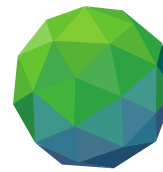




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Project title: Support for Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Planning for the Federal Republic of Somalia	
Country: Somalia	
Implementing Partner: UNDP	Management Arrangements : Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: Development Priority 3: Progress from protracted socioeconomic and environment fragility and recurrent humanitarian crises. National Goal: Reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change, Output 3.2: Improved measures in place for environmental governance, resilience to climate shocks and the management of natural resources	
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: 2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent crisis	
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: EXEMPT	UNDP Gender Marker for the project output: 2
Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID): 00126073	Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID): 00120236
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6148	GCF ID number: SOM-RS-001
Planned start date: 27 February 2020	Planned end date: 27 February 2023
PAC meeting date: To be reflected after LPAC.	

1 The actual start date will be contingent on the execution and effectiveness of the amended framework agreement as stated in the approval letter received from GCF.

2 This will depend on the start date

Brief project description:

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has committed to establishing a national climate change adaptation planning framework to serve as a baseline and to guide future climate change adaptation policies and projects. To achieve its adaptation goals, the FGS and its constituent States must overcome several obstacles, including a lack of institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning and implementation at the federal level, a lack of technical, institutional, and managerial capacity for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) planning at the state level, and a lack of investment planning and enabling conditions for financing climate change adaptation interventions. The project addresses each of these issues and builds upon the foundation that was created when the country formulated its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2013. The project also addresses the priorities that were elucidated in the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and is consistent with the recently-ratified National Development Plan. Finally, the project is consistent with UNDP's Country Programme for Somalia (2018-2020), the Somalia Partnership Agreement (a blueprint to guide international partner efforts), and the GCF's investment priorities.

FINANCING PLAN

GCF grant	US\$2,725,542
Total Budget administered by UNDP	US\$2,725,542

SIGNATURES

Jocelyn Mason, Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme, Somalia

H.E. Mahdi Mohammed Gulaid, Deputy Prime Minister, Federal Republic of Somalia

Disbursement: The UNDP CO is aware of the conditions of disbursement ascribed to the first and subsequent tranches of the GCF funding as specified in the Framework Agreement (FA) (and in particular Clause 4 of the FA). To the extent that these obligations reflect actions of UNDP, UNDP must ensure that the conditions are met and there is continuing compliance, as well as understanding that availability of GCF funding is contingent on meeting all conditions listed in the FA.

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His Excellency
Mr. Mahdi Mohammed Gulaid
Deputy Prime Minister
Office of the Prime Minister
Villa Somalia, Mogadishu
Federal Republic of Somalia

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Date : 4 December 2019
Reference : DCP/OED/2019/586
Page : 1 of 1

Subject: Notification of Approval on Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme Proposal for the Green Climate Fund – [Grant Reference Number SOM-RS-001]

Excellency,

I present my compliments to the Office of the Prime Minister of the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia and have the honor to convey that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat has approved the Government's Readiness Proposal, initially submitted on 11 July 2018, in accordance with the terms of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the Green Climate Fund and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), dated 2 September 2016, amended and restated on 6 March 2018.

I am privileged to convey that the proposal was approved on 22 November 2019 for the amount of USD 2,957,213 regarding support for strengthening climate change adaptation planning for the Federal Republic of Somalia. A copy of the proposal is attached for your reference.

May I please bring to your kind attention that as of the date of this Notification, the Framework Agreement between the GCF and the UNDP is being amended, and that the implementation of the readiness activities under this Approved Proposal will be subject to the execution and effectiveness of the amended Framework Agreement. Once the amendment to the Framework Agreement becomes effective, the UNDP will be able to submit a request for disbursement to the Secretariat to begin the implementation of the activities under the Approved Proposal.

The GCF Secretariat and I remain at your disposal should any assistance or additional information be required. We stand ready to respond to any queries the Office of the Prime Minister may direct to email: countries@gcfund.org.

I look forward to continuing a fruitful collaboration as we collectively advance this important process. Please allow me this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,


Yannick Glemarec

Enclosure: Readiness Proposal of the Federal Republic of Somalia

cc: Mr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Executive Coordinator and Director
Global Environmental Finance, Bureau for Policy and Program Support, UNDP

Green Climate Fund
Songdo International Business District
G-Tower, 175 Art Center-daero
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004
Republic of Korea

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Development context

Somalia is among the world's most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change, which are to a large degree the result of poverty, environmental degradation, displacement and conflict. More than 80% of Somalia's landmass is arid and semi-arid and experiences extreme weather conditions. Historically, drought has been an ongoing issue for the country. Five main factors cause environmental degradation which further exasperates the frequency and consequences of drought. These include population growth (the population growth rate is estimated at 2.4% per year, making it one of the highest in the world), land degradation, deforestation, and climate change. For the past few years, most of the country has been experiencing frequent cycles of intense droughts and floods. Consequences have been severe in terms of water availability both for basic needs and productive uses.

Vulnerability to drought is likely to increase due to the rapidly growing population. Recent estimates show that about three quarters of Somalis are below the age of 30 and around 46% of the population is below the age of 15 (UNFPA 2014). Other factors that increase vulnerability include increased water demands, degradation of land and environmental resources and slow progress in risk management (Masih et al. 2014). In addition, human health may be damaged by ecological disruptions brought on by climate change such as crop failures and shifting patterns of disease vectors. In a substantially warmer world (e.g. +4°C) crop and livestock varieties and agriculture practices will be inadequate, thus food security will be more difficult to achieve. Shifts in disease and failures in food systems are likely to bring about large-scale population movement during the current century.

Research has shown that rainfall variability has a significant effect on both large scale and smaller scale instances of political conflict (Hendrix and Salehyan 2012), communal conflict (Fjelde and von Uexkull 2012), and interpersonal conflict (Mares and Moffett 2016). However, a consensus regarding exactly how rainfall variability increases the risk of conflict has not been reached in the scientific community. Fjelde and von Uexkull (2012), have shown that large negative deviations in rainfall from historical norms lead to a higher risk of communal conflict and Hendrix and Salehyan (2012) have shown that extreme deviations in rainfall (wet and dry) are positively associated with all types of potential conflict. These results are in contrast to the findings of O’Loughlin et al. (2012), who found that wetter deviations from normal precipitation actually reduced the risk of violence and drier than normal conditions showed no effect.

Somalia’s is also known for its arid biome as a biodiversity hotspot, at one time having the reputation of being one of the best wildlife havens in Africa. However, in recent years the Horn of Africa has become one of the most degraded hotspots in the world, with only about 5 percent of its original habitat remaining. Despite the loss of habitat, Somalia retains important biodiversity, with over 2,700 endemic plant species and a number of endemic and threatened animal species, such as the beira, the dibatag, and Speke’s gazelle. Other important endemic species include the Somali wild ass and the sacred baboon. Somalia also has more endemic reptiles than any other region in Africa (Federal Republic of Somalia, 2015).

As part of the project formulation process, a stocktaking report was prepared to highlight challenges with specific relevance to Somalia. Several key issues unique to Somalia have been identified. These include the following:

- *Strengthen National Systems for climate change adaptation.* The national institutions involved in climate adaptation planning are taking shape. There is need to strengthen national institutions for effective engagement and consultation with the federal states as well as the federal government.
- *Decentralization.* Somalia’s current political situation, as well as the trajectory implied by negotiations and interactions between the states and the central government, indicate that the permanent Constitution, when completed, will devolve significant powers to the states. This fact, combined with the established wisdom that climate change adaptation is best directed and implemented at the local level, means that the NAP process for Somalia should include a range of activities to capacitate the states with respect to climate change adaptation planning and implementation.
- *Humanitarian relief/Development nexus.* Ongoing humanitarian crises place great strain on Somali society and stability and deviate focus of the government and its partners to address medium- and long-term development needs. The FGS, UN, and other stakeholders have recognized the need to identify synergies between humanitarian assistance activities and ongoing development efforts. Therefore, the NAP process for Somalia will ultimately contribute to this broader goal.

Somalia, as a nation that is rebuilding after decades of civil war, faces a great number of challenges which impinge directly and indirectly on the country’s ability to plan for and adapt to climate change. Gaps and barriers relating to climate change adaptation planning are associated with political processes, institutional structures, policy planning and implementation, human and financial resources, and data, information, and knowledge management. Since 2012, Somalia has taken important initiatives to adopt policies, regulations and institutional structures that are essential in state building process. Those linked to climate actions, include, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Initial Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) Report to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), draft National Climate Change Policy, National Environment Policy, draft Environment Act and Initial National Communication (INC) to UNFCCC. At the

institutional level, Directorate of Environment and Climate Change in the Office of the Prime Minister is fully functional and plays important role of taking forward environment and climate agenda in coordination with federal, federal member states and international organisations. Building on the recent achievements, the project will focus on National Adaptation Planning processes and identify those barriers that a) if resolved would have the greatest positive impact and would create the most momentum for additional measures; b) would create clear pathways for international support for priority adaptation projects; and c) could most feasibly be addressed given the political and security situation in Somalia.

The barriers are in three general thematic areas which are then addressed in the design of the project. Addressing the first set of barriers contribute to a ***strengthening institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning and implementation at the federal level***. Addressing the second set of barriers are related to ***enhancing technical, institutional, and managerial capacity for adaptation planning at the state level***. Addressing the third set of barriers contribute to a ***mainstream climate change adaptation considerations in investment planning processes***.

III. STRATEGY

The overall goal of the project is to strengthen National and State level capacity and coordination for climate change adaptation planning and implementation in Somalia.

In line with Green Climate Fund (GCF) definition of outcomes, sub-outcomes and outputs, the project has three primary outcomes, each of which are divided into sub-outcomes and outputs to address the barriers to mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in national systems. The outcomes of the project are: i) National institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning enhanced; ii) Strengthened capacity for climate change adaptation planning at the state level; and, iii) Strengthened financial planning for climate change adaptation. These outcomes are central to the project's Theory of Change to address specific issues and establish structures for climate change adaptation in Somalia. Key issues and outcomes designed to address these issues are described below.

Key issue #1: Limited institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning and implementation at the federal level. The evolving institutional landscape need targeted investments for the country to plan for future climate change and to respond to existing crises and natural hazards. The overall legislative framework and policy tools are recent, and all ministries in the Federal Government of Somalia are new, with inadequate technical and operational capacities. The proposed project will focus on the following three aspects of this problem:

1. *Fragmented legal and institutional framework for climate change adaptation planning at the national level.* Specific issues related to this challenge include:
 - Implementation mechanism for INDC or NAPA or for updating national climate change priorities are evolving as part of state building. The INDC and the NAPA both contain adaptation priorities, and the latter includes a list of project concepts with preliminary cost estimates. However, neither document includes clear arrangements for the development of policy or for the implementation of projects. The project summaries in the INDC describe *potential* stakeholders, but the coordination mechanism and institutional roles are not covered. This creates clear obstacles and limits the ability of the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) at the Office of the Prime Minister in terms of operationalizing the resilience-building goals of the NAPA and INDC, and also constrains the ability of the country to find financial support for the priority measures from external partners.
 - Gaps in national policies incorporating sustainable development and climate change principles. The 9th National Development Plan (NDP9) and sectoral policies do recognise negative impacts of climatic shocks towards economic and social development. At the same time, these are devoid of inputs that are needed to formalize framework for adaptation planning for DOECC to

ensure that climate change adaptation is mainstreamed into national development planning processes.

- Limited horizontal and vertical coordination for climate change adaptation and planning. From an institutional/structural perspective, existing coordination platforms have not taken the role of horizontal or vertical coordination for adaptation planning at the federal level. At the federal level this means that the DOECC needs adequate capacities to coordinate climate change adaptation policies, implementation, project formulation, or monitoring and evaluation across sectors. In terms of vertical coordination, currently there are undefined federal-state roles for climate change adaptation. This means that planning and implementation needs to be harmonized between the states and the federal government, and consequently enable DOECC to effectively support the states or ensure uniformity across all the federal member states.
2. *Inadequate capacity in federal level agencies and ministries for climate change adaptation.* Specific aspects of this barrier include:
- Inadequate capacity at the DOECC. As the agency responsible for coordinating Somalia's climate change adaptation planning, the DOECC is responsible for advising federal and state sectoral ministries and agencies with respect to all aspects of climate change adaptation, including identifying and ascertaining the level of climate risk and vulnerabilities, developing policies, programmes, and projects to address vulnerabilities, and identifying sources of financial support (both domestic and international) to support implementation of climate change adaptation and resilience building initiatives. DOECC has finalized its organizational structure and is gradually building its technical and operational capacities. However, given the enormity of climatic challenges it is critical to adequately resource DOECC with staff to undertake climate change adaptation planning. This includes awareness of the physical processes associated with climate change and their impacts on the economy and society of Somalia, approaches for determining risk levels, an understanding of approaches to mainstreaming climate change adaptation considerations into national and sectoral strategies, as well as an understanding of the landscape of climate finance. This prevents the Office from effectively fulfilling its mandate.
 - Awareness among policy makers and key decision-makers with respect to climate change, the UNFCCC, and other relevant topics is lacking. As noted in the National Capacity Self Assessment, decision-makers need to be regularly updated about the long-term linkages between human activities and the global environment and consequently environmental and climate change initiatives. The aim is to receive top level political support for adaptation planning on one hand and mobilize resources for on-ground implementation on the other.
 - At the operational level, technical and analytical capabilities of federal ministries and departments are low, and so there is little capacity to perform tasks essential for climate change adaptation and the NAP process, including identifying sectoral vulnerabilities to climate change, generating, evaluating, and developing adaptation options, and developing and enforcing regulations related to climate change. Sector agencies also lack the capacity to incorporate climate change adaptation into sectoral plans.
 - Insufficient mechanisms for coordinating and integrating climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and humanitarian response and relief. This has led to a fragmented response to humanitarian emergencies, and weak linkages between immediate relief, recovery and longer-term development. As noted in the baseline, the FGS has approved its National Disaster Management Policy, and the UN agencies active in Somalia have committed to strengthening these linkages. However, action is necessary to ensure that the implementation of the National Disaster Management Policy, Climate Change Policy (once approved) and the NAP process are harmonized.
3. *A lack of tools and resources to support climate change adaptation planning and implementation.* Specific aspects include:
- Formal institutional platform for information exchange specific to climate change is lacking. In most cases, ministries, agencies, and subnational levels of government are not using climate risk information. Part of this is due to a limited capacities and awareness in a rapidly evolving context, but this issue is compounded by the fact that there is currently no mechanism to standardize the

information that would be used for climate change adaptation planning by the various government entities. In addition, most of Somalia's climate and meteorological data is being collected and managed externally by the FAO Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) initiative and others; there is no meteorological agency. There are currently some initiatives to transfer the technical capabilities and to provide the physical resources for gathering and maintaining hydrometeorological data. However, these efforts are not linked to the NAPA, INDC, or the to-be-established NAP framework.

- No monitoring, evaluation, and reporting for climate change adaptation. Somalia lacks a system for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting that integrates adaptation objectives, the Sendai Framework, and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Absence of methodologies, tools, and guidance to ensure broad-based participation and inclusiveness in climate change adaptation. The FGS has identified the groups most vulnerable to climate change and has prioritized policies and measures for reducing the gender gap. However, with respect to climate change, tools to mainstream gender sensitive adaptation and stakeholder inclusion do not exist.

The first outcome of the proposed project will address these gaps through three sub-outcomes. The first sub-outcome will contribute to **strengthening a legal and institutional framework for climate change adaptation** in Somalia. The second sub-outcome will focus on **strengthening horizontal and vertical coordination for climate change adaptation**. The last sub-outcome will focus on the **development of tools, methodologies, and data/information resources to support climate change adaptation planning** at the national level. The specific activities through which these sub-outcomes will be operationalized are described in the project design section.

Key Issue #2: Lack of technical, institutional, and managerial capacity for climate change adaptation planning at the state level. As noted in the strategic context section, the federal structure of Somalia means that the states have a large role to play in terms of climate change adaptation, and so they will play a major role in the NAP process. This is likely to include collecting and disseminating data relevant to climate change, assessing vulnerabilities, identifying and evaluating priority adaptation measures, mainstreaming climate change adaptation considerations into regulatory frameworks, and serving as an implementing partner on projects.

The specific roles and responsibilities of the Federal Member States (FMSs) and Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) have not been clearly articulated. However, even with formalized roles and responsibilities, the FMSs have very low institutional, procedural, and human capacities relevant to climate change adaptation. At the same time, the six states in Somalia are at varying stages of institutional development. Somaliland and Puntland, the states with the highest institutional capacity, has been functioning autonomously, whereas recently formed states of Southwest, Hir-shabelle, Jubaland and Gulmudug have only formally organized in 2017 and 2018 and thus has very low institutional capacity. The stocktaking exercise and stakeholder consultations revealed the primary barriers preventing effective planning at the state level:

- Frameworks for climate change adaptation at the state-level are insufficient or non-existent. Similar to the national level, the states lack frameworks for climate change adaptation for the most part. Somaliland and Puntland have taken steps to designate agencies and develop strategies, but the four new states have no frameworks at all. All states will need significant support through the NAP support project. Specific issues include:
 - Low awareness of climate change as a challenge among key decision makers and stakeholders. There is a strong need in every state for awareness raising with respect to the general challenges associated with climate change adaptation planning, as well as information and capacity building so that key decision makers and leaders take ownership of the issue and ensure that appropriate institutional and human resources are dedicated to addressing climate change adaptation.
 - States have no focal points or inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms for climate change adaptation. There are no institutional arrangements in the states to assess vulnerabilities and

- adaptation options, and no coordination to develop cross-sectoral adaptation projects or to coordinate sectoral policies.
- Limited stakeholder engagement at the state level. Particularly in the newly-established states, there is a general lack of processes to ensure stakeholder engagement. Lack of stakeholder engagement regarding the NAP process means that there is a great risk that the process is not seen as legitimate, therefore limiting its ability to work through the governance arrangements that are prevalent at the subnational level in Somalia. In addition, lack of stakeholder engagement means that there is no way to gather and incorporate grassroots-level data and information into climate change adaptation planning, especially from marginal and vulnerable groups.
- States ineffective in addressing climate change. Specific issues related to this challenge include:
 - States capacity to assess vulnerabilities is inadequate. States lack the appropriate climate and socioeconomic data and information necessary to conduct a rigorous vulnerability assessment. There is also no standardized vulnerability assessment (VA) methodology, and the human resources and organizational capacity to conduct VAs in most states is nonexistent.
 - States lack capacity to identify priority adaptation measures and develop projects. As with vulnerability assessments, states in general lack the information, human resources, and procedures to systematically identify and assess adaptation options and subsequently develop these into project concepts.
- States lack legal and regulatory frameworks to address climate change. Specific aspects of this challenge include:
 - Apart from Somaliland and Puntland, States not able to identify entry points for climate change adaptation mainstreaming into state plans and policies. The states lack capacity for incorporating climate change considerations into their day-to-day processes of governance and planning, and they are not able to incorporate climate change adaptation into their regulatory frameworks. More fundamentally, most states in Somalia lack the essential prerequisites of governance into which climate change adaptation might be incorporated. Development partners are engaged in building these capacities, and so there is a clear need for a coordinated effort to ensure that climate change adaptation is mainstreamed into these efforts.
 - States not able to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Disaster risk reduction planning is in its nascent stages in Somalia. Given that there are clear and manifold overlaps between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, there is a strong need for formalized mechanisms for coordinating the two.

