

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

Reporting Period	01 April to 30 June 2016
Government Counterpart	Office of Environment , Office of the Prime Minister
PSG	4: Economic Foundations
PSG priority	Priority 3: Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions
Focus Locations:	National
AWP Budget	US\$ 3,842,426
Available Funds for year	US\$ 3,885,517
Expenditure to date	US\$ 1,032,770

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ATLAS	UNDP's Enterprise Resource Planning System for Projects Management and Control
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DRM	Disasters Risk Management
DRR	Disasters Risks Reduction
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FL	Federal Level
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HADMA	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Authority, Puntland
MOE	Ministry of Environment, Office of the Prime Minister
MOERD	Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Somaliland
MOEWT	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Puntland
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action in response to Climate Change
NERAD	National Environment Research and Disaster Management Authority, Somaliland
NGO	Non-government Organization
PL	Puntland
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme
PSGs	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
SC	South and Central Regions of Somalia
SDMA	Somalia Disaster Management Authority
SL	Somaliland
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IPs	Implementing Partners
WED	World Environment Day
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
APFS	Agro Pastoral Field Schools
CCORD	Centre for Consultancy Research & Development Enterprise
EIAs	Environmental Impact assessments
RFP	Request for Proposal
ITB	Invitation for Tender Bids
NDP	National Development Plan
IDPs	Internally displaced Persons
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
OCHA	Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

For the Community and Ecosystem based adaptation activities for 2016, LOAs were signed with Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD), National Environment Research and Disasters Management Agency (NERAD) of Somaliland and Humanitarian Affairs and Disasters Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland. In addition two inception workshops were held for MoERD, NERAD and Center for Consultancy Research and Development Enterprise (CCORD) staff. Also detailed construction designs and BOQs were developed for the two regional offices in Somaliland. Likewise, events of World Environment Day (WED) have been commemorated at national and regional states level where the community awareness on environmental protection raised. As part of the awareness campaign tree plantation was done with in Somaliland and Puntland.

In addition thirty one (**7** women and **24** men) graduates from Somaliland, Puntland, Jubaland, South West states and Hiraan region were trained on Climate change adaption curriculum. The overall goal of the training was to build a critical mass of academic staff in the universities to impart climate change modules to the university level students.

Monitoring missions were conducted in Puntland and Somaliland by UNDP and relevant staff of lead ministries. The main observation was that the communities were fully engaged in the implementation of the water harvesting and environmental protection sub-structures and through the construction work a total of 1352 persons (255 women and 1097 men) were able to access a short jobs. However, it is critical to establish sustainability for the completed projects by helping the communities to develop post-project operational plans of completed projects.

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

OUTPUT 1 – Policies, plans and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services.

