


- The project achieved significantly progress in terms of assessing the Somali context, prioritizing green SDGs targets and indicators, and mapping institutions and stakeholders who may help achieve the green SDGs.
- A gender-focused National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan developed through involving and in close consultation with disaster-relevant institutions and stakeholders at all levels.
- A gender-responsive strategy for community risk assessment (CRA) and guidelines for local DRR plan developed through consultations with the stakeholders at all levels.
- Overall, the project has directly engaged 1052 participants (M: 734 F: 338), both at federal and state levels, through targeted capacity building trainings focusing on IWRM principles, sustainable environmental management, Urban Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR), Early Warning Services, Institutional learning, emergency coordination and operations among others.
- Established partnerships with as many as 9 (nine) counterpart institutions during the first year for technical capacity building in areas of water, environment and disaster management in federal and state levels.

Project data

Project ID	Project: 122656 (Output: 00128746)
Geographical coverage	Water-stressed, ecologically degraded and disaster/climate vulnerable regions in Somalia
Project duration	From 23 Nov 2020 to 31 Dec 2023
Total approved budget	US\$ 7,992,370
Programme funding level	US\$ 7,992,370
Estimated delivery rate	92%
Participating UN entities	The project activities has been implemented in close coordination and collaboration with a number of UN agencies in Somalia, including UNEP, UN OCHA, FAO, UN DRR etc.
Implementing partners	UNDP
Project beneficiaries	
NDP pillar	4
UNCF Strategic Priority	1
SDG	
Gender Marker	2
Focal person	Tarik-ul-Islam, Chief Technical Specialist, UNDP Somalia, tarik.islam@undp.org , +252 619 259 439

Section 1: Executive summary

Brief introduction to the project

UNDP Somalia and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) have signed an agreement to build the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS) with an overarching focus on promoting resilience of the water-stressed, ecologically-fragile, and disaster vulnerable communities in the country. The project promotes an integrated approach and addresses capacity gaps and national priorities for water, environment, and disaster risk management. It unleashes the potential of their synergies into a coherent and more integrated programming framework.

The project builds on past experiences, complements the ongoing national efforts under the National Development Plan (NDP-9), and calls for an integrated approach to deliver results on the ground in the areas of integrated water resources management, environmental governance, and disaster risk management. However, during the inception period of the project (Jan-April 2021), UNDP coordinated and mobilized actions to organize a series of consultation meetings with the counterparts and stakeholders with objectives to share, validate and finalize the results to be achieved under the proposed project. It may be noted that the original proposal was prepared and submitted to SIDA before the outbreak of the Covid19 pandemic in 2020. The validation and updating of the proposed results framework were, therefore, considered a requirement before commencing implementation of the activities under the project.

In addition, the discussions with the partners and stakeholders during the inception phase have been useful to develop and finalize a detailed implementation strategy of the project. Accordingly, the project has mobilized three separate parallel streams of consultations to validate the results in each component involving the respective counterpart, partners, and stakeholders at federal and state levels. This has also helped make the discussions more effective and allowed time to go deeper and make sure that the proposed outputs and activities are fully aligned with the sectoral priorities, build on the existing capacities and promote synergy with the ongoing support from the other partners. The project has also endeavored to unleash the potential of interlinkages and the nexus between the three components during the inception consultations, which has been captured in a separate section in the draft project document.

It is worth noting that three concept notes were prepared in line with the signed proposal between SIDA and UNDP. Each concept note includes a short summary of the overall project but focuses more on the results and the budgets of the respective component, partnerships as well as the implementation strategy. The concept note formed the basis for reviewing and validating the component results and the budgets through discussion with the respective counterpart and the partners. The concept note has been refined progressively through successive meetings until its endorsement by the respective counterparts.

The project seized the opportunity to collaborate in every meeting and organized separate (bilateral or tripartite) meetings to delve into details so as to avoid duplication and promote synergy. For example, the project held successive meetings with UNEP to ensure collaborations under comp 2 toward a coordinated approach to developing and implementing the national environmental action plan. Similarly, two meetings were held with UN DRR, based in Cairo, to seize collaborative opportunities under Comp-3, focusing on national DRR strategy, E/W assessment, and urban DRR plans.

However, the overall project objective and the three inter-linked components are summarized as follows:

Overall objective: The project aims to build the capacity of the Somali authorities in their efforts to promote sustainable and resilient development through targeted support in the areas of integrated water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction. With funding support from the Swedish Government, UNDP will undertake targeted interventions in three inter-related components in achieving the above objective.

Component 1 – IWRM: Within the integrated approach to promoting sustainable and resilient development in Somalia, the specific objective of the component1 will be to build targeted capacities, both at the individual and institutional levels, to promote integrated water resource management (IWRM) in Somalia. In doing so, Somali institutions and the officials will be equipped with enhanced skills, tools, and systems on IWRM that would promote effective decision making on water allocations and efficient utilization of water resources at all levels.

Component 2 – Environmental Governance: The specific objective of the component2 will be to enhance the capacities of the Somali authorities, both at federal and state levels, to address the ecological challenges and priorities toward improved environmental governance in the country. In doing so, the Directorate of Environment and the Federal Member States will be capacitated towards strengthened environmental management, effective monitoring, and assessment and raise awareness through environmental education and advocacy.

Component 3 – Disaster Risk Reduction: The objective of this component is to strengthen Somali institutions at Federal and State levels and put in place capacities, systems, and tools to support the transition from a culture of reactive responses to the practice of comprehensive disaster risk management in Somalia. A government-wide, multi-hazards, and multi-stakeholders’ approach will be adopted to integrate DRR in the planning and programming, across sectors and levels, focusing on promoting resilience of the disaster vulnerable communities.

Situation update / Context of the reporting period

On the political front, the year 2021 has been marked by a protracted political impasse due to a disagreement on the conduct of indirect elections. Even though, federal and state leaders had several dialogues of which they reached a consensus and took the political process forward with clear timelines. However, some progress was made towards implementation of the electoral process in line with the agreements on elections of 17 September 2020 and 27 May 2021. Though, the progress was marred by widespread complaints of procedural irregularities and a lack of transparency in the electoral processes. Some progress has been made in the conduct of indirect elections processes, even though slow, with completion of upper house elections and lower house elections still underway, which expected to go on until first half of 2022.

The security situation in Somalia remains volatile, and Al-Shabaab remains the main threat to the country’s security. Al-Shabaab continues to maintain its operational strength and capability, despite ongoing and intensified ground and air strikes across the country.

