

Quarterly Progress Report

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

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| Reporting Period | 01 January to 31 March 2017 |
| 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 | \$ 2,965,377 |
| Available Funds for year | \$ 2,965,377 |
| Expenditure to date | \$437,312 |

CONTRIBUTING DONORS:



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| 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 |
| DDMC | District Disaster Management Committee |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Programme of Action in response to Climate Change |
| NERAD | National Environment Research and Disaster Management Authority, Somaliland |
| NGO | Non-government Organization |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| IPs | Implementing Partners |
| WED | World Environment Day |
| BOQ | Bill of Quantity |
| APFS | Agro Pastoral Field Schools |
| CCORD | Centre for Consultancy Research & Development Enterprise |
| EIAs | Environmental Impact assessments |
| RFP | Request for Proposal |
| ITB | Invitation for Tender Bids |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| IDPs | Internally displaced Persons |
| MOPIC | Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation |
| OCHA | Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The federal government transition from previous political leadership to new political leadership was concluded during the reporting period. The Council of Federal Ministers was announced by the Prime Minister. However, unlike the previous setup, the Council did not include Environment Portfolio Minister for Somalia. The Office of Environment continues to be based in the Office of Prime Minister headed by the Director General. The Director General reports to the Deputy Prime Minister.

The prolonged drought leading to pre-famine conditions required reprioritisation of UN wide activities to contribute towards immediate drought response. The Climate Change Resilience Project is fully engaged in the drought response activities. The project efforts resulted in bringing together relevant institutions for effective planning, implementation, monitoring and coordination of response as well as extend lives saving support. UNDP headquarters allocated additional funds to fill the coordination gaps and to reach out to the vulnerable communities with water, food and non-food items. On 30th March 2017, Drought Coordination and Operations Center (DOCC) was operationalised at United Nations Common Compound (UNCC) in Garowe by the Vice President of the State of Puntland. Drought interventions linked to medium/long-term resiliency of the communities are in progress with focus on water storage, water harvesting, employment creation and rangelands management.

For the Ecosystem based adaptation activities for 2017, three water diversions and rehabilitation work for 15 Berkads (traditional water reservoirs) were completed in Puntland while amended LOAs were shared for signature with Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD), Hargeisa Water Agency, National Environment Research and Disasters Management Agency (NERAD) of Somaliland, Ministry of Environment Wildlife and Tourism, Humanitarian Affairs and Disasters Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland. In addition, construction of new Burao NERAD offices, reforestation, Berkeds (traditional water reservoir and nursery activities are ongoing in Somaliland. Likewise, MoEWT-PL conducted an awareness raising event through the Media where daily broadcasting of a Climate Change video and how Climate Change affected Somalia was aired in PL TV. As part of the awareness campaign, two around table discussions with full participation from the elders, women, and well respected Sheiks were also conducted in Puntland. One around table discussion was exclusively for women to strengthen understanding on the gender aspects as these relate to the climatic conditions in Somalia. In addition, one hundred and ninety women (100-Somaliland & 90-Puntland) were trained on Climate change adaption technologies as foundation for starting up sustainable technology and improve the marketing of small scale business enterprises.

Monitoring missions were conducted in Puntland and Somaliland by UNDP and relevant staff of lead ministries. The monitoring reports highlight communities' engagement in the implementation of the water harvesting and environmental protection infrastructure.

Furthermore, third party monitoring team visited the emergency drought response interventions (Water trucking & Food distribution) of HADMA in Buhoodle and Hudun District of Puntland region. It was noted that access of food and water was higher than anticipated as households shared rations with their neighbours. Also, from the findings, the emergency response intervention has significantly improved the access to clean water and food supply for the vulnerable households thus deemed appropriate and had a good impact on the lives of the Pastoral communities affected by drought and water scarcity.

