

United Nations Development Programme

Country: Somalia

Annual Work Plan 2015

Project Title: Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia

PSG

Outcome(s):

Economic Foundations – PSG 4

Expected CP Outcome(s):

Somali women and men benefit from increased sustainable livelihood opportunities and improved natural resources management

Expected Output(s)

Environmental and natural resources utilized and managed in a sustainable, equitable, gender, disaster risk and conflict-sensitive manner, in order to improve livelihoods of people, enhance food security and reduce poverty, through the formulation and implementation of strategic policies

Project Gender Marker Score:

2 – Project has gender equality as a significant objective.

Executing Entity:

UNDP

Implementing Agencies:

Environment Directorate, Office of the Prime Minister; Government line ministries, private sector, UN agencies, INGOs, LNGOs, CSOs, consultancy firms.

Brief Description

Approximately 70% of Somalis are dependent on climate-sensitive agriculture and pastoralism. As floods and droughts become more severe and frequent in Somalia, there is a need to find approaches that can reduce the sensitivity of farmers and pastoralists to increasing rainfall variability. With natural resource degradation also rampant throughout Somalia, most notably for the production of charcoal, Somalia is becoming increasingly vulnerable to conflicts over scarce resources. Climate change and resource scarcity are exacerbated by the absence of policies on land-use and disaster risk management at the national level. At local levels, communities lack the financial, technical and informational resources needed to build their resilience to climate change as well as the knowledge of how to prepare for extreme weather impacts. To address these issues, LDCF financing will be used to support ministries, districts, NGOs/CBOs to integrate climate change risks in Natural Resource Management and disaster preparedness. Climate risk management will be institutionalized from national to local levels. CBOs will be revitalized to take the lead on implementing community-based Ecosystem-based flood preparedness and other adaptation measures. To support community-led activities, water will be captured using small scale infrastructure and flood impacts will be reduced with water diversion techniques and reforestation. With 73% of the population under 30 years of age, youth will be sensitised with climate change knowledge so that they can serve understaffed ministries and support CBO efforts on-the-ground. Furthermore, the project will empower women to market and to scale-up distribution of adaptation technologies, providing women an improved asset base. With such activities aimed to support resilience to climate change, in conjunction with other on-going initiatives of relevance outlined in this project document, LDCF resources are expected to also build governing and planning capacities at the national and district levels and to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations throughout Somalia.

Programme Period:	2015-2018
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	Outcome 3
Atlas Award ID:	00084974
Project ID:	00092743
PIMS ID:	5268
Start date:	January 2015
End Date:	December 2018
PAC Meeting Date:	22 July 2014
Management Arrangements:	Direct Implementation

Total resources required (2015):	USD 2,741,500
Total allocated resources (2015):	USD 2,741,500
Regular (TRAC 2015):	USD 375,000
• Other (2015):	
◦ GEF / LDCF	USD 2,366,500
In-kind Contributions:	NA

Agreed by (Government):

State Minister for Environment

Agreed by (UNDP): George Conway, Country Director

ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2015

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Output 1: Enabling Policies, Institutional Frameworks and Government Capacities on ecosystem based approaches to climate adaptation <i>Baseline:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land use policies and proper enforcement mechanisms on land-use do not exist in all zones of Somalia; Other than the NAPA (2013), there are no policies, strategies or development plans which address how to effectively adapt to climate risks; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training and capacity building of 60 government officials (30% women) on integrated land and water management under conditions of climate change Climate modules and climate sub-modules developed for introduction in the relevant degree programmes Initiate development of Land Use Policy supported by climate 					UNDP; Environment Directorate, Office of the Prime Minister; Line Ministries in State governments	GEF/LDCF	71200 International consultants;	146,000
							GEF/LDCF	71300 Local consultants;	294,000
							GEF/LDCF	71400 Contractual services – Individuals;	39,000
							GEF/LDCF	72200 Equipment & Furniture;	10,000
							GEF/LDCF	72500 Supplies;	5,000
							GEF/LDCF	72600 Grants;	27,000
							GEF/LDCF	75700 Trainings & workshops & conferences	96,000
								<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>	<u>617,000</u>

