

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

<b>Reporting Period</b>	01 January to 31 March 2016
<b>Government Counterpart</b>	Office of Environment , Office of the Prime Minister
<b>PSG</b>	4: Economic Foundations
<b>PSG priority</b>	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
<b>Focus Locations:</b>	National
<b>AWP Budget</b>	US\$ 3,885,517
<b>Available Funds for year</b>	US\$ 3,885,517
<b>Expenditure to date</b>	US\$ 583,045

### CONTRIBUTING DONORS:



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ATLAS	UNDP's Enterprise Resource Planning System for Projects Management and Control
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DRM	Disasters Risk Management
DRR	Disasters Risks Reduction
ERP	Economic Recovery Plan
EU	European Union
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
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
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
MDTF	Multi-donors Trust Fund
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action in response to Climate Change
NERAD	National Environment Research and Disaster Management Authority, Somaliland
NGO	Non-government Organization
PEP	Puntland Environment Policy
PL	Puntland
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme
PSGs	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
SC	South and Central Regions of Somalia
SDMA	Somalia Disaster Management Authority
SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
SL	Somaliland
TOR	Terms of Reference
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
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IPs	Implementing Partners

## **SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

During the reporting period, adaptation activities were completed in Somaliland and Puntland. Feasibilities and detailed designs were completed for new interventions in Galmudug State. At the Federal Level, Somalia participated in regional climate change strategy for IGAD countries. The regional strategy will provide the basis for National Policy on Climate Change to be developed by the project during 2016. Policy level outputs also include Somaliland Land use and Tenure Report

For the Community and Ecosystem based adaptation, three water diversions were completed in Puntland region while Somaliland reflected under the 2016 LOA with MOERD and a consultation process is still ongoing. Details are fully covered in the section of Annual Target Status.

In addition, 27 Staffs (20 Male and 7-Female) from the Federal Government, Galmudug State, Puntland State and South West State were trained on policies and practices for climate change adaptation while 15-NERAD (10 Male and 5-Female) staff took a 20-day course on DRM, preparedness, early warning system, and data collection and analysis.

Monitoring missions were conducted in Puntland and Somaliland by UNDP and relevant staff of lead ministries. Key findings indicated that communities were fully involved in the water harvesting and environmental protection sub-structures. Innovative designs were observed during these visits on conservation and climate adaptation techniques.

## 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"> <li>Number of Land Use Policies and implementation roadmaps developed that support sustainable Natural Resources Management (AMAT 1.1.1)</li> <li>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)</li> <li>Type and level of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions (AMAT 1.1.1.1).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate compatible policies and proper enforcement mechanisms do not exist;</li> <li>Other than the NAPA (2013), there are no policies, strategies or development plans which address how to effectively adapt to climate risks;</li> <li>There is no gender-sensitive climate compatible National Development Plan</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Use Policy for at least one zone developed.</li> <li>National Disaster Management Policy developed and at least 2 existing plans/policies are updated to address climate risks.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>A gender-sensitive climate compatible National Development Plan (2017-19) finalised</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Somaliland -1 Land Tenure Report and 1 Land Use Baseline Report completed and report submitted across board. Puntland Land Policy will be part of the on-going draft letter of agreement with MoEWT.</li> <li>Puntland's regional disaster management strategy drafted and under review. Also the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Report for Piloted Pastoral Communities in Puntland districts finalized and efforts of feeding the Regional strategies into the National Strategy ongoing.</li> <li>Not achieved and planed in the Q2</li> <li>At initiation stage and Drafting planned to be finalised by the last Quarter of 2016.</li> </ol>
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Climate Change Policy developed, taking into account the sectoral vulnerabilities, gender dimensions of climate change, impacts and costs for adaptation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RFP Technical Evaluation Process is ongoing and it's planned to be finalized by the end of April 2016.</li> </ul>	

