



## *Horn of Africa Somalia Resilience Innovation Hub ResilientAfrica Network*

### *Collaborative Resilience Innovation Design for Recurrent Effects of Chronic Internal Displacement (CRID4CID)*

*For details and to apply, please visit [www.grants.ranlab.org](http://www.grants.ranlab.org)  
by 24<sup>th</sup> October 2016, 11:59pm GMT+3 (local time in Somalia/East Africa)*

#### **CRID4CID Grants:**

In Phase 1, grants ranging from **US\$ 30,000 to US\$ 100,000** will be awarded to teams formed around projects from the CRID4CID Co-creation Process. Winners of Phase 1 qualify to compete for Phase 2 grants ranging from **US\$ 100,000 to US\$ 200,000**.

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ResilientAfrica Network – Horn of Africa Somalia Resilience Innovation Hub (**HoA Somalia RIHub**) is pleased to announce and invite applications for the Collaborative Resilience Innovation Design for Recurrent Effects of Chronic Internal Displacement (CRID4CID) grants. This call is sourcing innovative ideas for resilience building in areas affected by the effects of chronic internal displacement in the Benadir region in Somalia, particularly in Hodan, Hamarwyene, and Wadijir. Applications may also be considered for similar communities within Ethiopia and Kenya, all of which are under the Horn of Africa RILab. The Horn of Africa Somalia Resilience Innovation Hub (HoA Somalia RIHub) is hosted by Benadir University's Somali Disaster Resilience Institute (SDRI). The RIHub is affiliated with the Horn of Africa Resilience Innovation Lab that is based at Jimma University, College of Public Health and Medical Sciences, in Jimma, Ethiopia. There are five (5) partner universities under the HoA RILab namely Jimma University, Addis Ababa University, and Bule Hora University that are based in Ethiopia, University of Nairobi (Kenya), and Benadir University (Somalia).

#### **The Resilience Gap:**

Somalia is trapped in a vulnerability cycle of recurrent drought and famine, exacerbated by decades of armed conflict and poor governance. This has resulted in a refugee and internal displacement challenge where an estimated 1.3 million people are internally displaced. The Benadir region of Somalia hosts the country's highest concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDP) and has the highest incidence of IDP associated challenges. A number of causes and effects have been associated with the challenge of chronic internal displacement during community consultations conducted by RAN. Underlying causes of internal displacement were wealth and security or protection which were also structural causes of the vulnerability. There were also immediate causes and effects of the vulnerability attributed to the environment, human capital and social capital/ networks. These



causes and effects can realistically be impacted by behavioral change and/or policy reform because they are associated with outcomes around health and psychosocial dimensions. Building resilience of communities in Benadir region would indeed have a direct impact on these outcomes. However, the results of the consultations also revealed that interventions in governance and infrastructure would play a supporting role in building the resilience of communities.

### **CRID4CID Approach:**

In sourcing for innovations, RAN is applying a Collaborative Resilience Innovation Design (CRID) approach that uses a highly collaborative intervention design process in which multi-disciplinary teams of experts, scholars and stakeholders are invited to develop system level interventions in a CRID Workshop. It is based on the thinking that innovative ideas can be co-created collaboratively by experienced stakeholders working with the target communities. The CRID approach is specifically designed to generate “platform-oriented solutions” i.e. solutions that result in a platform that can facilitate multiple development functions instead of a discrete project.

### **CRID4CID Priority Areas:**

At the basis of this call are four priority intervention pathways for resilience building around chronic internal displacements and its associated shocks and stresses.

#### **Priority Intervention Pathway 1: Innovative technology for climate risk mitigation and market access**

Currently in Somalia, there is lack of access to market information such as prices; there is limited access to early warning information; and there are eminent barriers to trade and limited access to credit facilities by farmers, traders, service providers and the customers. There is need for a platform that provides information about markets, climate related information, and information on credit facilities availability to mitigate risks and create financial security competitiveness. This pathway considers that if information about markets, produce, climate change, and credit is made available through user friendly technology, then efficiency, risk mitigation and competitiveness can help decrease vulnerability and increase resilience. This pathway seeks for solutions that promote real time information access for increased resilience.

#### **Priority Intervention Pathway 2: Skills development for quality service delivery**

The quality of Somalia's human capital is reflected in the quality of services delivered by the service industry. Lack of relevant regulations compounded by the weak legislative regime, poor education system infrastructure, absence of standard curricular, poor attitude towards vocational education, poor public - private sector relations compounded by suspicions has yielded unskilled and inadequate human capital for socio economic transformation. If the education sector governance issues and poor attitudes and behaviors in the sector are reduced with appropriate resources allocation there would be strengthening of skilled human capital for quality services delivery. This pathway seeks for solutions that will deliver strengthened skilled and appropriate human capital.



