

Quarterly Progress Report: Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia (Atlas ID: 00084974)

Reporting Period	01 July to 30 September 2016
Government Counterpart	Office of Environment, Office of the Prime Minister
PSG	4: Economic Foundations
PSG priority	Priority 3: Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions
Focus Locations:	National
AWP Budget	US\$ 3,842,426
Available Funds for year	US\$ 3,885,517
Expenditure to date	US\$ 1,867,113

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APFS	Agro Pastoral Field Schools
ATLAS	UNDP's Enterprise Resource Planning System for Projects Management and Control
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BOQs	Bill of Quantities
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCORD	Centre for Consultancy Research & Development Enterprise
DDMA	District Disaster Management Agency
DRM	Disasters Risk Management
DRR	Disasters Risks Reduction
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
EIAs	Environmental Impact Assessments
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FL	Federal Level
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HADMA	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Authority, Puntland
IDPs	Internally displaced Persons
ITB	Invitation to Bid
IPs	Implementing Partners
MOE	Ministry of Environment, Office of the Prime Minister
MOERD	Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Somaliland
MOEWT	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Puntland
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action in response to Climate Change
NDP	National Development Plan
NERAD	National Environment Research and Disaster Management Authority, Somaliland
NGO	Non-government Organization
OCHA	Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PL	Puntland
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme
PSGs	Peacebuilding and State Building Goals
SC	South and Central Regions of Somalia
SDMA	Somalia Disaster Management Authority
SL	Somaliland
SNU	Somali National University
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPMs	Third Party Monitors
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

New officials were appointed to take charge of the Environment Office in the Office of the Prime Minister. These included State Minister of Environment and the Director General. The new appointments were also notified as the political and operational focal points for environmental conventions and global environment funds by the Prime Minister. UNDP briefed the new State Minister and Director General on on-going initiatives and future projects for Somalia.

Innovative adaptation measures, such as sand dams, introduced by the project have shown good results and considered to be successful. Other development organisations such as the World Bank, has entered into agreements with line ministries in Puntland and Somaliland to replicate similar adaptation measures.

Preparatory works and detailed construction designs were developed for the new water diversion/flood routing structures in Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle and South West states. Likewise, sports events were conducted in Somaliland. These actions were carried out as part of awareness raising campaigns to inform the communities of the impacts of climate change. The Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MoEWT) in Puntland also conducted awareness raising by airing weekly radio programmes, and key messages were disseminated in billboards, posters and brochures to sensitize the community on the impact of climate change.

Monitoring missions were conducted in Puntland and Somaliland by UNDP and relevant staff of lead ministries. The main observation was that the communities were fully engaged in the implementation of the water harvesting and environmental protection sub-structures and through the construction work a total of 750 persons (110 women and 640 men) were able to get short time employment. However, it is critical to establish sustainability for the completed projects by helping the communities to develop post-project operational plans of completed projects and also reconsider to extend solar facilities in the public premises of the targeted remote areas.

SECTION 2 – PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUTS & PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN ANNUAL WORK PLAN

OUTPUT 1 – Policies, plans and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services.