<p>c. With climate change impacts on key economic and social sectors, national and regional governments require mobilization of long-term financing. Financing must be earmarked for adaptation measures across sectors to target capacity building, activities, projects or programmes that build resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>a. Number of Land Use Policies and implementation roadmaps developed that support sustainable Natural Resources Management</p> <p>b. Number and type of plans and policies in place to address climate risks and include climate-resilient measure</p> <p>c. Type and level of development frameworks that include specific</p>	<p>vulnerability assessments</p> <p>4. Develop comprehensive programme document/ capacity needs assessment for Disaster Management</p> <p>5. Initiate setting up of climate monitoring and early warning systems centers</p>					UNDP (TRAC)	72600 Grants;	217,450.41
						UNDP (TRAC)	73100 Premises and Facilities;	7,766.09
						UNDP (TRAC)	74500 Security Equipment and support;	9,985.21
						UNDP (TRAC)	74100 M&E and oversight;	11,094.42
						UNDP (TRAC)	72400 Communications support;	2,218.89
						UNDP (TRAC)	73500 Finance, HR, Procurement, ICT and other Office Support	9,984.98
							<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>	<u>258,500</u>

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
budgets for adaptation actions <i>Targets:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A Land Use Policy in each zone (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central) is initiated b. Development of a gender-sensitive National Disaster Management Policy initiated and at least 3 existing plans/policies are reviewed to address climate risks by year 4 of the project; c. Development of the National Climate Change Policy initiated. 									

Output 2: Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders <i>Baseline:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The rural populations are at extreme risk because they do not have sufficient water for drinking and irrigation; Due to poor natural resource management and significant tree removal for charcoal production, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are losing their livelihoods. There are no district level, or community level, disaster management capacities Currently, women are particularly vulnerable to climate shocks due to their dependence on natural resources. Women require awareness and training on available adaptation technologies which will 	1. Development of Ecosystems based adaptation plans						GEF/LDCF	71300 Local Consultants;	24,000
	2. Formation of Districts Disaster Management Committees in 4 districts						GEF/LDCF	61300 Staff – IP;	115,000
	3. Design and construction of 2 50,000 m ³ earth dams in Puntland and Somaliland, rehabilitation of 4 dams in South Central, 3 water diversions constructed in South Central						GEF/LDCF	71400 Contractual Services- individuals;	205,000
	4. Training of 2 women groups in each zone in setting up small businesses, business plans and in the technical aspects of the selected adaptation technology option						GEF/LDCF	72100 Contractual Services – Companies;	1,007,000
							GEF/LDCF	72300 Materials;	32,000
							GEF/LDCF	75700 Trainings & workshops & Conferences	274,000
								<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>	<u>1,657,000</u>

<p>enable them to build resilience to climate change (e.g., water harvesting buckets, solar water pumps, drip irrigation systems).</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts b. Number of hectares of land reforested and managed sustainably under a conservation scheme c. Number of community driven plans that explicitly address disaster and climate risk management and d. Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies in order to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Two 50,000 m³ earth dams in Puntland and Somaliland completed; 4 dams in South Central rehabilitated; 3 water diversions structures 									
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<p>constructed in South Central;</p> <p>b. 400 hectares (200 each in PL and SL) under controlled reforestation initiated;</p> <p>c. One gender-sensitive Ecosystem based Adaptation plan developed by District Management Committee (with women representation) in target districts (2 in South Central, 2 in Puntland and 2 in Somaliland);</p> <p>d. 75 (25 each in SC, PL and SC) women trained in adaptation technologies for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises.</p>									
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Output 3: Project Effectively Managed Indicators: Inception Workshop; Project Board meeting to review project progress Targets: Inception workshop held; Project board meeting held	1. Project Management Team established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project staff recruited • Technical committee established • Inception Workshop held • Efficient project and operation management support provided 					UNDP	GEF/LDCF	61300 Staff – IP	85,500
							GEF/LDCF	71600 Travel	5,000
							GEF/LDCF	72500 Supplies	2,000
							UNDP (TRAC)	61300 Staff – IP	50,000
							UNDP (TRAC)	71600 Travel	50,000
							UNDP (TRAC)	73100 Premises and Facilities	3,500
							UNDP (TRAC)	74500 Security equipment and support	2,500
							UNDP (TRAC)	74100 M&E and Oversight	5,000
							UNDP (TRAC)	72400 Communications support	1,000
							UNDP (TRAC)	73500 Finance, HR, Procurement, ICT and other Office Support	4,500
								<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>	<u>209,000</u>

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
TOTAL (Funded for 2015 as of 01 January 2015)							TRAC		375,000
							Non-TRAC		2,366,500
							Total		2,741,500
							GMS	NA (fee based system applies for GEF/LDCF contributions)	
							GRAND TOTAL		2,741,500

