

# Rural Livelihoods's Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (RLACC II)



## RLACC II COP 28 EXCLUSIVE NEWSLETTER



### Introduction

The Rural Livelihoods's Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (RLACC II) project achieved a significant milestone by training 1600 agro-pastoralists in climate change adaptation, with 40% men and 60% women, contributing to gender-responsive climate change development initiatives in Somalia.

Additionally, 72 policymakers were trained in tools such as Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA), Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP), R-Instat, and S-Map, enabling the integration of climate change adaptation into local development plans. The project established 8 community-led pilot demonstration farms and 4 tree nurseries.

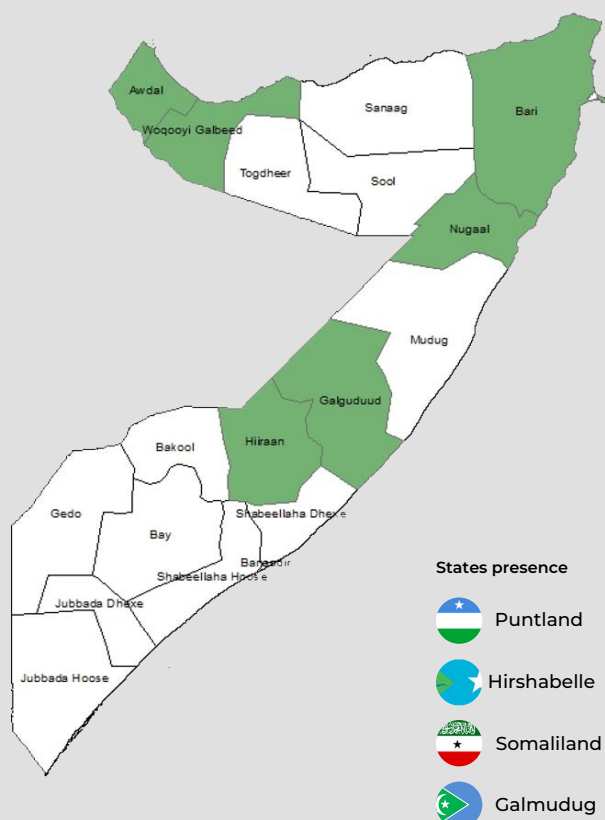
Through farmer field schools and demonstration farms, 1200 farmers (826 women, 374 men) were trained on climate change adaptation, leading to increased household incomes through the adoption of adaptive measures.

Moreover, 740 agro-pastoralists (480 women, 260 men) were trained in irrigation and water harvesting technologies, supported by a feasibility study on water infrastructure, laying the groundwork for ongoing initiatives in drinkable water and irrigation agriculture.

This has empowered pastoralists with climate-compatible irrigation and water harvesting methods.



### RLACC II project sites



The project seeks to enhance water resource mobilization, rangeland management, livelihood diversification, infrastructure for market access, and human and institutional capacity. This involves introducing adaptation strategies to mitigate climate change's adverse effects, bolstering the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral households against climatic hazards. The goal is not only to enable communities to withstand shocks but also to adeptly adjust their livelihoods to more challenging climatic conditions. Additionally, the project aims to assist pastoral and agro-pastoral households in managing drought risks, supporting community-driven initiatives for sustainable and climate-resilient protection, conservation, and restoration of natural resources. Furthermore, it emphasizes empowering pastoral communities to actively participate in planning and implementing development activities.

### Expected output

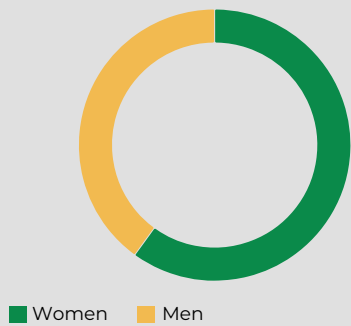
The project efficiently manages project activities, disseminates knowledge, and conducts monitoring and evaluation. Successful sensitization efforts have increased awareness of climate change among local stakeholders. Local government officials have undergone training and capacity-building initiatives. Workshops at various levels integrate project insights into development policies, enhancing adaptive capacity. Innovative techniques ensure climate resilience in pastoral infrastructure, and specific measures make pastoral and agro-pastoral communities more resilient. Diversification of income-generating activities reduces vulnerabilities, and the supply chain for these activities is developed and strengthened. The project has successfully generated knowledge products at national and regional levels, achieving timely and cost-effective implementation, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation systems.



