

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

Reporting Period	01 April to 30 June 2015
Government Counterpart	Office of the State Minister for Environmental Affairs, 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	2,791,702
Available Funds for year	2,791,702
Expenditure to date	401,926

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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
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

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

- The overall emphasis during the reporting period remained on establishing strong working relationship with the Office of the State Minister of Environmental Affairs at the Federal Level. State Minister of Environment is also national focal point for the United Nations Environment Conventions, Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund. Key areas of engagement included: a) Inclusion of Somalia in the System of Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) under Sixth Replenishment Cycle of Global Environment Facility (GEF); b) Geographical focus of Climate Resilience Project; c) National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management; d) Initial Communication to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); e) Training Course for Government Officials on Adaptation to Climate Change at Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI); f) Charcoal Reduction Programme; g) Integrated Water Resources Management for Pastoral Communities in Somalia; and, h) National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Economics of Land Degradation (ELD). Charcoal Reduction Programme was recommended by the working group of Peace and Statebuilding Goal 4 (PSG-4) as the pipeline initiative to be considered by the Steering Committee of Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility.
- The President of Puntland State of Somalia announced changes in the Council of Ministers on 16 June 2015. New Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism was announced as part of these changes. UNDP plans to present the on-going environment portfolio to the new Minister for his on-boarding. UNDP participated in the meeting of the partners organized by the Ministry of Environment. Existing partners of the Ministry were brought together to present their on-going activities and build synergies for better delivery of results. .
- The capacity development initiative of UNDP for Somaliland’s National Environment Research and Disaster Management Authority (NERAD) received additional funding from United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). The additional funds will be used to institutionalize disaster response coordination system across different institutions of Somaliland. Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MOERD) and UNDP jointly organized a field visit to the proposed sites for implementing activities that will help in building the resilience of local communities against droughts and floods. .

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

OUTPUT 1 – Formulate Enabling Policies, Establish Institutional Frameworks and Strengthen Government Capacities on ecosystem based approaches to climate adaptation

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 start of implementation of activities to achieve 2015 targets for this output. Progress to date against annual output targets provide further details on the level of current achievement.

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 Number and type of plans and policies in place to address climate risks and include climate-resilient measure Type and level of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land use policies and proper enforcement mechanisms on land-use do not exist in any zone of Somalia; Other than the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA 2013), there are no policies, strategies or development plans which address how to effectively adapt to climate risks; With climate change impacts on key economic and social sectors, national and regional governments require mobilization of long-term financing. Financing must be earmarked for adaptation measures across sectors to target capacity building, activities, projects or programmes that build resilience to climate change. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Land Use Policy in each zone (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central) is initiated Development of a gender-sensitive National Disaster Management Policy initiated and at least 3 existing plans/policies are reviewed to address climate risks by year 4 of the project Development of the National Climate Change Policy initiated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0 Concept notes prepared by the relevant government institutions in Puntland and Somaliland were approved and implementation of activities commenced to develop land use policies. South-Central regions to be covered through the Federal government in third quarter of 2015. 0 - Puntland's regional disaster management strategy is part of the Letter of Agreement finalized with Government of Puntland. Whereas, 1 existing disaster management strategy for Somaliland is under review with Somaliland's National Environment Research and Development Authority (NERAD). Regional strategies to feed into the National Strategy that is planned to be initiated towards 4th quarter of 2015. No progress to date. Activities to prepare National Climate Change