The project's second outcome will address these barriers through three sub-outcomes. The first sub-outcome will focus on **establishing state-level institutional framework and coordination for climate change adaptation**. The second sub-outcome comprises several activities aimed at **compiling state-level adaptation plans**, whereas the third sub-outcome will focus on **mainstreaming climate change adaptation into state-level regulatory and planning processes**.

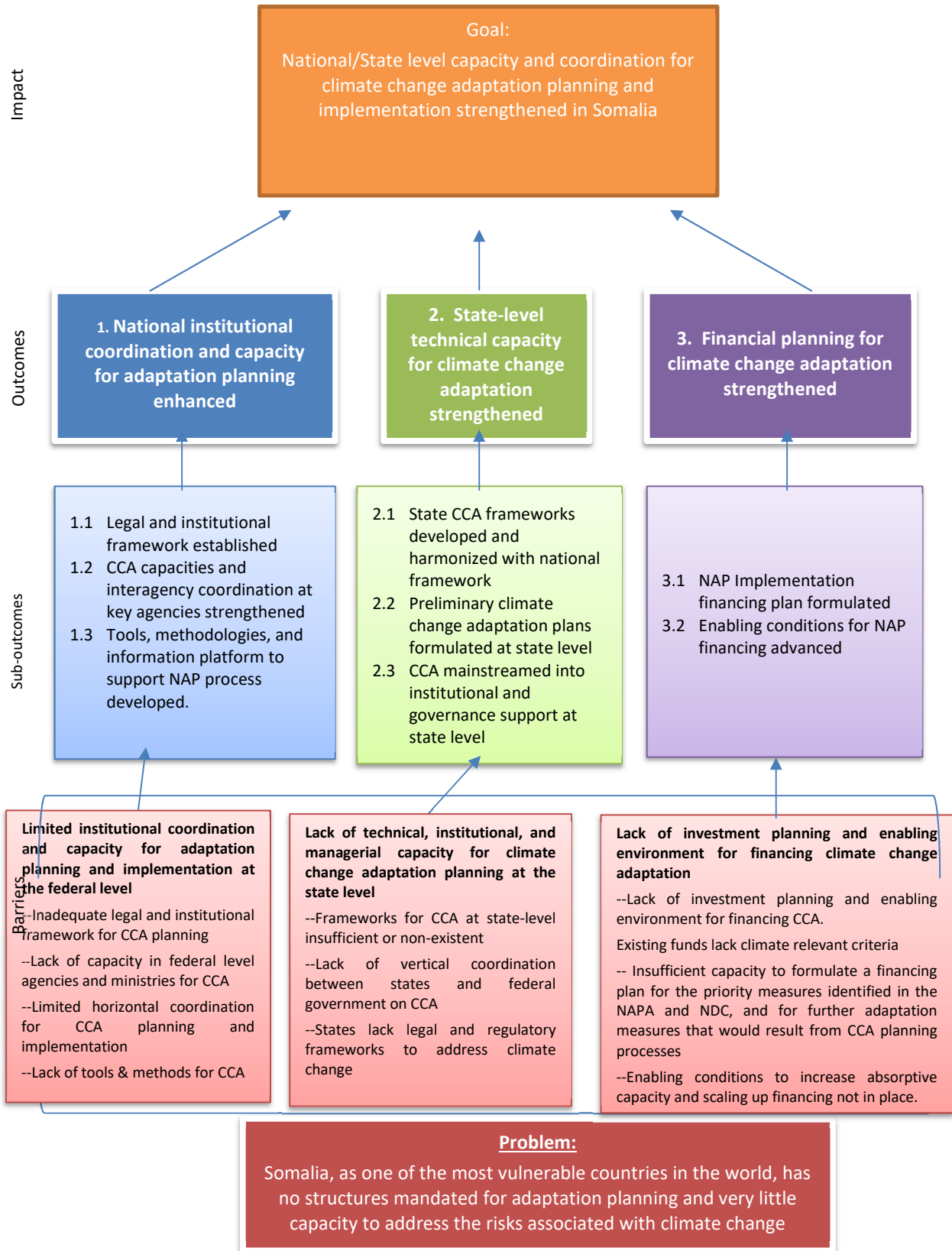
Key Issue #3: Lack of investment planning and enabling environment for financing climate change adaptation. The third set of barriers hinders Somalia's ability to develop a financial plan for the implementation of climate change adaptation measures and hence acts as a constraint on the ability of the Federal Government of Somalia to seek and secure additional financing for priority adaptation measures. This consists of the following challenges:

- Currently, FGS lacks the capacity to formulate a financing plan for the priority measures identified in the NAPA and INDC, and for further adaptation measures that would result from the NAP process. For example:
 - Climate proofing procedures do not exist. The FGS and FMS need to have tools to climate proof investments, and there are no tools or guidelines to ensure that climate data and information are considered in the design and implementation phases of projects. This is a critical weakness for building resilience in Somalia given that development partners and multilateral development banks (e.g. the African Development Bank's Somalia Infrastructure Fund) have plans to scale up development financing for Somalia.

- No agency in Somalia has the capacity to estimate the future cost of climate change impacts or costs associated with adapting to the impacts of climate change. This makes it impossible to determine the costs and benefits of adaptation, to establish a baseline, and conduct financial planning for climate change adaptation.
- The enabling conditions necessary to increase absorptive capacity and to scale up financing for adaptation from external sources are not in place. One significant obstacle is the lack of a mechanism to channel external financing to states. The NDA for the GCF is the Deputy Prime Minister, supported by the Federal Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC), and MoPIED is responsible for coordinating development partner assistance and support from multilateral development banks. However, given the federal system, most implementation of adaptation measures will happen at the state level. Currently there is no mechanism to aggregate state level adaptation needs into fundable projects, and there is no effective mechanism for channeling external financing to the states. This is a significant obstacle limiting the country's absorptive capacity.

The project's third outcome will address these gaps and deficiencies through two sub-outcomes. The first of these sub-outcomes will **establish a coordination mechanism for financial planning to support priority adaptation measures**. The second sub-outcome will **address barriers to scaling up financing, engage the private sector in climate change adaptation planning, formulate screening tools to assess investment projects for potential climate vulnerabilities and co-benefits, and develop a blueprint for a mechanism to effectively channel financial resources to the state level**.

Please see the diagram below for a graphical representation of the theory of change.



IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

The proposed project has been designed to address the issues described in the barrier analysis and corresponding theory of change. The following section provide envisaged results consistent with project's outcomes, sub-outcomes, and activities.

Outcome 1: National institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning enhanced.

Establishing strong coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangements, and capacities for coordinating adaptation planning is a major priority for the Federal Government of Somalia. In addition, the GCF's indicative adaptation planning outcomes place an emphasis on establishing effective adaptation governance and coordination. The unique conditions in Somalia provide significant opportunities for establishing effective coordination and governance mechanisms for climate change adaptation, but these same conditions also present significant challenges and require innovative approaches tailored to Somalia. As described above, the challenge is to create an architecture for coordinated climate change adaptation planning while broader structures of government and institutional arrangements are still being negotiated, and where the ultimate outcome of those negotiations are uncertain. To address this challenge, the proposed project will work through current institution building and governance strengthening projects supported by UNDP, the World Bank, and other development partners. This provides a unique opportunity to mainstream climate change adaptation considerations into government institutions and policies *as they are being developed and formulated*. The three sub-outcomes for outcome 1 will:

- Strengthen the legal and institutional framework for climate change adaptation;
- Build capacities among relevant national level stakeholders to create an enabling environment for improved climate change adaptation planning;
- Develop tools, methodologies, and an information platform to for use by agencies and stakeholders for improving climate change adaptation planning

Sub-outcome 1.1. Legal and Institutional Framework Established.

Sub-outcome 1.1 focuses on clarifying and strengthening the federal institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation planning in Somalia. Activities associated with this sub-outcome will also build consensus and awareness among federal and state stakeholders regarding their respective roles and responsibilities with respect to climate change adaptation. This sub-outcome will also result in the establishment of a steering and vertical/horizontal coordination mechanism for climate change adaptation planning and implementation.

1.1.1. Establish national climate change adaptation plan (Y1Q2). ¹This activity will focus on formalizing the institutional roles and responsibilities for federal agencies with respect to CCA at the national level in Somalia. The activity will also clarify the scope, objectives, and timeline for the process. The DOECC will receive technical support to conduct an institutional review at the federal level, which will provide recommendations for establishing the adaptation plan. The institutional review will examine laws, policies, strategies, and other relevant frameworks related to climate change adaptation and associated governance issues. The review will build on recommendations of the draft National Climate Change Policy, National Environment Policy, draft Environment Act, 1st National Communications to UNFCCC. Subsequently a national workshop will be held in Y1Q2 including government and non-

¹ The original formulation in the approved GCF proposal was "establish a national climate adaptation framework". At the point of project document signature, this is now upgraded to "establishing a national adaptation plan" which exceeds the original ambition, owing to a number of ongoing initiatives that can be leveraged to prepare a Plan, For example, vulnerability and climate risk analysis which is already a part of biennial report preparation to the UNFCCC, prioritization and costing of adaptation actions is being undertaken as part of NDC update process. Details of the contribution of these these initiatives will be discussed and documented as part of inception planning post project document signature.

government stakeholders and development partner observers. The result of this conference will be a draft plan for CCA/NAP processes.

1.1.2. Support steering mechanism and committee (Y1Q3). Somalia has established coordination mechanisms to plan, implement and track environment and climate change actions across the country. However, there remains need for strengthening the coordination mechanism to focus on CCA planning. This activity will support existing steering mechanism that is consistent with the national CCA plan developed in 1.1.1. The steering mechanism will also ensure coordination with the 9th National Development Plan (NDP9) Pillars groups and other relevant programs, as well as alignment with the national DRR strategy and the Sendai Framework. The activity includes getting all relevant organizations to support CCA plan as members of the steering committee. Members will represent government agencies, NGOs/CSOs, state governments, development partners, and the private sector, with state governments nominating representatives. The members will be appointed by the DOECC within the Office of the Prime Minister. The steering committee will be convened quarterly beginning in Y1Q3 and will oversee and direct the process of compiling the National Adaptation Plan (see 1.1.8). The steering committee will also be responsible for coordinating with development partners to ensure that the NAP process is aligned with current and ongoing initiatives, and to identify points of entry and synergy. Private sector members of the steering mechanism will provide advice and input on how best to engage the private sector throughout the NAP process and associated activities.

1.1.3. Raise awareness among key stakeholders (Y1Q1-Y1Q4). This activity will develop information and outreach materials to familiarize FGS stakeholders (e.g. upper echelon federal and state level ministry officials as well as key NGOs) with climate change physical processes, impacts, and adaptation, as well as the NAP process. A national NGO will be contracted to develop self-guided e-presentations, introductory brochures, and other materials. The NGO will establish partnerships with three universities distributed throughout the country to provide inputs into the outreach materials and to serve as a first step in establishing university-government partnerships to support the NAP process and CCA in general. UNDP will support the NGO in selecting university partners based on UNDP's current and ongoing work with tertiary educational institutions throughout Somalia, in particular, Masters level CCA curriculum developed as part of Least Developed Countries Climate Fund project. The universities will also serve as repositories for the outreach materials generated by this activity. The NGO will also conduct follow-up consultations with the stakeholders. The purpose of this activity is to raise awareness and encourage buy-in on the part of key stakeholders on NAP process. This activity will be executed by a national NGO. Several NGOs such as Somali First and the Somalia Agricultural Technical Group (SATG) are currently working on climate change adaptation relevant activities. Selection of NGO will be based on set of criteria to be established by the DOECC and UNDP.

1.1.4. Clarify and formalize the roles of Federal, State, and District governments and align state processes (Y1Q2-Y1Q3). To improve federal-state coordination on the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies, plans, and projects/programs related to CCA, this activity will establish a detailed framework of roles and responsibilities for federal, state, and district governments that is consistent with the formalized division of powers in Somalia. DOECC will undertake a technical review of environmental/CCA governance arrangements in other federal states (e.g. Brazil, Nigeria, India) to identify best-practices. These recommendations will be presented at a national workshop to include FGS and FMSs stakeholders where a draft framework for CCA/NAP coordination will be agreed. The activity will also develop guidance for state-level governments to encourage alignment of state-level priorities with those of the FGS, as well as guidelines for promoting consistency across states with respect to planning and coordination at the state level.

1.1.5. Establish CCA planning and NAP coordination mechanism in the lead technical agency (Y1Q1-Y1Q4). The DOECC is mandated as the lead technical agency for CCA planning in Somalia. This activity will assess current human resource and technical capabilities and needs in the context of the newly established national climate change adaptation plan (activity 1.1.1) and then establish an office to serve as the secretariat and working body for the NAP/CCA steering mechanism and to manage the day-to-day implementation of the NAP support project. Project technical personnel support will be provided throughout the life of the project, and then will be absorbed into

operating budgets and ongoing donor assistance for the DOECC. A roadmap for transferring budgetary responsibility over the office to the FGS will be developed in year 1 of the project.

1.1.6. Strengthen inter-ministerial technical coordination (Y1Q3). This activity will establish and convene a technical advisory committee for the NAP process consisting of technical staff from agencies responsible for the priority sectors (Land, Agricultural, livestock, water, food security, DRR, marine and coastal resources, health, and biodiversity). The technical advisory committee will meet quarterly beginning in Y1Q3 and will facilitate inter-ministerial coordination on the technical aspects of CCA planning and implementation, including sharing knowledge and information. The technical coordination committee will also be supported to fully develop the concepts that are described in the INDC and NAPA, as well as other adaptation priorities that are identified during the NAP process. This includes addressing implementation arrangements and technical feasibility. The technical committee will report to the steering committee.

1.1.7. Incorporate CCA into relevant national development policies (Y1Q4-Y2Q2). This activity focuses on ensuring that priorities from the NAPA, INDC, and the National Adaptation Plan and Baseline process are incorporated into subsequent iterations of the National Development Plan. The activity will include review of the National Development Plan process with recommendations for entry points for CCA. The DOECC will receive technical assistance in carrying out the review of best practices in other countries, as well as a review of the INDC, 9th NDP Pillars, and other arrangements related to national planning to develop recommendations. The academic institutions identified in activity 1.1.3 will be invited to participate in this technical assistance in an advisory role in order to further the development of government-university partnerships and the establishment of knowledge co-production activities for research and policy between the universities and the government.

1.1.8. Compile, review, and publish National Adaptation Plan (Y3Q4). The steering committee will supervise the process of compiling a National Adaptation Plan with Baseline, including analysis of climate change risks and vulnerability, and synthesizing state level plans developed in 2.2, along with a project pipeline that will be synthesized from the priority adaptation options included in the state plans. This strategy will include the financing plan to be developed in 3.1 as well as recommendations for incorporating CCA into planning and regulatory frameworks at the national level. Lastly, the plan will include recommendations and steps for coordinating/integrating CCA with DRR and humanitarian assistance. This Plan/Baseline will be the first national policy document for CCA in Somalia. The finalization process will include a period for public review and comment, as well as a validation workshop with key stakeholders, including vulnerable groups identified in the NAPA and INDC.

Sub-outcome 1.2. CCA capacities and interagency coordination at key agencies strengthened

Sub-outcome 1.2 focuses on addressing capacity gaps at key coordinating and line ministries and enhancing intersectoral coordination with respect to climate change adaptation. The sub-outcome will also establish a mechanism to coordinate and harmonize national efforts in terms of disaster risk reduction, the management of humanitarian emergencies, and climate change adaptation.

1.2.1. Conduct institutional review to determine capacity building needs (Y1Q3-Q4). Based on the national CCA framework established in 1.1.1., this activity will assess existing capacities and needs in relevant national level agencies and ministries with respect to climate change. The results of this assessment will be used to inform capacity building efforts in subsequent activities. The results will also be disseminated among development partners so that the findings can be incorporated into current and future governance and capacity strengthening projects.

1.2.2. Improve staff capacities at the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (Y1Q3-Y3Q4). This activity supports quarterly professional development workshops to build competencies relevant to climate change adaptation at the DOECC. Training material contents and supporting materials will be developed by technical

experts under the supervision of the project team, who will determine content needs throughout the life of the project. The universities identified in 1.1.3 will also be consulted in developing the training materials and will provide inputs where appropriate. Involving the universities at the design stage will also enable them to identify eventual entry points for the materials into their curricula and programs. National consultants will be engaged to localize the material (translating into Somali and ensuring that it is context specific) and deliver the workshops. In year three, there will be a training-of-trainers (ToT) activity to train select staff from the DOECC and partner the academic institutions to conduct future trainings at the DOECC as well as at coordinating and line ministries. The materials and lessons learned from 1.2.4 (below) will be incorporated into the ToT, and specific training capacities will be developed that are appropriate to the partner ministries. The Federal Government of Somalia, with the support from UNDP and GEF has engaged Amoud University (Borama, Somaliland state) to deliver graduate and post-graduate level degree programmes on climate change and environment. Other universities in Somalia are also taking the initiative to develop similar programs. This demonstrates that there is currently a demand for these types of programmes. The materials developed as part of the NAP processes (for this activity and other capacity-building activities) will be handed over to partner universities under on-going projects supported by UNDP. The universities will take the lead in delivery of capacity building materials beyond the life of the project.

1.2.3. Develop Somali language CCA training materials (Y1Q4-Y3Q4). As noted, awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation is very low throughout the country. This activity will produce a series of presentations, knowledge products, and other resources that can be disseminated and used digitally. The materials will be produced in the Somali language and will cover a range of topics, including basic awareness of climate change, potential impacts to various sectors and stakeholder groups in Somalia, an overview of the NAP process, and material specifically geared towards women, IDPs, youths, and pastoralists. Materials will be developed by a national NGO with prior experience in conducting CCA and socioeconomic development activities in Somalia so that they are sensitive to cultural and political issues in the country. As with other capacity building activities, the NGO will partner with the universities identified in 1.1.3 in the development and eventual dissemination of these materials, and the materials will become part of the climate change repositories at the universities. Through this activity the NGO will also work with the partner universities to identify future research areas focusing on the nexus between climate change and society, which will empower the universities to play a strong role in NAP implementation and will make them more effective partners for the government with respect to developing effective climate change adaptation policies and programs. These materials will be distributed to all levels of government as well as through the Somalia NGO Consortium, an association of NGOs and CSOs in the country.