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A set of briefing notes, fact sheets, presentations, guidelines for mainstreaming climate change in sectoral policies and gender sensitive climate risk screening tools developed</li> <li>• Climate modules and climate sub-modules finalized for introduction in the relevant degree programmes</li> <li>• Somalia specific climate risks and response measures integrated in the National Development Plan for Somalia</li> <li>• Initiate development of Land Use Policy supported by climate vulnerability assessments with special considerations for vulnerable groups (women, IDPs, elderly)</li> <li>• Strengthen capacities of Disaster Management Institutions and communities to cope with climatic events (droughts, floods, cyclones)</li> <li>• Initiate setting up of climate monitoring and early warning systems centers</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Climate modules and sub-modules Adoption Workshop for the University Teachers planned to kick start in late April 2016.</li> <li>• MOPIC Ministry finalized the consultation process of National Development Plan across all Federal states and drafting process ongoing.</li> <li>• National level discussions have initiated and progress will be reported in the upcoming Quarter.</li> <li>• Not yet started but planned to be achieved in the last quarter of 2016.</li> <li>• The Somaliland’s National Environment Research and Development Authority (NERAD), Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Authority (HADMA) and Somali Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) identified as the focal institutions. 2016 LOA’s with NERAD &amp; HADMA under consultation stage and actual Implementation planned to be finalized in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2016 while the LOA with SDMA will be finalized in the last quarter of 2016.draft and under consultation</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

**Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements**

- Requests for proposals documents and terms of reference for technical experts.
- Training Reports
- Workshop Reports
- On-going letter of agreement with NERAD & HADMA. The letter of agreement specify the activities details for the review of Somaliland’s disaster management strategy
- Approved letters of agreement. These agreements cover set of activities that contribute towards the annual output targets.
- Approved project document for “Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia”

## 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"> <li>Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts (AMAT 1.2.1.8)</li> <li>Number of hectares of land reforested and managed sustainably under a conservation scheme (AMAT 2.3.1.1, UNDP SP Outcome 1, Indicator 5)</li> <li>Number of farmers and pastoralists in the target districts participating in Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT 2.2.1.1)</li> <li>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)</li> <li>Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies in order to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies (AMAT 3.2.1.1)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The rural populations (women and men) are at extreme risk because of water stress during dry seasons or droughts;</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The agro-pastoral communities have no capacity to produce diversified crops and develop more sustainable agro-pastoral and pastoral practices.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 water conveyance systems and/or boreholes designed and rehabilitated in the four target districts in South central and 8 new water diversion/flood routing structures constructed in 3 districts in Somaliland and Puntland.</li> <li>At least 200 ha of forest reforested.</li> <li>8 Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (APFS) established (2 in each district) with 200 direct beneficiaries per APFS (30% women)</li> <li>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)</li> <li>At least 100 women trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical &amp; Feasibility studies Completed in the 4-Districts (Afgoye, Jowhar, Guricel, &amp; Balanbale) and Selection of the Implementing ongoing. In addition, 3-Water diversions completed in 3-Puntland targeted Districts (Gardho, Dangoryo, &amp; Burtinle) to mitigate impacts of floods and droughts. Also The new water/flood control infrastructures for Somaliland is reflected in AWP 2016 and LOA with the MOERD is under consultation process and planned to be finalized in second quarter of 2016.</li> <li>Reforestation activities are part of the 2016 LOA with Puntland-MOEW &amp; Somaliland-MOERD which are all under consultations stage and implementations planned to be finalized in the second quarter of 2016. For South Central –The IPs are not yet selected but planned to be finalized in second quarter of 2016.</li> <li>Sub-contracting to an implementing partner with the Technical expertise is the earmarked strategy for the Agro-pastoral Field Schools and is now at discussion stage.</li> <li>For South Central-The gender-sensitive plan development has not yet been initiated and will be developed after IPs are selected .In Somaliland the LOA with MOERD is under</li> </ol>

			consultation & review stage and its very implementation planned to be finalized in the 3rd Quarter of 2016. 5. Not achieved and planed after IP selection in the Q2
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
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
1. The BOQ & designs of the 4 districts water infrastructure have been completed		2. 3 water diversions completed in Puntland while the 5 in Somaliland are planned to be finalized in the second quarter of 2016.	
3. Reforestation of the 200 Ha in Somaliland, Puntland & South Central planned to be finalized in the second quarter of 2016.		4. The actual implementation of the 8-Agro Pastoral School planned in the second Quarter of 2016 and currently a discussion of identifying a technical IPs is ongoing.	
5. The Selection of the IPs for the Ecosystem Adaptation planned to be finalized in the Second Quarter of 2016 and actual implementation will start in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2016.		6. DDMC`s establishment completed in 4-districts (Afgoye,Jowhar,Guricel & Balanbale)	
7. So far no EIAs carried out at the 3-targeted districts but planed in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2016.		8. Not done yet but planned to be finalized in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016.	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects progress reports.</li> <li>• MOEWT &amp; MOERD signed letters of agreements and Signed Contract agreements with the with IP From South and Central Somalia</li> <li>• Contract agreement signed with the with IP from South and Central Somalia</li> <li>• Requests for proposals documents to cover the South and Central Regions of Middle and Lower Shebelle.</li> <li>• Feasibility studies &amp; EIAs Reports</li> <li>• Approved project document for “Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia”</li> </ul>			