Towards humanitarian efforts, Somalia is facing an acute humanitarian situation, with millions of people affected and displaced by extreme drought as the Federal Government of Somalia declared a state of emergency owing to the drought, with an urgent appeal for international assistance. The drought is devastating livelihoods in particular because the most vulnerable Somalis have had their ability to cope eroded by decades of protracted conflict, climate shocks and disease outbreaks. The 2021, deyr rains largely failed across most of Somalia, leading to the worst seasonal harvests on

record, livestock losses and high cereal prices. Also, COVID-19 pandemic continues to have an impact on the humanitarian situation.

During this reporting period there was extensive consultations with national counterparts and partners in the development of an Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and Letter of Agreements (LoAs), whereby the strategy and priorities adequately reflect the realities on the ground.

Summary of key achievements during the reporting period

COMP1-Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM): In 2021, the capacity building on IWRM focused on both individual and institutional levels. The project partnered with the MOWER to introduce and institutionalize the Masters course in Somalia. In doing so, the MOEWR has completed mapping and assessment and established collaboration with the WaterNet as well as an advisory panel for preparation of draft to curriculum and syllabus for IWRM MSc Program. To promote good practice of sustainable water management at all levels in Somalia, the MOEWR in coordination with partners has undertaken 5-days long comprehensive IWRM training programme targeting relevant officials and staff across federal, state, and district levels. Collaboration with the IGAD/ICPAC has been established for setting up a Geospatial centre for effective monitoring and informed decision-making to support sustainable water governance in Somalia.

COMP2- Environmental Governance: The Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC) under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has completed a training needs assessment to determine targeted capacities required to promote sustainable environmental governance at all levels. To complement this, one TOT training course was designed and piloted in 2021 involving 30 (M:14 F:16) relevant officials from federal and state levels. In coordination with UNEP, the Sida/UNDP project helped the DoECC to undertake national consultation and validation to finalize the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) which aims to lay the foundation for improved environmental governance in Somalia. The project also supported mapping the institutions and actors and identifying priority SDG indicators and targets that have strong environmental dimensions.

COMP3-Disaster Risk Reduction: At the federal level, a gender-focused National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan has been prepared following a consultative process and involving disaster-relevant institutions and stakeholders at all levels. A tailor-made and gender-focused DRR training module has been developed and piloted covering 30 officials and staff in the ministry of humanitarian affairs and disaster management. 40 (20 Male and 20 Female) Mogadishu City Municipality Officials were trained on Urban DRR. A gender-responsive strategy for community risk assessment (CRA) and guidelines for local DRR plan has been drafted following thorough consultations with the stakeholders at all levels.

The project has established partnerships with the disaster management authorities in all federal member states to build capacities on disaster risk reduction at the local level. In 2021, a series of training have been completed on early warning dissemination, urban risk reduction, and preparedness and emergency coordination targeting more than 600 local level officials/staff. Further, the state disaster management authorities were supported to organize consultations involving disaster-relevant institutions and stakeholders at the local level for preparing local DRR plans highlighting priority actions to reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities at the local level.

Further, the project has provisioned a technical adviser to guide the actions for institutional capacity building of the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC). A series of consultation workshops have been undertaken to map out the needs and priorities from the humanitarian partners and stakeholders that are important to develop an institutional and coordination framework on this newly established center.

Section 2: Progress Report Results Matrix

OUTCOME STATEMENT OF THE PROJECT			
The communities in Somalia are capacitated to become resilient with demonstrated ability to respond, recover and sustainably manage the shocks and stresses from water, environment, and disaster risks.			
OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT			
Building capacities of the authorities and institutions at all levels to empower and promote resilience of the water-stressed, ecological, and disaster vulnerable communities through integrated support in the areas of sustainable water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction.			
COMPONENT 1: INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IWRM)			
COMPONENT 1 OBJECTIVE: To build targeted capacities at all levels to promote IWRM for Somali institutions and water-stressed communities as right-holders to improve water access and gender-responsive and sustainable use of water resources in Somalia.			
Output 1.1: Enhanced Individuals Capacities for IWRM			
INDICATOR	TARGET (3 years)	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		REPORTING PERIOD (1 st YEAR)	CUMULATIVE
30 students completed Masters Level Degree Project – (10 women and 20 men)	30	0 ¹	0
90 officials trained from FGS & FMS (30 women and 60 men).	90	60 ² (M:41; F: 19)	60
15 seminars on seminars organized a total of 450 participants at Federal and State levels (one-third women participants)	15	0	0
180 officials trained from the FGS/FMS (one-third women participants)	180	65 ³ (M:48, F:17)	65
20 training events to be held at local level – each training event to have 20 participants. Total 200 participants trained (1/3rd of total participants to be women).	200	1052 ⁴ (M: 734 F: 338)	1052
80 Officials/staff will be supported to enhance their skills through distance learning courses.	80	0	0
Output 1.2: Output Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM			
1 (one) fully functional Geospatial technology unit	1	0 ⁵	0

¹Curriculum and syllabus for IWRM MSc Program developed.

² 60 (M:41; F: 19) trained on IWRM concepts, principles and practical tools to promote sustainable water resource management in Somalia.

³ 65 (M:48, F:17) involving senior officials, staff and ministers trained on practical tools on IWRM and priorities to adopt IWRM good practices.

⁴ The project reached 1052 (M: 734 F: 338) through targeted capacity building trainings on IWRM concepts, Urban DRR, Early Warning, Institutional learning, emergency coordination and operations among others.

⁵ Collaboration with the IGAD/ICPAC has been established for setting up a Geospatial centre to support sustainable water governance in Somalia.