1.2.4. Establish staff training program for sector ministries (Y1Q3-Y3Q4). In addition to the e-materials for widespread distribution (activity 1.2.3), this activity will develop and deliver a series of training modules and supporting materials (e.g. instructional resources, workbooks, exercises) specifically geared towards federal-level agency staff and creating a common understanding of the challenges of climate change across sectors. These face-to-face materials will be developed in the Somali language by a national-level NGO in collaboration with international experts and the university partners. The project team, working in consultation with key agencies from relevant sectors (e.g. priority sector agencies, MoF, MoPIED, MoWHRD), will identify specific topics and select a cohort consisting of staff from these agencies. The training modules will be developed on a quarterly basis and used to capacitate this cohort over the life of the project, beginning with basic level CC awareness and progressing through more specific content to build the skills of the cohort. Development of the training materials will be supported by an international technical expert on climate change adaptation. Through the ToT conducted in activity 1.2.2, delivery partners, including the partner universities, will receive training that will enable them to deliver these materials on an ongoing basis beyond the life of the project. University partners will also receive support from UNDP to integrate these new materials into existing programs and curricula.

1.2.5. Coordinate CCA, DRR, and Humanitarian Assistance strategies and activities (Y2Q1). This activity will include a review of the new National Disaster Management Strategy and its ongoing implementation arrangements and programs with recommendations to ensure that the NDMS and NAP are aligned with one another and that activities for CCA are coordinated with those for DRR. The review will include best practices and institutional/implementation arrangements from countries that have successfully integrated CCA and DRR.

1.2.6. Enhance CCA capacity at Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (Y1Q2-Y3Q4). MoPIED will receive targeted and specialized capacity building and technical support so that staff are aware of climate change adaptation and the NAP process, and to help MoPIED staff identify entry points for CCA in donor-funded development projects and programs and to mainstream CCA into MoPIED operations. These capacity building activities will be specific to the responsibilities of MoPIED and will include technical aspects of budgeting and planning for climate change adaptation, financing of climate change adaptation activities, and other relevant topics not addressed in the general capacity development materials developed in 1.2.4. Capacity support at MoPIED will also help to ensure that the National Development Strategy and related national planning processes incorporate climate change adaptation and the priorities identified through the NAP process.

1.2.7. Enhance capacity at Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (Y1Q4-Y3Q4). This activity will provide capacity strengthening through workshops and the development of a gender/CCA manual for staff at MoWHRD. Quarterly workshops will focus first on the basics of climate change and CCA and progress through gendered impacts of climate change and other relevant topics including training on how to use the tools developed for 1.3.5. The activity is meant to enable MoWHRD to incorporate CCA into its existing and future programs and to disseminate climate change adaptation information to women throughout the country. MoWHRD will also support government agencies at all levels (Federal, State, District) as well as non-government organizations in incorporating gender considerations in climate change adaptation planning processes, and will support governments in increasing the participation of women in these processes and in designing women-focused climate change adaptation activities. MoWHRD will also be supported in conducting outreach to *xeer* leaders at the state level to increase awareness of the gendered impacts of climate change and the need for gender equitable climate change adaptation. The toolkit developed in 1.3.5 (below) will be geared towards assisting in these tasks, and MoWHRD will implement training and socialization workshops for stakeholders at various levels of government.

Sub-outcome 1.3. Tools, methodologies, and information platform to support NAP process developed.

The activities associated with sub-outcome 1.3 focus primarily on developing the tools and data/information infrastructure that will be necessary to improve climate change adaptation planning and implementation at both the state and federal levels. This includes the formulation of a framework for monitoring climate change into the future, establishing an accessible information system that can be used by government and non-government stakeholders at all levels, a standardized methodology for conducting vulnerability assessments that will allow for analysis across states and sectors, and stakeholder engagement/participation tools to help ensure that adaptation planning in Somalia is inclusive and attentive to the needs of the most vulnerable groups.

1.3.1. Establish monitoring and evaluation indicators and methodologies for climate change adaptation (Y2Q1-Y2Q4). This activity will provide technical support to the DOECC for developing a set of indicators and methodologies for gathering data for monitoring the physical processes and impacts of climate change, as well as for evaluating the progress of climate change adaptation projects and programs. The indicators will be informed by the priorities outlined in the NAPA and NDC as well as those identified by the steering committee organized in activity 1.1.3. DOECC will conduct consultations with agencies and ministries responsible for the priority sectors in the NAPA and NAP to determine what indicators are most appropriate. The university partners identified in activity 1.1.3 will also participate in developing the indicators and will provide inputs concerning data availability, monitoring methodologies, and the role of the universities in implementing the M&E framework and serving as a quality control mechanism. Technical support will assist the Office in developing appropriate methodologies for gathering the relevant data. Methodologies will be informed by international best practice and will be consistent with the data that is available in Somalia. The M&E framework will be designed to be applied across sectors and states so that the outputs are consistent and can be compiled and analyzed. The activity will include development of guidance materials for sector and state-level agencies, as well as a rollout workshop to familiarize all stakeholders with the system and its methodologies. The monitoring and evaluation framework will be incorporated into the National Adaptation Plan developed in sub-outcome 1.1 as a method for monitoring climate change processes as well as progress towards achieving adaptation objectives.

1.3.2. Establish knowledge management and information system for climate change adaptation and NAP process (Y2Q1-Y2Q4). This activity will establish an online database to be housed within the DOECC. The database will be integrated with the project tracking system that is currently being developed for the Ministry of Planning,

Investment, and Economic Development, as well as the Environment Information Center to be established at the DOECC. The platform will provide easy access to available projections, data, and information related to climate change and will be accessible by sector agencies, state-level agencies, and other government stakeholders to inform their respective climate change adaptation planning activities. The platform will also be accessible to the public and will allow for future expansion in terms of capabilities and functionality. The platform will also consolidate information on climate change adaptation-relevant projects that have been completed or are currently underway at all levels of government, including projects implemented by national and subnational NGOs. The activity also includes a rollout workshop for national stakeholders to familiarize them with the database. Activity 2.1.1 will familiarize state level stakeholders with the database and platform.

1.3.3. Establish stakeholder engagement framework, tools, and guidelines (Y1Q3-Q4). This activity supports the DOECC in developing a stakeholder engagement framework that is consistent with the goals of the Federal Government of Somalia and is sensitive to the complex political realities prevalent at the local level in Somalia. The engagement framework will include procedures for conducting stakeholder consultations along with minimum participation targets for women, youths, Internally Displaced Persons, and other groups that have been identified as particularly vulnerable. University partners will also be involved in developing the stakeholder engagement framework and in determining a role for regional universities in facilitating inclusive stakeholder consultations at national and subnational levels. In addition, MoWHRD will be involved in the development of the framework to ensure that mechanisms are in place to ensure the meaningful participation of women, internally displaced persons and other groups that have been identified as particularly vulnerable. This framework will be used to inform NAP-related activities at the federal and state levels and will be included as part of the National Adaptation Plan resulting from activity 1.1.8. The activity will include awareness raising knowledge products to explain the importance of stakeholder engagement and practical guidelines for sector agencies and states for ensuring that all activities and processes are consistent with the framework. This activity will be contracted to a national NGO with demonstrated track record of effective stakeholder engagement in policy and project development.

1.3.4. Establish guidelines and methodology for vulnerability assessments (Y1Q3-Q4). The DOECC will receive technical support to develop a standardized methodology for conducting vulnerability assessments at the state level. The vulnerability assessment will cover priority sectors identified by the FGS and FMS. Priority sectors that have been identified at the federal level include land use, agriculture, water, food security, DRR, marine and coastal resources, health and biodiversity. Specific priority sectors will be validated at the state level through activities associated with Outcome 2 (below). The decision on which sector/s to concentrate the vulnerability assessments on will require discussions between the central and state levels; it is highly likely given the political circumstances in Somalia that pre-determining focal sectors without consultation and involvement would be received poorly by the states and would negatively impact the likelihood of successful implementation (see project risks).

Methodological approaches selected will depend upon a range of considerations, including the data/information available for each of the states, the human resources committed to the task by the state governments, the specific vulnerability profile of the individual states, and other factors. A primary consideration that will be addressed early on by the project team and federal and state partners will be whether to conduct a risk-based vulnerability assessment or a social-economic vulnerability assessment (e.g. following IPCC AR5 methodology where $V=(e*s)/ac$). An in-depth review of which methodological approaches would be most appropriate to Somalia will require an expert discussion, which is part of this activity. Technical support will include a review of case studies and best practices and field validation to determine the best methodology for Somalia given the political/security circumstances and data/information available. The methodology will include context-appropriate proxy indicators for exposure to climate change stressors indicated in the NDC and NAPA, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. The methodology will also include guidelines for determining a valid sample at the state level that is geographically representative and also includes assessment of identified priority vulnerable groups. This representative sample will then be scaled up to the state level. The methodology will allow for the states to lead their own climate vulnerability assessments and exercise control over the timing and procedures, but will also help to encourage consistency across the Federal Member States so that the data and information that is generated across the states can be aggregated at the federal level. During the development of the VA methodology, the sub-pillar working group (SWG) on Climate Change Adaptation, Environment, and Disaster Management will serve in an advisory capacity, providing inputs where necessary. The SWG will also review and validate the methodology. The sub-working group is one of three

sub-working groups that come under Pillar Working Group 8 on Resilience as part of the implementation of the National Development Plan. The SWG consists of both national and international experts on the topics of climate change adaptation, environment, and disaster management. The review of the VA methodology will ensure that the procedures are rigorous, in-line with international best practice, and appropriate to the conditions in Somalia. The pillar working group is being supported by UNDP. After validation, the activity includes the development of user manuals and supporting information so that the vulnerability assessment methodology can be disseminated to the states and used for the activities described in 2.1. Data and information collected in the vulnerability assessments will be aligned with the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system developed in 1.3.2. University partners will participate in this activity, providing inputs where appropriate. University engagement will enable the universities to participate in the implementation of the vulnerability assessments in Outcome 2.

1.3.5. Develop gender tools for climate change adaptation planning and implementation (Y2Q1-Q4). In coordination with the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, the DOECC will receive technical support to design, develop, and pilot a toolbox for gender-inclusive climate change adaptation and planning and implementation. Specific tools will include:

- Methodologies and best practices for identifying gendered-impacts of climate change and project concept screening tools.
- Methodologies and best practices for project design teams to prepare gender assessments and action plans and for gender responsive project design and implementation

MoWHRD will also receive capacity building support for its staff in activity 1.2.7. This support will include training covering the application of the toolkit.

Outcome 2: State-level technical capacity for climate change adaptation planning strengthened.

The second outcome will focus on building the capacity and establishing an enabling environment at the state level so that the FMS can fulfill the objectives of the NAP process as identified by the Steering Committee and the DOECC. Current awareness of climate change is low at the state level, as are governance capacities relating to climate change adaptation planning and implementation. The three sub-outcomes in outcome 2 will result in:

- The establishment of frameworks for CCA planning and NAP coordination in the states
- Completion of vulnerability and adaptation assessments and compilation into state adaptation plans which will be inputs into the overall Adaptation Plan.
- Coordination with ongoing institutional and governance strengthening projects and programs to mainstream climate change adaptation into state government planning/regulatory/budgetary processes.

Sub-outcome 2.1 State CCA frameworks developed and harmonized with national framework

Sub-outcome 2.1 focuses on establishing/enhancing state-level institutional capacities for climate change adaptation planning and implementation. Given the low levels of awareness and capacity with respect to climate change that are prevalent at the state level, the sub-outcome includes initial capacity building and awareness raising activities that will highlight the need to strengthen and institutionalize climate change adaptation in the states. The activities in sub-outcome 2.1 will also be coordinated with other UNDP-led efforts to support state governments in areas such as planning, budgeting, drafting of policies and regulations, and other areas.

2.1.1. Increase state-level awareness of climate change and NAP process at the state level (Y1Q4). This activity will identify an NGO or university implementation partner for each state not covered by the institutions identified in activity 1.1.3. These implementation partners will convene a 2-day workshop in each state to raise awareness among government and non-government stakeholders about climate change and the NAP process. The workshop will also provide an opportunity to familiarize state level stakeholders with the knowledge and information management system developed in activity 1.3.2. These NGO/university partners will support state governments throughout the course of the NAP support project and beyond.

2.1.2. Establish state-level CCA coordination framework (Y2Q1-Y2Q4). As noted, under the Constitution the FMS are responsible for matters related to environmental governance, planning, and implementation. However, existing arrangements and capabilities vary from state to state. This activity will establish a generalized state-level CCA framework based on the federal level framework that will guide the states in creating the institutional and legal foundations for CCA. This generalized framework will include necessary roles and responsibilities as well as points of coordination with the national-level NDA. All six states and the federal territory of Benadir will receive technical assistance for assessing needs and adapting the framework for their states.

2.1.3. Establish state-level steering/advisory mechanism (Y2Q2-Q3). This activity supports the establishment of steering mechanisms and committees for each state for climate change adaptation according to general guidelines to be developed by the DOECC. In the case of Puntland and Somaliland, these mechanisms will build on/strengthen the agencies that already exist (for Somaliland the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development; for Puntland the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife, and Tourism). In the remaining states, the project team will coordinate with the UNDP-led Consolidating and Enhancing State Building in Somalia (CESBS) implementation team and the state governments to establish a formal steering mechanism to coordinate and oversee climate change adaptation at the state level and to guide the activities described in 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3. Members of the steering committees will vary from state-to-state, but will represent the priority sectors identified in the NAPA and NDC (Land management, agriculture/pastoral, water, food security, health, DRR, biodiversity, and marine and coastal resources). In each state representatives from the universities identified in 2.1.1 will participate in the steering mechanism to facilitate coordination between the state government and the universities.

2.1.4. Develop state-level outreach plans (Y2Q3-Y3Q4). A significant issue that has been identified in Somalia is the need for a consistent messaging with respect to environmental issues and climate change. This contributes to damaging levels of resource extraction, which contribute not only to the severity of flooding, droughts, and other stressors, but also to high levels of vulnerability. This activity will provide support to the relevant agencies in each state that are responsible for education and outreach so that they can develop specifically-targeted outreach and educational materials related to climate adaptation and formulate a dissemination plan. The outreach plan will include a review of state agency activities to identify entry points for climate change adaptation in existing activities. State project coordinators will develop a quarterly state climate change newsletter detailing project activities and providing basic climate change information. The dissemination plan will include a list of partners throughout which the information can most effectively be delivered. The activity will identify and coordinate with any existing environmental education outreach activities at the state level. The outreach plan will help to raise awareness for the activities in 2.2.

Sub-outcome 2.2 Preliminary climate change adaptation plans formulated at state level.

Sub-outcome 2.2 focuses on developing climate change adaptation plans in each of the states. As noted, the capacities are very low in all of the states (e.g. identifying and assessing climate vulnerabilities, developing climate change adaptation policies, identifying and evaluating priority adaptation actions), and there are currently no state-level adaptation plans. Therefore, the activities in this sub-outcome will, in addition to developing an adaptation plan, a) establish a baseline for future adaptation activities; b) provide learn-by-doing experience for state-level stakeholders; and c) establish the procedural base for conducting future vulnerability assessments. The university partners identified in sub-outcome 2.1 will be involved in each activity in sub-outcome 2.2 in an observer/advisory capacity and will contribute inputs as appropriate. Engaging the universities in the vulnerability assessments and development of state level plans will enhance coordination and collaboration between the states and the universities and will position the universities as key resources and partners during NAP implementation and beyond. State level plans will be compiled by the federal Directorate of Environment as a major part of the National Adaptation Plan.

With respect to the development of adaptation programmes and/or project ideas, the source of project ideas and concepts will be from the state-level climate change adaptation plans developed under sub-outcome 2.2. Given the very low baseline that exists with respect to identifying and prioritizing vulnerabilities, in-country stakeholders, including the Director General of the Environment, have decided to focus more on building capacities to identify vulnerabilities, build an appropriate evidence base, and elucidate climate change impact pathways so that appropriate measures can be identified. This will enable the Federal government and the Federal Member States to play a stronger role in working through accredited entities to identify potential project, thus increasing country ownership as well as providing greater and more appropriate opportunities for federal and state-level stakeholders

to learn-by-doing.

2.2.1. Conduct state-level scoping review (Y2Q2). States will be supported with technical expertise to conduct a review of climate change adaptation-related assessments and activities that have already been completed. The scoping review will also include an analysis of existing data relevant to climate change adaptation.

2.2.2. States develop adaptation planning roadmap (x6) (Y2Q3). Each of the states will conduct a scoping workshop which will include representation from all clans in the state, religious and traditional authorities, NGOs, government officials, and representatives from particularly vulnerable groups. The scoping workshop will familiarize participants with the vulnerability assessment methodology developed in 1.3. During the workshop the participants will determine the parameters of the climate change adaptation plan and will provide input on the selection of a state-level implementation entity for the vulnerability assessment and subsequent activities.

2.2.3. Conduct climate vulnerability assessments (x6) (Y2Q4-Y3Q1). A national NGO to be determined by the project team in consideration of local input will conduct a vulnerability assessment in coordination with the state government. The vulnerability assessment will follow procedures established by the DOECC in 1.3, but the geographic focus will be determined by state-level stakeholders. The results of the vulnerability assessment fieldwork will be compiled, analyzed, and validated at a state-level workshop similar to the one described in 2.2.1.

2.2.4. Identify priority adaptation measures Y3Q2. Through a stakeholder-inclusive process, the results of the vulnerability assessment will be used to generate a “long list” of potential adaptation measures. These measures will then be prioritized using state-determined criteria. The resulting “short list” of priority adaptation measures will be formulated with concept notes, potential implementation arrangements, and initial cost estimates.

2.2.5. Publish state climate adaptation plans (x6) Y3Q3-4. States will compile the results of the vulnerability assessment, priority options, and institutional review (activity 2.3.1) into an adaptation plan. Before publication there will be a period for public review and comment. State adaptation plans will be synthesized and compiled into the National Adaptation Plan and Baseline in a process overseen by the national steering committee established in 1.1.3.

Sub-outcome 2.3 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into institutional and governance support at state level.

As noted in the baseline section, there are currently several ongoing capacity building projects targeting governance at the state level (most notably the UNDP-supported CESBS initiative). This presents a unique opportunity to support the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into institution building and governance strengthening at the state level. Sub-outcome 2.3 will focus on establishing linkages with these existing efforts, building professional capacities for climate change adaptation, and incorporating climate change adaptation considerations into policies and the regulatory framework at the state level as they are developed through CESBS.