### 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). In addition recruitment of 2-more Nation officers (1-Climate resilience & Adaptation gender focal point persons & 1-Communication officer) are under way and planned to be on board in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2016.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. Project Board meeting to review project progress	1. One project board meeting held in 2015	1. Project board meeting held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be held in Q3 and Q4</li> </ul>
<b>Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan</b>		<b>Progress Against Activities</b>	
<b>Project Management Team established</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficient project and operation management support provided</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Necessary capacity on board to provide efficient and effective support to the project</li> </ul>	
<b>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved annual work plan for 2016</li> <li>Minutes of Project Board</li> <li>Project Organogram and staff Terms of Reference.</li> </ul>			



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

The project is in its second year of implementation with a focus of setting up appropriate strategy for the new follow up projects on the climate change resilience and adaptation portfolio. In addition the project has a foundational pillar of ensuring all implemented activities has a meaningful participation and quality component of gender based climate change , adaptation and NRM mainstreaming focusing both at community level and administrative governance structure.

Its notable women are the agents for change and have through out in the project cycle demonstrated full capacity and decision making skills on the proper use , management and protection of natural resources. The project will continue empowering women and youth so that they will be the community resource persons and agents for change for tomorrow and upcoming generations. In order to effectively deliver this, two more female intern and a gender focal point person recruitment has been planned next quarter

Over the reporting period 33% NERAD female staffs were trained on DRM, preparedness, early warning system, data collection, and analysis, while 25% female national sector ministries staff have been trained on Policies and practices for climate change adaptation. Also nearly 70% of women and youths were employed for soil and water conservation activities such as check dams construction, soil bunds construction and berkedes rehabilitation as well as reforestation and tree nursery interventions.

### **SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT**

Lack of realistic plans and polices to support climate resilient projects hampered the timely implementation of ongoing activities. For instance both Somaliland and Puntland could not complete the land policies and tenure report as planed (Q4 of 2015), instead Somaliland completed it Q1 of 2016 while Puntland is now part of the 2016 letter of agreement with MoEWT.

The Current drought has significantly increased climate vulnerability and is affecting both regional and the national level on building climate resilience to mainstream the adaptation development projects.

The Land-Use Policies to be developed for each zone will build on the existing land tenure reform efforts by enabling Somalia to have greater transparency and certainty in its land tenure regime. The Policies will emphasize Somalia's expansive rangelands where communal ownership predominates in strengthening traditional land management practices and harmonizing their interaction with formal systems as the best strategy for boosting productivity and preventing conflict such as overuse.

Climate change is greatly pushing the vulnerable and marginalized communities in the targeted Regions beyond their capacity to respond.

Women are the agents for change and have demonstrated fully throughout the project cycle capacity and decision making skills on the proper use, management and protection of Natural resources.

The covering Berkads (Cistern) with corrugated iron, doesn't not only protect water from dust getting inside, but also it protects the environment degradation as village communities used to cut the trees for fencing the berkedes and also used to cut the shrubs to shade water from dust.

