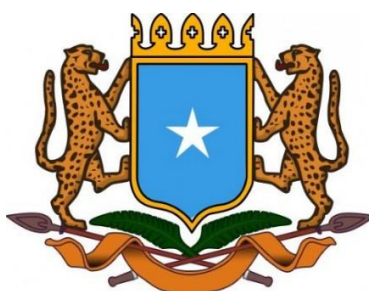


Quarterly Progress Report

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

Reporting Period	01 April to 30 June 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 of Somalia went through transition phase with the new government officials taking offices in March 2017. This had impact the continuity of main counterparts in South and Central regions of Somalia. In addition, Severe drought conditions across Somalia had an impact on the regular activities of the project. Particularly, those on community reforestation and agro-pastoral field schools. At the same time, the adaptation measures (Sand dams, Traditional water reservoirs) and Ecosystem Based Adaptation such as Check dams, Gabions, soil bunds, and water diversions) were tested during the drought conditions. These measures served many droughts impacted communities to access water. Positive feedback was received by the project from a range of stakeholders on already completed adaptation works. This speaks to the beneficial impact this quarter on the targeted communities of the adaptation measures completed in previous quarters. By UNDP. Project worked through the Director General of Environment (also GEF Operational Focal Point) to ensure there is minimal impact of project activities. Additional efforts will be made to make-up for the delays in community reforestation and agro-pastoral schools.

At Policy level, Somaliland Land Use Policy has been finalised while the validation process for the Puntland Rural Land Use policy draft 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 Project. In addition, Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SODMA) has finalised the National Disaster Management Policy. The project will support in implementation of recommendations by SODMA (for the finalized National Disaster Management Policy on Capacity building and Provision of early warning equipment's and mapping kits Equipment) linked to the strengthening of institutional capacities and early warning systems for timely response to natural disasters, such as, drought and floods. Similarly, 2 existing disaster management policies for Somaliland, National Environment Research and Disaster Authority (NERAD) and Puntland, Humanitarian Disaster Management Authority (HADMA) - have been updated. Also, the project made substantive contributions on technical inputs on key thematic areas i.e. Climate Change, Adaptation and Gender mainstreaming for the drafting of Somaliland Development Plan as Climate risk reduction and preparedness is featured as one of the main priorities in the very Plan. Also, for the Climate Change Policy, collection of Primary data is - ongoing at national and sub-national levels to frame recommendations based on vulnerabilities and shocks associated with climatic disasters. Climate Public Expenditures and Institutional Review (CPIER) is also part of the ongoing national policy work that shall help to analyse the costs of climate change to Somalia and identify opportunities for financing of climate adaptation activities. Furthermore, a climate change forum was conducted in Hargeisa, Somaliland in March 2017. The event was organised by the Ministry of Environment, and Rural Development (MoERD) in collaboration with UNDP. Over 100 participants (20 women) from the Government institutions, UN entities, donors, civil society, private sector, academia and community representatives attended the forum. The forum detailed out impacts of natural disasters associated with climate change. The forum also showcased best practices and contributed to the discourse on coping mechanisms to climatic shocks. The event was widely covered by the media. Forum adopted a resolution with focus on three areas of priority: a) More investments in Climate Change Adaptation; b) Localise global debate on "New Way of Thinking" on Development-Humanitarian Nexus in to practice; and, c) More Investments in Disasters Risk Reduction.

For the Ecosystem based adaptation activities for 2017, reforestation of degraded lands in Togdheer region of Somaliland has been finalised, 4 water diversions, and 43 berkads (water reservoirs) are ongoing while in Puntland, reforestation, fencing and reseeding of 50 ha of land completed at Balay village of Garowe, geophysical study and design completed for the 3 additional sand dams (Rako, Baran and Harfo). Detailed Bill of Quantities (BOQs) and design has been reviewed by UNDP Engineers. Similarly, 6 Private Construction Companies were subcontracted by UNDP in June 2017 and would be engaged in the implementation of the