7 Sets (1 for MoEWR and 6 for relevant institution in FMS)	7	0	0
2 technical workshops held and a road map for improved water sector coordination piloted	2	0	0
COMPONENT 2: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE			
COMPONENT2 OBJECTIVE: To enhance capacities for sustainable environmental governance at institutional and community levels to address the ecological challenges and priorities toward promoting ecological resilience in Somalia.			
Output 2.1: Environmental management system strengthened at Federal and State level			
175 officials/staff trained including TOR for 30 official/staff on environmental governance and improved coordination	175	50 ⁶ (M: 34 F: 16)	50
20 officials trained on capacity building to implement environmental strategy	1	1 ⁷	1
7 Training/workshop held to track progress on environmental SDGs	7	1 ⁸	1
Output 2.2: Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment			
One GIS unit established, and 7 set equipment provided	7	0	0
One set of NEQS finalized	1	0	0
20 Officials/staff (trained at Federal) and 60 Officials/staff trained at state levels on environmental monitoring and enforcement	50	0 ⁹	0
30 officials trained and one state of environment report finalized	30	0	0
Output 2.3. Environmental awareness raised through education and advocacy at all level			
15 research studies undertaken	15	0 ¹⁰	0
30 Advocacy/campaigns held (30% women participants)	30	0	0
1 ISWM policy developed, 50 officials trained, and 14 advocacy events held involving relevant authorities, municipalities and stakeholders	50	0	0
COMPONENT 3: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION			
COMPONENT3 OBJECTIVE: To promote a government-wide, multi-hazards and multi-stakeholder approach for integration of DRR in the planning and programming toward building the resilience of the disaster vulnerable communities, including addressing the differentiated needs and vulnerabilities of women, youth, and disabled people in Somalia.			
Output 3.1: Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state and local levels			
DRR Plan and DRR Strategy prepared following a gendered and multi-hazards' approach	2	1 ¹¹	1

⁶ 50 (M: 34 F: 16) staff trained on Sustainable Environmental Management at FGS and FMS level.

⁷ One Environmental Adviser hired and capacity building plan developed for the implementation of MEA and National Environment Strategic Action Plan (NESAP).

⁸ 1 workshop held to track progress on environmental SDGs and importance of protection of marine environment from waste pollution.

⁹ DoECC hired a consultant who is expected to prepare training materials and conduct training on environmental monitoring, compliance and enforcement at federal level.

¹⁰ One consultation workshop held to encourage and support the (48) universities to conduct environmental research and studies.

¹¹ One gender-responsive national disaster risk management (DRM) plan developed focusing on a multi-hazard and multi-sectoral approach.

NEOC staffs trained and supported to develop and implement the operational plan	30	185 ¹² (M: 113 F:72)	185
Total 7 DRM plans prepared following a gendered and multi-hazards approach	7	6 ¹³	6
Output 3.2: Professional skill enhancement programme designed, instituted and implemented to drive the risk reduction paradigm in Somalia at all level			
1 DRR Learning and Advocacy Strategy prepared following a gendered approach at all levels	1	0 ¹⁴	1
9 DRR Training events (including TOT) organized at the Federal and States level	9	0 ¹⁵	0
6 nos. Communication pieces prepared and 6 DRR Advocacy events organized with 30% women participation	6	2 ¹⁶	2
Output 3.3: Disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the national planning and programming in Somalia			
6 DRR focal points designated with defined roles in 6 priority sector maintaining gender parity	6	6 ¹⁷	6
Somalia DRR Mainstreaming tool incorporates women's needs and special role	1	0	0
BBB for recovery of community infrastructure following a gendered approach	1	0	0
Output 3.4: Enhanced community preparedness through end-to-end early warning dissemination and instituting disaster volunteers' network			
EW needs assessment reflect special disaster warning messaging for the women in vulnerable communities	1	1 ¹⁸	1
18 Training courses conducted at various levels in a gender-balance way	11	11 ¹⁹	11
1 Guiding tool for mobile-bases EW dissemination developed for Somalia	1	0	0
Output 3.5: Capacity enhanced to promote urban resilience in Somalia			
16 DRR Training events with gender-balanced participation	16	7 ²⁰	7
16 Urban DRR plans prepared following a gendered approach	16	0	0
Output 3.6: Local disaster resilience fund designed and operationalized to enhance community resilience to disaster/climate shocks			
CRA Guidelines prepared following a gendered approach and incorporating special needs and vulnerabilities of the women	1	1 ²¹	1
30 LRRP prepared respecting the roles and special needs of the women	30	0	0

¹² 185 (M: 113 F:72) local officials / staff of the disaster management institutions in all FMS have been trained to promote effective coordination on disaster preparedness.

¹³ 6 local DRR plans drafted at FMS levels and awaiting for finalization.

¹⁴ Although workshop organized, the finalization of a Learning and Advocacy Strategy is awaiting for MOHADM's completion of National DRR Strategy (NDRRS) started in 2021. The Learning and Advocacy Strategy needs to be aligned with the NDRRS and is expected to be completed in 2022

¹⁵ Tailor-made and Gender-focused DRR training module developed, piloted, and instituted in appropriate Civil Service training or academic institutions at FGS.

¹⁶ 2 DRR advocacy events held to commemorate the International DRR Day held to raise awareness and empower local communities toward reducing disaster risk and disaster losses.

¹⁷ Coordination framework has been designed and DRR focal points established with defined roles and responsibilities in the sectorial ministries and DRR relevant institutions.

¹⁸ An assessment on E/W system has been conducted by UNDP in 2021 under UNDP/GEF supported project

¹⁹ 11 training courses provided to 254 (M: 171 F: 83) on End-to-End Early Warning training at FMS.

²⁰ 7 training on urban Disaster Risk Reduction completed at for 215 (M: 162 F: 53) at FMS.

²¹ A gender-responsive strategy for community risk assessment (CRA) and guidelines for local DRR plan drafted by MOHADM-FGS

% of the delivered to implement LDRF at the local level	80%	0	0

Section 3: Narrative reporting on results

Progress towards outcomes

OUTCOME STATEMENT

The communities in Somalia are capacitated to become resilient with demonstrated ability to respond, recover and sustainably manage the shocks and stresses from water, environment, and disaster risks.

COMPONENT 1: INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IWRM)

Output 1.1: Enhanced Individuals Capacities for IWRM

Mapping and Assessment of the Universities: The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Federal Government of Somalia (MoEWR) has made significant improvements in establishing and institutionalizing the IWRM MSc programs in Somalia. The MoEWR has finalized a mapping and assessment of the universities in Somalia that was conducted to identify and select the best University which could deliver the IWRM MSc program for long-term capacity development to enhance the individual capacities in IWRM in Somalia. Desk review of the literature and available information, reports, and key informants' interviews were used to evaluate the universities' capacity to deliver an IWRM MSc degree program successfully in Somalia. Out of 100 universities, 7 were shortlisted across Somalia based on the agreed criteria to select one of the best Universities to deliver the IWRM MSc program. As an outcome of the process, the Somali National University which is the only official public university in Somalia was selected to institute and deliver the IWRM MSc degree program in Somalia. It is expected that the partnership agreement with the Somali university will be completed to commence the enrolment process for 1st batch of IWRM MSc students for Somalia by Sept 2022.