## 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 <sup>1</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Operational, Political	A low level of cooperation between executing institutions due to political divisions and the existence of distinct zones of Federal Somalia, new/emerging states, Puntland and Somaliland makes the coordination of policy development challenging.	<p>Management arrangements include one clear focal point for implementation, the GEF operational focal point. Each zone will have a dedicated Project Officer in charge of activity implementation on a day to day basis. Programme outcomes will be maximized by having three clear Regional Committees (led by the zonal Project Officer) which will include relevant government representatives, district officers and NGO/CBO representatives for each zone.</p> <p>To unify climate change responses and facilitate fund mobilization for adaptation for Somalia, one federal Climate Change policy will be generated. In contrast, since land-use varies from one zone to the next based on the different climate zones present in Somalia and the different prevailing livelihoods, each zone will develop its own land use policy. This will avoid any inter-zone conflict and will target the adaptation needs in each zone. Similarly, Climate Monitoring / Early Warning System centers will be developed in each zone due to the varying capacities for disaster preparedness in each zone (DRM capacities are strongest in Somaliland and weakest in South Central).</p>
Operational	Security risks could affect project implementation, particularly clan-based conflicts over competing uses of natural resources.	<p>The target areas are based on the criteria of having a stable security situation. To ensure security, the project will work through local NGOs/CBOs, who have experience in project implementation, for project delivery. The security situation in the selected districts will be monitored closely and if necessary, project activities will be shifted to more secure areas or districts.</p> <p>Project implementation will ensure that customary dispute resolution mechanisms are used to resolve any conflicts. For instance, traditional elders, religious leaders and clan leaders will continue to be consulted on any major implementation decisions for ground-based activities. Project implementation will also ensure an inclusive, participatory approach involving all key stakeholders including women and youth and an equitable distribution of benefits.</p>
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

<sup>1</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

Type of Risk <sup>1</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
		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	Investing more in the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Rural communities Watershed restoration projects to combat the effects of recurring drought and land degradation</li> <li>b) Use of green Technology and building the capacity of the local communities in the use of Renewable Energy</li> <li>c) Rural communities water reservoir and infrastructures</li> <li>d) Use of Seasonal rearing and Modern Farming</li> <li>e) Community capacity building in line with Climate resilience and Adaptations</li> </ul>

## SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Monitoring Water Diversion and Gully Erosion Structures	December 2015/ January 2016	Monitoring of four Water structures in Gardo and Burtinle.	The four sites covered during the joint mission of UNDP and Ministry of Environment with were: 1) Burdadlay Water diversion project in Gardo district; 2) <u>Muglo Water diversions in Gardo District</u> ; 3) <u>Subsurface Dam in Dangoroyo</u> ; 4) Qorwiile Water diversion project. Mission found that the works were done as planned and communities are fully engaged in the selection, design and construction of these structures. Details are available in back to office report.
Monitoring of gully control at Sheikh and water and soil conservation at Bali-Ahmed, Ceeg, Dhoobley and Gorayo-ood	2015/March 2016	Monitoring of Soil and Water Conservation at Sheikh and Odweine Districts	The interventions on Water and soil conservation are long term in nature and actual impact will be seen in 2-3 years to regenerate the land cover. The communities welcomed the activities, not only to conserve the environment, but it also provided employment to the youth and women in the areas of the project.
Water harvesting berkeds	2015/March 2016	Monitoring of Water Berkeds at Balidhiig, Haji Salah and surrounding satellite villages	After the rehabilitation of 18 berkeds in those locations. The interesting innovation for the rehabilitation of the water berkeds are covering made to the Berkeds after rehabilitation. The covering with corrugated iron, not only protects water from evaporation, but also it protects the environment degradation as village communities used to cut the trees for fencing the berkeds and also used to cut the shrubs to shade water from evaporation. The existing established structures covered those needs and will be copied by the other communities in the wider Somaliland/Somalia as a best practice.

## SECTION7-FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance <sup>2</sup>	% Delivery	Comments
GEF	2,886,331	2,886,331	74%	493,729	2,392,602	13%	
UNDP	956,095	956,095	25%	84,248	871,847	2%	
UNOCHA	43,091	43,091	1%	5,068	38,023	0%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,885,517</b>	<b>3,885,517</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>583,045</b>	<b>3,302,472</b>	<b>15%</b>	

## 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.	State Ministry for Environment – Office of the Prime Minister		26 <sup>th</sup> Jan-12 <sup>th</sup> February	20	7	Policies and practices for climate change adaptation	Kenya	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
2.		NERAD Staffs	20 <sup>th</sup> Feb-11 <sup>th</sup> March 2016	10	5	DRM, Preparedness, Early warning system, Data Collection, Analysis	Hargeisa Somaliland	NERAD

<sup>2</sup> Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now.