civil works and water infrastructures in the four districts (Afgooye, Jowhar, Guriel, and Balanbale) of South Central regions of Somalia. In addition, the Construction of the Burao Regional Office of NERAD completed whilst HADMA Puntland has established new offices in Galkayo and Bosaso district. Vulnerability assessments on the impacts of drought completed for Somaliland while Climate change modules and submodules has been mainstreamed in five main National Universities. Likewise, MoEWT-PL -conducted a round table forum on the contribution of the Somali culture and customary norms to the environmental protection and natural resource management for 25 members (10 women) representing government officials, Civil society, Elders and women groups. As part of the awareness campaign, Traditional Music, Poems, and Religious messages on equal access to Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation were presented to the participants were sensitised to revive and utilise the religious principles on natural resource management and traditional coping mechanisms. -

Furthermore, for the drought intervention Sub-project in Puntland over 3400 women lead households received food and water supply as an emergency response. Also, 65 women in Somaliland benefited short term employments through the construction of the water harvesting structures and environmental conservation works. In addition, the project also placed, a total of six women interns (3-Somaliland and 3-Puntland) in the two Environment ministries and disaster management institutions in Somaliland-NERAD and Puntland -HADMA to expose to office of environment and increase their prospects for employability

Mid Term Review and Third Party Monitoring missions were done in Somaliland and Puntland regions. Key findings indicated that communities were fully involved in the water harvesting and environmental protection sub-structures, activities had all been completed to a satisfactory level, and that the activities that were chosen to be implemented were in line with the community's needs.

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: 1) Land Use Policies: 2) National Disaster Management Policies: 3) of Climate Change Policies: 4) Climate Compatible National Development Plan. Below is the progress to date against annual output targets under the current achievement

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of Land Use Policies and implementation roadmaps developed that support sustainable Natural Resources Management (AMAT 1.1.1) 2. 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) 3. Type and level of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions (AMAT 1.1.1.1). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate compatible policies and proper enforcement mechanisms do not exist; 2. Other than the NAPA (2013), there are no policies, strategies or development plans which address how to effectively adapt to climate risks; 3. There is no gender-sensitive climate compatible National Development Plan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Use Policy for at least one zone developed. 2. National Disaster Management Policy developed and at least 2 existing plans/policies are updated to address climate risks. 3. 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. 4. A gender-sensitive climate compatible National Development Plan (2017-19) finalised 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Use Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Somaliland Land Use Policy finalised ○ Puntland Rural Land Use policy developed and validation 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 Project. 2. National Disaster Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SODMA) has finalised the National Disaster Management Policy. The project will support in implementation of recommendations linked to the strengthening of institutional capacities and early warning systems for timely response to natural disasters, such as, drought and floods. ○ 2 existing disaster management policies for Somaliland, National Environment Research and Disaster Authority and Puntland, Humanitarian