			Policy are planned in 4 th Quarter of 2015.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building of 60 government officials (30% women) on integrated land and water management under conditions of climate change • Climate modules and climate sub-modules developed for introduction in the relevant degree programmes • Initiate development of Land Use Policy supported by climate vulnerability assessments • Develop comprehensive programme document/ capacity needs assessment for Disaster Management • Initiate setting up of climate monitoring and early warning systems centers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity development activity planned in the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2015. Nominations of the government officials for trainings and capacity development are being secured through the federal government. • Climate modules? • Concept notes prepared by relevant government institutions in Puntland and Somaliland approved to develop land use policies. These concept notes are the basis for extending technical and financial support under the letters of agreements with regional governments. South-Central regions to be covered through the Federal government in 3rd quarter of 2015. • Puntland’s regional disaster management strategy is part of the letter of agreement finalised with government of Puntland. Somaliland disaster management strategy is under review with Somaliland’s National Environment Research and Development Authority (NERAD). Regional strategies to feed into the National Strategy that is planned to be initiated towards 4th of 2015. • Early warning center being established in Somaliland. The center will be equipped with technical resources for data collection, analysis and monitoring of trends that may lead to droughts and floods events. Similar centers to be established in South-Central and Puntland during 2015 and 2016. Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Authority (HADMA) and Somali Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) to be focal institutions with early warning systems in Puntland and South-Central, respectively. 	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved letters of agreement. These agreements cover set of activities that contribute towards the annual output targets. • On-going letter of agreement with National Environment Research and Disasters Management Authority (NERAD). The letter of agreement specify the activities details for the review of Somaliland’s disaster management strategy. • Requests for proposals documents and terms of reference for technical experts. • 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 2015 targets for this output. The progress to date against annual output targets provide the level of current achievement.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts Number of hectares of land reforested and managed sustainably under a conservation scheme Number of community driven plans that explicitly address disaster and climate risk management and Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies in order to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technology diffusion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The rural populations are at extreme risk because they do not have sufficient water for drinking and irrigation; Due to poor natural resource management and significant tree removal for charcoal production, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are losing their livelihoods. There are no district level, or community level, disaster management capacities Currently, 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 (e.g., water harvesting buckets, solar water pumps, drip irrigation systems). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Two 50,000 m³ earth dams in Puntland and Somaliland completed; 4 dams in South Central rehabilitated; 3 water diversions structures constructed in South Central; 400 hectares (200 each in PL and SL) under controlled reforestation initiated; One gender-sensitive Ecosystem based Adaptation plan developed by District Management Committee (with women representation) in target districts (2 in South Central, 2 in Puntland and 2 in Somaliland); 75 (25 each in SC, PL and SC) women trained in adaptation technologies for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Letters of agreement approved and implementation commenced to cover the proposed infrastructure schemes. 0 - Annual target of 400 hectares is part of the letters of agreement mentioned in point 1 above. 0 - Ecosystems based adaptation plan is part of the letters of agreement mentioned against point 1 above. 0 - Training of women in adaptation technologies is part of the letters of agreement mentioned against point 1 above.

Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	Progress Against Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Ecosystems based adaptation plans • Formation of Districts Disaster Management Committees in 4 districts • Design and construction of two 50,000 m³ earth dams in Puntland and Somaliland, rehabilitation of 4 dams in South Central, 3 water diversions constructed in South Central • Training of 2 women groups in each zone in setting up small businesses, business plans and in the technical aspects of the selected adaptation technology option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters of Agreement approved and Request for Proposals prepared to engage national implementing partners to undertake the planned activities. The district disaster management committees will be formed in Jowhar, Afgoye, Qardo and Toghdeer districts.
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two separate letters of agreement signed with the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism in Puntland and Ministry of Environment and Rural Development in Somaliland. • Requests for proposals documents to cover the South and Central Regions of Middle and Lower Shebelle. • Approved project document for “Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia” 	

Output 3 – Project Effectively Managed

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
Project commenced on 01 January 2015. Recruitment process for national project positions is underway. These include, project officers for Mogadishu and Garowe. Project officer for Somaliland is on-board and so is project admin/finance assistant.			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. Inception Workshop; Project Board meeting to review project progress	1. No dedicated team for project management	1. Inception workshop held; Project board meeting held	1. Inception workshop held 2. Missions and meetings with the government focal points.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
1. Project Management Team established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project staff recruited • Technical committee established • Inception Workshop held • Efficient project and operation management support provided 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Project Officers and 1 Monitoring and Evaluation Officer is under recruitment. The new staff is expected to join by August 2015. • Technical committee to be notified during third quarter after the on-boarding of the national project officers. The committees will advise on the technical aspects of the project, including, community based land use plans, district disasters risks reduction plans, efficacy of designs of water harvesting and floods mitigation structures etc. • Inception workshop held of 19 January 2015. For details please refer to Section 6 of this report. 	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project inception report • Approved annual work plan for 2015 • Project Organogram and staff Terms of Reference. 			

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

The project is in mobilization phase with main administrative processes completed during the quarter. However, the project's Theory of Change¹ is to set the foundation to mainstream Climate Change Adaptation and Natural Resource Management into Somalia's nascent national and community governance structures. Policy development will create an enabling environment for sustainable land management to combat the negative impacts caused by extensive deforestation and over-grazing. Institutions will be created and reinforced to have the capacity to manage and prepare for floods and droughts, helping to reduce Somalia's dependency on humanitarian aid. Women will become agents of change, having the capacity to make decisions on the use, management and protection of natural resources. Based on this solid foundation, communities will have access to improved ecosystem services and will be able to develop more climate-resilient livelihoods. Women and youth will also be empowered with climate change knowledge so that they can seize employment and business opportunities. The most relevant aspect in terms of human rights and environment protection is linked to project's activities to promote gender equality through all its interventions. This is based on the recognition of climate-conflict, gender-climate and gender-conflict links. Project's contribution to the main elements highlighted in this section of the report would be reported from third quarter onwards once the actual activities have taken roots after the mobilization phase.