**17.07 million**  
people accroding to World Bank



Outcome 1: Number of decision makers and planners (men and women) trained on the integration of climate change adaptation plans

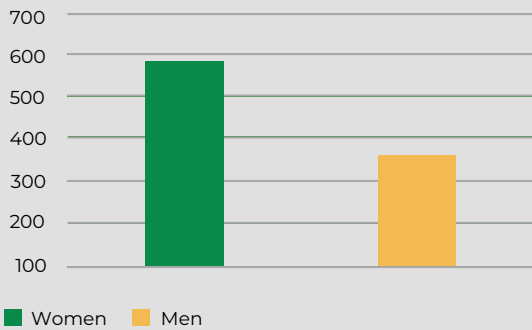


960

Women trained  
i.e. 60% are  
women

Overall, 1,600 people were trained. However, due to limited movements, trainings were conducted virtually which limited to those who had access to internet. The ToTs led by Community Facilitators further trained people at local levels. Nominations of participants by the government is predominantly male, ICPAC continues to make requests for female participants to attend training.

Outcome 2: Number of people/households adopting newly introduced adaptation practices that build their resilience in the face of CC like strengthen women's access to resources for sustainable food production, renewable energy, and clean water sources.

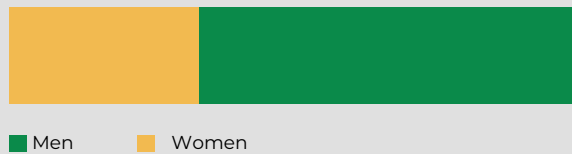


480

65 % of 740 are  
women trained

Overall, 740 households trained on adaptation practice; 1500 farmers are benefiting from soil erosion control measures. Local media trained to disseminate climate information; Advisories generated for community members to prepare for reduced rainfall to local government for dissemination.

Outcome 3: % of people from pastoral and agro-pastoral communities who diversified their income-generating activities with jobs (person-days) generated by the project for women and men



25%

65 % of 740 are  
women trained

Outcome: Over 740 of individuals successfully diversified their incomes, with a specific focus on 25% being women. Additionally, 100 persons were trained in livelihood diversification, with 60% of them being women. This initiative was implemented concurrently with nurseries and pilot farm demonstrations.



Empowering climate change journalism: A transformative workshop in Somalia

Enhancing role of media and local communities in ecosystem conservation and climate change adaptation in Somalia through capacity building

Climate adaptation cannot be successful if it continues to be in conflict with those who should be its strongest allies. Greater investments should be made in supporting efforts to secure indigenous peoples and local communities to have access to information with the close collaboration of civil society organizations and media houses.

This all provides an excellent opportunity to redefine the profile of adaptation strategy, shifting towards a more diverse profile of the people who are living and working on the front lines each day, in their community or country. They are the true environmentalists, regardless of education level and gender.

3 million

Number of people who  
have listened /watched  
the climate change and  
adaptation stories in  
Somalia

Adaptation must authentically address social struggles and align with the perspectives of indigenous people and local communities, who are emerging as the genuine leaders in adaptation efforts. It should hold social and political relevance for diverse local communities, spanning from Mudug's villagers to Awdal's agro-pastoral farmers, and the coastal communities in western Somaliland and southern Somalia.

Changing human behavior

Success or failure in climate adaptation depends predominantly on changing human behavior – getting individuals, communities, businesses, and governments to alter the status quo. Social change can be difficult and costly, often involving complex collective action and human cooperation. Understanding it is crucial to laying the foundation for adaptation in the twenty-first century. Without such an understanding, it will be impossible to build the skills and networks that are essential to solving complex social and institutional problems.