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The output contributes towards the overall objective of the project on enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Somalia. This output will result in creating an enabling environment for policies implementation and reinforce institutional capacities to apply climate sensitive Natural Resources Management (NRM) practices. The output is to be realized over a time period of 4 years of project implementation. Main highlights of the activities under this output include approval of concept notes by the relevant government institutions & UNDP and Continuation of Implementation of activities to achieve 2016 targets. Below insight is the Progress to date against annual output targets.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of Land Use Policies and implementation roadmaps developed that support sustainable Natural Resources Management (AMAT 1.1.1) 2. Number and type of plans and policies in place to address climate risks and include climate-resilient measures (AMAT 1.1.1 and UNDP 2.5.1) 3. Type and level of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions (AMAT 1.1.1.1). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate compatible policies and proper enforcement mechanisms do not exist; 2. Other than the NAPA (2013), there are no policies, strategies or development plans which address how to effectively adapt to climate risks; 3. There is no gender-sensitive climate compatible National Development Plan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Use Policy for at least one zone developed. 2. National Disaster Management Policy developed and at least 2 existing plans/policies are updated to address climate risks. 3. National climate change policy is developed including a fund mobilization strategy to raise public and private financing earmarked for climate change adaptation in all zones. 4. A gender-sensitive climate compatible National Development Plan (2017-19) finalised 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Somaliland -1 National land policy draft finalised and regional and district second consultation process ongoing. Puntland Land Policy formulation ongoing with MoEWT 2. Puntland's regional disaster management strategy draft initiated LOA with HADMA 3. The climate change policy process implementation planned to start in the Q3 of 2016. 4. Formulation of NDP with mainstreamed gender and climate aspects is ongoing. Completion of draft NDP anticipated in the Q4 of 2016.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Climate Change Policy developed, taking into account the sectoral vulnerabilities, gender dimensions of climate change, impacts and costs for adaptation 2. A set of briefing notes, fact sheets, presentations, guidelines for mainstreaming climate change in sectoral policies and gender sensitive climate risk screening tools developed. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Technical evaluation of proposals to develop National Climate Change Policy completed and contracting of the implementing partner to be completed in quarter 3. 2. Note achieved and planned in quarter 4 of 2016. 3. The Climate modules and sub-modules finalized and translated into Somali language. The Model Curriculum centred on five topical areas - Climate Change; Ecosystem Based Adaption; Integrated Land and Water Management (ILWRM) Principles; International Best Practices on 	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Climate modules and climate sub-modules finalized for introduction in the relevant degree programmes 4. Somalia specific climate risks and response measures integrated in the National Development Plan for Somalia 5. Initiate development of Land Use Policy supported by climate vulnerability assessments with special considerations for vulnerable groups (women, IDPs, elderly) 6. Strengthen capacities of Disaster Management Institutions and communities to cope with climatic events (droughts, floods, cyclones) 7. Initiate setting up of climate monitoring and early warning systems centers 	<p>Climate Adaptation; and, Sectoral Impacts of Climate Change - identified through analysing the information and teaching materials obtained from universities in Somalia. The training was divided into three five-day trainings in order to cover Federal Somalia, new Member States, Puntland and Somaliland. The first training session took place in Mogadishu (capital city Somalia) from April 23rd, 2016 to April 27th, 2016. The second training session occurred in Hargeisa (Somaliland) from April 30th, 2016 to May 4th, 2016. And, the third training session took place in Garowe (Puntland) from May 7th, 2016 to May 11th, 2016. A total of 31 (7 women and 24 men) University lecturers from Somaliland, Puntland, Jubaland, South West states and Hiraa region were trained on Climate Change Adaptation curriculum .The curriculum will be first piloted in Somali National University (SNU) Study programmes in order to offer a platform for scientific dialogue.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) has finalized the consultation process of National Development Plan across all Federal states. Climate Change has emerged a key development challenge for Somalia and proposed actions have been included in the draft NDP. 5. National level discussions with government and other key stakeholders has been initiated and ongoing 6. Not yet started. Planned in the third quarter of 2016 7. The Somaliland's National Environment Research and Development Authority (NERAD), Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Authority (HADMA) and Somali Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) identified as the focal institutions. NERAD & HADMA are in agreement with approach and deliverables and actual Implementation planned to start in the third quarter of 2016.
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements	
<p>Requests for proposals documents and terms of reference for technical experts. Training Reports Workshop Reports UNDP and Government Monitoring Reports</p>	

Output 2 – Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders.