Curriculum and Syllabus for IWRM MSc Program: The MoEWR, in partnership with the WaterNET, and involving key stakeholders, has completed the development of the IWRM curriculum and syllabus in support of the proposed MSc program on IWRM in Somalia. The curriculum was prepared based on a needs assessment done through discussions with representatives of the MoEWR, a review of reports commissioned by the government and international partners, and other publications aimed at establishing the existing water resources problems in Somalia. The related training and educational programs with capacities to impart knowledge and skills for managing IWRM issues and challenges within the national framework were duly analyzed and taken into consideration. The key modules of the IWRM programs include water quality management, principles of IWRM & hydrology, ecosystems, GIS and Remote Sensing application for water resources, climate change adaptation for WRM, wastewater, and sewage treatment, gender mainstreaming in IWRM, information systems economics, financing, and water governance.

Integrated Water Resources Management Trainings: Capacities at both individuals and institutional levels in Somalia enhanced to fully understand the complexities of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) as a holistic approach from basics to professional knowledge and skills for the implementation of the IWRM programme in Somalia. A total 60 participants (M:41; F: 19), senior officials and staff, from both Federal and state level, capacitated with trainings on IWRM concepts, principles and practical tools to promote sustainable water resource management in Somalia. Later in 2021, MoEWR replicated the same training held at the local level in Puntland targeting a total 65 participants (M:48, F:17) involving senior officials, staff and ministers were provided with improved understanding and practical tools on IWRM as well as determining capacity gaps and priorities to adopt IWRM good practices.



Participants of National IWRM training workshop

Output 1.2: Output Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM

Establishment of Geospatial Technology Unit: Introducing an advanced technological set-up, such as the Geospatial unit requires a thorough institutional preparedness in terms of the availability of qualified staff, long-term plan, and institutional commitment to support and sustain the effective operation of the center. The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) has been engaged to undertake necessary institutional preparedness and to chart out a plan for the proposed Geospatial unit. In 2021, the MOEWR has coordinated with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (IGAD/ICPAC) to develop a technical proposal for acquiring geospatial technologies, accessories, and technical training for the establishment of the unit. The ministry would also like to coordinate with other partners including SWALIM (FAO) who are engaged in providing similar support on information management. The Geospatial center is expected to be established at the headquarter of the MoEWR in Mogadishu to provide information services and help the department of hydro-meteorology of the MoEWR in simplification of complex data to improve decision making as well as analysis, assessment, and implementation of all water-related analysis such as data collection, collation, mapping and assessment in the field of water resources. Subject to satisfactory submission of a technical proposal by early 2022, UNDP will mobilize actions to acquire hardware/software and organize GIS training accordingly.

COMPONENT 2: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Output 2.1: Environmental management system strengthened at Federal and State level

ToT training on Sustainable Environmental Management: The federal and member state institutions working on environmental and climate change have increased their capacity to adapt national environmental policies by improving their knowledge and understanding of sustainable

environmental management, waste management, biodiversity loss, coastal pollution, and environmental development. A total of 30 officials/staff from federal and member state ministries in charge of the environment and climate change improved their knowledge and understanding by conducting TOT training on sustainable environmental management. The training focused on strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, waste management, and the impact of climate change on the country's livelihood, as well as environmental rules, regulations, and legislation.



Introduction and welcoming speech by Mr. Ahmed Yusuf, Director General, Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Office of the Prime Minister



Photo group taken after the end of the ToT training on Sustainable Environmental Management

National Environment Strategic Action Plan (NESAP): The Prime Minister's Office's Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC), in collaboration with UNEP, UNDP and other international partners, has prepared the first National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) in 2021. The project supported the DoECC to undertake capacity gaps and training needs assessment to determine targeted capacities necessary to operationalize the NESAP and promote sustainable environmental governance at federal and state levels.

The project also supported capacity building to enhance country's ability to track the progress and comply with the requirement of international commitment for effective implementation of the multi-lateral environmental agreement (MEAs) endorsed and signed by the Government of Somalia. The enhanced capacity for the implementation of MEAs is expected to reduce the adverse consequences of loss of biodiversity and contribute to sound chemical management, including safe waste and redundant pesticide disposal.



Training workshop on Multilateral Environmental Agreements for FGS and FMS institutions

The project made a significant inroad in terms of analyzing Somali context, prioritizing green SDGs targets and indicators; mapping institutions and actors that are responsible to contribute towards achieving the green SDGs. UNDP’s regional expert was made onboard to guide the process by leveraging good practices in other countries in the region. Officials from ministries and municipalities 60 (M:45 F:15) in the Benadir region improved their managerial and capacity skills, emphasizing the necessity of protecting the marine environment from waste contamination. The purpose is to bring these institutions onboard and mobilize actions to help Somalia on pathways to achieve the green SDGs.



Consultation workshop on protection of Mogadishu coast environment from pollution

Output 2.2: Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment

Establishment of Geospatial Unit: While some preparatory actions for setting up of Geospatial center have been mobilized in 2021, the activities related to the procurement of hardware and software were pushed to 2022. This was due to the need for ensuring necessary institutional preparedness in terms of long-term objectives, required office space, and availability of qualified core staff for the effective functioning of the proposed center. The DOECC was advised to coordinate with the FAO’s technical unit for SWALIM/FewsNET and to prepare a proposal outlining the environmental information services and the sustainability plan of the proposed Geospatial center.

Output 2.3. Environmental awareness raised through education and advocacy at all levels

Environmental Research and Studies: A consultation workshop was held to encourage and support universities in conducting environmental research and studies with the goal of promoting improved understanding of the complex environmental processes, climate-security nexus and drivers of degradation that needs to be addressed by the national and local authorities as well as raising awareness of the Somali people. A total of 48 (M:33 F:15) people from eight universities and one independent research organization took part in the dialogue. The participants identified and picked 35 research subjects during the consultation workshop. Nevertheless the panel shortlisted 20 out of 35 by applying agreed criteria to the topics. The participants emphasized the significance of future similar consultation meetings to advance and scale-up more environmental research and studies in Somalia which is being identified as one of the hotspot countries to climate change impacts. It was recommended to create provision of cash grants from the project to support environmental and climate change research and studies that could help to identify long-term solutions to environmental challenges.



Participants in a group discussion during workshop consultation on environmental research and studies

COMPONENT 3: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Output 3.1: Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state and local levels

National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan: The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM) has developed a gender-responsive national disaster risk management (DRM) plan focusing on a multi-hazard and multi-sectoral approach. The preparation of this plan has been contributed by federal ministries experts, and international and local partners involving a total of 20 participants (M:16: F:4). The proposed DRR plan will guide a government-wide approach to address priority risks and vulnerabilities in the disaster-prone regions in Somalia and is in full alignment with the DRR strategy. It is hoped that the implementation of this plan will significantly contribute to establishing an efficient system and structure for effective disaster preparedness, and sustainable recovery toward promoting sustainable development with a particular focus on disaster and climate-vulnerable populations in Somalia.