Breaking down silos and scaling solutions

To address the climate crisis, experts need to move beyond long-outdated yet remarkably resilient disciplinary silos. Adaptation practice should be led by creative and entrepreneurial organizations that are focused on developing and implementing effective solutions to adaptation problems and taking them to scale. New and more diverse actors from across different fields need to play their role in helping communities to adapt to the

changing climate and prepare them to anticipate, absorb and adapt to shocks from the changing climate.

Role of media in awareness creation on ecosystem conservation

Structured collaboration between the media and NGOs in this area would go a long way in promoting ecosystem awareness and conservation in line with objective RLACC II in the Horn of Africa Region has trained more than 150 journalists and 50 civil society group members on climate change reporting and collaboration to create programs that can enhance awareness raising programs through media and radios.

This explains the need for the media to involve in preparing and producing programs that can change and enhance the understanding of local communities through radios.

Success stories from the RLAC II project sites



After a failed season and beginning of the short rainy season, the farmers went ahead and planted spinach and fodder grass. This proved that Guriel land is cultivatable.



Farming was a necessity brought to us by climate change. We acknowledge the effects of the changing climate on pastoralism and the importance of providing smallholder farmers with tailored education. The RLACC II training emphasized how livelihood adaptations can lead to sustainability.

- Shukri Mire, Guri'el, Somalia

Guri'el, Somalia - Shukri Mire, an agropastoralist and mother of two, is redefining farming in central Somalia. The predominantly pastoralist village of Guri'el is evolving into a sedentary one and a symbol of resilience. Shukri's adventure started out with smallholder farming, during which she had numerous setbacks. Her attempt to grow seeds proved unsuccessful as they failed to germinate, leaving her puzzled.

Shukri's turning point came during the RLACC II Project's

Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) training. However, a significant misstep was made when she utilized one-week-old manure. This discovery became a game-changer. Over three days, she acquired hands-on knowledge about plant growth, water management, and soil preparation.

Shukri has transcended her role as a mere farmer. Now at the helm of women's associations, she employs her recently acquired skills to enhance agricultural productivity, aiding her community in adapting to a dynamic world.

In Guri'el, Shukri, once grappling with challenges, now lives contentedly, earning increased income to support her family.



Mohamed Farey at his tomato farm in Galmudug, Somalia. Equipped with expertise in agricultural management from RLACC II, he launched his endeavor with tomato seeds on a small piece of land.

To the youth, I have this message: do not risk migrating away from the country; instead, stay and cultivate the fertile land.

- Mohamed Farey, Galmudug, Somalia

Galmudug, Somalia, Mohamed Farey, who once contemplated a perilous journey to Europe, has transformed into a prosperous farmer in his homeland. Farey's trajectory shifted significantly after participating in smart farming training at ICAD's flagship project, RLACC II. Armed with knowledge in farm management, he initiated his venture with tomato seeds on a modest plot.

As his tomato business flourished, representing new beginnings, Farey adeptly surmounted challenges using his acquired skills. His farm rapidly expanded, creating opportunities and financial stability.

Farey's triumph reverberates. He stands as a beacon, illustrating agriculture as a sustainable livelihood for his community. Advocating for local opportunities, he guides unemployed young adults, envisioning an uplifted and cooperative community.

His journey demonstrates that, even in rural Somalia, a sustainable future can be forged without crossing borders.





## About RLACC II

The project RLACC II objectives

The RLACC II project is expected to improve the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to climate change in the HoA through:

- (i) Introduction of adaptation strategies to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and strengthen the capacity of pastoral/agro-pastoral households to cope with climatic hazards,
- (ii) Enhancing the capacity of communities to not only absorb shocks, but to also effectively adapt their livelihoods to harsher climatic conditions,
- (iii) Helping pastoral and agro-pastoral households manage drought risks,
- (iv) Supporting community-led initiatives to protect, conserve and restore natural resources in a sustainable and climate-resilient manner,
- (v) Strengthening the participation of pastoral communities in planning and implementing activities pertaining to their development.



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