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 of 4 years of project implementation. Main highlights of the activities under this output include approval of concept notes by the relevant government institutions & UNDP and Continuation of Implementation of activities to achieve 2017 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-use policy draft completed in Somaliland. Puntland Land -use Policy formulation ongoing with MoEWT and community consultation process completed. At the national level, Somalia is covered under Regional Climate Change Strategy for the member states of Intergovernmental Agency for Development (IGAD) with support from the UNDP/GEF/LDCF Project. IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy sets the framework for the National Climate Change Policy for Somalia being formulated by the UNDP/GEF/LDCF Project. National Disaster Management Policy to be initiated after the formulation of National Climate Change Policy which is currently in initiation stage and anticipated to be completed by the end of Q3 of 2017. In addition, 2 existing disaster management policies (NERAD-SL, HADMA-Puntland) have been updated while a capacity building concept note developed for SoDMA at Federal Level. National Climate Change Policy Chapters with secondary data and information completed while the tools for stakeholders' consultations (workshops, focus group meetings and sample surveys) has been developed. |

| | | 4. The final NDP draft which was finalised by MoPIC has mainstreamed gender and climate aspects across all pillars. |
|---|--|---|
| Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan | Progress Against Activities | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Climate Change Policy developed, considering the sectoral vulnerabilities, gender dimensions of climate change, impacts and costs for adaptation 2. A set of briefing notes, fact sheets, presentations, guidelines for mainstreaming climate change in sectoral policies and gender sensitive climate risk screening tools developed 3. Scholarships provided supported to 9 students to attend environment/natural resource management higher degree programs and have Climate Change mainstreamed into their programmes of study 4. Awareness raising events and products: 1000 products (caps, t-shirts etc.), 3 audio/visuals, 8 events with youth engagement (football matches, schools' engagement etc.), roundtable (religious leaders, women, IDPs) 5. Initiate development of Rural Land Use Policy in Puntland supported by climate vulnerability assessments with special considerations for vulnerable groups (women, IDPs, elderly) 6. Strengthen capacities of Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA), Humanitarian Affairs and Disasters Management Agency (HADMA), National Environment Research and Disasters Management Agency (NERAD) and communities to cope with climatic events (droughts, floods, cyclones) for disasters risk reduction 7. Initiate setting up of climate monitoring and early warning systems centers (SODMA, HADMA and NERAD) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One international consultant is on-board while a follow up has been made with procurement unit for CTG contracts of national consultants. As of now Chapters with secondary data and information completed and the tools for stakeholders' consultations (workshops, focus group meetings and sample surveys) has been developed to initiate the National Policy and Strategy on Climate Change 2. 0-In process and to be imparted in Q3 of 2017-2018. 3. Proposals were received from Amoud university and review process ongoing while the selection of Young Somali Scholars (around 30 students -10 partial scholarship) planned to be done by a panel comprising Federal Government, UNDP and representatives of the University. 4. MoEWT-PL launched awareness raising Climate Change video about the impacts of Climate Change. The video was regularly aired through electronic media. In addition, 2 around table discussions with full participation from the elders, women, and sheiks (religious leaders) were conducted. 1 around table discussion was exclusively for women. 5. Technical expert has been engaged and the community consultation process has been completed while the drafting of the Rural Land Use Policy is ongoing in PL. Also, the Vulnerability assessments would be part of National Climate Change Policy which is at initiation stage. 6. UNDP has strengthened the capacity of NERAD and HADMA institutions to become responsive agencies for disaster management and to coordinate and respond effectively to the impacts of the climate change and natural disasters. UNDP Somalia Programme, through the CCR project has directly linked with the disaster management agencies in Somaliland and Puntland (NERAD, & HADMA), where an emergency funds from the headquarters were mobilised to support the agencies to effectively respond to the needs of the vulnerable households of the drought affected communities in the two regions. The prolonged drought leading to pre-famine conditions required reprioritisation of UN wide activities to contribute towards immediate drought response. The Climate Change Resilience Project is fully engaged in the drought response activities. The project efforts resulted in bringing together relevant institutions for effective planning, implementation, monitoring and coordination of response as well as extend lives saving support. UNDP headquarters allocated additional funds to fill the coordination gaps and to reach out to the vulnerable communities with water, food and non-food items. Furthermore, four District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) have been established and trained in Afgoye in South West State, Jowhar in Hirshabelle 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. 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. Similarly, a concept note has been developed with SoDMA and capacity building support would part of the 2017 LOA.