Participants presenting their groups' views after end of the discussion and practical work

Photo groups taken after the end of the consultation workshop

National Emergency Operation Center: The Prime Minister's Office supported the establishment and successful implementation of the National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC), which has already begun to play a critical role in coordinating with UN agencies, donors, and partners and mobilizing actions to meet the humanitarian needs of Somalia's drought-affected people. The National Emergency Operation Center will focus on strengthening the Government's capacity to manage, coordinate and respond to natural disasters (e.g., related to climate change) and conflict. In 2021, the project has managed to bring on board a Technical Adviser and supported organizing stakeholders consultations, both at the national and state level, that helped to map out and assess the demand for coordination needs by the sectoral institutions and partners involved in humanitarian response on the ground in Somalia. The outcome of the consultation contributed significantly to preparing NEOC's institutional and coordination framework. 185 (M:113; F:72) local officials and staff of FMS disaster management institutions have been engaged to formulate effective disaster preparedness planning. The NEOC institutional and operational strategy, as well as a roadmap for implementation, are expected to be completed in 2022.



Participants of National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) training

Disaster Risk Management Plans (FMS): At the state level, the disaster management authority supported and capacitated the preparation and implementation of six (6) DRM Plans aimed at mitigating disaster risks and vulnerabilities at the local level. The DRR plans are based on the legal framework in federal member states and include specific disaster-prevention measures together with goals and timelines, as well as an action plan for implementation with the relevant actors.

These local DRR plans are consistent with the national DRM plan and awaiting finalization through a consultation/validation workshop.

Output 3.2: Professional skill enhancement programme designed, instituted and implemented to drive the risk reduction paradigm in Somalia at all level

A total of 140 (M: 90, F:50) officials/staff participated in the workshop to a better understanding of disaster risk management, both at federal and local levels through DRR learning and advocacy. were involved enhanced in particular on learning and advocacy strategy in disaster risk reduction. DRR advocacy event to commemorate the International DRR Day was organized to raise awareness and empower local communities toward reducing disaster risk and disaster losses. Based on the lessons learned and feedback from the participants, MOHADM-FGS will develop a strategy for DRR learning and advocacy at all levels in line with the requirement of the newly prepared National DRR Strategy. A tailor-made and gender-focused DRR training module has been developed, and piloted in 2021 by the MOHADM-FGS.



Participants in a group discussion during learning and advocacy strategy training

Output 3.3: Disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the national planning and programming in Somalia.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Focal Points: To mainstream disaster risk reduction, DRR focal points were established in priority sectors, allowing relevant ministries to integrate DRR into their existing policies, strategies, and plans in order to reduce disaster losses and protect development gains in each of those sectors. A detailed Terms of reference (TOR) has been drafted, discussed, and finalized to define the roles and responsibilities of the DRR focal point in each of the disaster-relevant ministries/authorities. The DRR focal points will serve as technical leads to mobilize DRR actions, conduct a sectoral risk assessment, and help determine measures to integrate disaster risks into the sectoral planning and programming process. A high-level inter-ministerial meeting/event is expected to be held in 2022 to formalize the DRR mainstreaming process including the establishment of a coordination framework at the federal level.

Output 3.4: Enhanced community preparedness through end-to-end early warning dissemination and instituting disaster volunteers' network.

End-to-End Early Warning: The Sida funded project has contributed significantly to the establishment of a multi-hazards EW center (MHEWC) in Mogadishu, with the goal of assisting vulnerable people in protecting their lives, livelihoods, and assets from a catastrophic disaster. A total of 254 (M:171 F:83) officials and staff from disaster management authorities received training on End-to-End Early Warning (EW) Services, which focused on the concerns and challenges of delivering EW information to vulnerable areas in a way and language that could be easily understood by the disaster vulnerable populations. With enhanced technical skills, these institutions are expected to translate and disseminate EW information generated by SWALIM (Somalia Water and Land Information Management System) /FSNU (Food Security and Nutritional Analysis Unit) in a format and language easily understood by the vulnerable communities. An assessment on E/W system has been conducted by UNDP in 2021 under UNDP/GEF supported project.



Training participants actively participating in the session and sharing views with the facilitator

Output 3.5: Capacity enhanced to promote urban resilience in Somalia

Urban DRR Trainings: In 2021, the project has contributed to strengthening the DRR capacity of municipal authorities, and a total of 215 officials/staff (M: 162, F: 53) from high-risk municipalities across Somalia were trained on urban DRR focusing on reducing risks and vulnerabilities in urban areas in Somalia. The training has helped the participants to determine DRR priorities and mobilize actions to reduce exposure to disaster risks and build capacities to safeguard urban populations and assets. The capacity-building events also provided an opportunity to look for strategic ways to improve the coordination among the urban institutions and disaster management authorities across the country. Guidelines for municipal DRR plans are expected to be developed in close collaboration with disaster management authorities.



Participants in a group discussion during practical work



Participants presenting their groups' views after group discussion

Output 3.6: Local disaster resilience fund designed and operationalized to enhance community resilience to disaster/climate shocks

Gender-Responsive Strategy For Community Risk Assessment (CRA): Stakeholder consultations were held, both at federal and state levels, involving a total of 103 officials (M: 75 F:28) on developing a gender-responsive community risk assessment (CRA) strategy and guidelines to support the preparation of local DRR plans. These consultations are aimed at enhancing the capacities of women and other marginalized vulnerable groups to actively participate in gender-responsive DRR and preparedness programs, as well as encourage national and local policymakers to develop gender-responsive DRR policies and strategies at the local level. However, to ensure effective engagement of vulnerable communities and stakeholders at all levels in achieving their risk reduction goals, a gender-responsive strategy for community risk assessment (CRA) and guidelines for local DRR plans have been drafted by the MOHADM-FGS. The plan focuses on gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction, policy guidelines for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction, risk assessment, early warning systems, and DRR indicators. The gender-responsive strategy for CRA is founded on international principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination.



Initiation of the consultation session by the facilitator at point during the stakeholder consultation workshop.