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The output contributes towards the overall objective of the project on enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Somalia. This output will result in piloting community based infrastructure that help in building coping capacities at local level against climatic extreme events, particularly, droughts and floods. Main highlights of the activities under this output include preparation of concept notes by the relevant government institutions and approval of new letters of agreement that are specifically focused on achieving the 2016 targets. Below is the progress to date against annual output targets under the current achievement.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts (AMAT 1.2.1.8) 2. Number of hectares of land reforested and managed sustainably under a conservation scheme (AMAT 2.3.1.1, UNDP SP Outcome 1, Indicator 5) 3. Number of farmers and pastoralists in the target districts participating in Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT 2.2.1.1) 4. Number of community driven plans that explicitly address disaster and climate risk management and equity / gender considerations which include Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms (AMAT 2.2.1 and UNDP SP 5.2.1) 5. Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies in order to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies (AMAT 3.2.1.1) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rural populations (women and men) are at extreme risk because of water stress during dry seasons or droughts; 2. Due to poor natural resource management and significant tree removal for charcoal production, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are losing their livelihoods and no reforestation is done. 3. The agro-pastoral communities have no capacity to produce diversified crops and develop more sustainable agro-pastoral and pastoral practices. 4. Disaster Management Committees are required to be developed in each district. The DDMCs must be tasked with preparing targeted, community-based, gender-sensitive disaster preparedness plans to mitigate the impacts of droughts and floods. 5. Women are particularly vulnerable to climate shocks due to their dependence on natural resources. Women require awareness and training on available adaptation technologies which will enable them to build resilience to climate change. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 water conveyance systems and/or boreholes designed and rehabilitated in the four target districts in South central and 8 new water diversion/flood routing structures constructed in 3 districts in Somaliland and Puntland. 2. At least 200 ha of forest reforested. 3. 8 Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (APFS) established (2 in each district) with 200 direct beneficiaries per APFS (30% women) 4. One (1) gender-sensitive plan developed by each District Disaster Management Committee to be created (with women representation) in the eight target districts (8 plans total) 5. At least 100 women trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The BOQ & designs of the 4 districts (Afgoye, Jowhar, Guricel and Balanbale) water infrastructure have been completed. In addition, 3-Water diversions completed in 3-Puntland targeted Districts (Gardho, Dangoryo and Burtinle) to mitigate impacts of floods and droughts. Also the new water/flood control infrastructures for Somaliland is reflected in 2016 AWP and signed LOA with the MoERD. 2. Reforestation activities are planned with Puntland-MOEW and Somaliland-MOERD and implementations expected to complete in the third Quarter of 2016. For Southern and Central Somalia, process for the selection of implementing partners is ongoing. 3. The setting up of Agro-pastoral Field Schools is yet to be initiated with FAO's collaboration. 4. The gender sensitive plans will be developed Somaliland-MoERD and Puntland-MoEWT. For South Central, it will be initiated after the selection of the implementing partners. 5. 100 women at Qoyta village of Burao district of Togdheer of Somaliland have been trained on integrative Farming techniques and management of small scale business. (This activity was monitored jointly by UNDP and

			<p>government. Findings are given in the annex below). In addition, 60 women from Balidhiig of Burao district were trained on integrative water management and small scale business management. Following the completion of the training, the trained farmers of Qoyta village were able to make use of the acquired skills and started growing seasonal crops i.e. maize, sorghum, tomatoes, and fodder production (Sudanese, Brachiaria Gluaca, and Dactyloctenium Aegyptium grass) at the tilled portion of lands. Also the farmers have plans to establish cooperative savings of their own to purchase modern farming tools. For Balidhiig community, through the training they were able to form a small women group revolving funds cooperative with 35 female members and during the visit preparations to collect a monthly contribution fee of \$25 per member was ongoing. In addition a locally elected project oversight committee comprised of five men and five women were working with the local council to raise awareness among community members, including children, on their role in keeping the cistern clean and assuring its maintenance</p>
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design and rehabilitation of 4 water conveyance systems in Afgoye, Jowhar, Guriel and Balanbale. 2. Construction of 8 new water diversion/flood routing structures in 3 districts 3. Reforestation of areas surrounding water infrastructure is done in consultation with local communities and beneficiaries. 4. 8 agro-pastoral schools established to train farmers and pastoralists, both men and women, in adaptation practices 5. Development of Ecosystems based adaptation plans initiated in 4 districts. 6. Formation of Districts Disaster Management Committees in four districts and ensuring gender balanced committee membership. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The selection process for the construction of water infrastructure in the 4 districts is on going 2. 3 water diversions completed in Puntland while the 5 in Somaliland will be completed during quarter 3 and 4 of 2016. 3. Reforestation activities in Somaliland, Puntland and Southern /Central Somalia planned to be finalized in the third quarter of 2016. 4. The mechanism for the setting up of 8-Agro Pastoral School are yet to be decided in discussion with FAO. 	