### **Priority Intervention Pathway 3: Innovative Technology for agricultural productivity and sustainable natural resource management**

Farmers and pastoralists continuously experience low productivity and engage in production methods with adverse effects on the forests, water sources and other natural resources. The situation is aggravated by poor production technology, poor beliefs and customs concerning early warning indicators, fluidity and uncertainty of the security situation, poor production inputs like seed varieties, and a lack of innovative technologies. The farmers, pastoralists, higher education institutions and leadership need to engage in innovative solutions to address the challenge. If new technologies are introduced to the communities, made accessible and adoptable with relevant skilling provided by higher education institutions, amidst the appropriate legislative frameworks, communities will be better able to adopt better agricultural production and sustainable natural resource management. This pathway seeks innovations that promote food secure and productive societies that manage their natural resources more effectively and sustainably.

### **Priority Intervention Pathway 4: Agricultural Policy and regulations intervention pathway tool**

The target communities work with agricultural policies that do not reflect realities on the ground. There is need for policies in support of government institutions' operations, market access, and private sector investment that are promulgated and interpreted at local level in record time. The interventions in this pathway target engagement of farmers, donors and local leaders in collective participation to engage on locally relevant policies that not only reduce strong clanism in the community but also bring group interests to the fore and drive towards improving productivity, better market access and building inclusive engagement of the community. The pathway seeks innovations that create a platform for specific agricultural sector regulation building to ensure cooperation among sector actors for improved productivity, better market access, information sharing, improved harvest/ produce handling and better transportation.

### **CRID4CID Innovation Challenges:**

The Somalia Collaborative Resilience Innovation (CRID) workshop analyzed the four priority intervention pathways identified in the region's Intervention Strategy Workshop (ISW) and developed three innovation challenges, namely:

- **Innovation Challenge 1: Competence and Skills Development for Improved Service Delivery**
- **Innovation Challenge 2: Diversified Livelihoods**
- **Innovation Challenge 3: Agro-Progress for Resilience**

We invite initial original ideas in any of the 3 innovation challenge categories from intending co-creators.

### **Innovation Challenge 1: Competence and Skills Development for Improved Service Delivery**

In the displaced communities and across wider Somalia, except for household roles, there is limited opportunity for mothers to train their children at the household level. Peer to peer learning is limited to formal settings, the youth competence skills are weak and gender biased in favor of male youth. Further, there is limited access to ICTs due to high poverty incidence which is limiting the ICT adoption and competence development and girls are marginalized and lack empowerment opportunities to live independent lives. Education and health service provision is vital for communities to stay productive and responsible in nation building. Integration of ICTs in education and health provision would ensure inclusiveness and improve accessibility to all. In addition, engaging



mothers in the provision of education to their children promotes access to education and would create opportunities for mothers, and communities to guide curricular development.

**The innovation challenge:** RAN is looking for innovations that promote family and community centered education to accord mothers and other community members a platform to extend their teaching to children beyond informal and household chores. There is need to create community learning and information platforms for members especially for youth who missed formal education and those out of school. Targeted groups will need to be availed with convenient schooling times and a social media platform to further facilitate development of their skills sets through discussions and peer-to-peer learning. ICT training is expected to be a priority because of the increasing value of ICT skills in development. The number, experience, and skills of diaspora returnees is seen as a potential resource to be tapped into to empower community members with livelihood skills and information, and to prepare the youth for future responsibilities.

**Examples of innovative ideas could include:**

- Innovative family and community centered education that mothers or other community members teach to children
- Innovative community learning platform where information is availed including from radios, television and internet/ newspapers.
- Innovations that target youth who missed the formal education
- innovative ways of targeting the out-of-school youth
- Avail convenient schooling time in an innovative manner
- Avail social media platform that can be accessible to all
- Innovatively engaging Diaspora returnees
- Empower community members with livelihood skills innovatively
- Innovatively prepare girls for future responsibilities

### **Innovation Challenge 2: Diversified Livelihoods**

This livelihood diversification challenge targets specifically the hides and skins sector. Somalia is a big exporter of fresh/raw hides and skins yet there is an untapped natural resource of salt at the sea. There are no existing hides and skins value addition initiatives like factories in the target communities of Somalia to add value to the hides and skins, to process the key ingredient salt at the sea, or even related value chain points like leather tanning cottage manufacturing and soap making from the hides and skins by-products. As a result, there is need to diversify activities in the hides and skin business sector. The proposed innovation calls for community based inclusive livelihood diversification initiatives that would promote community integration, create opportunities for business financing that create start up and growth of multiple enterprises around the hides and skins sector in Benadir region.