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The output contributes towards the overall objective of the project on enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Somalia. This output will result in creating an enabling environment for policies implementation and reinforce institutional capacities to apply climate sensitive Natural Resources Management (NRM) practices. The output is to be realized over a time period of 4 years of project implementation. Main highlights of the activities under this output include approval of concept notes by the relevant government institutions and UNDP and continuation of implementation of activities to achieve 2016 targets. Below insight is the progress to date against annual output targets.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Land Use Policies and implementation roadmaps developed that support sustainable Natural Resources Management (AMAT 1.1.1) Number and type of plans and policies in place to address climate risks and include climate-resilient measures (AMAT 1.1.1 and UNDP 2.5.1) Type and level of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions (AMAT 1.1.1.1). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Climate compatible policies and proper enforcement mechanisms do not exist; Other than the NAPA (2013), there are no policies, strategies or development plans which address how to effectively adapt to climate risks; There is no gender-sensitive climate compatible National Development Plan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use Policy for at least one zone developed. National Disaster Management Policy developed and at least 2 existing plans/policies are updated to address climate risks. National climate change policy is developed including a fund mobilization strategy to raise public and private financing earmarked for climate change adaptation in all zones. A gender-sensitive climate compatible National Development Plan (2017-19) finalised 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - National land policy draft finalised and regional and district second consultation process completed in Somaliland. Puntland Land Policy formulation ongoing with MoEWT 0 – In process 0 – in process Yes - Development of final NDP draft with mainstreamed gender and climate aspects finalised by MOPIC. Final endorsement anticipated as soon as the new federal Government would be in place. For Somaliland the development of NDP phase2 (2017-2021) is ongoing. Likewise, the development of integrated District Climate Adaptation Plans in in three (3) Puntland districts ((Bayla, Gardo & Dangorayo)) is ongoing whilst the Climate Change Drought Management strategy have been developed and its validation planned in the Q4 of 2016.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Climate Change Policy developed, taking into account the sectoral vulnerabilities, gender dimensions of climate change, impacts and costs for adaptation A set of briefing notes, fact sheets, presentations, guidelines for mainstreaming climate change in sectoral policies and gender sensitive climate risk screening tools developed. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> One international consultant was hired while the hiring process of three national consultants (national expert, climate change economist and gender/social development expert) ongoing. Briefing notes and facts sheets to be developed by December 2016 and training to be imparted in 2017-2018. Climate modules and sub-modules finalized and translated into Somali language. These are to be piloted in Somali National University (SNU) Study programmes. The Model Curriculum 	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Climate modules and climate sub-modules finalized for introduction in the relevant degree programmes. 4. Somalia specific climate risks and response measures integrated in the National Development Plan for Somalia 5. Initiate development of Land Use Policy supported by climate vulnerability assessments with special considerations for vulnerable groups (women, IDPs, elderly) 6. Strengthen capacities of Disaster Management Institutions and communities to cope with climatic events (droughts, floods, cyclones) 7. Initiate setting up of climate monitoring and early warning systems centers 	<p>centred on five topical areas - Climate Change; Ecosystem Based Adaption; Integrated Land and Water Management (ILWRM) Principles; International Best Practices on Climate Adaptation; and, Sectoral Impacts of Climate Change - identified through analysing the information and teaching materials obtained from universities in Somalia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. NDP final draft has mainstreamed climate change and adaptation aspects across proposed pillars. 5. Development of final NDP draft with mainstreamed gender and climate aspects finalised by MOPIC. Final endorsement anticipated as soon as the new federal Government would be in place. For Somaliland the development of NDP phase2 (2017-2021) is ongoing. Likewise, the development of integrated District Climate Adaptation Plans in in three (3) Puntland districts ((Bayla, Gardo & Dangorayo)) is ongoing whilst the Climate Change Drought Management strategy have been developed and its validation planned in the Q4 of 2016. 6. Vulnerability assessments to be part of National Climate Change Policy. Land use policies to be developed for the eight districts covered under the projects during 2017. UNDP Somalia has partnered with two disaster response and management agencies (SL-NERAD and PI-HADMA) and given them capacity building funds to raise awareness of the targeted communities on climate change impacts and enable them develop a locally lead adaptive mitigations. However contingency plans of the very communities are ongoing. Similarly, four District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) have been established and trained in Afgoye in South West State, Jowhar in Hir-shabelle state, Guriel and Blamable in Galmudug. The DDMCs will train-communities on Disasters early warnings, climate change impacts and damage/vulnerability needs assessments carryout. Also three Somaliland regions (Marodijeex, Awdal, and Sanaag) received trainings on Disaster Risk Management, early warning systems and preparedness. 7. Feasibility assessment /needs for strengthening climate monitoring and early centers in terms of technical gaps (i.e. human resources, finance) has been conducted in Somaliland. Similar assessments to be carried out for other States and regions. Inception workshop with focus on UNDP procedures for implementing activities under Letter of Agreements arrangements was held in Garowe. Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Authority (HADMA) conducted two workshops in Garowe and Gardo on August 2016 to identify last 50 year hazards on climate related disasters. 184 participants (55 women and 129 men) from 37 districts attended the workshop including government representatives. A team from HADMA undertook field mission to collect data from Puntland districts and to assess the vulnerable areas and the communities affected by recurrent disasters. The trained community representatives have now learnt the relationship of human activities to their environments and can now relate to the increased trend of the witnessed deforestation and land degradation in contributing utmost to the recurring droughts, floods and other Natural calamities
<p>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</p>	
<p>Requests for proposals documents and terms of reference for technical experts.</p>	

Training Reports
Workshop Reports
UNDP and Government Monitoring Reports



Photo showing feasibility exercise carried out by Civil Engineer and Community development officer



Somaliland Evaluation committee and UNDP supervisors undertaking bid evaluation for Environmental Consultant



Photo showing UNDP GEF Regional Team Monitoring visit with Hargeisa Water Company Staff



A group Photo of the Garowe Inception workshop

Output 2 – Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders.