Annex 1: 2015 Annual Work Plan (Puntland)

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Quarters				Responsible party	Budget (USD)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Estimated Amount	Donors
Output 1: Enabling Policies, Institutional Frameworks and Government Capacities on ecosystem based approaches to climate adaptation <i>Baseline:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Land use policies and proper enforcement mechanisms on land-use do not exist in all zones of Somalia; b. Other than the NAPA (2013), there are no policies, strategies or development plans which address how to effectively adapt to climate risks; c. With climate change impacts on key economic and social sectors, national and regional governments require mobilization of long-term financing. Financing must be earmarked for adaptation measures across sectors to target capacity building, activities, projects or 	Training and capacity building of 15 government officials (30% women) on integrated land and water management under conditions of climate change		X			UNDP and Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism	30,000	UNDP/GEF
	Climate modules and climate sub-modules developed for introduction in the relevant degree programmes offered at Puntland State University		X	X	X	UNDP and Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism	20,000	UNDP/GEF
	Initiate development of Land Use Policy for Puntland supported by climate vulnerability assessments			X	X	UNDP and Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism	25,000	UNDP/GEF
	Develop comprehensive programme document/capacity needs assessment for Disaster Management in Puntland			X		UNDP and Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism	15,000	UNDP/GEF
	Initiate setting up of climate monitoring and early warning systems center for Puntland				X	UNDP and Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism	20,000	UNDP/GEF

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Quarters				Responsible party	Budget (USD)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Estimated Amount	Donors
<p>programmes that build resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of Land Use Policies and implementation roadmaps developed that support sustainable Natural Resources Management b. Number and type of plans and policies in place to address climate risks and include climate-resilient measure c. Type and level of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capacity enhanced for development of Land Use Policy in Puntland and land use policy development initiated b. Development of a gender-sensitive Disaster Management Policy initiated and at least 1 existing plan/policy 								

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Quarters				Responsible party	Budget (USD)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Estimated Amount	Donors
<p>reviewed to address climate risks;</p> <p>c. Puntland systems for data collection and early warning system enhanced to support the Development of the National Climate Change Policy</p>								
<p>Output 2 Models of Community and Ecosystem Resilience Developed and Implemented</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p>a. The rural populations are at extreme risk because they do not have sufficient water for drinking and irrigation;</p> <p>b. Due to poor natural resource management and significant tree removal for charcoal production, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are losing their livelihoods.</p> <p>c. There are no district level, or community level, disaster management capacities</p>	Development of Ecosystems based adaptation plans	X	X			UNDP and Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism	25,000	UNDP/GEF
	Formation of District Management Committees in Dangoroyo and Banadar Bayla Districts		X			UNDP and Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism	30,000	UNDP/GEF
	Construction of 2 Dams in selected areas of Dangoroyo and Banadar Bayla Districts		X	X	X	UNDP and Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism	400,000	UNDP/GEF

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Quarters				Responsible party	Budget (USD)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Estimated Amount	Donors
<p>d. Currently, women are particularly vulnerable to climate shocks due to their dependence on natural resources. Women require awareness and training on available adaptation technologies which will enable them to build resilience to climate change (e.g., water harvesting buckets, solar water pumps, drip irrigation systems).</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>a. Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts</p> <p>b. Number of hectares of land reforested and managed sustainably under a conservation scheme</p> <p>c. Number of community driven plans that explicitly address disaster and climate risk management and</p> <p>d. Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies in order to</p>								

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Quarters				Responsible party	Budget (USD)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Estimated Amount	Donors
establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies <i>Target:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Two 50,000 m³ earth dams in Puntland completed 200 hectares under controlled reforestation initiated; One gender-sensitive Ecosystem based Adaptation plan developed by District Management Committee (with women representation) in target districts; 25 women trained in adaptation technologies for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises. 								
						TOTAL	565,000	

Annex2: 2015 Annual Work Plan (Somaliland)