			<p>Disaster Management - have been updated the project also made substantive contributions on technical inputs on key thematic areas i.e. Climate Change, Adaptation and Gender mainstreaming for the drafting of Somaliland Development Plan. Climate risk reduction and preparedness is featured as one of the main priorities in the draft Somaliland Development Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vulnerability assessments on the impacts of drought are done in Somaliland. ○ Humanitarian and Disasters Management Agency (HADMA) of Puntland and National Environmental Research and Disasters Management Agency (NERAD) of Somaliland transmitted Early Warning messages on climate change shocks and natural disasters through local media to increase preparedness and responsive actions for the local communities in the 2 regions. ○ Early warning messages for disaster preparedness were aired in the local electronic media during recent drought to alert communities and to plan coping strategies. This was in line with the contingency plans supported by the project. <p>3. Development of National Climate Change Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of the national climate change policy is in progress. ○ Primary data is being collected at national and sub-national levels to frame recommendations based on vulnerabilities and shocks associated with climatic disasters. ○ Climate Public Expenditures and Institutional Review (CPIER) is also part of the national policy work that shall help to analyse the costs of climate
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			<p>change to Somalia and identify opportunities for financing of climate adaptation activities. Other activities that feed into the policy work and broaden the awareness level of different segments of population on climate change include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A climate change forum was conducted in Hargeisa, Somaliland in March 2017. The event was organised by the Ministry of Environment, and Rural Development (MoERD) in collaboration with UNDP. Over 100 participants from the Government institutions, UN entities, donors, civil society, private sector, academia and community representatives attended the forum. The forum detailed out impacts of natural disasters associated with climate change. The forum also showcased best practices and contributed to the discourse on coping mechanisms to climatic shocks. The event was widely covered by the media. Forum adopted a resolution with focus on three areas of priority: a) More investments in Climate Change Adaptation; b) Localise global debate on "New Way of Thinking" on Development-Humanitarian Nexus in to practice; and, c) More Investments in Disasters Risk Reduction. <p>Climate modules and submodules completed and mainstreamed in University level study programmes. A total of 5 universities have been trained to deliver on these modules. 4. Gender-sensitive climate compatible NDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Development Plan has mainstreamed gender and climate aspects across all pillars.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender specific actions are mainstreamed across all policy level work of the project
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. Development of the national climate change policy is in progress. Primary data is being collected at national and sub-national levels to frame recommendations based on vulnerabilities and shocks associated with climatic disasters. 2. 0-Planned in Q4 of 2017 3. Draft LOA has been signed with Amoud University to provide scholarship on post graduate degree Programme on climate change, Environment, and natural resource management for 30 students (30% women). The students would be selected on academic merits, and regional balance. Furthermore, Climate modules and submodules completed and mainstreamed into the study programmes in five major national universities (Amoud university, University of Hargeisa and Burao University in-SL, Somali national university-, Puntland State university). The modules are centered on five topical areas - Climate Change; Ecosystem Based Adaptation; Integrated Land and Water Resources Management (ILWRM) Principles; International Best Practices on Climate Adaptation; and, Sectoral Impacts of Climate Change. These topics were selected by analysing the information and teaching materials obtained from universities in Somalia 4. The Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MoEWT) in Puntland conducted a round table forum on the contribution of the Somali culture and customary norms to the environmental protection and natural resource management for 25 members (10 women) from government officials, Civil society, Elders and women groups. As part of the awareness campaign, Traditional Music, Poems, and Religious messages on equal access to Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation were presented to the participants Puntland Rural Land Use policy developed and validation process completed. Also, climate change vulnerability assessments have been completed for three districts namely Dangorayo, Gardo and Bandar-Bayla. 5. National Disaster Management Policy has been finalised by Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SODMA). The project will support in implementation of recommendations by SODMA (for the finalized National Disaster Management Policy on Capacity building and Provision of early warning equipment's and mapping kits Equipment) linked to the strengthening of institutional capacities and early warning systems for timely response to natural disasters, such as, drought and floods. Also, the Construction of the Burao Regional Office of NERAD completed while HADMA Puntland has established new offices in Galkayo and Bosaso district 6. 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. As capacity injection and to strengthen the Disaster preparedness and Response, the construction of new NERAD offices in Burao district of SL and establishment of 2 regional offices in Galkayo and Bosaso by HADMA of PL were completed.

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 implementation of water harvesting infrastructures and ecosystem based works. Below is the progress to date against annual output targets under the current achievement.			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<p>a. Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts (AMAT 1.2.1.8)</p> <p>b. 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>c. 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>d. Number of community driven plans that explicitly address disaster and climate risk management and equity / gender considerations which include Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms</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</p>	<p>1. Design and construction of 2 50,000 m3 earth dams in Puntland and Somaliland, rehabilitation of 4 dams in South Central, 6, 5 and 8 water diversions constructed in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central respectively, rehabilitation of 4 canals in South Central and rehabilitation of 4 boreholes in South Central</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 four target districts in Southern Central Regions (Guriel, Balanbale, Afgoye, and Jowhar) trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises</p>	<p>1. The targets for this output set during project formulation have been overachieved with several additional adaptation structures in Somaliland and Puntland. The process of selection of contractors for South Central regions of Somalia has been completed and it is expected that these works will also be completed before close of 2017. The details of specific adaptation structures implemented (or in progress) are as follows:</p> <p>I. Somaliland: Construction of 2 earth dams (50,000m3) ongoing at Eil-Afweyn and Baligubadle Districts. Also, construction of 43 berkads (community water reservoirs) and 4 water diversions (Dhoqoshay, Warcibran, Warabeye & Balidhiig) are Underway whilst 30 additional water catchments are planned as part of the drought response.</p> <p>II. Puntland: Geophysical study and design completed for the 3 additional sand dams (Rako, Baran and Harfo). Detailed BOQs and design has been reviewed by UNDP Engineers.</p> <p>III. South Central: Six (6) Private Construction Companies were subcontracted by UNDP in June 2017 and would be engaged in the implementation of the civil works and water infrastructures in the four districts (Afgooye, Jowhar, Guriel, and Balanbale) of South Central regions of Somalia.</p> <p>2. The details of specific adaptation structures implemented or in progress, are as follows:</p>

