UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT
Somalia

Project Title: Promoting Resilience Through Integrated Approach to Water, Environment and Disaster Risk Management in Somalia

Project Number: 122656 (ATLAS Award ID: 00128746)

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Start Date: 23 Nov 2020   **End Date:** 31 Dec 2023   **PAC Meeting date:** 24 March 2021

Brief Description
The project aims to build the capacity of the Somali authorities and communities 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. UNDP will undertake targeted interventions in three inter-related components in achieving the above objective
Component 1 – Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM): Targeted capacities will be built 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.
Component 2 – Environmental Governance: The capacities for sustainable environmental governance will be enhanced at institutional and community levels to address the ecological challenges and priorities toward promoting ecological resilience in Somalia.
Component 3 – Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): A government-wide, multi-hazards and multi-stakeholder approach will be promoted under this component 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.

Contributing Outcome UNSDCF Outcome 4.2. The number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation reduced. Indicative Output(s) with gender marker[2]: Improved measures in place for IWRM, environmental governance, DRR (GEN2)		
Total resources required: (USD)		7,992,369.80
	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor (Sida):	7,992,369.80
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP
Hon. Khadija Mohamed Diriye Minister Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Federal Republic of Somalia	**Mr. Jocelyn Mason** Resident Representative
Date:	Date:

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE (1/4 PAGE – 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Somalia is also one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, with increasingly frequent and severe disaster shocks and climate emergencies erasing development gains and leading to famine risks and severe humanitarian crises including large-scale displacement. The climate change in Somalia is projected to become drier, warmer with erratic and more extreme weather events. Somalia has faced major droughts in recent years with massive losses of lives and livelihoods. More than 250,000 people lost their lives from famine during the 2010-11 drought conditions[1]. The recent 2016/2017 drought[2] has reduced average harvests by 70%, caused significant livestock deaths, contributed to drought-related stress migration, and has caused over 360,000 children to be acutely malnourished. Nearly 3 million people, predominantly rural communities, were facing acute food insecurity.

Global and regional models show that mean temperatures will continue to increase in Somalia between 3°C and 4°C by 2080[3]. While the total rainfall is expected to increase due to the temperature rise, it will follow an erratic pattern with increasing seasonal variability which will cause an increase in the frequency and severity of flash flood events in the country. Intense rainfall events and subsequent floods continue to increase the vulnerability in the southern river basin areas. Somali economy is largely agrarian and will remain highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Scarcity of arable lands and acute water shortages caused by climatic events will continue to cause disputes over property and may lead to increased conflicts among communities in Somalia.

Somalia remains one of the lowest in the world as a country where women face highly discriminatory family laws and very poor access to resources and assets. Practices such as polygamy, early and forced marriages, female genital mutilation (FGM), and wife inheritance, continue to undermine progress towards gender equality and advancement. Recurrent droughts and conflicts in Somalia resulted in growing numbers of single women-headed households. The female population in Somalia is grossly disempowered due to the disproportionate burden from the recurrent disasters compounded with poor access to services, such as education and health, and a limited resource base. Women and girls will continue to be constrained in their actions to combat climate change by structural barriers that limit their access to and control over resources, including finance and decision-making processes in public and private spheres and at all levels.

Somalia presents an evolving context of new institutions, laws, policies, and coordination mechanisms that gradually shape the governance framework towards a functional state. The existing capacities of the Government at all levels – sectoral ministries, agencies, and subnational levels – have been very weak and continue to be plagued by the limited coordination and lack of policy coherence. At the state level, the varying degrees of autonomy, informal coordination structures, and volatile institutional settings make it difficult to adopt a uniform development strategy for effective implementation at the local level.

The institutional arrangements for water resources, disaster management, environment, and climate change are even more complex. These institutions are new and have evolved in a volatile setting of multiple and recurrent disaster crises and protracted conflicts. The existing institutional landscape does not provide the needed impetus to assume their vital cross-cutting roles and coordination across the relevant sector. As a result, these new institutions face a huge challenge in their efforts to plan and effectively implement a comprehensive course of action at federal and state levels. The conflict context and recurrent crises have influenced the institutional culture to operate on 'emergency mode' and focus on issues that dominate short-term priorities and ad-hoc decision making instead of creating a longer-term institutional niche and strategic planning.