2.3.1. Establish state focal points for climate change adaptation (Y2Q1). This activity will support each of the state governments (x6) in designating a focal point for climate change adaptation. These focal points will serve as the NAP coordinator at the state level and will work with the steering committee established in 2.1 to guide climate change adaptation and NAP processes at the state level. The focal points will also be responsible for vertical coordination on climate change adaptation and NAP issues with the DOECC.

2.3.2. Conduct state-level policy and institutional review for climate change adaptation gaps and entry points (x6) (Y2Q1-2). States will be provided with technical assistance to conduct an institutional review to identify entry points for climate change adaptation, and to identify gaps in the emerging institutional and regulatory framework where climate change adaptation needs to be addressed. The review will also include entry points for climate change adaptation into state level planning processes. The reviews will be used to develop roadmaps that can be incorporated into the Consolidating and Enhancing State Building in Somalia (CESBS) project and other institution/governance projects. Scoping reviews and recommendations will be validated, and a draft roadmap will be developed at state-level workshops in Y2Q2.

2.3.3. Establish state-level capacity building program (Y2Q1-Y3Q4). This activity will support the development of several capacity building curricula targeted at state government officials. The capacity building materials will be in

Somali language and will cover basic aspects of climate change and climate change adaptation, progressing to more advanced topics related to mainstreaming, project design, understanding and using climate data and information, and other topics. These materials will be based largely on content developed for capacity building in 1.2. The activity will also identify delivery partners in each state and develop MoUs; this will be completed by service contract hires from 2.1 and 2.2. These delivery partners will facilitate quarterly 2 day-workshops in each state in year 3. This activity will also be coordinated with the CESBS program's outputs 3 and 4 ("Strengthened civil service and administrative management..." and "Strengthened performance management...") through the UNDP Somalia office and conducted in tandem with CESBS activities at the state level.

2.3.4. Integrate climate change adaptation into planning and budgetary support Y3Q1-Q4. This activity will provide technical support for the development of planning and budget tools and guidance to assist state governments in integrating climate change adaptation into state plans and planning processes, and incorporating planned activities into state budgets. As in 2.3.3, this activity will include capacity development workshops and will be coordinated with the UNDP CESBS project at the national level, where specific entry points at the state level will be identified. At the state level, activities will be conducted in tandem with CESBS activities.

Outcome 3: Financial planning for climate change adaptation strengthened at national level.

Sub-outcome 3.1 NAP implementation financing plan formulated

Sub-outcome 3.1 includes activities to support the establishment of institutional mechanisms and coordination protocols necessary to develop a financing plan to address the country's priority adaptation needs. The adaptation financing mechanism will include provisions for matching priority adaptation actions with sources of external financing as well as procedures that will enable the Federal Government of Somalia to identify entry points in its existing domestic budget for climate change adaptation activities.

3.1.1. Establish climate finance coordination mechanism (Y2Q1-Y3Q4). A national-level working group will be established and convened to coordinate financial planning for climate change adaptation. The working group will include representation from the DOECC, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development, focal points for various climate funds, development partners, the private sector, and other stakeholders. The working group will receive technical support from an international consultant specializing in climate change adaptation climate finance. The coordination mechanism will include vertical coordination between the FMS and FGS, which will contribute to the implementation of prioritized adaptation options identified at the state level in Outcome 2. The project will support convening the working group semi-annually and 2 capacity building workshops.

3.1.2. Develop climate change adaptation budget tagging procedure (Y3Q2-Q3). The Ministry of Finance (MoF) will be provided with technical support to develop a climate change adaptation budget-tagging procedure to monitor existing expenditures on climate change. The budget tagging procedure will feed into the tracking database to be developed in 3.1.5, and this activity will be implemented jointly with CESBS when possible, and the project team will also coordinate implementation with the World Bank's Cross Cutting Capacity Injection project, which supports budgeting and fiscal management in MoF.

3.1.3. Evaluate financing needs for NAPA and NDC priorities (Y2Q1-4). A review of NAPA and INDC priorities will be conducted to determine financing needs for priority projects as well as appropriate financing modalities. The project will also consider the updated NDC report currently under preparation. The review and costing of priority adaptation measures identified in the state-level plans developed in sub-outcome 2.2 will be conducted by economists from a national university/universities in Somalia (e.g. Mogadishu University, Amoud University, Somalia National University) that are identified in 3.2.4 and supported by an international technical expert. This task will be included in the terms of reference for the international technical expert contracted for 3.2.4. This activity, combined with 3.2.4, will enable the country to begin to estimate the total costs of implementation of the NAPA, NDC, and NAP in comparison to the existing sources. The findings of the review will be incorporated into the financing plan developed in 3.1.6.

3.1.4. Formulate donor mobilization strategy (Y3Q1-3). The climate finance working group will be supported in developing a plan for mobilizing international financing to support adaptation priorities. The plan will include a review of financing strategies from other countries as well as potential sources for project design as well as options for blended financing for priority projects. The climate finance working group will conduct consultations on an

ongoing basis with development partners and financiers to determine programming priorities and ensure alignment of the strategy with those priorities.

3.1.5. Compile financing plan for National Adaptation Plan (Y3Q2-Q4). The working group will compile and disseminate a financing plan for NDC, NAPA, and National Adaptation Plan implementation, bankable project documents that are most consistent with Somalia's adaptation needs and which are most likely to attract external financing. The financing plan will also include the cost estimates developed in activity 3.1.3. The financing plan will be included as part of the National Adaptation Plan and will detail the budgetary needs to be funded domestically and those that require external assistance. The plan will also include possibilities for private investment and recommended actions for engaging the private sector in adaptation activities. There will be a national-level rollout workshop for the financing plan along with bankable project proposals.

Sub-outcome 3.2 Enabling conditions for NAP financing advanced

The activities associated with sub-outcome 3.2 focus on laying foundation so that priority adaptation measures identified at the federal and state levels can be implemented. This includes identifying and putting in place enabling conditions that will facilitate the flow of climate adaptation finance to support these priority adaptation measures. Activities will focus on building capacity among Somali economists to support climate change adaptation in the country, engaging with and involving the private sector in adaptation planning, developing climate screening tools for public sector reconstruction projects as well as private sector investments, and creating a blueprint for a national fund to facilitate the flow of international climate finance to the state level.

3.2.1. Assess barriers to scaled-up adaptation finance (Y3Q1-2). This activity will support a review of FGS institutions to determine barriers to scaling up adaptation finance and will provide recommendations for overcoming the barriers. The review will also assist the Ministry of Finance and the DOECC in identifying permanent sources of financing and systematically incorporating the NAP process into the domestic budget to support climate change adaptation planning and the NAP process beyond the life of the project.

3.2.2. Establish private sector engagement mechanism (Y2Q3-Y3Q4). In Somalia there has been a high degree of private sector involvement in reconstruction efforts as well as the delivery of basic services. Thus, engaging the private sector in climate change adaptation in Somalia is critical to the effectiveness of the NAP process. Linkages will be established with National Investment Promotion Strategy of the MOPIED. Through this activity technical support will be provided to develop outreach and awareness raising materials for the private sector. This activity also supports the establishment of a private sector working group, which will meet on a quarterly basis and provide input to the climate financing coordination mechanism established in 3.1.1 and the overall NAP steering mechanism established in 1.1.3 regarding methods and enabling factors for engaging the private sector in the NAP process and in financial planning for NAP implementation. The working group will provide a two-way conduit with the private sector to disseminate and collect information relevant to CCA and the NAP process. The working group will be supporting in investigating regulatory and policy mechanism, financial stimulation tools to incentivize private sector adaptation, the potential for public-private partnerships, and other topics.

3.2.3. Design Somalia Climate Fund (Y3Q2-3). This activity provides technical support to MoF to design a National Climate Fund to serve as a mechanism through which finance can be channeled to state governments to support implementation of fundable adaptation priorities. The activity will include a review of existing funds to identify best practices, enabling conditions, and possible institutional arrangements. Based on this review a technical expert will design a blueprint for a national level fund with recommendations for institutional arrangements, access procedures, and trustee.

3.2.4. Build capacity to assess costs of climate change impacts vs. costs of climate change adaptation (Y1Q1-4). This activity entails capacity building and technical support to economists and economics department(s) at national universities to enable them to provide economic analysis and costing support for planning and project development activities for climate change adaptation in Somalia. The project management team will identify an appropriate university or universities and sign the appropriate memoranda of understanding. The project then will provide technical support and capacity building to professional economists, who will then support the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development, the Ministry of Finance, and the DOECC in climate change adaptation planning activities (in particular those that require the technical expertise of economists, e.g. 3.1.3, 3.1.4, and 3.1.5) and to assess the future financial cost of climate change impacts and the estimated costs of adaptation measures to

address the impacts, and to provide inputs for the financing plan for the National Adaptation Plan. The activity would also support technical assistance for determining the additional costs to development projects for making them resilient to climate change.

3.2.5. Establish climate proofing/screening guidelines for investment projects (Y2Q3-Q4). The Ministry of Finance will receive technical support to establish climate proofing guidelines and screening tools for donor-funded projects. The guidelines and tools will be used to determine if planned projects have potential climate vulnerabilities. They will also be used to determine if the projects have potential adaptation benefits or entry points that can be exploited. The activity will include a review of best practices and tools/methodologies that have been implemented elsewhere. This activity will also develop technical guidance for states for implementing climate screenings in their investment projects. The guidance and tools will be developed by technical experts and will be based on international best practice, incorporating climate data and information specifically for Somalia. The activity includes 2 workshops in year 3 to familiarize sectoral agency staff and donor community with climate proofing guidelines. An additional workshop will be conducted in year 3 with the African Development Bank to review the project pipeline for the Somalia Infrastructure Fund in which the new guidelines will be used to screen the proposed pipeline of investments in the Fund.

Partnerships:

Key Partnerships will be developed with these and the following organizations. The successes of these projects/initiatives are detailed as well as the value additionality of the proposed project

Name/Responsible institution/Donor/Budget	Main objectives	Relevance for the NAP
Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Program/UNDP/GEF/US\$1 million (2018-2021)	Strengthen environmental sustainability and institutionalize the key sets of individual, institutional, and systemic capacities necessary for global environmental outcomes to be sustained over the long term.	The CCCD aims to develop human and institutional capacities which are directly relevant to the formulation and implementation of the NAP. The current project proposal has therefore been developed in close coordination with the CCCD team.
Somalia Capacity Injection Project (CIP)/ Ministry of Finance and Planning / World Bank / US\$40 million (2015-2020)	Strengthen institutional capacity of selected line ministries, focusing on core government functions, including formulation or strategies, policies, regulations to manage and execute flagship programs	The CIP builds critical capacities in aspects of day-to-day governance including planning, implementation, and budgeting and supports the development of a civil service corps. Project support focuses on core government functions, including the ability to formulate strategies, policies, and regulations. The NAP process will build on the achievements of the CCCIM and leverage these competencies to design and implement an effective, transparent, and participatory NAP process.

<p>Establishment of Environmental Information Center / Directorate of Environment and Climate Change under Office of Prime Minister / UNDP-SIDA / Amount TBA (2019-2024)</p>	<p>This project will establish a “one-stop facility for real time environmental knowledge and information for the public, government agencies, researchers, humanitarian and development agencies for the sake of human well-being, sustainable development, and a profitable economy”².</p>	<p>This project will establish an Environmental Information Center with technology and protocols to gather and manage environmental data and information for a variety of applications, including land use planning, disaster risk reduction, environmental impact assessments, humanitarian assistance, and ecological restoration. The Center will provide data and information to all stakeholders and will also provide general capacity building services.</p>
<p>Somalia Nationally Determined Contributions Support Initiative(Som-NDCI) / DOECC and UNDP / USD 250,000</p>	<p>Somalia Nationally Determined Contributions Support Initiative (Som-NDCI) will be implemented with the aim of accelerating implementation of climate actions, engage policy makers for raising ambition and advocacy for inclusive and coordinated efforts for a carbon neutral development trajectory.</p>	<p>Som-NDCI provided support to the FGS through DOECC to update INDC. Update will result in “Prioritisation of Climate Actions” to fully capture the development ambition set out in the 9th National Development Plan (2020-23) for Somalia. This will involve screening of NDP priorities with climate lens, identification of opportunities, factoring of lessons from on-going initiatives and the plausible impact of “prioritised actions” on future climate scenarios as well as attainment of SDGs. Update report will feed into NAP process.</p>
<p>Biannual Update Report to UNFCCC / BUR /DOECC, UNDP and UNEP / USD 362,000</p>	<p>The Federal Government of Somalia is currently preparing Biannual Report (BUR) on Greenhouse Gas Emissions to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat. BUR activities involve a series of consultations among key stakeholders to revise the priorities for mitigation and adaptation actions at national level.</p>	<p>BUR will cover key sectors, with focus on energy sector, agriculture, forestry & livestock sector and wastes sector that would also be covered under NAP project. BUR will also undertake vulnerability and climate risk analysis that will feed into NAP.</p>

² Bemigisha, Jane, Emily Kilonzi, Kennedy Adriko, and Ingrid Hartmann. 2018. Strategy for Establishment of an Environmental Information Center in Somalia. Directorate of Environment, Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia and UNDP.

Some risks are foreseen with the proposed project. The following measures to mitigate the risks will be implemented

#	Description of the risk	Potential consequence	Countermeasures/ Mngt. response	Type: Risk Category	Probability & Impact (1-5)
1	Limited capacity within DOECC to implement NAP support project	Project implementation delayed and is less effective	<p>The project has significant capacity building activities aimed specifically at the DOECC and provides human resources support to the DOECC. In addition, UNDP staff will contribute significantly to building capacity and supporting the operations of the DOECC through the direct implementation modality.</p> <p>The project has also been informed by the National Capacity Self-Assessment, and capacity building activities in the project will focus on already-identified capacity needs and gaps. Related to this, the project will be coordinated with the Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Program, also implemented by UNDP.</p>	Organizational	P=2 I=4
2	NAP implementation not integrated into other institutional strengthening projects at federal and state levels	Failure to mainstream climate change adaptation; ineffective vertical and horizontal coordination on climate change issues	The project dedicates significant resources to outreach and capacity building in coordination and line ministries at the federal and state levels. These stakeholders will also be included in the NAP steering committee to increase buy-in and participation. In addition, the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development is included as a key stakeholder with representation on the project board.	Organizational	P=2 I=3
3	Fragility of Federal Government of Somalia (lack of security, underdevelopment, humanitarian crises) undermines NAP project implementation	Ineffective project implementation	Though many of the drivers of fragility are outside the control of the project, the project has been designed to dovetail with other development partner initiative to strengthen the stability of the country. Moreover, the project includes a robust stakeholder coordination mechanism designed to facilitate the formulation of a fully inclusive NAP process	Political and organisational	P=2 I=5
4	Puntland and Somaliland may like to independently participate in the implementation	NAP only applies to 4 of 6 Federal Member States; lack of coordination	The project will work through UNDP's established relationships with Puntland and Somaliland to secure buy-in and participation from these states. The project also includes extensive socialization activities in these states, and they will also be represented on the NAP steering committee. The financing mechanism developed in outcome 3 of the project includes Puntland	Political	P=2 I=4

	of the NAP process	across all states	and Somaliland, and will improve their access to international climate finance, including the Green Climate Fund, which they are unable to access independently.		
5	Federal member states do not acknowledge authority of Federal Government of Somalia with respect to climate change	Uncoordinated approach to tackling climate change. Lack of vertical coordination ; Threat to successful project implementation.	<p>The project adopts an innovative approach to developing Somalia’s climate change adaptation institutional and legal architecture through participatory processes that begin with the states. Rather than beginning with a prescriptive architecture for CCA, the project supports the FGS and FMS in collaboratively formulated the institutional mechanism. This includes a consensus-building process for determining the respective roles and responsibilities of the central government and the states, and the relationship between them.</p> <p>The project also includes outreach and socialization activities at the state level and creates a strong role for the states to play with respect to climate change adaptation planning and finance. In addition, the project supports the formulation of a Somalia Climate Change Fund, which will eventually serve as a mechanism to delivery financial resources to the state level, which will further incentivize state level participation in the project.</p>	Political	P=2 I=4
6	Uncoordinated donor projects create demands on government staff and hinder implementation of project activities	Decrease effectiveness of capacity building; Delay project implementation and slow down activities	<p>The project has been designed to be consistent with and to coordinate with the recently approved London Framework for coordination of development partner engagement. In addition, UNDP, which will support implementation of the project, routinely coordinates with other donors through formal and informal mechanisms. The NAP support project is also embedded within UNDP’s Country Program for Somalia 2018-2020, which was developed in close coordination with other development partners.</p> <p>In addition, the project includes the development of a resource mobilization strategy (activities 3.1.4 and 3.1.5) to facilitate donor coordination on climate change adaptation project planning, development, and implementation.</p> <p>The project also includes a mechanism (activity 1.2.5) to facilitate coordination between climate</p>	Operational	P=2 I=3

			change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and humanitarian assistance strategies and activities.		
7	Customary (xeer) leaders at state level do not participate in NAP processes	Less effective and representative processes at the state level.	The project has been designed to pay special attention to local systems of hybrid governance and the special role of traditional leaders and institutions. Moreover, in implementation the project will work through Somalia-based non-government organizations which have experience in dealing with these hybrid systems. Project activities have been designed to allow for flexible implementation at the local level.	Political	P=2 I=3
8	Insufficient participation of women in NAP processes and national and state level	The NAP will not reflect the vulnerabilities and needs of the most vulnerable.	The project has been designed to promote full and meaningful participation in decision making processes on the part of women and other vulnerable groups. In addition, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development is a key implementation partner, and specific capacity building activities have been developed to support this Ministry. The project implementing team will conduct real-time monitoring and evaluation of each stakeholder engagement activity to ensure that these processes are fully inclusive.	Organizational	P = 2 I = 2

Gender equality and empowering women:

Gender inclusiveness is also at the center of the NAP process as it highlights the need for gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation planning and budgeting and recognizes that adaptation cannot be successful without the involvement of all Somalis, and women in particular. A focus on gender will be an integral part of the communication/engagement plan. During the implementation process, gender concerns will be brought to the forefront by: (a) ensuring that relevant gender information, especially socio-economic information, is identified and collected; (b) the sensitization of official beneficiaries on the crucial role women are playing in the society and in the adaptation process and how essential it is to involve them in every aspect of this process; (c) the engagement of women decision-makers in the trainings, meetings, workshops, etc.; (d) mainstreaming gender sensitivity in project approaches by ensuring women participate in a meaningful way during climate change impact inventories and the identification of adaptation options, including at the local level; and (e) the prioritization, evaluation and selection of gender-sensitive initiatives and incorporating gender analysis into the project concepts that will inform the project pipeline for further implementation.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC)

This project’s approach to South-South and Triangular Cooperation is in line with UNDP’s approach, which is to support South-South and Triangular Cooperation in order to maximize the impact of development, hasten poverty eradication, and accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. This project will encourage and strengthen shared self-reliance among developing countries through the exchange of experiences, best practices, and lessons learned. This will be achieved by coordinating with on-going projects in other countries receiving GCF funding.