<p>(AMAT 2.2.1 and UNDP SP 5.2.1) e. Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies (AMAT 3.2.1.1)</p>	<p>training on available adaptation technologies which will enable them to build resilience to climate change.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Somaliland: Reforestation of 200 ha of rangelands at Ilbiyo-Balidhiig and Dilla of Somaliland has been finalised II. Puntland: Reforestation, fencing and reseeded of 50 ha of land completed at Balay village of Garowe district. The local community were also sensitised to take lead and own the reforested areas with the aim of building sustainability. III. Central Somalia: Not achieved- The selection process for the local NGOs was undertaken. However, this did not result in finding suitable local partner to mobilise local communities and start reforestation. Project is considering other options to implement this activity in South Central regions of Somalia <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. 0- the selection process did not result in getting a suitable local partner 4. 8 Disaster Management and contingencies plans completed for 8 districts (SL-2, PL-2, and SC-4) 5. 0- the selection process did not result in getting a suitable local partner
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 15 new water diversion/flood routing structures (SL-8, & PL-7) 3. Establish tree nurseries and fodder production sites in targeted three 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 6. Development of Ecosystems based adaptation and DRM plans completed in 8 districts of the three covered zones 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP has recently signed contracts with six local private Construction companies. These are Goobanle, Jubba, Gulled, Soyena, RCCS and Rays. The Companies will be implementing civil works and water infrastructures in South and Central regions of Somalia. 2. In Puntland construction of 3 new water diversions ongoing, 4 planned in Q3 of 2017 while for Somaliland 4 ongoing and 4 planned in Q3 of 2017 3. 0-In Process-Rehabilitation tree nurseries in Qoyta-Somaliland and Gardo of Puntland finalised. For SC, the selection process, did not result in getting a suitable local partner 4. In Puntland, reforestation, fencing and reseeded of 50 ha of land completed at Balay village of Garowe district. The local community were also sensitised to take lead and own the reforested areas with the aim of building sustainability. For Somaliland, reforestation of 200 ha of land at Ilbulsho and Dilla rangelands of Togdheer region has been finalised. In addition, Project is considering other options to implement this activity in South Central regions of Somalia as vetted local NGOs in the RPA process could not meet the criterion. 5. Not achieved- the selection process did not result in getting a suitable local partner to setup APFSs. Project is considering other options to implement this activity. 6. 8 Disaster Management and contingencies plans completed for 8 districts (Dangoryo, Bandar-Bayla, Burao, Sheikh, Guriel, Afgoye, Balanbale and Jowhar). 		

<p>7. Formation of Districts Disaster Management Committees in four districts and ensuring gender balanced committee membership.</p> <p>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>	<p>7. 8 Disaster Management Committees established for 8 districts (4-SC, 2-SL, and 2-PL), however the plans were weak in gender. Further consultations with the communities and local governments being held to bring gender balance in the committees.</p> <p>8. Not achieved. the selection process did not result in getting a suitable local partner</p>
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Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

Projects progress reports.
 Requests for proposals documents to cover the four districts in Hir-Shabelle, 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
 Reports on Adaptation Trainings
 Ecosystem based adaptation and DRM plans



Figure 1: Before and After Photos of Balidacar Water Diversion in Garowe District of Puntland Region



Figure 2: Before and After Photos of Dangoryo Dam in Puntland Region



Figure 3: Before and After Photos of Qoriwille Water Diversion in Burtinle District of Puntland Region