Photo groups taken after the end of the consultation workshop some

Number of beneficiaries and feedback from beneficiaries

Overall, the project has reached **1052 (M: 734 F: 338)** officials/staff through targeted inter-related components in the areas of integrated water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction. Both federal and state authorities have been engaged in organizing and imparting a series of training in 2021, creating opportunities for their officials and staffs to learn and professionalize

improved knowledge and skills covering a wide range of topics relevant for Somalia in the areas of water, environment and disaster management.

The feedback received from the beneficiaries from the trainings in 2021 were very positive and encouraging, confirming that the technical assistance provided by the project was both useful and effective, especially due to a balanced approach to theoretical knowledge and practical illustrations with reference and examples from Somalia or similar context.

Section 4: Project implementation

COVID 19 Response

In 2021, UNDP has adopted several measures to limit the spread of COVID-19 through social distancing and practicing hygiene measures in line with WHO guidelines. UNDP has developed operational guidelines based on relevant stakeholders, Somalia Government and WHO Guidance while mitigating COVID-19 risks and ensuring healthy and safe work environment. UNDP has also provided face masks, sanitizers and installed hand washing facilities as well as posters with COVID messages and importance of proper hygiene and social distancing.

Key constraints and challenges

Security remains a challenge both to UNDP and all counterparts. Security and operational conditions of implementation in Somalia still hamper the activities of the project both at national and regional levels. With careful planning and a flexible implementation approach, the project has learned to deal with these challenges successfully. However, the project and counterparts remained committed for implementation of project activities and priorities to conduct capacity building activities using available resources.

Covid19 continues to pose limitations to achieve efficiency and effectiveness during field implementation in 2021. While digital solutions were applied to overcome the challenges, there remained a major gap to achieve inclusive participation and quality consultation hosted by the partners on the ground. Also, a number of planned South-South Cooperation initiatives in the areas of disaster risk management and early warning system have been postponed to 2022 due to the challenges posed by COVID-19 pandemic.

While the counterparts and partners, both at federal and state levels, embraced and put the project activities in their implementation priorities in 2021, it has been realized that the IWRM, environmental governance and disaster risk reduction are considerably new concepts in Somalia. Therefore, the partners and the national experts/advisers had struggled initially to conceptualize the issues and design and impart capacity-building training on these relatively new themes. The project had ensured close coordination and regular consultations with the local consultants/advisers, helping them to clarify technical issues toward effective implementation of the activities. Building on the lessons from 2021, the project has planned to lay down a stronger oversight in 2022 to ensure the quality implementation of the results.

Risk management

Type of risk	Description of risk	Mitigating measures
Environmental, operational,	COVID-19 pandemic may affect implementation of some activities.	<p>Provided technical assistance to national counterparts through virtual sessions and other digital platforms. Technical meetings held during LOA finalization with counterparts to agree and rephase on some planned activities, milestones in the AWP/LOA in order to mitigate consequences of the COVID-19.</p> <p>Also, to ensure business continuity while considering ongoing COVID-19 crisis, comprehensive approach was adopted to avoid exposure and to strictly follow all preventive steps. Additionally, most of the UNDP staff have been fully vaccinated for COVID-19. They come to office on rotational basis to allow each of the programme / operations to be represented physically at the UNDP office while maintaining the required 2-meter social distancing and following the standard COVID procedures.</p>
Operational, Organizational	Limited/insufficient involvement of key stakeholders in implementation of project activities.	Regular consultative meetings held with national counterparts for planning and development approach. There was also close coordination with key national counterparts in federal member states for endorsements of AWP/LOAs by both UNDP and government counterparts. Risk mitigation plans developed and agreed project counterparts for effective implementation of activities in the LoAs.

Partnerships

COMP1-IWRM: While the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) serves as the key counterpart, the component has established partnership with water resources authorities at the State levels. Other partners during the implementation include: IGAD/ICPAC, Arab Water Council (AWC), Water-NET, Somali National University etc. This component support the MOEWR to co-chair the national water task force involving UN agencies, Donors, NGOs, CSOs both a federal and state levels.

COMP2- Environmental Governance: While the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC) under the Office of the Prime Minister serves as the counterpart, this component has direct partnerships with all environmental ministries at the State levels including Benadir Regional Authorities in Mogadishu. The implementation of this component closely collaborate with UNEP, UN Habitat, FAO and UNFPA. Further, this component is anchored at the Somalia Environment Task Force, chaired by the Director General, DoECC and is participated by a range of donors including WB and UN agencies.

COMP3- Disaster Risk Reduction: The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM), with its mandate and niche on DRR, serves as the key counterpart while the component has established direct partnerships with the disaster management authorities at the state levels. In addition, DRR component also provide capacity building support to the National Emergency Operational Centre (NEOC) under the Office of the Prime Minister. The implementation of this component closely collaborate with UN DRR, UN OCHA and the WB and a range of international and national NGOs/CSOs.

Coordination with other UN entities

UNDP has worked with several UN agencies such as UNDRR and UNOCHA in the preparation of the Somalia National DRR Strategy in 2021 and operationalizing the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) respectively. Moreover, UNDP in close coordination with UNEP, supported national consultation and validation to finalize the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) which intends to lay the foundation for enhanced environmental governance in Somalia. Also, UNDP enjoys a close and good working relationship with the UN Agencies and the Government of Sweden to promote synergy and increase the effectiveness in delivering results at the Federal and State level.

Also, the UNDP/Sida funded project has established close partnerships and good working relations with projects under the Resilience and Climate Change portfolio and other UNDP projects/programmes such as UN's Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) to encourage coordination and ensure that a coordinated effort is mobilized to deliver results on the ground in the areas of IWRM, DRR, and environmental governance.