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Quarters				Responsible party	Budget (USD)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Estimated Amount	Donors
Output 1: Enabling Policies, Institutional Frameworks and Government Capacities on ecosystem based approaches to climate adaptation <i>Baseline:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Land use policies and proper enforcement mechanisms on land-use do not exist in all zones of Somalia; b. Other than the NAPA (2013), there are no policies, strategies or development plans which address how to effectively adapt to climate risks; c. With climate change impacts on key economic and social sectors, national and regional governments require mobilization of long-term financing. Financing must be earmarked for adaptation measures across sectors to target capacity building, activities, projects or 	Training and capacity building of 15 government officials (30% women) on integrated land and water management under conditions of climate change		X			UNDP and Ministry of Environment, and Rural Development	30,000	UNDP/GEF
	Climate modules and climate sub-modules developed for introduction in the relevant degree programmes offered at University of Hargeisa		X	X	X	UNDP and Ministry of Environment, and Rural Development	20,000	UNDP/GEF
	Initiate development of Land Use Policy for Somaliland supported by climate vulnerability assessments			X	X	UNDP and Ministry of Environment, and Rural Development	25,000	UNDP/GEF
	Develop comprehensive programme document/capacity needs assessment for Disaster Management			X		UNDP and Ministry of Environment, and Rural Development	15,000	UNDP/GEF
	Initiate setting up of climate monitoring and early warning systems center for Somaliland				X	UNDP, NERAD and Ministry of Environment, and Rural Development	20,000	UNDP/GEF

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Quarters				Responsible party	Budget (USD)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Estimated Amount	Donors
<p>programmes that build resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of Land Use Policies and implementation roadmaps developed that support sustainable Natural Resources Management b. Number and type of plans and policies in place to address climate risks and include climate-resilient measure c. Type and level of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capacity enhanced for development of Land Use Policy in Somaliland and land use policy development initiated b. Development of a gender-sensitive Disaster Management Policy initiated and at least 1 								

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Quarters				Responsible party	Budget (USD)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Estimated Amount	Donors
existing plan/policy reviewed to address climate risks; c. Somaliland systems for data collection and early warning system enhanced to support the Development of the National Climate Change Policy								
Output 2 Models of Community and Ecosystem Resilience Developed and Implemented <i>Baseline:</i> a. The rural populations are at extreme risk because they do not have sufficient water for drinking and irrigation; b. Due to poor natural resource management and significant tree removal for charcoal production, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are losing their livelihoods. c. There are no district level, or community level, disaster management capacities	Development of Ecosystems based adaptation plans	X	X			UNDP and Ministry of Environment, and Rural Development	25,000	UNDP/GEF
	Formation of District Management Committees in Hargeisa and Burao Districts		X			UNDP and Ministry of Environment, and Rural Development	30,000	UNDP/GEF
	Rehabilitation of 2 grazing reserves at Qoriyaale grazing reserve, Hargeisa district and Dulcad grazing reserve in Burao district; Construction of 2 dams at Baligubadle, Hargeisa District and Heere Village, Burao District		X	X	X	UNDP and Ministry of Environment, and Rural Development	400,000	UNDP/GEF

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Quarters				Responsible party	Budget (USD)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Estimated Amount	Donors
<p>d. Currently, women are particularly vulnerable to climate shocks due to their dependence on natural resources. Women require awareness and training on available adaptation technologies which will enable them to build resilience to climate change (e.g., water harvesting buckets, solar water pumps, drip irrigation systems).</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>a. Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts</p> <p>b. Number of hectares of land reforested and managed sustainably under a conservation scheme</p> <p>c. Number of community driven plans that explicitly address disaster and climate risk management and</p> <p>d. Number of individuals trained in adaptation</p>								

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Quarters				Responsible party	Budget (USD)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Estimated Amount	Donors
<p>technologies in order to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies</p> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Two 50,000 m³ earth dams in Somaliland completed; Two grazing reserves rehabilitated; b. 200 hectares under controlled reforestation initiated; c. One gender-sensitive Ecosystem based Adaptation plan developed by District Management Committee (with women representation) in target districts d. 25 women trained in adaptation technologies for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises. 								
						TOTAL	565,000	

ANNEX 3: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD: CPD Outcome 3: Somali women and men benefit from increased sustainable livelihood opportunities and improved natural resources management					
Country Programme Outcome Indicators: CPD Indicator 3b: Improved natural resource management					
Primary Applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): Promote climate change adaptation					
Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: Climate Change Adaptation Objective 2 “Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impact of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level”					
Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas Outcome 2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses. Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration and deployment of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas					
Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population covered by climate change risk reduction measures 					
	INDICATOR	BASELINE	END OF PROJECT TARGETS	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Project Objective¹ Enhanced resilience and improved adaptive capacity of vulnerable Somali communities in pilot areas, and the ecosystems on which they depend,	1. % of men and women in targeted community population with awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and appropriate responses (AMAT 2.3.1)	1. 70% of the rural populations are pastoralists or farmers. Both livelihoods are vulnerable to climate change impacts, most notably droughts and floods. Scarce water resources, depleted forests and unsustainable natural resource management practices (e.g., charcoal production) are exacerbating the impacts of climate change.	TARGET 1: 60% of target men and women (approximately 43,000 people) have awareness and knowledge on adaptation responses to Climate Change ²	1. Socio-economic baseline and final evaluation surveys on climate change awareness amongst target populations	ASSUMPTION: Local communities are incentivized to implement climate resilience-building measures due to sufficient sensitization on climate change impacts. RISK: Water and natural resource management strategies are made ineffective by an unanticipated increase in

¹ Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR.