7. The 2017 LOAs with NERAD, HADMA and SoDMA have expanded mandate with specific focus on interventions on climate monitoring and early warning systems to effectively respond to the climatic events and natural disaster. In addition, the construction of new NERAD offices in Burao district of SL is ongoing while in PL HADMA has planned similar efforts of establishing and equipping two regional offices in Bosaso and Galkayo districts.

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

Requests for proposals documents and terms of reference for technical experts.

Training Reports

Workshop Reports

UNDP and Government Monitoring Reports

Letter of Agreements

Land Use Policy

National Climate Change Policy

National Disaster Management Policy

NDP with a gender-sensitive climate compatible

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 2017 targets. Below is the progress to date against annual output targets under the current achievement.

| Output Indicators | Baseline | Annual Target | Progress to date |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>8. Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts (AMAT 1.2.1.8)</p> <p>9. Number of hectares of land reforested and managed sustainably under a conservation scheme (AMAT 2.3.1.1, UNDP SP Outcome 1, Indicator 5)</p> <p>10. Number of farmers and pastoralists in the target districts participating in Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT 2.2.1.1)</p> <p>11. 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)</p> <p>12. Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies (AMAT 3.2.1.1)</p> | <p>1. The rural populations (women and men) are at extreme risk because of water stress during dry seasons or droughts;</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>3. The agro-pastoral communities have no capacity to produce diversified crops and develop more sustainable agro-pastoral and pastoral practices.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> | <p>1. 4 water conveyance systems and/or boreholes designed and rehabilitated in the four target districts in Galmudug, Hir-shebele and South West with 8 new water diversion/flood routing structures constructed (SI-5 & PL-3)</p> <p>2. At least 200 ha of forest reforested.</p> <p>3. 8 Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (APFS) established (2 in each district) with 200 direct beneficiaries per APFS (30% women)</p> <p>4. 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)</p> <p>5. At least 100 women in the three target zones (SC, SL, & PL) trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises</p> | <p>1. 18 planned- Feasibility studies and detailed designs for the 8 water diversions, 4 canals and 4 boreholes in 4 districts (Guriel, Afgoye, Balanbale, and Jowhar) completed while the selection of IPs for the community mobilisation and NGOs/Companies for the civil work ongoing. In PL, 3 flooding routing structures and rehabilitation of 15 Berkedes (traditional water reservoirs) were completed whereas an assessment of the dams' feasibility study is under way to assess topographical, hydrological geotechnical and surface water balances in three districts (Gardo, Godajiraan and Galdogob). Furthermore, for Somaliland, the flood routing structures are ongoing.</p> <p>2. Reforestation of 200 ha of rangelands at Ilbiyo-Balidhiig and Dilla of Somaliland and 100 ha at Libaho of Puntland are ongoing while the 4 districts (Guriel, Afgoye, Balanbale, and Jowhar) subject to the finalisation of the ongoing IPs selection.</p> <p>3. 0-In Process. Selection of IPs/NGOs ongoing</p> <p>4. In SL, 100 women were trained on hydroponic fodder production. The hydroponic fodder production training has been designed to build the technical capacity of Qoyta agro-pastoral community;</p> |