Monitoring and oversight activities

Monitoring activity	Date	Description	Comments & Recommendations
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Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) Meeting	24 March 2021	The objectives of the meeting were to review the project to suggest constructive improvements in the project document and endorse the project for final approval.	<p>Agreed decisions and recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realignment of the relevant gender project SDGs in the revised Prodoc. • The implementation of the project to be managed by a full-time International Project Manager / Chief Technical Specialist with support from full-time and short-term experts and consultants as well as support staff. • 30% gender representation is set as a benchmark for all the project outputs and activities. Also, the project team to follow-up discussion with the Gender Advisor, UNDP Somalia, and make project components, outputs, and activities more gender-focused • The UN coordination levy and the donor code to be adjusted accordingly in the multi - year work plan of the Prodoc. • Revisit the Project Results Framework in consultation with Project Manager and Programme Oversight and Quality Assurance Unit. • Established linkages and synergy with the relevant projects in other Portfolios. • The LPAC members approved the project subject to the additions and taking actions on points raised by the LPAC participants. Resilience and Climate Change Team of UNDP to process
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			approval and signing of the Project Document while arranging similar coordination with the government counterparts for countersigning.
Stakeholder Review Consultation Meeting	19 May 2021	The objective of the consultation meeting was to brief and consult with the donors and other stakeholders on the DRR components which aims to strengthen the capacities of the relevant ministries/Institutions at federal and federal member states as well as community levels to respond to the quadruple threats in Somalia namely Climate Change, recurrent droughts, and locust invasion as well as health pandemic including the Global Covid-19. The meeting was attended by the Ministers and Senior Government Officials of FGS and FMS as well as SIDA Representative.	<p>Agreed decisions and recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is vital and not to delay its implementation any further to minimise subsequent impacts to vulnerable communities across Somalia. • Discuss priorities and agree within the scope and strategic objectives of the project. • Agree on coordination and consultation platforms through the various existing/proposed structures in the project management during implementation. • Organize another consultation meeting between the federal and federal member states to clarify priorities, reach consensus around the roles, responsibilities, budget, and agree on the way forward. • Regularize the functions of the technical committees and project board committees i.e. holding quarterly and Bi-annual meetings while adjusting the frequency of the meetings on the needed basis. • Minutes of the meeting will be prepared and shared with the presentation to all the project stakeholders to

			<p>provide necessary feedbacks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to improve communication, coordination, and information sharing not only for finalising the project document but increase the level of participation and ownership. • Relevance, ownership, and profile at federal and federal member states while reaching out to the communities at the local level. • Project budget distribution indicates more resources to federal member states at the second and third year while budget allocations to federal governments more in the first year because of the nature of the activities including the establishment of regularity frameworks, policies, and readiness and partnerships. • Question on MoHADM-FGS mandate is outside of the project and to be taken bilaterally by the Government counterparts at federal and federal member states. • Use the existing project implementation structures namely the technical committees and the Project Steering Committees / Project Board to improve the coordination and oversight functions of the project. Representatives of the Federal Government, federal member states, UNDP, and Donors should be represented equally in
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			both the committees, and any grievances, and decision making should be directed to the existing coordination platforms.
Technical Working Group Meeting	1 September 2021	The objectives of the Technical Advisory Group Meeting (TAGM) were; first to familiarize and understand the three strategically linked components namely Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), Environmental Governance, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and their interlinkages. Second to clarify the roles and collaborations around the project components. Third to present the project implementation principles, oversight, and individual responsibility towards successful delivery. Fourth to update each other on the progress regarding key planned milestones, input, and resources to determine the course to desired targets and outputs. Fifth to identify key issues and challenges that might require the board's attention. The meeting was participated by representatives of the federal and federal member states.	<p>Agreed decisions and recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project designs to be implemented in an integrated and interactive manner leaving no one behind • Strengthening consultations and communication among partners while keeping at one pace all components • Working in a coordinated manner and promoting synergies, address hurdles on time whilst UNDP support technically and operationally the government counterparts at federal and federal member states • promote meaningfully the gender dimensions especially for women on issues of water management, environmental impacts, and disaster management • Arranging a meeting by mid-November 2021, to conclude collectively 2022 Letters of Agreements • Harmonize communication and information to meet the desired outcomes of the project • In-depth understanding of Letters of Agreements, keeping documentation in place to ease results-

			<p>oriented reporting, joint monitoring, and oversights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect donors’ concerns. • Effective and efficient use of the project resources for the intended purpose.
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Communication

In 2021, the project has played a proactive role in engaging the partners and stakeholders and ensuring effective communication at various stages of implementation in line with UNDP communication and visibility guidelines. The implementation of all three components - IWRM, Environmental Governance, and DRR – has adopted a robust communication strategy. A standard project template with logos of the counterpart, Sida and UNDP was developed and used in all project events during the period of implementation such as workshops/meetings etc. Further, the project made continued efforts to share information with partners, stakeholders, and donor on regular basis..

https://twitter.com/mohadm_somalia

https://fb.watch/7_Pw9cyH18/

https://www.facebook.com/Hirshabelle-TV-109245160998463/videos/576508340161474/?extid=WA-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C

https://twitter.com/MoHADM_Somalia/status/1465190819850330114?t=WU5Wj9U8hFKBoPEL DxnILg&s=08

https://www.facebook.com/sntvnews/videos/216261797265368/?extid=WA-UNK-UNK-UNK-IOS_GK0T-GK1C&ref=sharing

https://www.facebook.com/Puntlandstatetv/videos/587401659100139/?extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C



VID-20211201-WA002.mp4

Section 5: Project management

Number of project board meetings held	1
Number of UN staff (international/national) funded by the project	1 international staff and 3 national staff
How has the project ensured the visibility of SJF donors during the reporting period?	The visibility of project implementation has been maintained in line with UNDP's visibility and communication guidelines. Accordingly, the logos of the national counterpart Sida, and UNDP are being used as mandatory requirement for all communication pieces,

	banners and reports produced under this project. UNDP and the implementing partners have been very active to disseminate project results through social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter). The vital project information including implementation progress have been regularly uploaded to the relevant UNDP webpages.
Projected funding needs for next year	USD 3.4 million

Section 6: Cross-cutting issues

Gender equality and women empowerment

UNDP supported 7 DM institutions, both at Federal and State levels, to adopt a gendered approach in 2021 by mobilizing actions to prepare gender responsive DRR plans for Somalia. This has helped prioritize actions to address the needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls as they are disproportionately impacted by disasters and climate change.

In 2021, the project seized opportunities to improve the gender aspects through targeted actions for gender advancement and addressing the special needs of women, children, the elderly, and the disabled. For instance, the gender aspects have been integrated into the preparation of the national SOP for disaster management. The consultation process involved the participation of the ministry of women affairs. Further, all DRR advocacy and awareness campaigns under the Sida-funded project highlighted the needs and capacities of different gender groups: women, children, senior citizens, and disabled people.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in the project	Total number of project outputs	Total number of gender specific outputs
	11	4
Proportion of project staff with responsibility for gender issues	Total number of staff	Total number of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	4	4

Human-rights based approach

The project directly contributed to promoting and protecting the human rights of the vulnerable communities, including the disadvantaged and marginalized groups through building institutional and individual capacities at all levels to promote systems and accountability for the duty bearers to ensure water rights of the vulnerable populations in water-stressed communities including minorities, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups.