² Agro-pastoralists and pastoralists will be provided with climate change awareness due to community involvement with construction, infrastructure O&M and working with CBOs.

to the adverse impacts of climate change.		<u>BASELINE 1:</u> Less than 25% of the rural populations have knowledge on how to respond to and prepare for droughts and floods.			the frequency of flood events and continued drought which jeopardizes agricultural and pastoral production
	2. Percentage of targeted HHs with enhanced livelihoods through access to water, improved ecosystem services and reforestation (AMAT 1.3.1.1)	<u>BASELINE 2:</u> 0% of the targeted HHs has livelihoods resilient to climate shocks. Livelihoods need to be strengthened by mobilizing water with physical infrastructure for use during the dry season (e.g., earth dams and retention basins, boreholes, etc). Also, livelihoods need to be strengthened with reforestation/afforestation and sustainable land use practices. Farmers and pastoralists need to be provided technical and applied knowledge on soil and water conservation methods and other sustainable practices to ensure that they can continually make use of productive ecosystem services.	<u>TARGET 2:</u> 100% of all targeted 7,200 ³ HHs for all zones have enhanced livelihoods through access to water, improved ecosystem services and reforestation	2. Socio-economic baseline and final evaluation surveys on strengthened livelihoods	RISK: Security risks could affect project implementation, particularly clan-based conflicts over competing uses of natural resources.
Outcome 1: Policies, plans and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and	1. Number of Land Use Policies and implementation roadmaps developed that support sustainable Natural Resources Management (AMAT 1.1.1)	<u>BASELINE 1:</u> Land use policies and proper enforcement mechanisms on land-use do not exist in all zones of Somalia. This has led to conflicts over natural resources and exacerbated tensions between grazing nomadic pastoralists and sedentary agro-pastoralists. Rural populations are also using land in an ad-hoc manner, cutting trees to produce charcoal and encroaching on grazing lands.	<u>TARGET 1:</u> A Land Use Policy in each zone (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central) is developed.	1. Review of the Land Use Policies	ASSUMPTION: There is sufficient political support and capacity (including capacity building activities) within the agencies dealing with adaptation for successful execution and implementation of the project. ASSUMPTION: Relevant Ministries have an interest in

³ 1,000 HHs in each target community in South Central will benefit from large-scale water mobilization (4,000 HHs total approximately). 500 HHs per large-scale water mobilization and diversions and 300 HHs per small infrastructure in Somaliland and Puntland target communities (1,600 HHs approximately in both Somaliland and Puntland).

mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services	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)	<u>BASELINE 2:</u> Other than the NAPA (2013), there are no policies, strategies or development plans which address how to effectively adapt to climate risks. Policies on the environment and disaster risk management exist, such as the National Policy on Environment in Somaliland and a Disaster Risk Reduction Framework in Puntland, however, none of these address climate risks and includes adaptation measures.	<u>TARGET 2:</u> Development of a gender-sensitive National Disaster Management Policy and at least 3 existing plans/policies are updated to address climate risks	2. Review of the uptake of adaptation measures to climate change in existing plans/policies	fully integrating adaptation strategies into their long-term planning. ASSUMPTION: The Government of Somalia has sufficient incentive to design funds earmarked to support the environment and climate change that can be effectively targeted towards long-term adaptation-related activities in a transparent manner with appropriate financial management.
	3. Type and level of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions (AMAT 1.1.1.1)	<u>BASELINE 3:</u> With the New Deal Compact, Somalia has received over USD 50 million in donor support to address NRM issues through projects such as EU's MDG project, PREP, PROSCAL and FAO SWALIM programmes. However, these projects/programmes have a limited duration (on average 4 years). With climate change proven to worsen in the decades to come, national and regional governments require mobilization of long-term financing. Financing must be earmarked for adaptation measures across sectors to target capacity building, activities, projects or programmes that build resilience to climate change.	<u>TARGET 3:</u> Development of the National Climate Change Policy including a fund mobilization strategy to raise public and private financing earmarked for climate change adaptation in all zones	3. National Climate Change Policy and accounting records on financing earmarked for adaptation	RISK: A low level of cooperation between executing institutions due to political divisions and the existence of three distinct zones of Federal Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland makes the coordination of policy development challenging. RISK: The project could encounter delays due to the lack of nationally-available expertise and human resources RISK: Limited climate monitoring inhibits forecasting capabilities and the ability to develop detailed spatial mapping to allow for adequate