7. Feasibilities studies, design documents and EIAs prepared in three districts for the planned water infrastructure support. 8. Local communities including women trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises	5. The Selection of the implementing partners for the Ecosystem Adaptation planned to be finalized in the third Quarter of 2016 and actual implementation to start in the fourth Quarter of 2016. 6. District Disaster Management Committees establishment completed in 4-districts (Afgoye, Jowhar, Guricel & Balanbale) as confirmed by Third Party monitors. 7. Feasibilities studies, design documents and EIAs completed in three districts 8. Not yet achieved but planned to be finalized in the third quarter of 2016.
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Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

Projects progress reports.

Requests for proposals documents to cover the South and Central Regions of Middle and Lower Shebelle.

Feasibility studies & EIA Reports

Approved project document for “Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia”

UNDP and Government Monitoring Reports

Third Party monitoring reports.

Output 3 – Project Effectively Managed

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The Project is in its second year of implementation. From 2015 up to now a total of 7-National staffs have been recruited (3-Project Officers, 1-M& E Officer, 1-Field Engineer, 1-Finance and 1-Admin assistants).The Staffs will also extend similar support to other environment and energy projects. Progress to date against annual output target provides the level of current achievement.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
1. Project Board meeting to review project progress	1. One project board meeting held in 2015	1. Project board meeting held	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No project board meeting held in 2016 but planned in the Q4 of 2016.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
Project Management Team established <ul style="list-style-type: none">Efficient project and operation management support provided		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Up to now a total of seven-National staffs (3-Project Officers, 1-M& E Officer, 1-National civil Engineer, 1-Finance and 1-Admin assistants) have been successfully recruited and fully on board.	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Approved annual work plan for 2016Minutes of Project BoardProject Organogram and staff Terms of Reference.			

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

The project has a foundational pillar of ensuring all implemented activities are gender-responsive to help build adaptive capacities of women community members against climatic extreme events. Mainstreaming gender and reporting using gender segregated data across project outputs is part of the project design.

Over the reporting period, **100** women farmers at Qoyta village of Burao district were trained on integrative farming techniques and small scale business management while another **60** women of Balidhiig village of Burao district have been trained on integrated water management and small scale business enterprises. All the trainees are using the gained skills in improving their farming productivity and to enhance their livelihoods, purchasing power formed small scale business cooperatives. In addition, **seven** women graduates from Somaliland, Puntland, Jubaland, South West states and Hiraaan region have participated in Climate Change Adaption curriculum training. The overall goal of the training was to enhance capacities at the universities within-depth understanding of climate systems and adaption strategies in the context of Somalia. Likewise through the construction of the water harvesting and environment protection substructures, a total of 255 women (Burao-140 women, Burtinle-55 women, and Garowe-60 women) accessed short term jobs.

Section 4 – Challenges / Lessons Learnt

During the period under review no major challenges noted, however the death of the State Minister for Environment in the Office of the Prime Minister is likely to impact on the pace of activities of the upcoming quarters.

The key learnt lessons were:

- Through supervision and providing Labour to the sub-contractors engaged to do sub-projects, some community members were gaining knowledge in construction work and farming.
- By learning appropriate farming techniques and the acquired business management skills along with the timely Gu` rainfall rainy season, the trained 100 women farmers of Qoyta community of Burao district of Somaliland were able to double the yield of their farms produce and this significantly improved the livelihood purchasing power at household level.

SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Operational, Political	A low level of cooperation between executing institutions due to political divisions and the existence of distinct zones of Federal Somalia, new/emerging states, Puntland and Somaliland makes the coordination of policy development challenging.	<p>Management arrangements include one clear focal point for implementation, the GEF operational focal point. Each zone will have a dedicated Project Officer in charge of activity implementation on a day to day basis. Programme outcomes will be maximized by having three clear Regional Committees (led by the zonal Project Officer) which will include relevant government representatives, district officers and NGO/CBO representatives for each zone.</p> <p>To unify climate change responses and facilitate fund mobilization for adaptation for Somalia, one federal Climate Change policy will be generated. In contrast, since land-use varies from one zone to the next based on the different climate zones present in Somalia and the different prevailing livelihoods, each zone will develop its own land use policy. This will avoid any inter-zone conflict and will target the adaptation needs in each zone. Similarly, Climate Monitoring / Early Warning System centers will be developed in each zone due to the varying capacities for disaster preparedness in each zone (DRM capacities are strongest in Somaliland and weakest in South Central).</p>
Operational	Security risks could affect project implementation, particularly clan-based conflicts over competing uses of natural resources.	<p>The target areas are based on the criteria of having a stable security situation. To ensure security, the project will work through local NGOs/CBOs, who have experience in project implementation, for project delivery. The security situation in the selected districts will be monitored closely and if necessary, project activities will be shifted to more secure areas or districts.</p> <p>Project implementation will ensure that customary dispute resolution mechanisms are used to resolve any conflicts. For instance, traditional elders, religious leaders and clan leaders will continue to be consulted on any major implementation decisions for ground-based activities. Project implementation will also ensure an inclusive, participatory approach involving all key stakeholders including women and youth and an equitable distribution of benefits.</p>
Strategic	Beneficiaries (farmers and pastoralists) are skeptical and unwilling to use adaptation technologies / practices so as to diversify their livelihoods and/or income diversification strategies do not	Field demonstration sites in the form of the Farmer and Pastoral Field Schools. These sites will provide extensive training on the appropriate adaptation technologies for the target areas. Funds will also be used to support women to promote adaptation technologies. The idea is to promote women-based groups to have sustainable businesses focused on the sale of adaptation technologies. Such an approach will build on the entrepreneurial spirit of Somali women, use existing women-based groups and provide women with alternate livelihoods and income.

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

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
	significantly increase household incomes.	
Natural Disaster	The Current drought has increased the climate vulnerability and already affecting the regional and national on building climate resilience and mainstreamed adaptation development projects	Investing more in the: a) Rural communities Watershed restoration projects to combat the effects of recurring drought and land degradation b) Use of green Technology and building the capacity of the local communities in the use of Renewable Energy c) Rural communities water reservoir and infrastructures d) Use of Seasonal rearing and Modern Farming e) Community capacity building in line with Climate resilience and Adaptations

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Gully control structures in Sheikh district	25/05/2016	Monitoring of 186 stone check dams and 10 gabions at Dariiqada in sheikh district	A joint mission of UNDP and Ministry of Environment visited the site. A total of 186 stone check dams and 10 gabions were completed and functional. All the construction work were done as per signed LOA with MoERD .The community was fully engaged in the selection, design and construction of these structures. The built structures has helped minimise gulley erosion and served as a temporary water source to over 50HHs for a period of one week. During the construction a total of 500 men accessed a short employment. The recommended action was to support the community develop a functionality plan for the completed gully control structures and to enhance further the environmental protection awareness campaigns.
Gulley control structures in Burao district	25/05/2016	Monitoring of 570 soil bunds and 100 seasonal farms at Qoyta village of Burao district	570 sand bunds structures completed and a total of 100 women lead HHs were trained on integrated farming and small scale business management. In addition, 200hrs tillage/ploughing for 100-farmers completed and now the tilled land has been used by the trained farmers to plant seasonal crops (water melon, tomatoes, maize, and sorghum) , and fodders (Sudanese , Brachiaria Gluaca, and Dactyloctenium aegyptium grass).During the construction a total of 250 persons were able to access a short term job .(110 women and 140 male) The recommended actions were as follows: a. Support the community develop a functionality plan for the completed gulley control facilities (soil bunds) for longer term sustainability