The project also supported development of a gender-responsive national disaster risk management (DRM) plan in 2021 focusing on a multi-hazard and multi-sectoral approach that will prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable population including minorities, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups. Thus, the project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the ways the results are planned to be delivered.

Has the programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender	Result
	Yes

issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	
Number of programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns	Result 11
Number of programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result 4

Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

The implementation of activities under this project contributed to enhancing the capacities of disaster management institutions and reducing the pressure on natural resources. Institutionalization of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for disaster management will reduce the recurring loss of lives and livelihoods thereby reducing the humanitarian needs. However, UNDP’s support on DRR capacity building in Somalia is guided by the essence of achieving a paradigm shift from reactive response to proactive risk reduction that aims to reduce risks and vulnerabilities by adopting a government-wide and multi-hazards approach. While UNDP proactively seeks to promote humanitarian–development nexus, the implementing partners were fully on board about DRR interventions which are distinctively different than the commonly adopted strategies and actions to respond to disaster response and recovery in Somalia.

Environment and climate security

UNDP conducted project related activities in a manner consistent with the application of the UNDP social and environmental standards and related accountability mechanism. Based on the past experience, UNDP complements the ongoing national efforts under the environmental governance, and disaster risk management to build the capacity of the Somali authorities in their efforts to promote sustainable and resilient development through targeted support in the areas of integrated water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction.

In addition, UNDP Somalia has adopted a city pilot initiative together with UNDP Sida funded project that aims to contribute to achieving the Somalia urban agenda focusing on the Benadir Regional Authority. Under this initiative, UNDP’s regional and CO teams will engage partners and urban stakeholders in Somalia to formulate a comprehensive urban resilience framework which will guide the design and submission of a project that will address the priorities to promote resilience in urban centers in Somalia.

Also, UNDP has mobilized international consultants with coordination of UNHABITAT and other stakeholders including DOECC and BRA to support on urban resilience initiative. The consultant has started to come up with the urban resilience framework and a national strategy and action plan for Solid Waste Management in Somalia.

Prevention of corruption

UNDP has a zero-tolerance policy against fraud and other corrupt practices, including sexual exploitation and abuse, that are inconsistent with the UN Standard of Conduct or involve a loss to UNDP funds. UNDP Sida funded project has applied harmonized approach to cash transfer (HACT) principles assessing risk management for project implementation involving partners at federal and state levels. Gaps identified by the HACT assessments have been addressed through capacity-building actions, close monitoring, and spot checks to mitigate risks such as fraud or corruption and ensure overall effectiveness in project management.

Project sustainability

The project contributed to locals' efforts of ensuring sustainability of results and interventions. The sustainability of this Sida funded project has been guaranteed through active participations of all concerned line ministries, relevant stakeholders and community. The intervention of the project has been promoted through a series of long-term capacity building trainings in the areas of sustainable water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction. Thus, the project approach has created sustainability. Below is the list of capacity building trainings activities carried out during this reporting period.

#	Target group		Dates	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1	Ministry of Energy, Water & Resources - Senior officials and staff - Federal and State level		25th - 29th September 2021	41	19	60	Training on IWRM concepts, principles and practical tools to promote sustainable water resource management in Somalia.	Mogadishu - Somalia	IWRM Consultant - Abdullahi Hassan
2	Ministry of Energy, Minerals and Water Resources - Senior officials, staff -		14th - 19th December 2021	48	17	65	Training on practical tools on IWRM.	Garowe - Puntland	IWRM Consultant - Abdullahi Hassan
3	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level		21st -23rd November 2021	34	16	30	Training of Trainers (ToT) on knowledge and understanding of the Sustainable Environmental Management.	Mogadishu, Benadir	DoECC Consultant - Abdikarim Hersi
4	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD) - FMS		Q3	113	72	185	Preparedness training on emergency coordination and operations	Somaliland-Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Jubaland, South West	FMS DRR consultants
5	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD) - FMS		Q3	90	50	140	DRR training focusing institutional learning and development priorities.	Somaliland-Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Jubaland, South West	FMS DRR consultants
6	Ministry of Humanitarian		Q3/Q4	171	83	254	Training on End to End Early	Somaliland-Galmudug,	FMS DRR consultants

	Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) - FMS						Warning training at FMS	Hirshabelle, Puntland, Jubaland, South West	
7	Municipal Officials		Q3/Q4	162	53	215	Training on urban Disaster Risk Reduction	Somaliland-Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Jubaland, South West	FMS DRR consultants
8	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) - FMS		Q3/Q4	75	28	103	Stakeholder consultation on local DRR priorities	Somaliland-Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Jubaland, South West	FMS DRR consultants
Total number of participants				734	338	1052			

Section 7: Looking ahead: Focus on the future

Based on the lessons learned 2021, UNDP, in partnership with the MoEWR will mobilize actions to roll out comprehensive training on integrated water resource management in each of the federal member states in Somalia. The training modules developed and finalized in 2021 will be used in the proposed capacity-building process at the local level.

On comp-2, the project will continue to expand partnerships to support the direct engagement of the environment ministries at the state levels in 2022. This will allow the project to roll out capacity-building training, using the training modules and tools developed in 2021, in each of the federal member states. The key objective is to put in place capacities and systems for improved environmental monitoring and management of natural resources at the local level.

The experience in 2021 has provided improved understanding and critical insights in terms of information needs and systems required for improved decision-making by the partner institutions in Somalia. Building on these lessons, the project will mobilize actions to support the establishment of geospatial units in the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, and in the directorate of environment and climate change in 2022.

On environmental governance, one of the key priorities in 2022 will be to support the Government of Somalia in the preparation of national environmental quality standards. This is critically important to lay the foundation for effective environmental monitoring and compliance.

The project has made significant achievements last year under component 3 on Disaster Risk Reduction. The disaster management authorities both at the federal and state levels are now having strategies and plans that clearly outline the priority actions to address risks and vulnerabilities at the community level. Hence the focus in 2022 will be to take the momentum a step further and start piloting risk reduction concepts on the ground, particularly on early warning services and small-scale DRR schemes that can potentially reduce the risks and vulnerabilities at the local level.

One of the major focus in 2022 will be to have partnership with the Benadir Regional Authority (BRA) in Mogadishu with objective to build capacities to mitigate disaster risk and vulnerabilities in the urban areas as well as promoting sustainable management of solid wastes in Mogadishu with particular attention to the needs of the urban poor and IDPs.

Building on the lessons learned in 2021, the project will continue to explore interlinkages between the water, environment, and DRR, and will forge a collaborative approach to implementing results on the ground that can lead to promoting synergistic benefits at the community level.