Sustainability and Scaling Up:

Sustainability of the project will be ensured during implementation as it seeks to build networks aiming to engage different parties around the subject matter and solution development. That in itself will lead to higher levels of sustainability as the resulting action is not dependent on this project alone to take forward.

To ensure the sustainability of this project as well as to enhance the effectiveness of NAP implementation in Somalia, this project adopts an innovative strategy for building ties between national and regional universities and the federal and state level governments. This strategy builds the relationship between these entities progressively throughout the project's activities, beginning from the very low baseline that currently exists. The goal of this is to establish the universities as a partner and resource that will play an important role in NAP formulation and implementation, as well as climate change adaptation and resilience building in general. The sequencing of activities and the university's role in them is intended to develop relationships of knowledge co-production; that is, to establish arrangements in which government and university stakeholders collaboratively develop research projects and curricular programs that contribute to the policy needs of the government and which ultimately provide decision support information. The ties between the university and the government will also contribute to the sustainability of the project's outputs and outcomes. This will be realized through the following activities:

- Activity 1.1.3. The NGO that is contracted to develop outreach materials will also work with three universities, which will provide inputs into developing the outreach materials and which will ultimately "host" the materials. This will be the first step in involving the universities in the NAP process and will help the universities to become acquainted with it.
- Activity 1.1.7. Academic partners in the universities will be invited to participate in the steering committee as observers and eventually in an advisory capacity. This will further develop the government-university partnerships and will be the first step in developing co-production of knowledge activities that will inform NAP design and implementation.
- Activity 1.2.2. The university partners will be consulted in developing the training materials for professional development workshops in the DOECC. Involvement of universities at this stage will enable them to identify entry points for the materials into their own curricula and programs. University staff will also be included in the activity's training-of-trainers program to enable them to iteratively offer the materials beyond the life of the project.
- Activity 1.2.3. The universities will likewise provide inputs into the development of these materials, which focus on the nexus between climate change and society. Through working with the NGOs contracted to develop these materials, universities will gain experience and insight related to climate change and its impacts on Somali society. This will inform the development of research programs and authentic learning programs at these universities, which will further enable the universities to play a key role in NAP implementation and other resilience building and adaptation activities. In addition, the contribution to the universities' activities will also contribute to the longer-term goal of training capable and competent professionals that will ultimately strengthen the ability of the government, civil society, and the private sector, to address climate change.
- Activity 1.2.4. The universities will be involved in developing staff training programs for sector ministries and will receive training through 1.2.2's ToT program so that the universities will be able to deliver the capacity building materials beyond the life of the project.
- Activity 1.3.1. The identified university partners will also be involved in the design of the M&E framework and will provide inputs concerning data availability, monitoring methodologies, and the role of the universities in implementing the M&E framework. Eventually, through the work of this project and complementary UNDP initiatives, the university partners will become partners in serving as a quality control mechanism to ensure the rigor of the NAP process.
- Activity 1.3.3. The identified university partners will also be involved in the development of the stakeholder engagement framework for the NAP process and will assist in the implementation of the framework. In this activity the role of the universities will be clarified.

- Activity 1.3.4. University partners will play an advisor role in the development of the vulnerability assessment methodologies. This will position them to play a role in implementation of the methodology at the state level in outcome 2.
- Activity 2.1.3. University partners identified at the state level will participate in state-level steering mechanisms, which will create an entry point through which collaboration between state-level governments and the universities can grow.
- Sub-outcome 2.2. The university partners will be involved throughout the vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan formulation at the state level.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project will be implemented consistent with the UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), and UNDP will be responsible for the overall project implementation in consultation with the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change under the guidance of the Project Board.

The **Project Management Unit** will carry out project implementation, with the support of a Financial and Administrative Assistant. The management and governance arrangements can be seen in the section on management and governance arrangements.

A **Project Team** will be established and include the Project Manager, and Project Administrative and Finance Assistant. Two NAP Specialists, one for sectorial activities and the second for local development activities, will support the Project Manager in implementation of relevant thematic project activities. The project team will run the project on a day-to-day basis. The Project Team will be recruited in accordance with UNDP's regulations in consultation of the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change and will be based in the Offices of the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change in Mogadishu. The Project Manager will be responsible for overall project coordination and implementation, consolidation of work plans and project papers, preparation of annual (and/or quarterly, if required) progress reports, reporting to the project supervisory bodies, and supervising the work of the project experts and other project personnel. The Project Manager will also closely coordinate project activities with Directorate of Environment and Climate Change and relevant government institutions and hold regular consultations with other project stakeholders and partners. Under the direct supervision of the Project Manager, the Administrative and Finance Assistant will be responsible for administrative and financial issues and will get support from the existing UNDP Operations division in Somalia and/or Kenya. Additional Project personnel/experts based at the DOECC - Climate Change Adaptation Coordinator, Program Officer and Junior Capacity Development Specialist, will work collaboratively with the Project Manager and NAP specialists, while primarily focusing on engagement of relevant ministries and department personnel on technical activities and continuously follow up to ensure results.

Project Support from the Government will be provided by the lead technical agency (which will be determined at the national mandate conference), where required. This is considered as in-kind contribution to the project implementation to be provided by the Government. National Designated Authority (NDA) for Somalia will ensure that the project activities are aligned with strategic national priorities and needs on behalf of the government of Somalia. Additional agencies, such as Ministry of Planning, Investments and Economic Development, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, and the state governments will contribute personnel/staff and expertise, when required, and will participate in relevant expert, seminars, workshops or management meetings and/or providing meeting venues. The project will also benefit from the wide experience of the UNDP in Somalia, and from NAP-GSP with its pools of experts (such as Climate Information and Science Experts, Climate Change/Environment Economists, Public Finance Specialists, Private Sector Experts, Climate Policy Specialists, etc.) that will provide technical assistance when requested.

Cost efficiency and effectiveness:

The **Project** will benefit from global experience of the NAP-GSP team and from its pools of experts in areas such as Climate Information and Science Experts, Climate Change /Environment Economists, Private Sector Experts, Financial Expert, etc. Stakeholder consultations will be periodically organized both at the national, regional, and provincial levels to disseminate project information and progress report as well as to collect feedbacks and recommendations on the project progress. The development of sectoral plans and NAP related activities under this project will take into account the work already done as part of the stocktaking exercise by the NAP Global Support Programme in the development of this proposal. This NAP project provides resources for much deeper technical work. The NAP project will be elaborating some of the identified country priorities, prepare in-depth training packages to respond to needs identified through capacity assessments, and design the content of workshops by taking earlier stakeholder engagement activities into account.

The Project will benefit from operational arrangements, ongoing UNDP Somalia projects and through the implementation arrangements already established under UNDP Country office, which will be part of the project board.

The project will be implemented as part of Resilience and Climate Change Portfolio of the Country Office. The project will benefit from existing implementation arrangements. There are a number of initiatives that are relevant to the project. The Federal Government of Somalia is currently being supported by UNEP and UNDP to produce Biannual Report (BUR) on Greenhouse Gas Emissions to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat. BUR activities involve a series of consultations among key stakeholders to revise the priorities for mitigation and adaptation actions at national level. BUR will cover key sectors, with focus on energy sector, agriculture, forestry & livestock sector and wastes sector that would also be covered under NAP project.

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), in coordination with UNDP, is implementing Cross-cutting Capacity Development Project (CCCD) for Global Environmental Governance. CCCD project has developed coordination platforms for the integration of Rio Conventions in upstream policies and plans at national/ sub-national levels. These existing coordination platforms will be used for NAP project to undertake complementary activities in cost effective manner.

UNDP is also supporting Somalia for Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) update as part of the NDC Enhancement Support. NDC update involves stocktaking, gaps analysis and prioritization to accelerate implementation of climate actions and enhance country's ambition towards global efforts to address climate change. The synthesis reports from NDC update process will establish the baseline for NAP project and also bring convergence for addressing the adaptation needs of the country.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy¹⁰ and the relevant GCF policy. See also GCF Branding Guidelines.

Disclosure of information: Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy³ and the GCF Disclosure Policy⁴.

³ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

⁴ See https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/184476/GCF_B.12_24_-_Comprehensive_Information_Disclosure_Policy_of_the_Fund.pdf/f551e954-baa9-4e0d-bec7-352194b49bcb

OUTCOMES/Sub-outcomes	BASELINE	TARGET	ACTIVITIES
1. National institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning enhanced			
1.1 Legal and institutional framework established	Draft legal or institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation at national level	Climate change adaptation incorporated in the work of steering committee and institutional arrangements formulated	1.1.1. Establish national climate change adaptation framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional review completed and submitted to OE (Y1Q2) • Inception workshop completed, 1 workshop total (Y1Q2) • Draft framework for CCA/NAP processes submitted to OE (Y1Q2) 1.1.2. Establish steering mechanism and committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly steering committee workshops held, 10 workshops total (by Y3Q4) 1.1.3. Raise awareness among key stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three MoUs between selected NGO and regional universities (Y1Q3) • Knowledge products developed, 3 knowledge products total (Y1Q4) 1.1.4. Clarify and formalize the roles of Federal, State, and District governments and align state processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical review of federal systems completed and submitted to OE (Y1Q3) • National mandate/framework conference completed, 2 conferences total (Y1Q3) 1.1.5. Establish climate change adaptation planning and NAP coordination mechanism in the lead technical agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity and needs assessment completed and submitted to OE (Y1Q4) 1.1.6. Strengthen inter-ministerial technical coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 inter-ministerial technical advisory committee established (Y1Q4) • Interministerial technical meetings conducted, 4 meetings total (by Y3Q4) 1.1.7. Incorporate climate change adaptation into relevant national development policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming report and recommendations (x1) completed and submitted to OE (Y2Q2) 1.1.8. Compile, review, and publish National Adaptation Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and Baseline workshop conducted (x1) (Y3Q4) • Draft National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and Baseline submitted to OE (Y3Q4)

1 The actual start date will be contingent on the execution and effectiveness of the amended framework agreement as stated in the approval letter received from GCF.

2 This will depend on the start date

<p>1.2 Climate change adaptation capacities and interagency coordination at key agencies strengthened</p>	<p>Limited horizontal coordination at national level for “climate change adaptation planning/implementation”</p>	<p>Horizontal coordination mechanism established and key agencies capacitated on climate change adaptation considerations</p>	<p>1.2.1. Conduct institutional review to determine capacity building needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional and policy review of priority sector agencies and recommendations completed and submitted to OE (Y2Q1) <p>1.2.2. Improve staff capacities at the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training procedures established and submit to OE (Y1Q3) • Training curriculum developed for OE (Y1Q3) • Staff training workshops for OE personnel (x10) conducted (by Y3Q4) • Training of Trainers conducted (Y3Q4) <p>1.2.3. Develop Somali language climate change adaptation training materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somali-language CCA knowledge products developed (x8) (by Y3Q4) <p>1.2.4. Establish staff training program for sector ministries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector-specific training curricula and modules developed (x5) (by Y2Q3) • Sector agency training workshops conducted (x8) (by Y3Q4) <p>1.2.5. Coordinate climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and Humanitarian Assistance strategies and activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR/CCA coordination review and recommendations report submitted to OE (Y2Q1) • DRR-CCA coordination meetings (x8) (by Y3Q4) <p>1.2.6. Enhance climate change adaptation capacity at Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge products (e.g. planning and budgeting guidelines) (x4) developed and submitted to MoPIED (by Y3Q4) <p>1.2.7. Enhance capacity at Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and CCA manual developed for WoWHRD (by Y2Q4)
<p>1.3 Tools, methodologies, and information platform to support NAP process developed</p>	<p>No inclusion tools or information platform for climate change adaptation exists in Somalia</p>	<p>Gender tools, vulnerability assessment methodology, and information portal exists.</p>	<p>1.3.1. Establish monitoring and evaluation indicators and methodologies for climate change adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation framework formulated and delivered to OE (by Y2Q3) • Monitoring and evaluation workshop (x1) (Y2Q3) <p>1.3.2. Establish knowledge management and information system for climate change adaptation and NAP process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge management data portal and database developed (byY2Q2) • Knowledge management workshop conducted (Y2Q2) <p>1.3.3. Establish stakeholder engagement framework, tools, and guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement framework and guidelines submitted to OE (Y1Q4) <p>1.3.4. Establish guidelines and methodology for vulnerability assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability assessment methodology and guidelines developed (Y1Q4) <p>1.3.5. Develop gender tools for climate change adaptation planning and implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and CCA toolkit developed (Y2Q4)

2. State-level technical capacity for climate change adaptation planning strengthened			
2.1 State climate change adaptation frameworks developed and harmonized with national framework	2 of 6 states have climate change adaptation planning framework	6 of 6 states have climate change adaptation planning frameworks	2.1.1. Increase state-level awareness of climate change and NAP process at the state level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level CCA frameworks developed (x6) (Y2Q4) State CCA framework workshops (x6) (Y2Q4) 2.1.2. Establish state-level climate change adaptation coordination framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level climate change adaptation coordination frameworks established (x6) (Y2Q3) 2.1.3. Establish state-level steering/advisory mechanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level steering mechanism established and populated (Y2Q4) 2.1.4. Develop state-level outreach plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level outreach plans (x6) developed (Y3Q2)
2.2 Preliminary climate change adaptation plans formulated at state level	0 of 6 states have preliminary adaptation plans.	6 of 6 states have preliminary adaptation plans.	2.2.1. Conduct state-level scoping review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level scoping reviews of CCA activities (x6) (Y2Q2) 2.2.2. States develop adaptation planning roadmap <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level adaptation planning roadmaps formulated (x6) (Y2Q2) 2.2.3. Conduct climate vulnerability assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level vulnerability assessments completed (x6) (Y3Q3) State-level validation workshops (x6) (Y3Q3) 2.2.4. Identify priority adaptation measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State lists (x6) of priority project concept notes (at least 3 per state) formulated (Y3Q3) 2.2.5. Publish state climate adaptation plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State adaptation plans (x6) published (Y3Q4)
2.3 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into institutional and governance support at the state level	Climate change not considered in state level governance and planning processes	6 States mainstream climate change into emerging planning procedures	2.3.1. Establish state focal points for climate change adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State focal points appointed (x6) (Y2Q1) 2.3.2. Conduct state-level policy and institutional review for climate change adaptation gaps and entry points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State legal and institutional reviews and recommendations formulated (x6) (Y2Q2) Legal and institutional review workshops (x6) (Y2Q2) 2.3.3. Establish state-level capacity building program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-specific CCA training modules developed (Y2Q4) State-level capacity development workshops (x24) (byY3Q4) 2.3.4. Integrate climate change adaptation into planning and budgetary support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change adaptation planning and budget toolkit for CESBS project developed (Y3Q4)
3. Financial planning for climate change adaptation strengthened			

3.1 NAP implementation financing plan formulated	No national level climate change adaptation financial planning mechanism exists	Climate finance coordination mechanism established	<p>3.1.1 Establish climate finance coordination mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-day workshops conducted (x6) (by Y3Q4) <p>3.1.2 Develop climate change adaptation budget tagging procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate tagging procedure and guidance developed (Y3Q3) • One-day workshop on climate tagging (Y3Q3) <p>3.1.3 Evaluate financing needs for NAPA and NDC priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAPA/NDC financing review formulated and submitted to OE (Y2Q4) <p>3.1.4 Formulate donor mobilization strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor coordination and mobilization strategy formulated (Y3Q3) <p>3.1.5 Compile financing plan for National Adaptation Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing strategy for National Adaptation Plan formulated (Y3Q4)
3.2 Enabling conditions for NAP financing advanced	No private sector engagement in climate change adaptation; no climate proofing tools	Private sector engagement mechanism established; climate proofing tools developed	<p>3.2.1 Assess barriers to scaled-up adaptation finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers assessment and recommendations report submitted to OE (Y3Q2) <p>3.2.2 Establish private sector engagement mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly private sector knowledge products developed (x6) (Y3Q4) • Rollout and capacity strengthening workshops (x6) (Y3Q4) <p>3.2.3 Design Somalia National Climate Change Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somalia Climate Change Fund design plan submitted to GoFRS (Y3Q3) <p>3.2.4 Build capacity to assess costs of climate change impacts vs. costs of climate change adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical workshops for university economists conducted on economic analysis, costing, and other topics (x4) (Y3Q3) <p>3.2.5 Establish climate proofing/screening guidelines for investment projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate proofing/screening tools and guidelines developed for SIF and other investment projects (Y2Q4) • Validation and capacity strengthening workshops for tools and guidelines conducted (x2) (Y2Q4)

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored and reported bi-annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure

UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GCF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with relevant GCF policies.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GCF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Workshop Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring.

M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the Bi-Annual Project Report, and that the monitoring of risks occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: The UNDP CO, as the Implementing Partner for the project, is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The UNDP CO will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken effectively and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key M&E activities including the Annual Project Report, the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the Bi-Annual Project Report and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns

flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will support GCF staff (or their designate) during any missions undertaken in the country and support any ad-hoc checks or ex post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF.

UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Unit (UNDP-GEF): Additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects. Upon request, project audit reports (s) will be shared with the GCF (the donor).

Additional GCF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by relevant parties to:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E;
- e) Identify how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as relevant;
- f) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log;
- g) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the periodic audit; and
- h) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and approved by the Project Board.

GCF Bi-Annual Project Report (due June and December each year of project implementation): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the bi-annual project reports covering the 6 months in the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report.

The Bi-Annual Project Report will also be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the inputs of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

Final Independent Evaluation Report: A final independent evaluation report will be completed by operational closure of the project. The final evaluation will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The final evaluation process will begin at least three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability.

The Project Manager will remain on contract until the final evaluation report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final evaluation report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final evaluation report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The final evaluation report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project evaluations in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan and will upload the evaluation reports in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).