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Help the women farmers with farming tools and equipment's to increase their farm productivity c. Provide more integrative farming methods and water management trainings in order to increase their farming productivity d. Revolving funds for the women farmers cooperatives
Water harvesting berkeds and solar facility in Burao district	26/05/2016	Monitoring work of 16-rehabilitated berkeds and solar facility at Balidhiig of Burao district	<p>The rehabilitation work of the 16 berkads completed in which 15 of the berkads were functional and filled up with rain water .The 16th berkad had a defect in the source canal and could only be refilled with water boozier. Water access for Balidhiig urban community improved by 75% and 60 women lead HHs were trained on integrated water and small scale business management. Only 2 of the 16 completed berkads have silt trap .The business training helped the community establish a small revolving fund cooperative with 36 women members .Through the rehabilitation work, a total of 192 (30 women and 162 male) persons had an access to a short term job employment.</p> <p>Recommended actions were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow up the outstanding water treatment issue at Balidhiig village with UNICEF and strategize how best water treatment facility could be provided to the Berkad owners and water users b. Support the community develop a functionality plan for the rehabilitated Berkads c. Follow up the progress of the solar convertor repair at Balidhiig Secondary school and see if students' night studies is back to normal. d. Provide more integrated water management trainings e. Revolving funds for the women cooperatives
Monitoring of gully control structures in Burtinle district	31/05/2016	Monitoring of one rock dam structure at Qorwiile of Burtinle district	<p>One rock completed and functional .During the recent rainy season, the rock dam structure minimised the flow of water and protected the gulley erosion valley from further expansion .With the reduced speed of water flow, also the adjustment gulley eroded caves were protected from encroachment. Through the rock dam construction, a total of 200 persons (55 women and 145 male) accessed a short term employment.</p> <p>The recommended actions were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support the community develop a functionality plan for the completed gulley control facility (rock dam) for longer term sustainability b. Maintain the other adjacent gulley eroded valleys

Monitoring of gully control structures in Garowe district	01/06/2016	Monitoring of one rock dam structure at Qolqol-Libaho of Garowe district	<p>The construction of the one rock dam completed and the work was done as per the signed LOA with MoEWT. A total of 210 persons (60 women and 150 male) were able to access a short term employment. The quality of the built structure was good but due to lack of the rainfall, it was not possible to measure and report the impacts, though the community members anticipated to positive outcomes.</p> <p>The recommended actions were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support the community develop a functionality plan for the completed gulley control facilities (rock dam) for longer term sustainability Maintain the other adjacent gulley eroded valleys
Third Party monitoring	Feb 2016	Visit of NERAD and verification of activities	<p>NERAD's activities were monitored by third party monitors. They verified that the project has made the community aware on the environmental risks and disasters and the mitigation measures that the community can take to counter the risks. It has also established a Disasters Monitoring and Impact Study center in the HQ of NERAD.</p> <p>Beneficiaries were contacted and their feedback taken on the training. The monitors found that NERAD's training was largely seen as helpful by the participants, 77% crediting it as helpful while 23% declaring it as very successful</p>

SECTION7-FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance ²	% Delivery	Comments
GEF	2,886,331	2,886,331	75%	767,840	2,118,491	20%	
UNDP	956,095	956,095	25%	221,765	734,330	6%	
UNOCHA	0	43,091	1%	43,165	-74	1%	
TOTAL	3,842,426	3,885,517	101%	1,032,770	2,852,747	27%	

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

ANNEX 1: TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
1.	University lecturers	----	23 rd April 2016- 11 th May 2016	24	7	Climate change adaption curriculum training	Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa	HYDROC
2.	MoERD	NERAD & CCORD	2 nd June 2016.	7	3	Inception workshop	Hargeisa	UNDP Environment & Energy team