Ongoing Climate Change Resilience Activity Photos in Somaliland



Figure 4: Photos showing NERAD Awareness Raising Events in Hargeisa and Construction Stages for New NERAD Office in Burao District of Somaliland



Figure 5: Photos Showing Somaliland Climate Change Policy Consultation Workshop and Construction Stages for Baligubadle Earth Dam in Somaliland

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 2016	1. 4 Project Board Meeting held in 2017	Not achieved . Insecurity and the transition of the new Federal Government significantly derailed the efforts of holding Board Meetings.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
At least one Project Board Meeting		0-One project board meeting planned in July 2017	

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- Approved annual work plan for 2017
- Minutes of Project Board Meetings
- Project Organogram and staff Terms of Reference.

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

The project is in its third year of implementation and particularly at the community level, women have played a strong role in implementation of all activities, and constitute a high percentage of the beneficiaries as 3465 (3400 women lead households in Puntland and 65 women in Somaliland) women benefited short term employment through the implementation of ecosystems based adaptation work and emergency response intervention inform of water tracking and food supply. Activities until now have established strong platform for more gender focusing and meaningful participation in climate adaptation.as the implementation of ecosystems based adaptation such as Check dams, Gabions, soil bunds, and water diversions) as well as drought emergency response interventions targeted most vulnerable women.

In addition, the project also placed, a total of six women interns (3-Somaliland and 3-Puntland) in the two Environment ministries and disaster management institutions in Somaliland-NERAD and Puntland -HADMA to expose to office of environment and increase their prospects for employability

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Section 4 – Challenges / Lessons Learnt

Community mobilization activities in South and Central regions are on hold as the undertaken selection process for the local NGOs did not result in finding suitable local partner to mobilise local communities and start reforestation. Project is considering other options to implement this activity in South Central regions of Somalia. The drought across Somalia and the transition of the Somalia Federal Government significantly slowed down the implementation of on ground activities.

At the same time, the adaptation measures such as Sand dams, Traditional water reservoirs were tested during the drought conditions. These measures served many droughts affected communities to access water. Positive feedback was received by the project from a range of stakeholders on already completed adaptation works

Project worked through the Director General of Environment (also GEF Operational Point) to ensure there is minimal impact of project activities. Additional efforts will be made to make-up for the delays in community reforestation and agro-pastoral schools.

The land use policies are sensitive areas of work for the project. The challenge is to get the buy-in of diverse interest groups using the land resources in the absence of clear land tenure systems

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>
Political	The federal government of Somalia went through transition phase with the new government officials taking offices in March 2017. This had impact the continuity of main counterparts in South and Central regions of Somalia	Project worked through the Director General of Environment (also GEF Operational Point) to ensure there is minimal impact of project activities.
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>

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

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
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 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.
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.</p> <p>Training for the CBOs will begin as soon as the sites for new wells, water points, dams, etc are chosen</p>

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
	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
Natural Disaster	Severe drought conditions across Somalia impact the regular activities of the project. Particularly, those on community reforestation and agro-pastoral field schools	The adaptation measures were tested during the drought conditions. These measures served a large number of drought impacted communities to access water. Positive feedback was received by the project from a range of stakeholders on already completed adaptation works. Additional efforts will be made to make-up for the delays in community reforestation and agro-pastoral schools.