Due to a lack of mechanisms for value addition, the Benadir community pastoral farmers do not gain extra income from cattle products (hides and skins). Hides do not find markets because they are not processed and yet the animals are poorly handled with less regard to the resultant quality of the hides and skins that would fetch additional incomes through higher prices both locally and elsewhere. Further, the region is blessed with natural salt deposits of the ocean which, if utilized, would yield a vibrant diversified life around animal skins and hides.



**The innovation challenge:** This innovation challenge is premised on the need to spur diversification especially among the women and youth in the Benadir region. The challenge envisages value addition points that will attract community women and youth to be engaged in processing of the hides and skins, salt extraction from the ocean which would have ready market to be used in processing and leather tanning among other related value chain stages. Processing points are envisaged to serve not only value addition but also promote technology transfer. The Value Addition Points (VAPs) are proposed act as collection and bulk producing points for the processed products. Produce bulking will enable small scale subsistence based outputs to create critical bulk that can compete in larger markets. It is envisioned that VAPs could be managed by women and youth groups identified by the target communities. The VAPs could also serve as a platform for demonstration of entrepreneurship skills. VAP resource persons will help participating women and youth to identify opportunities for livelihoods diversification beyond the hides and skins products. Through continuous quality improvement and bulking, it is hoped that the VAPs will drive the improved products from these regions forward to create market recognition.

**Examples of innovative ideas could include:**

- Innovations in creating sustainable community based Value Addition Points (VAPs) as a joint venture between civil society and communities
- Innovative ways of rallying new or other stakeholders to contribute to setting up similar VAPs to service other communities
- Innovation on how to create a contributions and incentive based system for bulking of livestock by-products that would be otherwise potentially wasted
- Locally appropriate technologies that increase unit outputs of skins and hides to create value out of currently un-competitive hides and skins from Benadir pastoralists
- Locally appropriate technologies for leather tanning to create value out of currently wasted livestock skins
- An innovative model for branding and marketing of locally produced cheese, other dairy products, and hides
- Innovative businesses model around energy sources to power local value addition
- An innovative model for diversification to other businesses for youth and women (e.g. solar to drive milk storage, solar charging, community tourism, local art and crafts, apiary, dry land agriculture)
- Innovative approaches to accessing savings services in rural areas
- Innovative approaches to creating financial social safety nets

### **Innovation Challenge 3: Agro-Progress for Resilience**

The Benadir regions communities have limited information on the quality of inputs and where to purchase them which limits individual community members to purchase small quantities of often poor quality. Communities need to enhance their resilience by harnessing existing technology, becoming innovative and partnering to ensure increased agricultural productivity. There are very few training opportunities available and indigenous knowledge is heavily relied upon. Further, there are limited chances for individual farmers accessing agro-equipment, agro-inputs are expensive, and marketing of produce is individual based and subject to price fluctuations. This is further exasperated by the IDPs/ returnees who have no clear means of getting integrated back or into their host communities.

Climate and weather based information (early warning) is also not readily available to the agricultural communities and lacking such information affects their plans to undertake agricultural-farming practices like



when to plant, weed, and harvest. Absence of such climate related information feeds into the systematic deficiencies related to storage facilities relating to moisture content in the atmosphere.

***Innovation challenge:*** This challenge calls for solutions that promotes community cohesion and resilience through technology innovation, partnerships and increased agricultural productivity. This challenge builds on the premise that Benadir region communities are facing challenges in accessing information on climate related early warning, quality inputs and providers as such is purchased at household level. This innovation challenge proposes availing climate information early warning data, mapping of quality input providers at discounted prices, institutionalizing field schools, and introducing international standards for exports. It also proposes partnerships to pull the resources together in purchase of expensive agro-inputs, in coordinated marketing, in stabilizing prices and avoiding market flooding, in increased social cohesion, in reduced social conflict in community bodies and in offering of social integration to IDP or returnees; all of which may offer opportunities for strengthening the resilience of the affected communities.

***Examples of innovative ideas could include:***

- Mapping of quality inputs and providers
- Benefit from the price discounting.
- Availing relevant climate related early warning information to farmers
- Institutionalized field schools by group members
- Providing access across the agro-produce value chain, for farmers to be exposed to internationally accepted standards
- Establishment of cooperatives or multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Joint investment
- Collective/joint marketing, storing, etc.

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**In conclusion, what you need to know ....**

- Innovations are not limited to technologies but could be approaches or models
  - An idea may not be new – the innovation could be in its social application
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