					adaptation and risk reduction planning
Outcome 2 Models of community ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders	1. Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts (AMAT 1.2.1.8)	<u>BASELINE 1:</u> The rural populations are at extreme risk because they do not have sufficient water for drinking and irrigation. They are also subject to loss of crops and livestock due to the fact that the most fertile areas are within or adjacent to wadis which are susceptible to flash flooding. Moreover, during the high rainy periods, runoff cannot be effectively stored for use during the dry season. Therefore, there is a need to construct physical infrastructure to mobilize surface water and groundwater.	<u>TARGET 1:</u> Design and construction of 2 50,000 m3 earth dams in Puntland and Somaliland, rehabilitation of 4 dams in South Central, 6, 5 and 8 water diversions constructed in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central respectively, rehabilitation of 4 canals in South Central and rehabilitation of 4 boreholes in South Central	1. Construction log of the Ministries of Water, Agriculture and the Environment	ASSUMPTION: Initial hydrogeological studies and technical assessments are accurate in their predictions of water capture and storage capacities. ASSUMPTION: Local populations, including nomadic pastoralists, will not trespass into protected reforestation and re-vegetation areas due to being informed of the purpose of these areas to restore the natural environment and reduce erosion RISK: Water ministries have limited capacity to design, construct and perform maintenance on water mobilization infrastructure
	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)	<u>BASELINE 2:</u> Due to poor natural resource management and significant tree removal for charcoal production, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are losing their forests. Consequently, agro-pastoralists do not have sustainable livelihoods and the region is subject to significant erosion and climate change impacts.	<u>TARGET 2:</u> 200 ha reforested in each zone	2. Reforestation/Afforestation records kept by the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment	RISK: There is insufficient technical and operational capacity within the regional governments to coordinate drought and flood preparedness and to implement unfamiliar Ecosystem-based Adaptation actions
	3. Number of farmers and pastoralists in the target districts participating in Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT 2.2.1.1)	<u>BASELINE 3:</u> The agro-pastoral communities have no capacity to produce diversified crops and develop more sustainable agro-pastoral and pastoral practices (e.g. using soil and water conservation methods, producing drought-tolerant forage).	<u>TARGET 3:</u> 16 Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (APFS) established (2 in each district) with 200 direct beneficiaries per APFS (30% women)	3. Farmer Field School and Pastoral Field School training logs	RISK: The lack of politically recognized Environmental

		The pastoralists in each region have had no capacity reinforcement on soil conservation measures, re-seeding, veterinary medicine and animal hygiene to ensure more sustainable pastoralist practices.			Impact Assessment procedures causes unforeseen adverse social/environmental impacts such as downstream impacts due to water mobilization and retention infrastructure
	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)	4. There are no district level, or community level, disaster management capacities. If early warning information is provided to communities, it is usually passed on in a very ad-hoc, uncoordinated manner by leaders to others through SMS or word of mouth. <u>BASELINE 4:</u> 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.	<u>TARGET 4:</u> 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)	4a. Conventions signed, confirming creation of District Disaster Management Committees 4b. Review of the DRM plans of the District Disaster Management Committees	RISK: Targeted farmers and pastoralists are sceptical and unwilling to use adaptation technologies / practices so as to diversify their livelihoods and/or income diversification strategies do not significantly increase household incomes
	5. Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies in order to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies (AMAT 3.2.1.1)	BASELINE 5: Currently, women are particularly vulnerable to climate shocks due to their dependence on natural resources. Women require awareness and training on available adaptation technologies which will enable them to build resilience to climate change (e.g., water harvesting buckets, solar water pumps, drip irrigation systems). Women are more often than men, involved in operating small businesses due to their entrepreneurial spirit as well as for historical and cultural reasons (e.g., Somali women are responsible for working on	5. 300 women trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises	5. Baseline and final survey of women-based groups which are promoting adaptation technologies	

		farms.) Women are thus best placed to pilot and market adaptation technologies.			
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