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Mid Term Review for the CCR Projects in Somalia	15/05/2017- 10/06/2017	Coverage of the CCR Mid Term exercise in Puntland, Somaliland regions and Southern Central Regions of Somalia	<p>The overall findings were fair and all expectations were satisfactorily achieved, however, recommended areas for improvements were the Monitoring and evaluation systems, Project designs, planning, partnership, co-financing, gender, ownership, sustainability, project oversight boards and utilization of lessons learnt in decision making and strengthening implementation strategies of the remaining project life cycle. Details of findings and key recommended actions are as follows:</p> <p>Main Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The context makes it extremely challenging to implement a development project or program in Somalia, especially community based activities, however, UN is actively transitioning to a standard development programme. ○ The Project design phase was adequate and the process to formulate the Project and the Project design documents provide an adequate basis for implementing the Project, notwithstanding some gaps and weaknesses.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The approach to Project implementation is adequate and the combination of DIM and LoAs has proven itself effective in assuring efficiency, ownership and oversight in Somaliland and Puntland, with good involvement of PROJECT and Responsible Partners. However, little has been achieved in the southern States. ○ For Somaliland and Puntland, efforts should be made to transition to more standard implementation modalities as soon as possible. For the southern States, lessons must be learnt – it may be that community based activities cannot be implemented at this stage. ○ Most organizations involved in Project governance, management and implementation have been, overall, appropriate and effective and have major contributions to its success so far. This notably includes UNDP, the PIT and the Responsible Partners ○ There are some weaknesses in the approach, and some subsequent weaknesses in the results achieved. Hence, corrective measures will be necessary if the Project is to meet its full potential ○ The Project Board and Regional Committees have not performed the required functions. The roles of UNDP and PROJECT overlap sometimes ○ The approach to Project planning has been mixed with some strengths and weaknesses. It is likely that these weaknesses have limited the Project's impact. i.e. the annual and quarterly project workplans are prepared regularly and that they are detailed and they are clear, workplans prepared by each Responsible Partner are of good quality, but organised inceptions had inadequate period weaknesses in strategic planning and the resulting lack of connectivity across the Project's activities. ○ The overall monitoring and reporting system remains inadequate. This may be at least in part to the complex Project structure, the lack of overall strategy and direction, and the challenging logistical situation. ○ The Project, in an extremely challenging context, has made numerous remarkable achievements at community level. There have
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			<p>also been ‘upstream’ achievements. These interim results and the partnerships created provide a good basis and good platform for further developing the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Project has successfully paid attention to women and gender, but has not made optimal efforts to mainstream gender or to empower women. ○ The Project has demonstrated that it is possible to undertake community based, climate change adaptation projects in Somalia, at least in Somaliland and Puntland. The Project has also demonstrated that this is a worthwhile aim. ○ Compared to most countries, Somalia is a challenging and expensive place to implement development projects. And, for the southern States, it may not yet be feasible to run community-oriented, development projects. ○ The Project has adopted an approach whereby it first focuses on ‘on-the-ground’ actions, and uses this to demonstrate success and to build partnerships and momentum. The on-the-ground actions have delivered success <i>before</i> steps have been taken to clarify the Project’s strategic aspects. This approach has been validated so far in this Project. By the mid-term, the Project has created a good foundation. It has the potential to continue to be a highly successful project. <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Selecting at least 3 sites (1-SL, 1-PL, and 1-SC) and undertake thorough participatory and planning process ○ Carrying out detailed social-economic analysis, physical assessment study and cost benefit analysis to improve future programmes under the Climate Change Resilience ○ Revisit the Result Frame and make corrective adjustment for wider impacts
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For longer term sustainability, train local communities and Government counterparts on the operationalisation of the implemented water harvesting and ecosystem based adaptation works ○ Revising the theory of change and developing full theory of change balancing pilot activity and upstream activities ○ Revitalize the Project Board through providing strategic guidance and generating high level buy-in. ○ Establishment of regional committees with clear structure, roles and responsibility to coordinate the implementation of activities across all regions ○ Consider cancelling community based activities in Southern regions of Somalia should contract with implementing partners not signed by end of June 2017 and relocate funds to useful activities in other components of the Project. ○ Optimal efforts are required to mainstream gender or to empower women
Midterm review Verification of the rehabilitated berkads in Puntland Region	27/04/17 – 03/05/2017	A verification exercise by the Third-Party Monitoring for the rehabilitated berkads in Garowe, Burtinle and Dhahar districts	<p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a total 15 berkads were rehabilitated across the five regions. ● the community were consulted about the whole process work i.e. selection of the berkads and rehabilitation of the rehabilitation work ● rehabilitation work was done by three private companies (Danab, Blue Diamond and Illays) ● the quality of berkads were good and it improved the access of water of the drought affected communities ● majority of the visited locations had no water committees ● final disbursement was pending as confirmed by the community and contractors ● majority of the berkads had no silt trap though not part of the detailed designs and BOQs. However, this raised a water safety concern