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[1] Somalia Drought Impacts and Needs Assessment (DINA): Vol-1 Synthesis Report (Page 18), 2018

[2] Somalia Drought Impacts and Needs Assessment (DINA): Vol-1 Synthesis Report (Page 19), 2018

[3] IPCC, 2013: Climate Change 2013 The Physical Science Basis. Geneva, 1535 pp

Water Resource Management in Somalia – key challenges and capacity gaps:

Somalia is one of the world's driest and water-stressed countries. Stresses of climate change on scarce water resources are already exacerbating resource conflicts within communities at the household and clan levels. Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists are common due to the lack of clear policies on water rights. Access to water in Somalia is predominantly connected to land rights and tenure. With weak water sector development and governance, climate change will further exacerbate water scarcity with severer consequences on poverty and human insecurity. With major concentrations of population and economic activity in water-scarce, conflict-ridden arid, and semi-arid areas, climate-induced resource scarcity threatens to adversely affect prospects of peace and national development. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable due to gender discrimination in land rights and weak status in society.

To build a safe future for all, water security[4] must be given higher priority in the development agenda. The first step in that direction is to support the development of a *water governance structure[5]* in Somalia. This is fundamental for all other activities. It provides the basis for growth, development, and wellbeing because of the fact that *water is an existential need for human survival.* In Somalia's context, the starting point for water governance is to invest in capacity development to promote Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

Federal Government of Somalia and UNDP have launched a project earlier to support IWRM for over 350,000 agro-pastoralists. This entails development of a multi-sectorial IWRM Strategic Plan as well as technical and operational capacity building for planning water resources development schemes for all states down to local levels, particularly for states that were formed recently. With a total budget of USD 10.3 m, the project also invests in establishing National Hydrometeorological Services to provide critical data for monitoring and early warning dissemination in both arid regions and in river basins. With the increased intensity and frequency of climatic shocks (droughts and floods) it is important for Somalia to have good spread of climate proof water infrastructure for agro-pastoralists. As part of IWRM, UNDP's support is also aimed to build resilience of agro-pastoral communities against climatic shocks with improved water access and use at local levels. The broader approach is to make IWRM a central pillar for addressing climatic impacts in collaboration with other initiatives in water sector.

Despite ongoing support under GEF, Somalia presents huge capacity gaps, both at the individual and institutional levels, to promote integrated water resource management in the country. In a water-scarce country like Somalia, every drop of water matters and needs judicious use. While the people across social fabrics need to be aware of efficient use of water, the institutions and the officials responsible for water resource management must be trained and equipped with the skills, capacity, and systems on IWRM that would promote effective decision making on water allocations and efficient utilization of water resources at all levels. Promoting IWRM helps to bring clarity on how water is converted into goods and services (i.e. how water is allocated between sectors and in-sector use efficiency) and how these benefits are shared among recipients, including addressing the differentiated needs of the women and girls.

Furthermore, capacity development – whether individual or institutional – must be closely linked to the needs that exist at a certain level and place. For example, a central government planner should have training in and access to tools and working conditions that enable national-level water resources planning to take place. A district water officer, however, should probably have a much more concrete ability to learn about and subsequently share techniques and knowledge that enable communities, school principals, and health clinics to improve their use of limited water resources in a gender-responsive way and generate more goods and services in the short term.

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[4] This is typically defined as a sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development.

[5] A common definition is the one provided by UNDP's Water Governance Facility: "Water governance refers to the political, social, economic and administrative systems in place that influence water's use and management. Essentially, who gets what water, when and how, and who has the right to water and related services, and their benefits".