Final Report: The project's final Annual Project Report along with the final independent evaluation report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Mandatory GCF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ⁵ (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 10,000	None	<i>June 2020</i>
Inception Report and baseline assessments	Project Manager	None	None	July 2020
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Annually
Risk management (including Atlas Risk logs)	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework (including hiring of external experts, project surveys, data analysis etc...)	Project Manager	Per year: USD 10,000 USD 30,000	None	Annually
GCF Bi-Annual Project Report	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit	None	None	Bi-Annually as per FA
Audit of Project as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 3,000 USD 9000	None	As per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation	Project Manager	None	None	Annually
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	<i>None</i>	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ⁶	None	Two per year

⁵ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

⁶ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ⁵ (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF Unit	None ⁶	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GCF learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF Unit	None	None	To be determined.
Final independent evaluation and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF Unit	USD 16500	None	Year 3 of implementation
Translation of evaluation reports into English	UNDP Country Office	USD 10,000	None	As required. GCF will only accept reports in English.
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<i>75,500 USD</i>	<i>none</i>	

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's direct implementation modality, according to the Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Framework agreement between UNDP and the GCF in close consultation with the NDA and DOECC under the guidance of the Project Board. As of the date of this project document, the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the Green Climate Fund and UNDP ("Framework Agreement"), dated 6th March 2018, is being amended. The implementation of the readiness activities under this proposal will be in accordance with, and subject to the execution and effectiveness of, the amended Framework Agreement between UNDP and the GCF.

In line with the GCF approved document, the **Delivery Partner** for this project is UNDP. The DOECC is the lead government institution responsible for the NAP process. UNDP and DOECC will work in close consultations towards the project objectives. UNDP, through the Somalia Country Office, is accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, oversight, quality assurance and for the effective use of project resources Project Board is responsible for:

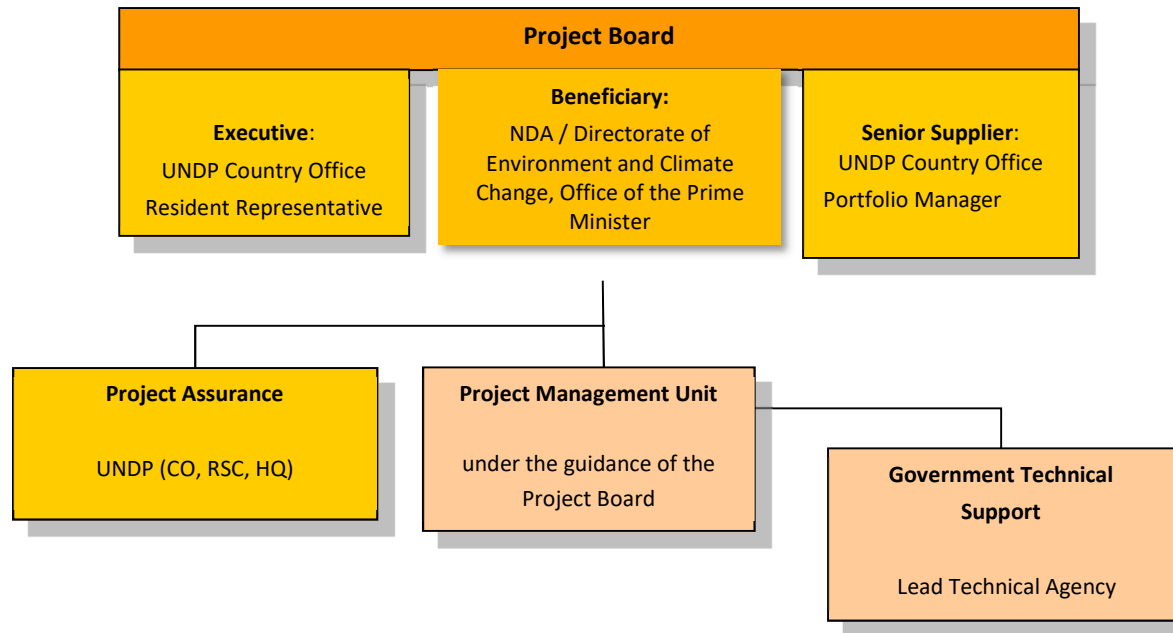
- Approving the multiyear and annual workplan;

- DOECC and UNDP will co-sign the approved multi-year and annual workplans as well as approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year after the approval of the Project Board

A strict firewall will be maintained between project oversight costs and personnel and implementation of the project costs and personnel.

A Project Team will be established and include the Project Manager, and Project Administrative and Finance Assistant. Two NAP Specialists, one for sectorial activities and the second for local development activities, will support the Project Manager in implementation of relevant thematic project activities. The project team will run the project on a day-to-day basis. The Project Team will be recruited in accordance with UNDP's regulations to manage actual implementation of the project and will be based at the Offices of the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) in Mogadishu. The Project Manager will be responsible for overall project coordination and implementation, consolidation of work plans and project papers, preparation of annual (and/or quarterly, if required) progress reports, reporting to the project supervisory bodies, and supervising the work of the project experts and other project personnel. The Project Manager will also closely coordinate project activities with DOECC and other relevant government institutions and hold regular consultations with other project stakeholders and partners. Under the direct supervision of the Project Manager, the Administrative and Finance Assistant will be responsible for administrative and financial issues, and will get support from the existing UNDP Operations division in Somalia and/or Kenya. Project personnel/experts based at the Ministry of Environment - Climate Change Adaptation Coordinator, Program Officer and Junior Capacity Development Specialist, will work collaboratively with the Project Manager and NAP specialists, while primarily focusing on engagement of relevant ministries and department personnel on technical activities and continuously follow up to ensure results.

Figure 1. Project Governance Arrangement



The **Project Board** is the project management oversight body and will be co-chaired by the with Director General of DOECC (representing the NDA) and UNDP Resident Representative. The Board will include representation from the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Energy and Water and one representative from environment ministries at state-level government, one representative of non-governmental agency, one representative of the private sector, and representative of UNDP Somalia.... Prioritization of actions will be led by the NDA and officiating members from national institutions to ensure national ownership. All members will be notified by the NDA who is the Deputy Prime Minister The board may co-opt new members as needed.

The Project Board will provide overall guidance and quality assurance for the project, ensure adherence to the relevant Federal Government laws and the DIM guidelines and ensure compliance with GCF and UNDP policies and procedures. The Project Board is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager. Project Board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. UNDP's tie-breaker vote is to ensure fiduciary compliance only when consensus agreement cannot be reached by the Board. This accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities

and budget resources under the project (as approved by the NDA). The Project Board will meet at least twice a year. Representatives of local governments and independent third parties, such as international or national NGOs, can attend the augmented Project Board meetings as observers on invitation.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- **Approving the multiyear and annual workplans**
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The NDA for Somalia is the Deputy Prime Minister, supported by the Director General of Environment and Climate Change in the Office of the Prime Minister. This office is designated as the focal point for the UNFCCC. As such, the Office is responsible for coordination among line ministries at national and sub-national levels as well as with international agencies (including UN entities).

UNDP will be represented in a decision making and advisory role. UNDP will be represented on the board by the UNDP Resident Representative (one board member) who will contribute to decision making process on behalf of UNDP in consultation with the DOECC and NDA. He will be acting as the Executive. S/he will be supported by the Portfolio Manager (acting as the Senior Supplier) to prepare for project board meetings. The decision making role consists of ensuring the accountability functions that rest with UNDP as the delivery partner entity receiving GCF funds for the project. The advisory role will be to provide technical inputs to the board's decision making processes and to assist in incorporating best practices to ensure the long-term impacts of this project's investments. In cases linked to fiduciary responsibilities, UNDP will have the final decision and can resolve any unresolved issues in this regard to higher levels in the government.

The composition of the Project Board will include the following:

Senior Executive: The Executive is accountable for the project and will co-Chair the Project Board with Senior Beneficiary.

For this project, the Executive is: UNDP.

The Senior Executive is ultimately accountable for the project, working closely with the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager in consultation with the Senior Beneficiary;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organize and co- Chair Project Board meetings.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. For this project, the Senior Beneficiary is the National Designated Authority (NDA) supported by the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Office of the Prime Minister. Under the delegated authority of the NDA, Director General of DOECC will co-Chair the Project Board.

The Senior Beneficiary will be responsible for validating the national needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. For this project, the Senior Supplier is UNDP, in accordance with the GCF approved readiness proposal

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board):

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the agency fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. This project oversight and quality assurance role is covered by the accredited entity fee provided by the GCF.

As a Delivery Partner to the GCF, UNDP delivers the following GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services: (i) day to day project oversight supervision covering the start-up and implementation; (ii) oversight of project completion; and (iii) oversight of project reporting. A detailed list of the services is presented in the table below.

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
<p>Day-to-day oversight supervision</p>	<p>1. Project start-up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of readiness proposals, if needed assist the NDA and/or government partners prepare all the necessary documentation for approval of a readiness grant proposal • Prepare the Project Document with the government counterparts • Technical and financial clearance for the Project Document • Organize Local Project Appraisal Committee • Project document signature • Ensure quick project start and first disbursement • Hire project management unit staff • Coordinate/prepare the project inception workshop • Oversee finalization of the project inception workshop report <p>2. Project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Project Board</u>: Coordinate/prepare/attend annual Project Board Meetings • <u>Annual work plans</u>: Quality assurance of annual work plans prepared by the project team; issue UNDP annual work plan; strict monitoring of the implementation of the work plan and the project timetable according to the approved readiness proposal • <u>Prepare GCF/UNDP bi-annual project report</u>: review input provided by Project Manager/team; provide specialized technical support and complete required sections • <u>Portfolio Report (readiness)</u>: Prepare and review a Portfolio Report of all readiness activities done by UNDP in line with Clause 9.02 of the Readiness Framework Agreement. 	<p>70%</p>

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Procurement plan</u>: Monitor the implementation of the project procurement plan • <u>Supervision missions</u>: Participate in and support in-country GCF visits/learning mission/site visits; conduct annual supervision/oversight site missions • <u>Risk management and troubleshooting</u>: Ensure that risks are properly managed, and that the risk log in Atlas (UNDP financial management system) is regularly updated; Troubleshooting project missions from the regional technical advisors or management and programme support unit staff as and when necessary (i.e. high risk, slow performing projects) • <u>Project budget</u>: Provide quality assurance of project budget and financial transactions according to UNDP and GCF policies • <u>Performance management of staff</u>: where UNDP supervises or co-supervises project staff • <u>Corporate level policy functions</u>: Overall fiduciary and financial policies, accountability and oversight; Treasury Functions including banking information and arrangements and cash management; Travel services, asset management, and procurement policies and support; Management and oversight of the audit exercise for all GCF projects; Information Systems and Technology provision, maintenance and support; Legal advice and contracting/procurement support policy advice; Strategic Human Resources Management and related entitlement administration; Office of Audit and Investigations oversight/investigations into allegations of misconduct, corruption, wrongdoing and fraud; and social and environmental compliance unit and grievance mechanism. 	
Oversight of project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate, coordinate, finalize the Project Completion Report, Final Independent Evaluation Report and management response • Quality assurance of final evaluation report and management response • Independent Evaluation Office assessment of final evaluation reports; evaluation guidance and standard setting • Quality assurance of final cumulative budget implementation and reporting to the GCF • Return of any un-spent GCF resources to the GCF 	<p>10%</p>

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
Oversight of project reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical review of project reports: quality assurance and technical inputs in relevant project reports • Quality assurance of the GCF bi-annual project report • Preparation and certification of UNDP annual financial statements and donor reports • Prepare and submit fund specific financial reports 	20%
	TOTAL	100%

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD 2,725,542*. This is financed through a GCF grant. UNDP, as the GCF Delivery Partner, is responsible for the oversight and quality assurance of the execution of GCF resources.

GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed according to the GCF disbursement schedule. The Country Office will submit an annual work plan to the UNDP-GEF Unit and comply with the GCF milestones in order for the next tranche of project funds to be released. All efforts must be made to achieve 80% delivery annually.

Month	2020	2021	2022
Amount in USD	557,168.00	1,041,252.02	1,127,122.00
Total Project Outcomes in USD	2,725,542.02		
DP Fee in USD	231,671.07		
Total Project Budget in USD	2,957,213.09		

Disbursement requests will be managed at portfolio level by UNDP-GEF MPSU in NY, as agreed in the “Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement” between GCF and UNDP. Under Clause 4 of said Framework Agreement, “the Delivery Partner shall be entitled to submit two Requests for Disbursement each year. Each such Request for Disbursement must be submitted to the Fund within 30 days of receipt by the Fund of the Portfolio Report referred to in Section 9.02.”

GCF disbursement request for this proposal will only be submitted upon execution and effectiveness of a second amendment to the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between UNDP and the GCF.

Direct Project Services: services provided to the project. To ensure the strict independence required by the GCF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services should be delivered independent from the GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest). These execution services will be charged to the project budget in accordance with the [UNDP’s Harmonized Conceptual Funding Framework and Cost Recovery Methodology](#) These costs need to be transparently and correctly budgeted in the TBWP.

UNDP will undertake the following direct project services:

- National Programme Advisor at NOD level will allocate 3 months per year for 3 years (equivalent to 25% per year) for coordination and policy dialogue at sub-federal and federal member states levels. s/he will provide substantive inputs under each outcome to develop linkages between NAP project outputs and the United Nations Cooperation Framework (UNSF) for Somalia, 9th National Development Plan (NDP 9), Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and integration in the broader portfolio of government, UN and UNDP programmes.

Security for project operations in Somalia: 3.4 percent of total GCF funding distributed across outcomes 1-3, over 3 years. Security costs include: the cost of security personnel who provide both strategic advisory support on security issues, as well as day-to-day security operations support including project security clearances, accompany project personnel on convoys and high-risk missions, etc.; the costs of security training for project personnel and security briefings; security equipment for project personnel, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), TETRA Radios and VHF Radio, and use of common assets including Armoured Vehicles; Common security management system, which includes medical deployments.

Budget Revision and Tolerance: 10% of the total overall projected costs can be reallocated among outcomes. No changes are allowed in the PMC. Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project’s scope, structure, design or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires the GCF’s prior written consent.

As outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF Unit.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GCF grant amount will be absorbed by the Country Office using non-GCF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Refund to GCF: Unspent GCF resources must be returned to the GCF. Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.⁷ On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Final Independent Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The UNDP CO through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP GEF Unit when operational closure has been completed.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the DOECC, UNDP Resident Representative- is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets will be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file⁸.

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) UNDP CO has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP CO has certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project is required to be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the UNDP CO will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

⁷ see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

⁸ See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN



Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	00126073	Atlas Primary Output or Project ID:	00120236
Atlas Proposal or Award Title	Support for Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Planning for the Federal Republic of Somalia		
Atlas Business Unit	SOM10		
UNDP GEF PIMS NO	6148		
Implementing Partner	UNDP		

GCF Readiness outcome/Atlas Activity	Res. Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Account Code	Budget Description	Amount US\$	Amount US\$	Amount US\$	Total Amount US\$	See budget note
						(year 1)	(year 2)	(year 3)		
Outcome 1: Strengthen coordination and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	118,358.20	118,358.20	118,358.20	355,074.60	1
				71600	Travel	46,512.00	47,223.00	37,698.00	131,433.00	2
				71300	National Consultants	26,730.00	20,910.00	9,840.00	57,480.00	3
				72100	Contractual Services: Companies	53,738.00	35,123.00	31,329.00	120,190.00	4
				71200	International Consultants	51,150.00	118,800.00	52,800.00	222,750.00	5
				60000	Staff Costs	11,323.47	11,323.47	11,323.47	33,970.41	31
				74500	Miscellaneous	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	18,000.00	6
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	5,310.00	1,770.00	1,770.00	8,850.00	7
				74200	Audio-Visual and Printing	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	8
75700	Training, Workshop, Conference	28,750.00	43,250.00	57,000.00	129,000.00	9				
Total: Outcome 1						357,871.67	407,757.67	331,118.67	1,096,748.01	

Outcome 2: Priority sectors develop adaptation plans	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	10,738.20	224,308.20	224,308.20	459,354.60	10
				71600	Travel	5,412.00	53,871.00	59,886.00	119,169.00	11
				71300	National Consultants	14,670.00	13,040.00	0.00	27,710.00	12
				72100	Contractual Services: Companies	7,209.00	87,703.00	101,692.00	196,604.00	13
				71200	International Consultants	0.00	11,000.00	27,500.00	38,500.00	14
				60000	Staff Costs	11,632.81	11,632.81	11,632.81	34,898.43	31
				74500	Miscellaneous	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	18,000.00	15
				74200	Audio-Visual and Printing	5,000.00	5,000.00	23,000.00	33,000.00	16
				75700	Training, Workshop, Conference	22,500.00	45,000.00	106,500.00	174,000.00	17
Total: Outcome 2						83,162.01	457,555.01	560,519.01	1,101,236.03	
Outcome 3: Subnational climate change adaptation capacities strengthened	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	10,738.20	10,738.20	10,738.20	32,214.60	18
				71600	Travel	2,505.00	7,515.00	22,050.00	32,070.00	19
				71300	National Consultants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20
				72100	Contractual Services: Companies	11,556.00	38,601.00	4,361.00	54,518.00	21
				71200	International Consultants	15,000.00	41,250.00	101,000.00	157,250.00	22
				60000	Staff Costs	1,419.72	1,419.74	1,419.72	4,259.18	31
				74500	Miscellaneous	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00	23
				74200	Audio-Visual and Printing	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	24
				75700	Training, Workshop, Conference	0.00	10,000.00	29,500.00	39,500.00	25
Total: Outcome 3						50,218.92	118,523.94	178,068.92	346,811.78	
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COSTS (Outcome 1+2+3)						491,252.60	983,836.62	1,069,706.60	2,544,795.82	
Project Management Costs	UNDP	66001	12526	71200	International Consultants	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	30
				73100	Rental & Maintenance - Premises	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	18,000.00	26
				72800	IT equipment	8,500.00	0.00	0.00	8,500.00	27

				74100	Professional Services	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	9,000.00	28
				71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	38,415.40	38,415.40	38,415.40	115,246.20	29
Total: Project Management Costs						65,915.40	57,415.40	57,415.40	180,746.20	
TOTAL PROJECTS COSTS						557,168.00	1,041,252.02	1,127,122.00	2,725,542.02	

OUTPUT / ACTIVITY		AMOUNT (USD)
OUTCOME 1.	National institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning enhanced.	\$1,098,556
Suboutcome 1.1.	Legal and Institutional Framework Established.	\$273,153
Suboutcome 1.2.	CCA capacities and interagency coordination at key agencies strengthened	\$266,100
Suboutcome 1.3.	Tools, methodologies, and information platform to support NAP process developed.	\$76,410
OUTCOME 2	State-level technical capacity for climate change adaptation planning strengthened.	\$1,110,867
Suboutcome 2.1.	State CCA frameworks developed and harmonized with national framework.	\$130,639
Suboutcome 2.2.	Preliminary climate change adaptation plans formulated at state level.	\$221,000
Suboutcome 2.3.	Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into institutional and governance support at state level.	\$195,740
OUTCOME 3.	Financial planning for climate change adaptation strengthened.	\$341,443
Suboutcome 3.1.	NAP implementation financing plan formulated.	\$121,775
Suboutcome 3.2.	Enabling conditions for NAP financing advanced.	\$142,045

NOTE: Costs for staffing, contingency, and equipment that support multiple sub-outcomes are reflected in Outcome totals. Therefore, sub-outcome dollar amounts will not sum to Outcome totals.