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The output contributes towards the overall objective of the project on enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Somalia. This output will result in piloting community based infrastructure that help in building coping capacities at local level against climatic extreme events, particularly, droughts and floods. Main highlights of the activities under this output include preparation of concept notes by the relevant government institutions and approval of new letters of agreement that are specifically focused on achieving the 2016 targets. Below is the progress to date against annual output targets under the current achievement.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts (AMAT 1.2.1.8) Number of hectares of land reforested and managed sustainably under a conservation scheme (AMAT 2.3.1.1, UNDP SP Outcome 1, Indicator 5) Number of farmers and pastoralists in the target districts participating in Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT 2.2.1.1) Number of community driven plans that explicitly address disaster and climate risk management and equity gender considerations which include Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms (AMAT 2.2.1 and UNDP SP 5.2.1) Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies in order to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies (AMAT 3.2.1.1) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The rural populations (women and men) are at extreme risk because of water stress during dry seasons or droughts; Due to poor natural resource management and significant tree removal for charcoal production, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are losing their livelihoods and no reforestation is done. The agro-pastoral communities have no capacity to produce diversified crops and develop more sustainable agro-pastoral and pastoral practices. Disaster Management Committees are required to be developed in each district. The DDMCs must be tasked with preparing targeted, community-based, gender-sensitive disaster preparedness plans to mitigate the impacts of droughts and floods. Women are particularly vulnerable to climate shocks due to their dependence on natural resources. Women require awareness and training on available adaptation technologies which will enable them to build resilience to climate change. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4 water conveyance systems and/or boreholes designed and rehabilitated in the four target districts in Galmudug, Hir-shabelle and South West states and 8 new water diversion/flood routing structures constructed in 3 districts in Somaliland and Puntland. At least 200 ha of sub-catchment reforested. 8 Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (APFS) established (2 in each district) with 200 direct beneficiaries per APFS (30% women) One (1) gender-sensitive plan developed by each District Disaster Management Committee to be created (with women representation) in the eight target districts (8 plans total) At least 100 women trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - The detail design and BOQs of the 4 districts in Galmudug, Hir-shabelle and South west states (Afgoye, Jowhar, Guriel and Balanbale) water infrastructure have been completed. 0 - Reforestation areas of 100 ha of sub-catchments in Puntland and Somaliland identified. Community based reforestation to be carried during 4th quarter. 0 - The establishment of Agro-pastoral schools to be done jointly with FAO Somalia and national NGOs. Initial discussions held to detail out the mechanism of setting up of the schools. There is a delay in setting up of Agro-pastoral schools and the activity is likely to carry forward to 2017. 0 - The gender sensitive adaptation plans are part of the Letter of Agreements with Environment Ministries in Puntland and Somaliland. For Galmudug, Hir-shabelle and South West States these activities to be carried out after the selection of potential local proponents. 160 - In Somaliland, over 160 women (100-Qoyta, and 60-Balidhiig) benefited upscaling activities i.e. fodder production, reforestation -water harvesting .and small scale business cooperatives.

Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	Progress Against Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design and rehabilitation of 4 water conveyance systems in Afgoye, Jowhar, Guriel and Balanbale. 2. Construction of 8 new water diversion/flood routing structures in 3 districts 3. Reforestation of areas surrounding water infrastructure is done in consultation with local communities and beneficiaries. 4. 8 agro-pastoral schools established to train farmers and pastoralists, both men and women, in adaptation practices 5. Development of Ecosystems based adaptation plans initiated in 4 districts. 6. Formation of Districts Disaster Management Committees in four districts and ensuring gender balanced committee membership. 7. Feasibilities studies, design documents and EIAs prepared in three districts for the planned water infrastructure support. 8. Local communities including women trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed construction designs and BOQs were developed for four water catchments (1-Jowhar, 1-Afgooye, 1-Guriel and 1-Balanbale) and advertised in the last week of September 2016. 2. Water diversion structures are part of the on-going Letters of Agreements and contracts to be finalized with civil contractors in last quarter of 2016. 3. Reforestation is part of the Letter of Agreements with the ministries of environment in Somaliland and Puntland and will be initiated in 2017 4. The establishment of Agro-pastoral schools to be done jointly with FAO Somalia and national NGO`s. Initial discussions were held to detail out the mechanism of setting up the schools. Implementation would be in 2017/2018. 5. Part of the ongoing selection process. 6. District Disaster Management Committees establishment completed in 4-districts (Afgoye, Jowhar, Guriel & Balanbale). 7. Feasibilities studies, designs and Environmental Impact Assessments reports were completed in three targeted districts. 8. Training of women in adaptation technologies and start-up grants for setting up businesses around climate friendly technologies are included in the on-going letters of agreements with ministries of environment in Puntland and Somaliland while for Galmudug, South West and Hir-shabelle States would be part of 2017 activities.
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements	
<p>Requests for proposals documents to cover the Galmudug, Hir-shabelle and South west states. Feasibility studies & EIA Reports Approved project document for “Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia” UNDP and Government Monitoring Reports Third Party monitoring reports.</p>	



Photo showing grass seeds distribution at Qoyta for 100 female led household farmers



Photo showing Somaliland Sport Minister handing over football cup to winning team



Photo showing MoEWT and HADMA Workshop on Climate Change related Disasters



UNDP GEF Regional Office/UNDP Programme MoERD Teams on Sheikh Filed Mission

Output 3 – Project Effectively Managed

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The Project is in its second year of implementation. From 2015 up to now a total of 7-National staffs have been recruited (3-Project Officers, 1-M& E Officer, 1-Field Engineer, 1-Finance and 1-Admin assistants). The Staffs will also extend similar support to other environment and energy projects. Progress to date against annual output target provides the level of current achievement.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. Project Board meeting to review project progress.	1. One project board meeting held in 2016.	1. Project board meeting held.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned in the 4th quarter of 2016.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
Project Management Team established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient project and operation management support provided 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on track 	

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- Approved annual work plan for 2016
- Minutes of Project Board
- Project Organogram and staff Terms of Reference.

SECTION 3 – CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (GENDER, HIV/AIDS, PEACE AND CONFLICT, HUMAN RIGHTS)

During the reporting period, the recruitment process in Somaliland to engage three women interns to work in the Ministry of Environment was initiated. These interns will be engaged in day-to-day project activities and exposure on practical side of project implementation will help build their capacities for seeking appropriate employment in future. In Puntland five women led cooperatives were established in Gardo, Wabaran, Waciiya, Godajiraan and Galdogob). These cooperatives will be given training in adaptation technologies and also be supported for starting their businesses around these technologies.

Section 4 – Challenges / Lessons Learnt

The project is piloted for certain districts in Puntland (Gardo, Dangorayo and Bayla). However, there is a growing demand from other districts and communities to support similar works. Prolonged dry spell and failure of seasonal rains has also dried out the water reservoirs triggering external support by the humanitarian agencies to help local communities to meet their basic needs.

The key learnt lessons were:

- The inception workshop organized by UNDP with implementing partners in Puntland is considered as a good practice. Inception Workshop helped in understanding UNDP policies and procedures for the implementation of activities under letter of agreements procedures.
- The rehabilitated berkedes in the water scarce Haud areas in Togdheer, supported the communities in Togdheer region thus positively impacted the beneficiaries by restoring the spring water and giving them a sufficient water storage to survive during dry seasons.
- Joint monitoring mission with government officials is more productive and such joint missions help in forming effective partnerships.

SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Operational, Political	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	<p>To address these issues, LDCF financing will be used to support ministries, districts, NGOs/CBOs to integrate climate change risks in Natural Resource Management and disaster preparedness. Climate risk management will be institutionalized from national to local levels. CBOs will be revitalized to take the lead on implementing community-based Ecosystem-based flood preparedness and other adaptation measures.</p> <p>To support community-led activities, water will be captured using small scale infrastructure and flood impacts will be reduced with water diversion techniques and reforestation. With 73% of the population under 30 years of age, youth; both boys and girls will be sensitised with climate change knowledge so that they can serve understaffed ministries and support CBO efforts on-the-ground</p>
Operational	The Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals	The local communities, elders and local authorities will be fully involved in the selection process of the beneficiaries. Each subproject will have Project Management Committee (PMC) to assure smooth implementation. The Project management will update the project board on any serious conflicts need their interference and urgent actions.
Strategic	The Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits	The project will have a significant positive environmental and social impacts on vulnerable groups, primarily women and youth. Women’s Groups from each of the eight Districts will be selected for training and leading the piloting of innovative businesses aimed at adopting climate adaptation technologies and increasing livelihoods (e.g., drip irrigation systems, and solar water pumps). In Somalia, women are more often than men, involved in operating small businesses due to variety of historical and cultural reasons. Women work on farms, and they may be best places to operate solar pumps for shallow wells that can be used to improve crop and vegetable production. These women will be supported with training on marketing and value chain analyses so that they can diversify their livelihoods and become more resilient to climate change.
Strategic	The project would result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social	The CCR project would conduct a full Environmental Impact Assessment to be financed with LDCF funds and co-financed in-kind by the Ministry on Petroleum, Minerals and the Environment (MoPME) during

