refugee council	Development partner & government flagship program	Employment/ skills programs Microbusinesses Livelihoods enhancement	Know-how Technology				Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Experts on protection mainly access to justice, work on durable solutions with ReDSS	Integrated and area-based programming	Government and development partners like UNDP
Commercial bank of Ethiopia	Financial institution	Employment/ skills programs Livelihoods enhancement	Know-how Products Technology			No	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	To give business development skills	Small enterprises development and economic development skill and business awareness campaign	All financial inclusion and intellectuals
Sahal microfinance institution share company	Financial institution	Livelihoods enhancement Business climate improvement	Know-how Technology			-	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Creation of multi-stakeholders' partnership program and developing	Financial literacy trainings and creating a market linkage.	Government, local community elders and other financial potential stakeholders operating in Kebri-beyah

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Organization	Type	Sector	Related innovation	Please detail	Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA), or other form	Please specify	Best way to communicate with your organization	Involvement and role as member of a future LED platform	Which priorities do you put forth as drivers of change	To include as members of the LED platform to maximize impact?
								umbrella for this LED to sustain		
Rays Microfinance Institution	Financial institution	Other (please mention the sector) Employment/ skills programs	Technology Know-how	No		No	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Experience in environmental protection	Livelihood enhancement and financial inclusion	Public offices and community engaged organizations
Shabelle bank	Financial institution	Employment/ skills programs Livelihoods enhancement Business climate improvement Trade/ market access	Technology Know-how Products		VSA	No	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	To improve the livelihood of the poor people	1.finacing de (loan) 2.finacial inclusion and financial access	Governments and NGOs
Wogagen Bank	Financial institution	Other (please mention the sector)	Know-how	Not necessary		Counseling, advocacy and supporting	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Fund management	1.financial inclusion,	Digitalized financial institutions like E sahal and E-birr
Bureau of women and children affairs	Government Woreda level	Other (please mention the sector)	Know-how Technology	Public institution		Developing the rural communities	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	My involvement is high because we improve how we eradicate the female genital mutilation.	Creating women equal job opportunities for men.	Health office, NGOs, etc.
Woreda cooperative promotion agency	Government Woreda level	Financial services	Products		Banking service		Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings Social Media e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), etc. Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Yes, because we engage how we promote and change the livelihood of the cooperatives	To promote and enhance the cooperatives investments	NGOs, Mercy corps, UNICEF
Woreda Agriculture office	Government Woreda level	Financial services Microbusinesses Employment/ skills programs Enterprise / SME development Livelihoods enhancement Trade/ market access	Technology Products Know-how		Not replied	No	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Coordinating LED actors	Developing crops and natural resource of the pastoral communities	To use enlighten locals towards changing mindset of the people
Job creation office	Government Woreda level	Other (please mention the sector) Employment/ skills programs	Know-how Technology	Public institution		No specification	Face to face meetings Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc. Phone calls/ Emails	Coordination, training, provisions of shade, skill or technology transfer	1.Giving a skill training 2.financial support by giving grant or loan 3.industry linkage	We support in preparing technical planning based on community needs and priorities
Livestock and Rural development	Government Woreda level	Financial services Microbusinesses Enterprise / SME development Livelihoods enhancement Trade/ market access Innovation	Know-how		Not replied		Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings Social Media e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), etc. Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Coordination	1.Livestock treatments and vaccinations 2.feed and forage productions 3.water and pasture	Humanitarian organizations like WFP, Mercy corps, UNHCR
Youth and sport office	Government Woreda level	Enterprise / SME development Trade/ market access Livelihoods enhancement	Products		VS		Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Reinforcing all coordinations across the kebeles	Sport of youth like football and basketball	Developmental offices
Cooperative and social affairs office	Kebri-beyah City Council	Livelihoods enhancement	Technology			We provide goods and services to all clients of our projects	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings social media e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), etc. Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Is good to be The future LED platform, because encourages and enhances the economy and wellness of the poor people.	1To give job creation opportunities 2.to give skill training so as to overcome their duties.	Health office and other job creation office, banks, NGOs.

Note on Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Organization	Type	Sector	Related innovation	Please detail	Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA), or other form	Please specify	Best way to communicate with your organization	Involvement and role as member of a future LED platform	Which priorities do you put forth as drivers of change	To include as members of the LED platform to maximize impact?
Kebri-beyah city council mayor office	Kebri-beyah City Council	Microbusinesses Employment/ skills programs Enterprise / SME development Livelihoods enhancement Trade/ market access Innovation Financial services Other (please mention the sector)	Technology Products Know-how	-		Focuses on providing of goods	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings Social Media e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), etc. Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	I am happy to be part a LED platform because we are the eye of the city community and give services to a large community	To cover all necessary economic development issues 2.reinforcing the skill and making a platform to support the communities	All kebele community leaders
Kebri-beyah city women and children office	Kebri-beyah City Council	Other (please mention the sector)	Technology Know-how	No details		No	Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Our involvements is very high and ease how we become the active members of the LED platform	1.creating an income source to the poor women association so as to work and manage their livelihoods	GOs and NGOs
Kebri-beyah city DRDIPII	Kebri-beyah City Council	Other (please mention the sector)	Know-how	Humanity assistance			Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Social Media e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), etc. Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Targeting and expand livelihood opportunities	1.livelihood enhancement 2.community infrastructure development	Government concerned bodies and community organizations
Kebri-beyah Urban Productive Safety Net And Job Program	Kebri-beyah City Council	Employment/ skills programs	Technology Products Know-how				Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings Social Media e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), etc. Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Enhancement of household consumption	1.income increments 2.poverty reduction 3.youth awareness	Sector offices and other humanitarian organizations
AEC business consultancy (DBA INKOMOKO)	Private sector	Financial services Livelihoods enhancement Employment/ skills programs	Technology Products Know-how	The beneficiaries are allowed 20% saving per month.			Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Social Media e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), etc. Webinars and online meetings Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	We provide experience, trainings and access to finance for clients	Advocacy, MSD, BDS	Private sector actors and developmental organizations
Chamber of commerce and sectoral association	Private Sector	Trade/ Market access/ Microbusinesses/ Enterprise/ SME development	Know-how				Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings/ Social Media e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), etc. Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	We involve training, advocacy, awareness and advice.	1.promoting merchant 2.enhancing investment	Business communities and marginalized women merchant associations
Hidase telecom	Private Sector	Enterprise / SME development	Technology				Face to face meetings Phone calls/ Emails Webinars and online meetings Social Media e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), etc. Instant Messaging e.g. WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.	Our involvements is better because we are In the community	Telephone service delivery	Community organizations