Environmental Governance – key challenges and capacity gaps

Over 80% of Somalia's landmass is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL)[6], making it relatively unproductive for agriculture, with nomadic pastoralism the main livelihood option. More than 70% of Somalia's population practice pastoralism as their principal livelihood. The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) ranks Somalia 94 out of 104 countries and Somalia's rural and nomadic poverty rates are 94% and 99% respectively[7]. Agriculture, with livestock contributing approximately 40% to Somalia's GDP and accounting for more than 50% of export earnings[8], the livelihoods of the majority of the population in Somalia are based on rain-fed agro-pastoralism and nomadic pastoralism. The climate change in Somalia is projected to become drier, warmer with erratic and more extreme weather events.

The state of the environment presents an acute condition in Somalia. The key gaps and barriers that hinder effective environmental governance can be grouped as threefold challenges:

a. Absence of policy and legal framework for natural resource management in Somalia

Despite commendable efforts in the preparation, the draft environmental policy and law of the FGS have not been officially approved yet. The policymakers need to coordinate and urgently review these drafts to finalize and declare their official endorsements. This is very important to lay the foundational framework as well as the legal basis to promote environmental governance in Somalia. Further, the FGS needs to mobilize urgent action and translate these policy documents into a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) which will serve as the operational framework to implement the national policy towards effective environmental governance in the country. Existing coordination arrangement across the ministries as well as with the member states and stakeholders has been very weak. Among others, this has caused significant setbacks in the implementation of environmental SDGs in Somalia and these include SDG6, SDG-7, SDG-11, SDG-12, SDG-13, SDG-14, and SDG-15.

b. Gaps in environmental monitoring, assessment, and information management:

Somalia lacks institutional capacities and systems for collection, analysis, and effective management of environmental information to support effective monitoring and sustainable management of natural resource bases in the country. The exiting capacity of geospatial planning is grossly absent which limits the abilities of the FGS and FMS to undertake targeted actions to arrest degradation in the ecologically sensitive regions in the country. The existing network for meteorological stations is very dispersed and inadequate for weather and climate monitoring. Somalia also reports a complete absence of any system or mechanism to track and monitor biodiversity loss, the state of threatened and invasive species, the degradation in the rangelands and forest coverage as well as water salinity due to irrigation and sea-level rise. Somalia has not yet established its national environmental standards and quality control system, and this has undermined the importance and urgency to protect its ecological health and services. Last but not the least, Somalia lacks the capacity to demonstrate its commitment and compliance for the effective implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements signed by the Somali authority.

c. Very limited awareness and understanding of environmental issues and challenges across all levels:

Being a country subject to prolonged conflicts and political violence, the state of environmental awareness in Somalia has been very poor across all levels. As one of the world's poorest countries, the people in Somalia are occupied in the struggle for bare minimum survival, which leaves no space for environmental concerns in their perceptions, priorities, and considerations. As the country moves towards peace and development,

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6 Somalia National Climate Change Policy, 2020

7 Somalia Human Development Report 2012

8 The World Bank Factbook 2021 (https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/somalia/#economy)

the government should adopt targeted actions for environmental advocacy and awareness in the country. It has become urgent to support the Somali universities and research institutions to conduct environmental research and studies aiming to promote a better understanding of the local environmental issues and challenges to be addressed as part of national priority. It is important to undertake mass advocacy and campaigns at all levels that would help raise awareness of the policymakers, parliamentarians, stakeholders, including the vulnerable communities in their roles as rights-holders to make the duty-bearers accountable, This will lead to generate momentum through collective influence in improved decision-making and scaled-up programming for sustainable environmental management in Somalia.

Disaster risk management – key challenges and capacity gaps:

Recurrent droughts leading to food insecurity, displacement, and famine have become a devastating reality in Somalia in recent decades. An estimated 4.5 billion dollars[9] has been spent on humanitarian assistance since the end of 2011 up to 2017. Thanks to the collective efforts of the Government, International partners, NGOs, and the supportive Somali diaspora, the forecasted famine in 2017 was averted. However, the impacts of the protracted drought are visibly evident across Somalia which may continue in the years to come.