¹ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
	and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area	<p>the first 3 months of project implementation. The assessment will take place after initial technical studies (hydrology, hydrogeology and soil studies) have begun. The EIA is dependent on these technical studies to know: 1) the proposed location of earth dams, water diversions, new roads rehabilitation/construction, and other water access and flood control measures, 2) the types of soils present, and 3) the capacity of the water sources or volume of water to be mobilized. Once the EIA is conducted, the Project Manager will work with the UNDP Programme Officer in Somalia to ensure that the EIA is acceptable and results have been properly integrated into the ESSD.</p> <p>From the inception of the project, the MoPME will take the lead in deciding how to best design a Federal Climate Change Policy. Also, the Planning Ministries will take the lead on how to develop the Land-Use Policies for each zone.</p> <p>Training for the CBOs will begin as soon as the sites for new wells, water points, dams, etc are chosen</p>
Strategic	The Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions	The project will closely coordinate all job creation and livelihood activities to ensure the compliance of the national and international labour standards/principles
Strategic	Beneficiaries (farmers and pastoralists) are skeptical and unwilling to use adaptation technologies / practices so as to diversify their livelihoods and/or income diversification strategies do not significantly increase household incomes.	Field demonstration sites in the form of the Farmer and Pastoral Field Schools. These sites will provide extensive training on the appropriate adaptation technologies for the target areas. Funds will also be used to support women to promote adaptation technologies. The idea is to promote women-based groups to have sustainable businesses focused on the sale of adaptation technologies. Such an approach will build on the entrepreneurial spirit of Somali women, use existing women-based groups and provide women with alternate livelihoods and income.
Natural Disaster	The Current drought has increased the climate vulnerability and already affecting the regional and national on building climate resilience and mainstreamed adaptation development projects	<p>Investing more in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rural communities Watershed restoration projects to combat the effects of recurring drought and land degradation b) Use of green Technology and building the capacity of the local communities in the use of Renewable Energy c) Rural communities water reservoir and infrastructures d) Use of Seasonal rearing and Modern Farming e) Community capacity building in line with Climate resilience and Adaptations
Social and Environmental Screening		To address these issues, LDCF financing will be used to support ministries, districts, NGOs/CBOs to integrate climate change risks in Natural Resource Management and disaster preparedness. Climate risk management will be institutionalized from national to local levels. CBOs will be revitalized to take the

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
	<p>Risk 1: Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project</p>	<p>lead on implementing community-based Ecosystem-based flood preparedness and other adaptation measures.</p> <p>To support community-led activities, water will be captured using small scale infrastructure and flood impacts will be reduced with water diversion techniques and reforestation. With 73% of the population under 30 years of age, youth; both boys and girls will be sensitised with climate change knowledge so that they can serve understaffed ministries and support CBO efforts on-the-ground</p>
	<p>Risk 2: The Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits</p>	<p>This project will furthermore have significant positive environmental and social impacts on vulnerable groups, primarily women and youth. Women’s Groups from each of the eight Districts will be selected for training and leading the piloting of innovative businesses aimed at adopting climate adaptation technologies and increasing livelihoods (e.g., drip irrigation systems, and solar water pumps). In Somalia, women are more often than men, involved in operating small businesses due to variety of historical and cultural reasons. Women work on farms, and they may be best places to operate solar pumps for shallow wells that can be used to improve crop and vegetable production. These women will be supported with training on marketing and value chain analyses so that they can diversify their livelihoods and become more resilient to climate change.</p>
	<p>Risk 3: The Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?</p>	<p>The local communities, elders and local authorities will be fully involved in the selection process of the beneficiaries. Each subproject will have Project Management Committee (PMC) to assure smooth implementation. The Project management will update the project board on any serious conflicts need their interference and urgent actions.</p>
	<p>Risk 4: The project would result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?</p>	<p>The CCR project would conduct a full Environmental Impact Assessment to be financed with LDCF funds and co-financed in-kind by the Ministry on Petroleum, Minerals and the Environment (MoPME) during the first 3 months of project implementation. The assessment will take place after initial technical studies (hydrology, hydrogeology and soil studies) have begun. The EIA is dependent on these technical studies to know: 1) the proposed location of earth dams, water diversions, new roads rehabilitation/construction, and other water access and flood control measures, 2) the types of soils present, and 3) the capacity of the water sources or volume of water to be mobilized. Once the EIA is conducted, the Project Manager will work with the UNDP Programme Officer in Somalia to ensure that the EIA is acceptable and results have been properly integrated into the ESSD.</p>