Budget Note #	
1	<p>Service Contracts (SC):</p> <p>SC1: 3-year Level-C service contract for CCA Coordinator position at DOECC, (US\$41,157/yr., Total = US\$123,471)</p> <p>SC2: 3-year Level-B service contract, Program Officer position at DOECC (US\$35,595/yr., Total = US\$106,785). See section 5.4 for additional detail.</p> <p>SC3: 3-year Level-A service contract for Junior Capacity Development specialist position at DOECC, (US\$30,868/yr. Total = US\$92,604) All three support DOECC in coordinating and implementing activities from sub outcome 1.1, also serving as secretariat for CCA planning and coordination mechanism.</p> <p>SC10: Project Manager, US\$10,738.20/year for three years, representing 20% of total costs for the level-D project management service contract. Project manager's time will be divided between project management tasks (40%) and supporting project components (60% across 3 years and 3 outcomes) - total US\$161,073 for 3 years.</p>
2	<p>Travel costs are calculated on the basis of US\$1,500 estimated per roundtrip to Somalia and US\$500 per roundtrip within Somalia. DSA is estimated at US\$201 per day based on established UNDP rates. IC1: International Trips =1, DSA =10, IC2: International Trips =1, DSA =10, IC3: International Trips =4, DSA =60, IC4: International Trips =1, DSA =5 State Representatives: In-Country Trips =84, DSA =168, IC5: International Trips =1, DSA =10, IC7: International Trips =1, DSA =10, IC8: International Trips =2, DSA =30, IC11: International Trips =1, DSA =10, IC12: International Trips =1, DSA =10, IC24: International Trips =2, DSA =10, TOTAL: International Trips =15, In-Country Trips =84, DSA =333.</p>
3	<p>NC1: Arrange and facilitate meeting, compile results (50xUS\$123/day = US\$6,150) for 1.1.1</p> <p>NC2: Arrange and facilitate meeting, compile results (50xUS\$123/day = US\$6,150) for 1,1,4</p> <p>NC3: Capdev technical expert to translate, localize, facilitate capacity development program at DOECC in 1.2.2 (100xUS\$123/day = US\$12,300)</p> <p>NC4: Support IC and capdev at MoPIED in 1.2.6 (80xUS\$123/day = US\$9,840)</p> <p>NC5: support development of gender guidance manual for MoWHRD in 1.2.7 (50xUS\$123/day = US\$6,150)</p> <p>NC6: Work with IC and localize and to facilitate rollout workshop (80xUS\$123/day = US\$9,840) in 1.3.1</p> <p>NC7: Work with IC and localize/translate gender tools developed in 1.3.5 (50 daysxUS\$141/day = US\$7,050).</p>
4	<p>CS1: Contract with a NGO (US\$20,000) Activity 1.2.2</p> <p>CS2: Contract with a NGO to develop staff training program for priority sector agencies in 1.2.4 (US\$30,000) Activity 1.2.4</p> <p>CS3: Contract with a NGO or other national NGO to develop guidelines and methodology for vulnerability assessments (US\$20,000)</p> <p>CS9: Contract with a NGO develop guidelines and methodology for vulnerability assessments (US\$10,000) Activity 1.3.4, Likely to be bundled with contract in Activity 1.2.3.</p> <p>CS8: Security for project operations in Somalia (US\$101,312 - distributed across outcomes 1-3, over 3 years: US\$40,190 in outcome 1)</p>

5	<p>IC1: Clarify the scope, objectives and timeline for formalizing the institutional roles and responsibilities for federal agencies with respect to CC for 1.1.1 (20 days x US\$550/day = US\$11,000)</p> <p>IC2: Establish a detailed framework of the roles and responsibilities for federal, state, and district governments for 1.1.4 (20 days x US\$550/day = US\$11,000)</p> <p>IC3: Provide advice and support for developing project concepts for 1.1.6 (60 days x US\$550/day = US\$33,000)</p> <p>IC4: CCA policy expert to advise DOECC in policy review and developing recommendations for 1.1.7 (20 days x US\$550/day = US\$11,000)</p> <p>IC5: Conduct an institutional policy review and provide recommendations for 1.2.1. (20 days x US\$550/day = US\$11,000)</p> <p>IC6: International CCA capdev expert to develop materials for 1.2.2 (40 days x US\$550/day = US\$22,000)</p> <p>IC7: Review of the new National Disaster Management Strategy and its ongoing implementation arrangements and programs with recommendations for 1.2.5 (25 days x US\$550/day = US\$13,750)</p> <p>IC8: Support for capacity development at MoPIED for 1.2.6 (60 days x US\$550/day = US\$33,000)</p> <p>IC9: Develop gender and climate change manual for MoWHRD for 1.2.7 (20 days x US\$550/day = US\$11,000)</p> <p>IC10: International M&E expert to assist with ME &R system for 1.3.1 (30 days x US\$550/day = US\$16,500)</p> <p>IC11: Assist DOECC in design of database for 1.3.2 (20 days x US\$550/day = US\$11,000)</p> <p>IC12: Review best practices and develop methodology for gender toolkit implementation for 1.3.5 (20 days x US\$550/day = US\$11,000)</p> <p>IC24: Climate change capacity development specialist to assist with development of sectoral capacity development (50 days x US\$550/day = US\$27,500).</p>
6	<p>Included, are contingency costs calculated as up-to 2% of the total programmatic activities. Miscellaneous expenses have been allocated as a safeguard against inflation, currency exchange fluctuations and other external shocks that would impact current costs projections.</p>
7	<p>Includes costs for office supplies and equipment.</p>
8	<p>AVP1: Publishing and dissemination costs for National Adaptation Plan and Baseline in 1.1.8 (US\$5,000)</p> <p>AVP4: Translation services US\$5,000 per year (Total = US\$15,000).</p>
9	<p>TWC1: 2-day National workshop to draft CCA framework (US\$7,500)</p> <p>TWC2: 10 x 1-day Steering committee meetings in Mogadishu (US\$20,000). Given the structure of the federal system in Somalia, the steering committee includes representatives from the six federal states. The requested budget is required to pay for transportation and associated logistical costs to ensure full participation and hence ownership on the part of these members.</p> <p>TWC3: 2-day National workshop for vertical coordination, 50 people (US\$7,500)</p> <p>TWC4: 10 x 1-day Ministerial coordination meetings. (US\$20,000)</p> <p>TWC5: 2-day National Adaptation Plan workshop. 2 x 1-day stakeholder validation meetings. 50 people (US\$11,500)</p> <p>TWC6: 5 1-day workshops and 5 2-day workshops for improving OE staff capacity in 1.2.2 (US\$28,750)</p> <p>TWC7: 8 quarterly 1 day workshops for 30 people for improving sectoral staff capacity in 1.2.4 (US\$16,000)</p> <p>TWC8: 2 Day Workshop CCA-DRR-Humanitarian assistance coordination for 1.2.5 (US\$3,750)</p> <p>TWC9: 1 day Rollout workshop, 50 participants for 1.3.1 (US\$2,000)</p> <p>TWC10: Rollout workshop for 1.3.2 (US\$2,000)</p> <p>TWC22: 2 day national project Inception meeting/workshop (US\$10,000).</p>

10	<p>6 2-year service contracts in Years 2&3;), SC4, SC5, SC6, SC7 SC8, SC9: 2-year, Level-B service contracts will be assigned to one of the 6 states to coordinate NAP related tasks. (approx. US\$35,595 each/year Total = US\$427,140). associated with outcome 2. Duties will include (but not be limited to) identifying NGO/academic partner institutions (2.1.1), coordinating state-level steering mechanisms (2.1.3), coordinating development of state-level outreach plans (2.1.4) overseeing scoping reviews, adaptation plan roadmaps, vulnerability assessments (2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3) and coordi-nating state level capacity building programs The TORs for these positions will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the federal government for integration of state level needs in national development plans and other strategic framework documents; • Prepare notes, briefing papers, data analysis reports and policy briefs for the state level discussions and federal government consultations • Organize discussions on NAP processes and ensure engagement of a cross-section o stakeholders including state level political leadership • Take part in the national level sensitization activities on the NAP process <p>SC10: Project Manager, US\$10,738.20/year for three years, representing 20% of total costs for the level-D project management service contract. Project manager’s time will be divided between project management tasks (40%) and supporting project components (60% across 3 years and 3 outcomes) - total US\$161,073 for 3 years.</p>
11	<p>Travel costs are calculated on the basis of US\$1500 estimated per roundtrip to Somalia and US\$500 per roundtrip within Somalia. DSA is estimated at US\$201 per day based on established UNDP rates. IC13: International Trips =1, DSA =15, IC14: International Trips =1, DSA =10, IC16: International Trips =1, DSA =5, IC23: International Trips =1, DSA =15, NC8: In-Country Trips =6, DSA =12, NC9: In-Country Trips =12, DSA =36, Project Implementation Team: In-Country Trips =12, DSA =36, IC14: In-Country Trips =1, DSA =10, Project Implementation Team: In-Country Trips =47, DSA =230,TOTAL: International Trips =4, In-Country Trips =78,DSA =369.</p>
12	<p>3 National Consultants (IC): NC8, NC9,NC10: Prep and facilitate workshops for state level awareness of CC for 2.1.1 (30 days each x 163US\$/day = \$14,670) NC11: Work with IC and state governments for 2.1.1 (80 days x US\$163/day = US\$13,040).</p>
13	<p>CS4: Contract with foreign grassroots NGO with experience in conducting community/regional vulnerability assessments to work with local NGO on pilot basis in one state as a training activity for the national NGO (US\$50,000) Activity 2.2.3 CS5: Contract with national NGO to conduct 6 vulnerability assessments US\$15,000 each (total US\$90,000) Activity 2.2.3 CS8: Security for project operations in Somalia (US\$101,312 - distributed across outcomes 1-3, over 3 years: US\$41,604 in outcome 2). Security costs include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of security personnel who provide both strategic advisory support on security issues, as well as day-to-day security operations support including project security clearances, accompany project personnel on con-voys and high-risk missions, etc. • The costs of security training for project personnel and security briefings. • Security equipment for project personnel, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), TETRA Radios and VHF Radio, and use of common assets including Armored Vehicles. • Common security management system, which includes medical deployments. <p>Armed escorts where needed and where required by UNDP Somalia operational procedures CS10: Monitoring and evaluation conducted by a third-party firm US\$5,000 per year (Total = US\$15,000).</p>

14	IC13: Provide advice and support for setting up frameworks based on inputs from national consultant for 2.1.2 (20xUS\$550/day = US\$11,000) IC14: Provide support for integrating CCA into CESBS activities for 2.3.4 (20xUS\$550/day = US\$11,000) IC23: Conducts Terminal evaluation in year 3 (30xUS\$550/day = US\$16,500).
15	Included, are contingency costs calculated as up-to 2% of the total programmatic activities. Miscellaneous expenses have been allocated as a safeguard against inflation, currency exchange fluctuations and other external shocks that would impact current costs projections.
16	AVP2: Printing costs for knowledge products for state level outreach campaigns, US\$250 per knowledge product for 2.1.4 (US\$6,000) AVP3: Cover publication and dissemination of state CCA plans for 2.2.5 (US\$12,000) AVP4: Translation services US\$5,000 per year (Total = US\$15,000).
17	TWC11: 6x 2-day state-level workshops, 30 participants each for increasing awareness at state level for 2.1.1 (US\$22,500) TWC12: 6x 2-day scoping workshops in state capitals for 30 participants for 2.2.2 (US\$22,500) TWC13: 2 stakeholder consultation 1-day workshop per state for identifying priority adaptation measures for 2.2.4. 30 people each (US\$24,000) TWC14: 1 2-day review/validation workshop per state for state climate adaptation plan for 2.2.5. 50 persons each (US\$22,500) TWC15: 6x state validation workshops, 2day each, 30 participants for state-level validation workshops for 2.3.2 (US\$22,500) TWC16: Quarterly capacity building 2-day workshops in 6 states for 25 people for 2.3.3 (US\$60,000).
18	SC10: Project Manager, US\$10,738.20/year for three years, representing 20% of total costs for the level-D project management service contract. Project manager's time will be divided between project management tasks (40%) and supporting project components (60% across 3 years and 3 outcomes) - total US\$161,073 for 3 years.
19	Travel costs are calculated on the basis of US\$1,500 estimated per roundtrip to Somalia and US\$500 per roundtrip within Somalia. DSA is estimated at US\$201 per day based on established UNDP rates. IC15: International Trips =2, DSA =10, IC16: International Trips =1, DSA =10, IC18: International Trips =2, DSA =15, IC19: International Trips = 3, DSA 15, IC20: International Trips = 1, DSA =5, IC21: International Trips = 2, DSA =10, IC22: International Trips =1, DSA =5: TOTAL: International Trips =12, In-Country Trips =0, DSA =70.
20	No National Consultants budgeted for Outcome 3.
21	CS6: Contract with national university to conduct review and costing (US\$35,000) Activity 3.1.3. CS8: Security for project operations in Somalia (US\$101,312 - distributed across outcomes 1-3, over 3 years: US\$19,518 in outcome 3). For details see budget note 13.
22	IC15: CCA finance expert to support development of finance coordination mechanism for 3.1.1 (40xUS\$750/days = US\$30,000) IC16: International consultant to review best practices and develop tagging procedures for 3.1.2 (25xUS\$750/days = US\$18,750) IC17: Advise CWG on mobilization strategy for 3.1.4 (20xUS\$550/days = US\$11,000) IC18: Conduct review and prepare recommendations on barriers to financing for 3.2.1 (30xUS\$750/days = US\$22,500) IC19: Provide advice for establishment and running private sector working group for 3.2.2 (50xUS\$750/days = US\$37,500) IC20: Conduct review and prepare recommendations for Somalia Climate Change Fund design for 3.2.3 (15xUS\$750/days = US\$11,250) IC21: CCA economist to support university economics faculty for assessing costs of CC for 3.2.4 (20xUS\$750/days = US\$15,000) IC22: Conduct review and develop climate proofing guidelines for 3.2.5 (15xUS\$750/days = US\$11,250).

23	Included, are contingency costs calculated as up-to 2% of the total programmatic activities. Miscellaneous expenses have been allocated as a safeguard against inflation, currency exchange fluctuations and other external shocks that would impact current costs projections.
24	AVP4: Translation services US\$5,000 per year (Total = US\$15,000).
25	TWC17: 2 x 1 day capdev workshops for 30 people in Mogadishu for 3.1.1 (US\$12,000) TWC18: Budget tagging workshop for MoF and sectoral focal points, 20 people for 3.1.2 (US\$2,000) TWC19: 1 day workshop for 50 participants in Mogadishu for compiling financing plan for 3.1.4 (US\$2,000) TWC20: 6 full day workshops distributed quarterly 25 people each for private sector engagement mechanism for 3.2.2 (US\$12,000) TWC21: 2 1-day workshops for 25 people each in Mogadishu for climate proofing for 3.2.5 (US\$4,000) TWC23: 2 day national workshop to review the project pipe-line for the Somalia Infrastructure Fund (US\$7,500)
26	US\$500 per month for office space. (US\$18,000)
27	Laptop and docking stations x 4 (US\$2,000 each) Total = \$8,000, Printer x 1 Total = US\$500.
28	CS7: Audit costs US\$3,000 per year (Total = US\$9,000). This budget will be utilized only if the GCF project receives an external audit conducted by a third-party auditor, or otherwise reprogrammed towards the achievement of the approved activities, in consultation and agreement with the Project Board. The audit firm will be hired competitively.
29	SC10: Covers 40% (US\$64,429.20) of total costs (US\$161,073) for the level-D project management service contract; project manager's time will be divided between project management tasks and supporting project components the balance 60% has been equally divided between the three project outcomes (US\$32,214.60/year Total = US\$96,643.80) SC11: Administrative/Finance Assistant provides administrative/finance services ensuring high quality of work, ensures accurate, timely and properly recorded/documented service delivery (US\$16,939/year Total = US\$50,817)
30	IC25: Procurement support to project activities 10,000 USD/year
31	Staff costs - 24,376.02 USD/year at NOD level. Partial inputs of Country Office Staff equivalent of 3 months per year for 3 years for coordination and policy dialogue at sub-federal and federal member states levels. Substantive inputs under each outcome to develop linkages between NAP project outputs and the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) for Somalia, National Development Plan II (NDP II), Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and integration in the broader portfolio of government, UN and UNDP programmes. More detailed TOR attached in Annex 1. Time/costs will be tracked via time-sheets.

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Somalia and UNDP, signed on 31 May 1977. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP Somalia in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

Any designations on maps or other references employed in this project document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

By signing this UNDP GCF project document, the Implementing Partner also agrees to the terms and conditions of the GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) included in Annex and to use the GCF funds for the purposes for which they were provided. UNDP has the right to terminate this project should the Implementing Partner breach the terms of the GCF FFA.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]⁹ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹⁰ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/qa_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

⁹ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

¹⁰ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

- a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible parties, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible parties, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
- b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible parties, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
- c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- g. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XIII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

Guidance to the project developer:

The following documents are mandatory annexes and must be included as part of the final project document package. Links can be provided to these documents if they have been posted to the UNDP GEF PIMS and open.undp.org.

Annex A: GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

Annex B: GCF notification of approval letter

Annex C: Procurement plan

Annex D: Terms of References for Project Board and Project Team

Annex E: Terms of References for UNDP Staff (as needed)

Annex F: UNDP Risk Log

Annex J: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system, does not need to be attached as separate document)

Annex A: GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

Provided separately, due to the file size. A copy can be found in the Country Office and one in PIMS+ 6148

Annex B: GCF notification of approval letter



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

His Excellency
Mr. Mahdi Mohammed Gulaid
Deputy Prime Minister
Office of the Prime Minister
Villa Somalia, Mogadishu
Federal Republic of Somalia

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Date : 4 December 2019
Reference : DCF/OED/2019/586
Page : 1 of 1

Subject: Notification of Approval on Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme Proposal for the Green Climate Fund – [Grant Reference Number SOM-RS-001]

Excellency,

I present my compliments to the Office of the Prime Minister of the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia and have the honor to convey that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat has approved the Government's Readiness Proposal, initially submitted on 11 July 2018, in accordance with the terms of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the Green Climate Fund and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), dated 2 September 2016, amended and restated on 6 March 2018.

I am privileged to convey that the proposal was approved on 22 November 2019 for the amount of USD 2,957,213 regarding support for strengthening climate change adaptation planning for the Federal Republic of Somalia. A copy of the proposal is attached for your reference.