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| | | | <p>particularly women engaged on small scale farming in using hydroponic fodder production as an alternative source of food for their animals. For PL, 90 women benefited climate change adaptation trainings as foundation for starting up sustainable technology. The purpose of the trainings was to empower women farmers on climate change adaptation techniques and enhance marketing of their products. In, addition, pre-training assessment was done to identify the nature of the farming, marketing challenges, climate change coping strategies and update mandates of the existing committee structures and responsibilities. The gaps identified were then used to design a training material comprising topics of relevance to the introduction to climate change, comprehension of livelihoods and climate change linkages and relating respective climate scenarios for local adaption. Whilst, for SC, the selection of IPs still ongoing though implementation anticipated in Q4 of 2017.</p> |
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| Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan | Progress Against Activities |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design and rehabilitation of water infrastructures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3 canals (1-Afgooye and 2-Jowhar). b. Construction of water harvesting, floods management structures in 4 districts (2-Guriel & Balanbale, 1-Jowhar and 1-Afgoye) c. 2 boreholes (1-Balanbale, and 1-Guriel). 2. Construction of 35 new water diversion/flood routing structures 3. Establish tree nurseries and fodder production sites in targeted districts of the three covered Zones (SC, SL, & PL) 4. Reforestation of 200 ha (50 ha in each target district) in the areas surrounding water infrastructure and degraded lands are done in consultation with local communities and beneficiaries. 5. 8 agro-pastoral/farmer field schools (2 in each district) established to train farmers and pastoralists, both men and women, in adaptation practices | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of IPs and local companies to undertake the community mobilization and civil construction ongoing and anticipated to complete by the end of Q2 of 2017 2. Rehabilitation work of 15 new Berkads (traditional water reservoirs) were completed to improve the resilience of the pastoral communities living at drought prone areas in Puntland, while 3 new water diversions structures were done in Gardo, Garowe and Burtinle districts to control gully erosions and improve the productivity of the rangelands of the very districts 3. In SL, construction of a fodder production site and 2 new nurseries are ongoing at Qoyta and Balidhiig villages respectively. For PL, it's part of the 2017 amended LOA with MoEWT whereas for 4 targeted districts are part of the ongoing RPA/NGO selection process. 4. Reforestation of 100 ha at Libaho rangeland of Puntland started and the fencing of 50 ha of land the land completed while the ground preparations such as tree plantations, |

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Development of Ecosystems based adaptation and DRM plans completed in targeted districts of the 3 zones (4-SC, 5-SL, & 3-PL) 7. Formation of Districts Disaster Management Committees in four districts and ensuring gender balanced committee membership. 8. Local communities including 100 (<u>25 women per district</u>) women trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises | <p>reseedings is now underway. In addition, reforestation of 200 ha of land in Ilbulsho-Balidhiig and Dilla rangelands of Togdheer region of SL are also ongoing while for Hir-shablele, Galmudug and South West States are part of the activities under the ongoing RPA/NGO selection process.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. 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 imparted in Q3 of 2017/2018. 6. The development of integrated District Climate Adaptation Plans in in three (3) Puntland districts ((Bayla, Gardo & Dangorayo)) is ongoing while the Climate Change Drought Management strategy has been developed for Puntland and its validation planned in the Q2 of 2017. Also in Somaliland, three District Management Committees were established and development of ecosystem based adaptations ongoing. For the 4-districts of (Afgoye, Jowhar, Guriel & Balanbale) are part of the ongoing RPA process. 7. District Disaster Management Committees establishment completed in 4-districts (Afgoye, Jowhar, Guriel & Balanbale). However, gender representations were weak and would be reviewed through further consultations with the communities and local governments. Furthermore 30% women participation of total participation in each consultation has been set as standard to make these inclusive and gender-sensitive once the ongoing selection of IPs/NGO process completes. 8. In SL, 100 women were trained on hydroponic fodder production and for PL, a total of 90 women benefited adaptation technology trainings as a foundation for starting sustainable technology. As for SC, the selection process of IPs still ongoing though implementation anticipated in Q3 of 2017. |
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Annex2: Photos showing the oversight team from Puntland Government and UNDP Somalia Programme for HADMA on ground emergency distribution





Annex3: Impacts of the innovative designs of Biyo-Gadud sand dam in Bandar-Bayla District of Puntland





Annex 4: Photos showing Hydroponic training participants at Qoyta Village of Burao District of Togdheer Region of Somaliland





Annex 5: Photos showing Adaptation trainings, Reforestation and Rehabilitation of Traditional water reservoirs (Berkeds), water diversions and environmental awareness raising workshops activities in Puntland Region of Somalia





Annex 6: Links to the CCR Photo Essay and video Clips

Photo-essay

<https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/before-the-famine>

Video clips on the sand dams

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DL5Ylktg90Y>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aWzE2fw6m2U>

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

Projects progress reports.