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
		<p>From the inception of the project, the MoPME will take the lead in deciding how to best design a Federal Climate Change Policy. Also, the Planning Ministries will take the lead on how to develop the Land-Use Policies for each zone.</p> <p>Training for the CBOs will begin as soon as the sites for new wells, water points, dams, etc are chosen</p>
	<p>Risk 5: The Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions</p>	<p>The project will closely coordinate all job creation and livelihood activities to ensure the compliance of the national and international labour standards/principles</p>

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Gully control structures in Sheikh district	29/08/2016	Monitoring of 186 stone check dams and 10 gabions at Dariiqada in sheikh district	<p>A joint mission of UNDP and Ministry of Environment visited the site. A total of 186 stone check dams and 10 gabions were completed and functional. The community was fully engaged in the selection, design and construction of these structures. The built structures have helped minimise gully erosion and served as a temporary water source to over 50HHs for a period of one week. During the construction a total of 500 men accessed a short employment.</p> <p>The recommended action was to support the community develop a functionality plan for the completed gully control structures and to enhance further the environmental protection awareness campaigns. Also to support the community centre and Public premises with solar facility since the village has no electricity and only few able households have small private generators.</p>
Gulley control structures in Burao district, Qoyta village	29/08/2016	Monitoring of 570 soil bunds and 100 seasonal farms at Qoyta village of Burao district	<p>A Team of UNDP and MoERD staffs visited the site where 570 sand bunds structures completed and a total of 100 women lead HHs were trained on integrated farming and small scale business management. In addition, 200hrs tillage/ploughing for 100-women farmers completed and now the tilled land has been used by the trained farmers to plant seasonal crops (water melon, tomatoes, maize, and sorghum), and fodders (Sudanese, Brachiaria Gluaca, and Dactyloctenium aegyptium grass). During the construction a total of 250 persons were able to access a short term job. (110 women and 140 male)</p> <p>The recommended actions were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support the community develop a functionality plan for the completed gulley control facilities (soil bunds) for longer term sustainability Help the women farmers with further trainings, farming tools and appropriate technology and equipment's to increase their farm productivity Provide more integrative farming methods, support on water catchments and water management trainings in order to increase their farming productivity. Revolving funds grants for the women farmers' cooperatives Also to support the community centre and Public premises with solar facility since the village has no electricity and only few able households have small private generators

SECTION 7-FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance ²	% Delivery	Comments
GEF	2,886,331	2,886,331	75%	1,112,659	1,773,672	29%	
UNDP	956,095	956,095	25%	711,369	244,726	19%	
UNOCHA	-	43,091	1%	43,085	6	1%	
TOTAL	3,842,426	3,885,517	101%	1,867,113	2,018,404	49%	

² Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now.

ANNEX 1: TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
1.	MoEWT	HADMA	8 th August 2016 -	13	15	Climate Change Resilience Project second phase LOA inception Workshop	Garowe	UNDP PREP Unit
2.	Local community representatives	HADMA Staffs	23 rd -28 th August 2016	129	55	Workshop for the 50 years hazards on climate related disasters occurrence in Puntland	Garowe and Gardo	HADMA
3.	NERAD	MoERD	15 th -21 st August 2016	80	40	Disaster Risk Management, early warning systems, and preparedness	Marodijeex, Awdal, Togdheer, Sahil, Sool, and Sanaag region	NERAD
4.	Total			222	110			