May I please bring to your kind attention that as of the date of this Notification, the Framework Agreement between the GCF and the UNDP is being amended, and that the implementation of the readiness activities under this Approved Proposal will be subject to the execution and effectiveness of the amended Framework Agreement. Once the amendment to the Framework Agreement becomes effective, the UNDP will be able to submit a request for disbursement to the Secretariat to begin the implementation of the activities under the Approved Proposal.

The GCF Secretariat and I remain at your disposal should any assistance or additional information be required. We stand ready to respond to any queries the Office of the Prime Minister may direct to email: countries@gcfund.org.

I look forward to continuing a fruitful collaboration as we collectively advance this important process. Please allow me this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

A blue ink signature of Yannick Glemarec.

Yannick Glemarec

Enclosure: Readiness Proposal of the Federal Republic of Somalia

cc: Mr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Executive Coordinator and Director
Global Environmental Finance, Bureau for Policy and Program Support, UNDP

Green Climate Fund
Songdo International Business District
C-Tower, 175 Art Center-daero
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004
Republic of Korea

Annex C: Procurement plan

PROCUREMENT OF GOODS, SERVICES, and WORKS			
METHOD	CONTRACT VALUE	TYPE OF REQUIREMENT	METHOD OF SOLICITATION
Micro-purchasing	Below US\$5,000	Goods, services or simple works	Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)
Request for quotation/request for proposal	US\$5,000 to 149,999	Goods, services or simple works	Written request for quotation
Invitation to bid	US\$150,000 and above	Goods or works	Advertisement in international media
Request for Proposal	US\$150,000 and above	Services	Advertisement in international media
Direct Payment	Any amount within permissible circumstances	Services, goods, or works	Direct invitation or negotiation

GOODS, SERVICES, AND WORKS CONTRACTS ESTIMATED				
General Description	Contract Value (USD)	Procurement Method	Advertisement Date (year/quarter)	comments
CS1: Contract with an NGO to develop and disseminate/deliver materials.	20,000.00	Request for Proposal	y1/q1	
CS2: Contract with an NGO to develop staff training program for priority sector agencies	30,000.00	Request for Proposal	y1/q1-y3/q4	
CS3: Contract with an NGO or other national NGO to develop guidelines and methodology for vulnerability assessments.	20,000.00	Request for Proposal	y2/q1-y3/q4	

CS4: Work with local NGO on pilot basis in one state as a training activity for the national NGO.	50,000.00	Request for Proposal	y1/q4	
CS5: Conduct 6 vulnerability assessments	90,000.00	Request for Proposal	y2/q4	
CS6: Contract with national university to conduct review and costing.	35,000.00	Request for Proposal	y2/q2	
CS7: Audit costs	9,000.00	Request for Quotation	y3/q1	
CS8: security firm for project operations	101,312.00	Request for Proposal	Y1/q1	
CS9: Contract with Somali First. Establish guidelines and methodology for vulnerability assessments.	10,000.00	Request for Quotation	y1/q1	
CS10: Contract with a third-party firm to conduct monitoring and evaluation.	15,000.00	Request for Quotation	y1/q4-y3/q4	
Equipment and Furniture	8,850.00	Request for Quotation	y1/q1	
Rental & Maintenance - Premises	18,000.00	Request for Quotation	y1/q1	
Computers and Printer.	8,500.00	Micro-purchasing	y1/q1	
TWC1: 2-day National workshop to draft CCA framework.	7,500.00	Canvass	y1/q2-y3/q4	
TWC2: 10 x 1-day Steering committee meetings.	20,000.00	Request for Quotation	y2/q1-y3/q4	One workshop per quarter
TWC3: 2-day National workshop for vertical coordination.	7,500.00	Canvass	y1/q1	
TWC4: 10 x 1-day Ministerial coordination meetings.	20,000.00	Request for Quotation	y1/q2	One workshop per quarter
TWC5: 2-day National Adaptation Plan workshop. 2 x 1-day stakeholder validation meetings.	11,500.00	Canvass	y3/q4	
TWC6: 5 x 1-day workshops and 5 x 2-day workshops for improving OE staff capacity	28,750.00	Request for Quotation	y1/q2	One workshop per quarter
TWC7: 8 quarterly 1-day workshops for 30 people for improving sectoral staff capacity	16,000.00	Request for Quotation	y2/q2	One workshop per quarter

TWC8: 2-day Workshop CCA-DRR-Humanitarian assistance coordination.	3,750.00	Canvass		y2/q2	
TWC9: 1-day Rollout workshop.	2,000.00	Canvass		y1/q3	
TWC10: 1-day Rollout workshop.	2,000.00	Canvass		y1/q4	
TWC11: 6 x 2-day state-level workshops for increasing awareness at state level.	22,500.00	Request Quotation	for	y3/q4	
TWC12: 6 x 2-day scoping workshops in state capitals.	22,500.00	Request Quotation	for	y2/q3	
TWC13: 2 x 1-day stakeholder consultation workshop per state for identifying priority adaptation measures.	24,000.00	Request Quotation	for	y2/q4	
TWC14: 1 x 2-day review/validation workshop per state for state climate adaptation plan	22,500.00	Canvass		y1/q1	
TWC15: 6 x 2-day state validation workshops, for state-level validation workshops.	22,500.00	Request Quotation	for	y1/q4	
TWC16: 24 x 2-day capacity building workshops in 6 states.	60,000.00	Request Quotation	for	y1/q3; y2/q3; y3/q3	Distributed quarterly
TWC17: 2x 1-day capdev workshops for 30 people in Mogadishu.	12,000.00	Request Quotation	for	y1/q3; y2/q3; y3/q3	
TWC18: 1-day budget tagging workshop for MoF and sectoral focal points.	2,000.00	Canvass		y2/q1	
TWC19: 1-day workshop in Mogadishu for compiling financing plan.	2,000.00	Canvass		y1/q3	
TWC20: 6 x 1-day workshops for private sector engagement mechanism.	12,000.00	Request Quotation	for	y1/q2; y2/q2; y3/q2	Distributed quarterly
TWC21: 2 x 1-day workshops in Mogadishu for climate proofing	4,000.00	Request Quotation	for	y2/q3; y3/q3	
TWC22: 2-day national Inception meeting/workshop.	10,000.00	Request Quotation	for	y1/q1	
TWC23: Review project pipeline for Somalia Infrastructure fund.	7,500.00	Request Quotation	for	y3/q2	
AVP1: Publishing and dissemination costs for National Adaptation Plan and Baseline.	5,000.00	Request Quotation	for	y3/q1	

AVP2: Printing costs for knowledge products for state level outreach campaigns.	6,000.00	Request Quotation	for	y3/q1	
AVP3: Cover publication and dissemination of state CCA plans.	12,000.00	Request Quotation	for	y1/q2; y2/q2; y3/q2	
AVP4: Translation services.	45,000.00	Request Quotation	for	y1-y3	
Total	826,162.00				
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS					
General Description	Contract Value (USD)	Recruitment Method	Advertisement Date (year/quarter)	International or National Assignment	
SC1: Level-C service contract for CCA Coordinator position at DOECC.	123,471.00	Competitive and open public call for national consultants as per UNDP policies	y1/q1	National	
SC2 Program Officer position at DOECC.	106,785.00		y1/q1		
SC3: Junior Capacity Development Specialist at DOECC	92,604.00		y1/q1		
SC4: assigned to one of the 6 states to coordinate NAP related tasks	71,190.00		y2/q1		
SC5: assigned to one of the 6 states to coordinate NAP related tasks	71,190.00		y2/q1		
SC6: assigned to one of the 6 states to coordinate NAP related tasks	71,190.00		y2/q1		
SC7: assigned to one of the 6 states to coordinate NAP related tasks	71,190.00		y2/q1		
SC8: assigned to one of the 6 states to coordinate NAP related tasks	71,190.00		y2/q1		
SC9: assigned to one of the 6 states to coordinate NAP related tasks	71,190.00		y2/q1		
SC10: Project management	161,073.00		y1/q1		
SC11: Administrative assistant.	50,817.00		y1/q1		
Staff Costs	73,128.04		y1/q1		

NC1: Arrange and facilitate meeting, compile results.	6,150.00	Competitive and open public call for national consultants as per UNDP policies	y1/q1	National
NC2: Arrange and facilitate meeting, compile results.	6,150.00		y1q2	
NC3: Capdev technical expert to translate, localize, facilitate capacity development program at DOECC.	12,300.00		y1q1; y2;q1; y3/q1	
NC4: Support IC and capdev at MoPIED.	9,840.00		y2/1; y3/q1	
NC5: support development of gender guidance manual for MoWHRD.	6,150.00		y2q2	
NC6: Work with IC and localize and to facilitate rollout workshop.	9,840.00		y2/1	
NC7: Work with IC and localize/translate gender tools	7,050.00		y2/q3	
NC8: Prep and facilitate workshops for state level awareness of CC.	4,890.00		y1/q4	
NC9: Prep and facilitate workshops for state level awareness of CC.	4,890.00		y1/q4	
NC10: Prep and facilitate workshops for state level awareness of CC.	4,890.00		y1/q4	
NC11: Work with IC and state governments.	13,040.00		y2/q1	
IC1: Clarify the scope, objectives and timeline for formalizing the institutional roles and responsibilities for federal agencies with respect to CC	11,000.00	Competitive and open public call for International consultants as per UNDP policies	y1/q2	International
IC2: Establish a detailed framework of the roles and responsibilities for federal, state, and district governments.	11,000.00		y1/q2	
IC3: Provide advice and support for developing project concepts.	33,000.00		y1/q1	
IC4: CCA policy expert to advise DOECC in policy review and developing recommendations.	11,000.00		y2/q1	
IC5: Conduct an institutional policy review and provide recommendations	11,000.00		y1/q3	
IC6: Capdeve expert to develop materials	22,000.00		y1/q1	

IC7: Review of the new National Disaster Management Strategy and its ongoing implementation arrangements and programs with recommendations.	13,750.00		y2/q1	
IC8: Support for capacity development at MoPIED.	33,000.00		y2/q1	
IC9: Develop gender and climate change manual for MoWHRD.	11,000.00		y2/q2	
IC10: International M&E expert to assist with ME &R system.	16,500.00		y1/q1	
IC11: Assist DOECC in design of database.	11,000.00		y2/q1	
IC12: Review best practices and develop methodology for gender toolkit implementation.	11,000.00		y2/q3	
IC13: Provide advice and support for setting up frameworks based on inputs from national consultant.	11,000.00		y2/q1	
IC14: Provide support for integrating CCA into CESBS activities.	11,000.00		y3/q1	
IC15: CCA finance expert to support development of finance coordination mechanism.	30,000.00		y2/q1; Y3/q1	
IC16: International consultant to review best practices and develop tagging procedures.	18,750.00		y3/q2	
IC17: Advise CWG on mobilization strategy.	11,000.00		y3/q2	
IC18: Conduct review and prepare recommendations on barriers to financing.	22,500.00		y3/q1	
IC19: Provide advice for establishment and running private sector working group.	37,500.00		y2/q1; Y3/q1	
IC20: Conduct review and prepare recommendations for Somalia Climate Change Fund design.	11,250.00		y3/q2	
IC21: CCA economist to support university economics faculty for assessing costs of CC.	15,000.00		y1/q1	
IC22: Conduct review and develop climate proofing guidelines.	11,250.00		y2/q3	
IC23: Conducts Terminal evaluation.	16,500.00		y3/q4	

IC24: Climate Change Capacity Building Expert.	27,500.00		y1/q1-y3	
IC25: Procurement Support	30,000.00		y1/q1-y3	
Total	1,568,708.04			
Grand-total	2,394,870.04			

Annex D: Terms of References

Project Board: The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Resident Representative.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will co-Chair the Project Board with Senior Beneficiary. This role will be held by a representative from UNDP. The Executive will be the UNDP Resident Representative. The Senior Supplier is the UNDP Somalia Environment Focal Point/Portfolio Manager.

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organise and co-Chair Project Board meetings.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier is the UNDP Somalia Environment Focal Point/Portfolio Manager.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiary is the NDA.

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored
- Co-Chair the Project Board.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);

- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if access is made available.
- Prepare the Bi-Annual Project Report and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the Bi-Annual Project Report and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the final evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final evaluation report to the Project Board;

Annex E: Terms of References of Technical Services to be provided by UNDP:

- *These staff costs cannot include any oversight functions as this would duplicate GCF implementation functions paid by the GCF Fee.*
- *All technical services must be specified and known and cannot refer to anticipated or expected technical support services.*
- *The qualifications necessary to undertake these technical services must be included in the TOR.*
- *The UNDP-GEF RTA and the PTA must approve the technical services included in the TOR (and the qualifications). The RTA and the PTA have the full authority to edit, revise, and/or refuse the technical services if they are contrary to GCF policy.*

This TOR details the provision of technical support by the UNDP Country Office in Somalia towards the execution/implementation of the GCF-funded Adaptation Planning Readiness Support Proposal “Support for Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Planning for the Federal Republic of Somalia”.

The UNDP Country office will provide the following technical services through the partial engagement of (NOD level) Programme Specialist for time equivalent to three months for 3 years to contribute to all outcomes of this programme. The costs incurred for the provision the services described herein shall be recovered from the project budget. This technical assistance will be provided in the following areas

- (a) Policy analysis and inputs to ensure coherence with efforts to implement the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) and NDC Update process.
- (b) Regular dialogue with development partners including through monthly interactions and continuous follow-up, to ensure alignment of the NAP project outputs and results with the SDGs, United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF), National Development Plan II (NDP II), Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF).
- (c) Substantive technical inputs to align the project outputs and results to broader governance and reform related initiatives in Somalia.
- (d) Policy analysis and technical inputs to align the project with other adaptation related initiatives supported by UN Agencies and other development partners.
- (e) Substantive technical inputs for policy dialogue at sub-federal and federal member states levels.
- (f) Substantive technical inputs to align the project results with broader climate financing initiatives underway in Somalia.
- (g) Substantive technical analysis on issues related to project outcomes.
- (h) Peer review of TORs across all outputs.
- (i) Substantive inputs and guidance to develop knowledge products based on best practice and knowledge review processes.
- (j) Peer review of all project reports and knowledge related products.

The costs will be charged against these staff lines of the project budget and will amount to 24,376.02 USD/year.

Annex F: UNDP Risk Log

Guidance to project developer: Complete the table below. Please refer to the [UNDP Enterprise Risk Management guide](#) for further information.

#	Description of the risk	Potential consequence	Countermeasures/ Mngt. response	Type: Risk Category	Probability & Impact (1-5)
1	Limited capacity within DOECC to implement NAP support project	Project implementation delayed and is less effective	<p>The project has significant capacity building activities aimed specifically at the DOECC and provides human resources support to the Office. In addition, UNDP staff will contribute significantly to building capacity and supporting the operations of the DOECC through the direct implementation modality.</p> <p>The project has also been informed by the National Capacity Self-Assessment, and capacity building activities in the project will focus on already-identified capacity needs and gaps. Related to this, the project will be coordinated with the Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Program, also implemented by UNDP.</p>	Organizational	P=2 I=4
2	NAP implementation not integrated into other institutional strengthening projects at federal and state levels	Failure to mainstream climate change adaptation; ineffective vertical and horizontal coordination on climate change issues	The project dedicates significant resources to outreach and capacity building in coordination and line ministries at the federal and state levels. These stakeholders will also be included in the NAP steering committee to increase buy-in and participation. In addition, the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development is included as a key stakeholder with representation on the project board.	Organizational	P=2 I=3
3	Fragility of Federal Government of Somalia (lack of security, underdevelopment, humanitarian crises) undermines NAP project implementation	Ineffective project implementation	Though many of the drivers of fragility are outside the control of the project, the project has been designed to dovetail with other development partner initiative to strengthen the stability of the country. Moreover, the project includes a robust stakeholder coordination mechanism designed to facilitate the formulation of a fully inclusive NAP process	Political and organisational	P=2 I=5

4	Puntland and Somaliland will not participate in the implementation of the NAP process	NAP only applies to 4 of 6 Federal Member States; lack of coordination across all states	The project will work through UNDP's established relationships with Puntland and Somaliland to secure buy-in and participation from these states. The project also includes extensive socialization activities in these states, and they will also be represented on the NAP steering committee. The financing mechanism developed in outcome 3 of the project includes Puntland and Somaliland, and will improve their access to international climate finance, including the Green Climate Fund, which they are unable to access independently.	Political	P=2 I=4
5	Federal member states do not acknowledge authority of Federal Government of Somalia with respect to climate change	Uncoordinated approach to tackling climate change. Lack of vertical coordination; Threat to successful project implementation	<p>The project adopts an innovative approach to developing Somalia's climate change adaptation institutional and legal architecture through participatory processes that begin with the states. Rather than beginning with a prescriptive architecture for CCA, the project supports the FGS and FMS in collaboratively formulated the institutional mechanism. This includes a consensus-building process for determining the respective roles and responsibilities of the central government and the states, and the relationship between them.</p> <p>The project also includes outreach and socialization activities at the state level, and creates a strong role for the states to play with respect to climate change adaptation planning and finance. In addition, the project supports the formulation of a Somalia Climate Change Fund, which will eventually serve as a mechanism to delivery financial resources to the state level, which will further incentivize state level participation in the project.</p>	Political	P=2 I=4
6	Uncoordinated donor projects create demands on government staff and hinder implementation of project activities	Decrease effectiveness of capacity building; Delay project implementation and slow down activities	<p>The project has been designed to be consistent with and to coordinate with the recently approved London Framework for coordination of development partner engagement. In addition, UNDP, which will support implementation of the project, routinely coordinates with other donors through formal and informal mechanisms. The NAP support project is also embedded within UNDP's Country Program for Somalia 2018-2020, which was developed in close coordination with other development partners.</p> <p>In addition, the project includes the development of a resource mobilization strategy (activities 3.1.4 and 3.1.5) to facilitate donor coordination on climate change adaptation project planning, development, and implementation.</p>	Operational	P=2 I=3

			The project also includes a mechanism (activity 1.2.5) to facilitate coordination between climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and humanitarian assistance strategies and activities.		
7	Customary (<i>xeer</i>) leaders at state level do not participate in NAP processes	Less effective and representative processes at the state level.	The project has been designed to pay special attention to local systems of hybrid governance and the special role of traditional leaders and institutions. Moreover, in implementation the project will work through Somalia-based non-government organizations which have experience in dealing with these hybrid systems. Project activities have been designed to allow for flexible implementation at the local level.	Political	P=2 I=3
8	Insufficient participation of women in NAP processes and national and state level	The NAP will not reflect the vulnerabilities and needs of the most vulnerable.	The project has been designed to promote full and meaningful participation in decision making processes on the part of women and other vulnerable groups. In addition, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development is a key implementation partner, and specific capacity building activities have been developed to support this Ministry. The project implementing team will conduct real-time monitoring and evaluation of each stakeholder engagement activity to ensure that these processes are fully inclusive.	Organizational	P = 2 I = 2