Requests for proposals documents to cover the four districts in Hir-shabele, Galmudug 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.

Gender sensitive plans

Output 3 – Project Effectively Managed

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The Project is in its third 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. Two project board meeting held in 2017 | 1. Two Project board meetings held | ○ 1 project board meeting planned for Q2 OF 2017 |
| 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 | | 1. One project board meeting is planned in the Q2 of 2017 2. Second project board planned in Q4 of 2017 to discuss the key achievements and challenges | |
| Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved annual work plan for 2017 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, a total of 190 women (100-SL, & 90-PL) benefited trainings on an adaptation technology as a foundation for starting up a sustainable farming and small scale business enterprise. In addition, 39 women (9-SL, & 30-PL) accessed short employment through the construction of the water diversions/flood and rangelands reforestation. However, for both regions, the target was to have over 35 % women for short employment but due to the magnitude of the drought it was not possible to achieve it, as most of the women led households moved into other regions in search for pasture and water for their livestock.

Section 4 – Challenges / Lessons Learnt

The magnitude of the current drought has shifted the focus of the Climate Change Resilience Projects to an emergency intervention efforts. In addition, Somaliland and Puntland regions were heavily impacted by the drought and this has slowed the implementation of the medium and long-term adaptation activities planned under the project.

From the recent federal Government set up, no appointment was made for the Environment and Natural Resource Management portfolio, however a director general level exists but this may affect the high level political representation at national and regional level.

The key lessons learnt were:

- 1) Communities were fully engaged in all project phases and capacities built to strengthen participation and ownership and these helped in mitigating the risk of conflicts amongst clans and sub-clan;
- 2) The political and security situation in the southern and central regions of Somalia did impact on the project implementation in these areas. This has been mitigated by engaging a third party to prepare feasibilities and detail designs of the works to be undertaken;
- 3) Regular inspection, maintenance, and operation of sand dams is important to the early detection and prevention of non-functionality and failures;
- 4) The inception workshop organized by UNDP with implementing partners on UNDP procedures 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;
- 5) The rehabilitated berkedes in the water scarce Haud areas in Togdheer region of Somaliland, positively impacted the beneficiaries by restoring the spring water and giving them sufficient water storage to survive during dry seasons;
- 7) Joint monitoring mission with government officials is more productive and such joint missions help in forming effective partnerships.
- 8) Uncoordinated information sharing from the stakeholders and lack of preparedness for natural disasters and climate change effects has made the local communities more vulnerable and as well magnified the impact of the current drought.

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 | 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 new member states).</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 to diversify their livelihoods and/or income diversification strategies do not | 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. |

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

| Type of Risk ¹ | Description of Risk | Mitigating Measures |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | significantly increase household incomes. | |
| Social and Environmental Standards | duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | 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>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> <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. Training for the CBOs will begin as soon as the sites for new wells, water points, dams, etc are chosen</p> |
| | 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 |
| | | |

| Type of Risk ¹ | Description of Risk | Mitigating Measures |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 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: 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 |