			<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments should be issued on time; Budget costs should be evaluated more thoroughly; The initiative should be replicated across more villages and districts • UNDP and communities should consider in the future silt traps are part of the BOQs and designs to improve the water quality • water committees should be established at each site to enhance sustainability and operationalization of the implemented water harvesting infrastructures
Midterm review for the completed water harvesting infrastructures and established Cooperatives in Puntland region	21/05/2017-09/06/2017	A verification exercise by the Third-Party Monitoring for the rehabilitated berkads/ecosystem based adaptations in Kalabayr, Jalam, Burtinle, Qoorwiile, Balli Dacar, Xamxamaa, Libaaxo, and established cooperatives in Dangorayo, Ballay, Garowe, Badhan, Bandarbayla and Xaaji Khayr	<p>Overall Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the implementation of activities for the CCR project had all been completed to a satisfactory level, and that the activities that were chosen to be implemented were in line with the communities needs • the Communities were fully consulted before and during implementation and all activities were completed as planned to a satisfactory level, and that the activities that were chosen to be implemented were in line with what the communities need • Communities and local authorities were all contented with the quality of all implemented projects in the region <p>Key Findings:</p> <p>a. water diversions (Balley, Balli Dacar, Libaaxo and Qoorwiile)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communities were involved in the site selection and design of the structures • the structures had been completed as planned: gabions built either in gullies or areas prone to flooding • the community was satisfied with the outcome of the project and all four sites appeared to be well built • there was a damage was observed to in the Gabions at Balli Dacar gully. in addition, the monitor observed that the foundations could have been dug deeper and made sturdier - an issue which is exacerbated by the expanding gully in the Balli Dacar Valley • Though it was the responsibility of the community to maintain the water diversions, still there was need for external support

			<p>b. berkads (Burtinle, Xamxamaa, Jalam and Kalabayr)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the berkads were all rehabilitated on time, damages mended, corrugated roofs built and painted with anti-rust paint and fully matched the community and UNDP detailed designs and BOQs • all berkads were privately owned, and it was therefore clear who was responsible for upkeep and maintenance. It was noted that, despite the berkads being privately owned, the community still has access to the water source • Badhan is a dry land and the berkads have become the main source of water in the area, and are therefore accessed by many • Access to water and fee were all subject to season rainfall and availability of water • visited communities were happy with the rehabilitation project, though monitors observed that the berkad Xamxamaa was of poorer condition than the others <p>c. Dams (Dangoryo and Dhudo)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were all concrete walls built across the rivers • Dangorayo dam was dry at the time of the visit, despite the good rainfall in the area. Locals reported that, it had been full for only 11 days prior - and there must be an issue with either the location or construction. also, the seasonal river Bilcil, in which Dangorayo dam is built, is polluted with rubbish from the town upstream • The site selection was jointly done by the community, Puntland Environment Ministry and UNDP Engineers • Dhindo dam was well placed strategically and had been full for two seasons • The dam had been a lifeline for many droughts impacted pastoral community in the region • . Dhudo dam and access to its water is being managed by a committee of 12 members comprised of locals and the newcomers • The Dangorayo dam – as it is not yet fully functional – has yet to establish a managing committee, and locals believe it is the responsibility of the district government. • Neither dam is charging a fee for accessing the water.
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			<p>d. Cooperatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badhan cooperative members confirmed to have received trainings and awareness raising on environmental protection. • The cooperative complained delay in funds disbursement by the implementing partner (MoERD) and UNDP – however, implementing partners cited much time was spent in adjusting community proposals to fit into the portfolio of Natural Resource management and interventions <p>Emerging observations, issues and recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a question of sustainability due to the activities being funded opposed to the communities, and a lack of ownership and a clear und who was responsible for upkeep and maintenance. Many of the struc community-owned and without a clear management system. They th risk of falling into disrepair. • The TPM team suggests that water committees are established in all p to ensure longevity of the structures. • There is a clear need for engineers to re-evaluate the location of the U and to assess its structural integrity. The berkhad at Xamxamaa will al from an engineer to evaluate the extent of the damage.
Verification of establishment and structure of cooperatives	20/06/2017-26/06/2017	A verification exercise for the establishments of cooperative and structures in Badhan, Cagaaran, Godobjiran, Qardho and Waaciye, Puntland	<p>Key findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all the cooperatives had been established between August and November 2015 • had been set up through consultation and participation of the local community. • their goals were all aligned to the protection of the environment, and the community was aware of their objectives • The local community members interviewed for each cooperative confirmed they had a good reputation, and that they themselves felt they had a role to play in their work • the Puntland Government supports the cooperatives, and they have been individually registered with their respective local governments • . Each cooperative was composed of five members – with only one cooperative (Al Najah) lacking any female members