¹ *Review of the use of 'Theory of Change' in International Development Review Report*, Isabel Vogel, April 2012

SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

1. There are very high expectations from the project to set the foundations for long-term resilience of the vulnerable communities and eco-systems against negative impacts of climate change. These expectations were voiced very strongly during the inception workshop of the project where government representatives from federal government and Puntland State government were present. The participation of the two governments at the same location (inside Somalia) happened after many years, which in itself is the evidence of potential of jointly dealing with climate change issues and overcome political fragmentation. Similar events would be planned during implementation of the project so that there is more frequent contact amongst natural resources management institutions working under regional governments structures. This shall help in cross learning and replication of successful solutions to deal with climate change issues across different parts of Somalia.
2. 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 and where strengthening traditional land management practices and harmonizing their interaction with formal systems is the best strategy for boosting productivity and preventing conflict and overuse.
3. The change in the Council of Ministers in Puntland State of Somalia is likely to impact on the pace of activities under the project in the region. Efforts will be made to keep the momentum and have early presentation to the new Minister for his on-boarding.
4. Attack on the UN in Garowe has triggered UN wide reassessment of Programmes/Projects Criticality to help in deciding on risk mitigation measures. Final recommendations from the assessment is likely to influence the implementation strategy of the project activities across 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 ²	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 centres 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</p>

² Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

		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.
Strategic	Beneficiaries (farmers and pastoralists) are skeptical and unwilling to use adaptation technologies / practices so as to diversify their livelihoods and/or income diversification strategies do not significantly increase household incomes.	Field demonstration sites in the form of the Farmer and Pastoral Field Schools. These sites will provide extensive training on the appropriate adaptation technologies for the target areas. Funds will also be used to support women to promote adaptation technologies. The idea is to promote women-based groups to have sustainable businesses focused on the sale of adaptation technologies. Such an approach will build on the entrepreneurial spirit of Somali women, use existing women-based groups and provide women with alternate livelihoods and income.

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Inception Workshop	19 January 2015	Inception workshop was a project start-up activity.	<p>In the first month of project inception, it was noted that the national level coordination and institutional structure is not developed enough to ensure continuity of federal government leadership during project implementation. In contrast, governments of Puntland and Somaliland have institutions in place to engage for the range of activities this project would implement. The project would need to fill the gap at federal level by strengthening the environmental directorate to be more effective in project implementation. This would be under first component of the project to facilitate the development of a National Climate Change Policy, which will specify how to channel future diversified funding for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management through the federal government. Better identification of on-going co-financing / leveraged financing opportunities, and better dissemination of lessons-learned and project impacts will facilitate the sustainability of all project activities in the future. The National Climate Change policy will be reinforced by supporting a south-south cooperation study tour for national-level representatives so that they can witness a functioning National Climate Change Policy in another African country (e.g. Zambia, Uganda).</p> <p>Throughout the formulation and inception of this project, it also became clear that issues related to climate change are addressed with a reactive approach. The project will steer away from reactive approaches to disasters and focus on building preparedness at the national, district and community levels. On the national level, Somalia’s first Disasters Risks Reduction (DRR) policy will be created to enforce risk reduction measures. On the local level, District Disaster Management Committees will be created and will be responsible for capitalizing a transparent, resilience fund in order to ensure that risk measures have the financing to be sustained.</p> <p>Finally, it was noted that autonomous / independent States within the Federal System require extra efforts to keep all the political and administrative entities at same level of engagement. The key consultations have to be repeated to keep the strong ownership from national and regional stakeholders. The project inception also observed positive signs with Federal Government and Government of Puntland coming together for the inception workshop of the project. The Federal Government role is pivotal in keeping the member states (including newly emerging states) fully engaged in the implementation of the project. In view of the evolving federal and states structures, “Adaptive Management Principles” shall set the direction for any changes that may be required in scope of the project.</p>

SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Annual Work Plan	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance ³	% Delivery	Comments
GEF	2,366,500	2,366,500	85%	326,383	2,040,117	12%	
UNDP	375,000	375,000	13%	75,543	299,457	3%	
UNOCHA	50,202	50,202	2%	-	50,202	-	
TOTAL	2,791,702	2,791,702	100	401,926	2,389,776	14%	

³ 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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