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

| Monitoring Activity | Date | Description & Comments | Key Findings / Recommendations |
|---|--|---|---|
| Monitoring the distribution of solar lanterns and solar freezers at Qoyta and Balidhiig communities | 2 nd -5 th January 2017 | Distribution of solar lanterns to Fodder production communities at Qoyta and Integrated Water Management Association of Balidhiig | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint mission of UNDP and Ministry of Environment visited the sites. • A total of 74 solar lanterns (Qoyta-45, & Balidhiig-29) and 5 freezers (Qoyta-3 and Balidhiig-2) were distributed to improve access to electricity and food storage for the two communities • The visited Communities were briefed on the upcoming activities i.e. reforestation, distribution of more solar lanterns and short term employment opportunities • The selected new nursery sites of the two communities were assessed during the mission and implementation approved to commence in the following weeks or so. • Though the installed systems and freezers were operational, still there was need for additional solar equipment's to improve the capacity and accessibility for the vulnerable community cooperatives and members in the two villages. • The seedlings for the hydroponic training s were procured for two communities and the very training was recommended to start • Somaliland's eastern regions were highly and negatively impacts by the current drought while water scarcity and absence of animal feed remained key challenges for the respective pastoral communities. • Pilot hydroponic structures for training; Hydroponic facilities such as (water, plastic trays, fertilizers, and seeds) and the construction of a room made of corrugated iron established. |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of the production of hydroponic fodder conducted for 100 women in Qoyta village • Rehabilitation of soil bunds and construction of opening tree basins (troughs) for Balidhig (Ilbulsho) grazing reserve. Six thousand eight hundred (6800) of micro basins for two hundred hectares of Ilbulsho grazing land were constructed and completed, • Excavation of the 1 berked was completed in March, and nursery and berked construction ongoing in Qoyta. • Rehabilitation of Burao nursery wall 107 linear meters in Burao Nursery and security rooms ongoing. • The process for the evaluation of tender documents for soil and water conservation structures, 30 berkeds, and 2 earth dams were completed in February and March and currently under construction. • Regular follow up to the finalization of the remaining activities; particularly the construction of the nurseries, the hydroponic training and the soil conservation at Ilbulsho grazing reserve were the recommended actions |
| Monitoring the progress of the Biyo-Gadud sand dam in Bandar-Bayla district | | Assessing the immediate impacts of the Biyo-Gadud sand dam in Bandar-Bayla districts and documenting the most significant change stories | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of the sand dam was completed in October 2015 by the PL MoEWT with funding support from UNP and GEF • The failure of two consecutive rains {Gu & Dayr} in Bayla district has resulted severe drought that affected thousands of pastoral communities whose lives depend on seasonal rainfall and livestock keeping. • Soon after completion of the structure, the sand dam conserved more than 75,000 cubic meters of surface water without getting any rains in areas and the communities in Bayla districts have been using clean water for more than eight months for both human consumption and their livelihoods, • From the December 2017 Dayr rainy season, the dam had stored more than 95,000 cubic meters of surface water and at the time of the visit, the dam attracted thousands of nomadic communities who migrated from other Puntland regions mainly Nugal, Sool, Sanag, Karkar and Mudug in searching for water and pasture for their livestock, pastoral communities. • Settlement (camps) have been erected at the east side of dam where business activities are currently flourishing and on daily basis over 80-100 HHs are fetching water. |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although, Puntland has potential water streams like Nugal, Sool, Sanag, Bari and Karkar regions, none of them has been utilized by the community to conserve the runoff water except to dig shallow wells in the bed of the stream however, this kind of water harvesting infrastructure has introduced the community to build their own water harvesting which doesn't costing much. During the visit, most of the questions asked by the pastoral community was "where this important idea came from? And how it can be replicated to other potential areas. <p>Key recommended actions were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With funding opportunity support the community with additional auxiliary infrastructures for the sand dam i.e. Elevated water tank, Animal watering points/troughs, water elevators, tree nurseries and solar facilities Extension of similar projects in other potential sites of Puntland region To support the local communities in the longer-term sustainability i.e. training them on adaptation technologies, sand use, rehabilitation and maintenance Linking the community with UNICEF for water treatment, educating them on the safe usage and prevention of waterborne diseases. |
| Oversight visit to the ongoing activities in Burao and Qoyta of Togdheer region | 23-27 th March 2017 | Assessing the progress of the ongoing projects at Qoyta village and hand over of UNDP old equipment to the deaf school in Burao district | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Togdheer governor and council members were fully informed on UNDP activities in the region and cited to have facilitated the new lands for the NERAD and the Qoyta nursery At the time of the visit, the construction of the new NERAD office in Burao and the construction of the berked (traditional water reservoir) for the Qoyta nursery were all ongoing. Plans to recruit three interns to support NERAD in the coordination was shared by the UNDP visiting team and the NERAD regional coordinator <p>Recommended actions from the visit were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a timeline of three weeks, to complete all the ongoing works of the community nursery at Qoyta and Balidhiig villages |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To finalise the ongoing construction of NERAD Burao new offices within a period of two months and to deploy the recruited interns to support Burao NERAD coordination office |
| Third Party Monitoring | 04/03/2017 – 18/03/2017 | Assess the emergency response intervention activities (Water tracking & Food distribution) of HADMA in Buhoodle and Hudun District of Puntland region | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Monitoring Team (MT) verified that: 15 trucks were received in Berdadawanle as planned; Darayo Geesowayn received 2 trucks less than planned (12); Gorofley received 3 extra trucks (18) (HADMA staff noted that it was identified prior to implementation that Gorofley required extra attention); and the Buhoodle villages monitored (Sooljooqto, Jaf and Goodle) each received 14 trucks. HADMA staff reported that Bandarbayla received late rains and therefore, in their judgment, shifted their food and water assistance to Dangorayo district where water delivery is still on-going. They reported that 90 trucks have so far been sent and 900 HHs reached. This makes the total number of reported HHs reached across the three districts 1,690, which is 818 HHs more than planned (an increase of 94%). HADMA staff explained that this surplus was enabled by lower prices for each truckload (8,000 litres), which expanded the reach of the budget. At the time of monitoring, it was verified that 66 vulnerable HHs across the 4 targeted villages in Hudun and Buhoodle received food items, and 87 truckloads of water were delivered to the 6 monitored villages across Hudun and Buhoodle (42 in the 3 villages in Buhoodle and 45 in the 3 villages in Hudun). This is consistent with the overall target for the two districts of 144 truckloads, benefiting 790 HHs. There were some discrepancies in reporting, including inconsistent targets in project documents shared with the MT. The target number of water beneficiary HHs was increased as the cost of delivery was cheaper than anticipated. There were also discrepancies between what was reported and findings from the call survey. 15 respondents across 4 villages listed as water beneficiaries claimed not to receive any water, while 10 respondents across 5 villages who were not listed as water beneficiaries claimed that they did receive water. In terms of the distribution of food items, many respondents who were not on the food beneficiary lists claimed to receive food, which project staff said may have been distributed by other organisations operating in the area. Its noted that access of food and water was higher than anticipated as households shared rations with their neighbours |

