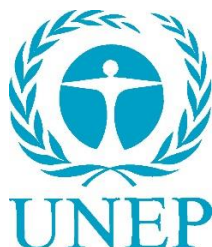


Quarterly Report

Environment and Energy Project

Reporting Period	01 January to 31 March 2015
Government Counterpart	Office of the State Minister for Environmental Affairs, Office of the Prime Minister
PSG	4: Economic Foundation
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
Annual Work Plan Budget/ ATLAS Project Number	USD 331,691 / ATLAS Project Number 00076933
Available Funds for year	USD 331,691
Expenditure to date	(Note: Project budget approved towards end of 1 st quarter. Expenditures to be reported from 2 nd quarter)

CONTRIBUTING DONORS:



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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 Organisation
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 Organisation
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 Organisation
PEP	Puntland Environment Policy
PIP	Project Initiation Plan
PL	Puntland
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme
PSGs	Peace and Statebuilding Goals
RE	Renewable Energy
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

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

- The Prime Minister appointed new Council of Ministers for the Federal Government in February 2015. Environment portfolio has been assigned to the State Minister for Environment in the Prime Minister's Office. The new appointment brought changes to the focal point for UN Conventions on Environment and Global Environment Facility (GEF). UNDP Senior Management held introductory meeting with the incoming Minister in Mogadishu. 2015 work plan was shared with the Minister along with the pipeline initiatives that are being pursued for funding from global funds. The main points agreed with the Minister included: a) broaden the scope of environment activities to cover new and emerging states in all national level projects; b) build capacity of Environment Wing with technical expertise and office support; c) hold environment workshops/trainings/ awareness campaigns; and, d) prioritise post-conflict Environment Assessment with UNEP support. The priorities are aligned with UNDP's environment and energy portfolio and necessary actions were initiated during the quarter to progress towards these priorities.
- Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism of Puntland State of Somalia, has prepared consolidated 2015 plan for environment and renewable energy related activities. The plan is a consolidation of activities to be undertaken using government and donors resources during 2015 and has been approved by the President of Puntland. UNDP provided inputs to the State's plan in the areas of Sustainable Land Management, Disasters Risks Reduction and Integrated Water Resource Management. The 2015 plan for Puntland is under the overall framework of Puntland Environment Policy.
- Somaliland's Ministry of Environment and Rural Development has enacted a law to counter the establishment of private enclosures in the pasture lands and charcoal burning. The enforcement of law was initiated during the quarter. Number of cases have been reported with government penalizing individuals involved in establishment of private enclosures and cutting down of trees for charcoal burning. These measures are proving to be very effective across all regions of Somaliland. UNDP portfolio on climate change adaptation and land management will further support government efforts for the sustainable management of rangelands. These measures, along with awareness raising of the rangelands dependent communities, help in better land management and setting the land tenure systems within the carrying capacities of the eco-systems.

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

OUTPUT 1 – SOMALIA MEETS ITS OBLIGATIONS AS THE SIGNATORY OF UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
Somalia ratified United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 11 September 2009. This output contributes towards Somalia’s efforts to meet obligations under the UNFCCC by preparing the Initial National Communication (INC) on Climate Change. The INC is to be prepared over a timeframe of 18 months. Progress to date against annual output target provides the level of current achievement.			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. Somalia prepares national communication on climate change following an inclusive approach	1. Somalia has not submitted initial national communication to climate change as signatory of UNFCCC	1. Scoping study and data on greenhouse gas emissions being collected at the national level	1. Project Initiation Plan (PIP) drafted and submitted to the UNEP for approval. PIP is a detailed document that covers the activities and sub-activities level details for preparing the INC for Somalia. 2.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender-sensitive and sectoral stocktaking and stakeholder consultations for preparing the national communication on climate change completed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed PIP formulated in consultation with UNEP. PIP is under appraisal by UNEP for final clearance. 	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft PIP document 			

OUTPUT 2 – SOMALIA MEETS ITS OBLIGATIONS AS THE SIGNATORY OF UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD)

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

On July 24 2002, Somalia signed the United Nations Convention for Combating Desertification (UNCCD), effectively becoming member to the Convention. As a party to UNCCD Somalia has a commitment to prepare National Action Programme (NAP) for the reversal, prevention and mitigation of desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD). However, due to the political instability Somalia has not submitted the NAP). In December 2014 UNEP signed an agreement with UNDP, entrusting UNDP to support in preparation of NAP. The activities have been initiated and it is expected that the NAP will be finalised by October 2015.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. Somalia formulates and approves the NAP	1. Somalia has not prepared and submitted NAP to Combat Desertification as signatory of UNCCD	1. NAP finalised and submitted to UNCCD Secretariat	1. Work plan finalised for mobilizing the technical expertise to facilitate the NAP formulation.

Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	Progress Against Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAP aligned with 10 years strategy of UNCCD formulated and approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work plan finalised. The work plan covers data collection, focus group discussions, national consultations, socio-economic analysis and final NAP document. Selection of technical expert initiated . The technical expert will be assigned to formulate NAP in consultation with the key stakeholders and get it validated by the Federal Government of Somalia. The NAP will include: a) measures and recommendations to mainstream NAP in national plans and UN’s framework documents on desertification; b) protocols for reporting to UNCCD including indicators approved by Conference of Parties (COP) of UNCCD; and, c) assessment of socio-economic and biophysical baseline of Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD)

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- Work plan
- Terms of reference for technical expert

OUTPUT 3 – ACCESS TO RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY IMPROVED

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Annual work plan approved towards the end of first quarter. Activities leading to the output to be initiated from 2nd quarter of 2015.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. No. of renewable energy (RE) projects implemented to improve access to energy	1. Only 5% of Somali population has access to reliable sources of energy	1. 6 solar energy based systems installed and operational	1. Solar energy Systems procured along with auxiliary items for installation and received in Mogadishu. Each solar energy system will have installed capacity of 2000 watts per location.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
1. Install 6 Solar Energy Systems in public buildings and other facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual work plan for the project approved towards the end of first quarter. Activities to start from 2nd quarter 	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Work Plan Inventory of stored RE equipment 			

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

The activities towards the three outputs are yet to start. However, project implementation will also ensure an inclusive, participatory approach involving all key stakeholders including women and youth. Detailed sectoral analysis of climate vulnerabilities, impacts of desertification and the socioeconomic and gendered impacts will be prepared for water, agriculture, livestock and energy sector. The number of beneficiaries from RE initiatives would be reported on a gender segregated data sets.

SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

1. Renewable energy, solar energy in particular, had very successful demonstration across different regions of Somalia. This was result of setting up of solar energy systems in public places. National and regional governments have requested UNDP to replicate the initiative in other locations. UNDP is planning to establish small and medium entrepreneurship around renewable energy products. This would be done in collaboration with the financial institutions (mainly banks) currently operating in Somalia.

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. National thematic working groups on climate change and desertification would be formed with a cross-sectoral representation, including, women groups, community elders, CSOs.</p> <p>Project will also house technical expertise in the national institution, office of the GEF focal point and Ministry of Planning, to ensure national ownership as the initial communication and action programme is developed.</p>
Operational	Security risks could affect project implementation, particularly clan-based conflicts over competing uses of natural resources.	<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 national action programme to combat desertification. Project implementation will also ensure an inclusive, participatory approach involving all key stakeholders including women and youth and an equitable distribution of benefits.</p>

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

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Annual work plan approved towards end of 1st Quarter. Activities to start from 2nd Quarter. Monitoring activities to be reported from 2nd quarter onwards.

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations

SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance ²	% Delivery	Comments
UNEP	207,847	207,847	63%		207,847		Annual plan and budget approved toward end of 1 st quarter. Expenditures and delivery to be reported from 2 nd quarter.
UNDP	123,844	123,844	37%		123,844		
TOTAL	331,691	331,691	100%		331,691		

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

ANNEX 1: TRAINING DATA

(No trainings held during the reporting period)

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
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Empowering Pastoralist Communities to Manage Climate Change

Nearly 70 % of Somalia's population depend on agricultural and pastoralist livelihoods. Livestock accounts for around 40% of GDP and more than 50% of export earnings for Somalia. That means nearly 8 million Somalis are dependent on livestock production to survive. Livestock production and animal husbandry requires reliable supplies of water and pasture land. However, farmers and pastoralists in Somalia are becoming increasingly sensitive to the intense droughts, residual flooding, and loss of grazing land caused by climate change.



© FAO / Frank Nyakairu

In Somaliland's BanAwl region, pastoralists are grappling with frequent and severe droughts, affecting their herds and their livelihoods. Large numbers of livestock in this area have died, putting more pressure on an already weak economy. Climate change and resource scarcity are exacerbated by a lack of policies on land-use and disaster risk management at the national level.

UNDP's *Environment Project* has been working with government institutions, district authorities and local communities to ensure that Somali men and women have the resources and support needed to deal with the environmental and economic impact of climate change. To build Somali capacity for environment protection and natural resource management, UNDP worked with Somaliland's Ministry of Environment and Rural Development and the Burao district authorities to support the highly vulnerable BanAwl pastoralist communities (roughly 50,000 people) living outside Burao to better manage the risks induced by climate change – particularly drought.

Local authorities must be empowered to analyse and understand the environmental risks to their communities and economies. This includes the tools and knowledge to design projects and interventions which help alleviate the impact of seasonal droughts and floods on local herders and livestock. In BanAwl, this meant implementing joint projects to rehabilitate and regenerate 2000 hectares of land with soil conservation inputs, and build the Waambo earth dam, which harvests rainwater and can hold 17,000 cubic meters of clean water. Thanks to the increased availability of

water throughout the year (reducing livestock deaths), food security of BanAwl households has drastically improved. The regenerated land doubled pasture lands for the communities' livestock.

"The BanAwl environment project is making a real difference, benefitting the community through employment and land revival," said Mr Abdillahi Hussein, the Burao District Coordinator for the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development. "The speed at which water runs off the land has slowed down – allowing time for the land to rejuvenate and the chance for seeds to germinate. Long forgotten edible trees have re-emerged in the rainy season. Pastures for livestock are far more plentiful now."

The community managed the water supply through the Village Development Committee, who charge a small fee which pays for maintenance and security guards. The improved management of land and water means that the BanAwl pastoralists are less likely to become environmental refugees and the community can extend some support to other displaced populations of their clans/sub-clans during droughts. When drought occurs there is less tension over competition for land and water resources.

The Director General at the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development Mr Mohamed Farah Hersi is optimistic about the investment he has seen. "This is one the most successful projects we have implemented and we are proud of it," he said. "It is really positive that pasture can span the entire dry season without drying out. Our Ministry highly appreciates assistance that supports similar interventions, which addresses land degradation and water issues."



Local livestock and herders in Somaliland.