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the members had received training on climate change issues in Garowe. <p>Emerging observations, issues and recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the cooperatives had been established through consultation with the community, who were aware of and supported their objectives. Furthermore, all the cooperatives (apart from Al Najah) were composed of men and women members. All the cooperatives were still in the rudimentary stages of their formation. The delayed release of funds has caused concern and disillusionment among the cooperatives – which have been established and waiting for funds for two years. It is the recommendation of the TPM team that the release of funds is expedited. No activities had been completed and, as such, the systems of management, procurement/finance and monitoring, had yet to be developed. The TPM team recommends that further monitoring is conducted once the UNDP grants have been issued to the cooperatives and activities have begun to be implemented by all five cooperatives. Further training in terms of programme management, procurement/finance and monitoring is also suggested as the current members lack any formal qualifications in these areas.
Midterm review Verification exercise for the ecosystem based adaptation works in Somaliland region	23/05/2017-10/06/2017	Third party monitoring mission for the established cooperatives, berkads and ecosystem based adaptation works in Burao, Qoyta, Balidhiig, Geed-deeble, Baligubadle, Qoriyooley, NERAD Centre and Idhanka, Somaliland	<p>Overall Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> most activities had been completed successfully and they were benefiting the surrounding communities. The berkads in Balidhiig, the berkhad in Qoyta, the dam in Baligubadle, and the NERAD office centre, had yet to be finished. There were also some issues (concerning quality and usage) with the solar panels, solar lamps and refrigerators in Balidhiig. Whilst some activities had been planned in a participatory way, others, such as the berkhad in Qoyta, were planned only by the implementing partners.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monitor observed a distinct lack of ownership in the supposed 'community-owned' structures/activities which he attributed to this diminished participation in the implementation process - there is subsequently a risk that these projects will become unsustainable in the future. • All the projects (minus the soil and water bunds in Idhanka) benefitted either 100% women beneficiaries, or a high number of women. • The monitor observed a distinct lack of security for the new NERAD venue in Burao district, with windows being insecure and no gate of fence surrounding it. <p>Emerging observations, issues and recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activities implemented were appropriate and relevant to the community contexts. • Overall, there was strong participation of women in most of the activities; however, women were under-represented when it came to participating in hardware activities such as the soil and water bunds. • The monitor observed that generally project visibility was low, and almost half of the beneficiaries were not aware of the link between the project activities and the main objectives of the project – especially the cooperatives, who believed the grants given to them were for their own personal use. • In some cases, there was little consultation with the community prior to project implementation and therefore there was a lack of community ownership. The TPM team encourages the implementing partner to improve community engagement to ensure sustainability of the projects. • The solar lamps and the refrigerators given to the IWM women in Balidhiig were not to the same standard as other similar activities implemented in other regions – especially as the refrigerators were not working. It was also noted that the refrigerators were not part of the original project activity. This was the same case in Qoyta whose cooperative also received unplanned refrigerators.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cooperatives and the IWM women’s groups have been successful in implementing their activities, and are functioning through the collection of monthly contributions. • The Hargeisa Water Agency changed the design of the gabion structure in Geed-deeble to increase the length; however, it is requested by the community, and suggested by the TPM Team, that the gabion should be constructed to the original height plans. Furthermore, there was a 165m gap in between the gabion that will need filling to ensure success of the project.
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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%	903,380	1,094,120	30%	
UNDP	967,877	967,877	33%	425,163	542,714	14%	
TOTAL	2,965,377	2,965,377	100%	1,328,543	1,636,834	44%	

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.								
2.								
3.								

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