- The emergency response intervention significantly improved the access of clean water and food supply for the vulnerable households thus deemed appropriate and had a good impact on the lives of the Pastoral communities affected by drought and water scarcity.

SECTION7-FINANCIAL REPORT

| Donor | Total funds committed | Available resources for the year | Contribution as % of AWP | Expenditure | Balance ² | % Delivery | Comments |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|----------|
| GEF | 1,997,500 | 1,997,500 | 67% | 340,208 | 1,657,292 | 11% | |
| UNDP | 967,877 | 967,877 | 33% | 97,104 | 870,773 | 3% | |
| TOTAL | 2,965,377 | 2,965,377 | 100% | 437,312 | 2,528,065 | 14% | |

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. | | Women lead households | January 2017 | 0 | 100 | Hydroponic fodder training | Qoyta village of Burao district of Togdheer region of Somaliland | MoERD-Somaliland |
| 2. | | Women lead households | January 2017 | 0 | 90 | Adaptation technologies as | Garowe | MoEWT -Puntland |

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

| # | Target Group | | Dates | # of participants | | Title of the training | Location of training | Training provider |
|----|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|-----|---|----------------------|-------------------|
| | Ministry, District or UN staff | Others | | M | F | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | foundation for starting sustainable technology training | | |
| 3. | total | | | | 190 | | | |