The situation warrants re-thinking and collective actions for making a shift toward realizing medium to longer-term solutions that can effectively and progressively address the underlying root causes and prevent any future drought from turning into a crisis. Humanitarian assistance for urgent, life-saving response is vital, and needs to continue. However, the implementation of risk-informed, well-targeted, and long-term development plans - delivered in parallel with humanitarian assistance —will lead and lift the country out of the crisis, disaster vulnerability, food insecurity, and poverty.

The Somali disaster management policy (SDMP[10]) defines a long-term national vision and calls for a whole-of-Government approach towards building resilience through systematic reduction of disaster and climate risks of the vulnerable communities in Somalia. SDMP aims to guide and identify responsibilities for various aspects of disaster management at all levels of government. It calls for mainstreaming of disaster risk management into planning and delivery processes to address underlying risk factors. The policy promotes a culture of safety and resilience amongst disaster vulnerable communities and has underscored the need to develop a multi-hazards early warning system and effective dissemination among the disaster vulnerable communities. While SDMP reinforces the Somalia Government's commitment and the priority to strengthen its institutional capacity for building disaster resilience, there have not been any concrete results achieved or resources mobilized so far for effective implementation of the national policy. The key capacity gaps on DRR in Somalia can be summarized as follows:

- In Somalia, there remains a lack of clarity and consistency of the mandates and roles of the ministries, agencies, and institutions at federal, state, district and local levels are critically important to pursue a well-coordinated, government-wide approach for disaster risks management in Somalia.
- With an embryonic institutional setting, the professional skills as well as understanding and awareness on DRR, have remained extremely poor at all levels in Somalia.
- There exist capacity gaps in mainstreaming DRR into development planning and programming in Somalia. This has led to a situation where the development gains and investments are not resilient to disaster shocks.
- In Somalia, there remains a critical capacity gap for a nationally-owned and managed emergency alert and early warning system. The community institutional mechanisms are extremely weak to deliver necessary response actions at times of disaster emergency.
- Urban growth in Somalia has been amongst the highest in the world. However, the capacities of the urban authorities to deal with disaster emergencies have remained very poor. Moreover, the civil

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[9] The world Bank 2018: https://blogs.worldbank.org/nasikiliza/in-somalia-humanitarian-and-development-solutions-seek-to-ensure-that-drought-never-turn-to-famine

[10] National Disaster Management Policy, Federal Republic of Somalia, approved in Oct 2017 (page-19 and page-9)

defence capacity is very limited or non-existent in most cities. This has exposed the urban population in Somalia to extremely vulnerable to any kind of disaster risks including urban fire or technological hazards.

- There remains an institutional gap to provide direct financing to empower the disaster vulnerable communities and guide them with resources to assess and mitigate disaster/climate risks at the local level. A community-led and community-owned process is critical for vulnerable communities to the pathways of disaster resilience.

The Somali authorities continue to make important strides in state-building and maintaining political and economic stability. While poverty reduction remains an overarching objective, an integrated approach to water, environment, and disaster plays a vital role in enhancing the resilience of water-stressed, ecological, and disaster vulnerable communities in Somalia. The project brings together the capacity needs and national priorities into a programming framework that delves into integrated solutions to build capacities at all levels toward promoting community resilience. The project builds on the past experiences and complements the ongoing national efforts under the National Development Plan (NDP-9) and aligns with the strategic focus of the Resilient Recovery Framework (RRF) developed and approved by the Government of Somalia.

Theory of Change (TOC):

Thematically, water management, environmental sustainability, and disaster risk management are inherently interconnected and interdependent and are closely linked to the issues and options for building community resilience. The increased risks and challenges in water, environment, and disaster management are rooted in a common set of geophysical, socio-economic, and climatic factors that call for an integrated approach to respond to these challenges.

The Theory of Change (TOC) of this project is guided by recent assessments and analytical works on building resilience in Somalia, including DINA, and is informed by NDP-9, CCA, UNCF, and CPD, as well as critical lessons from the programmes and projects under the Resilience and Climate Change (RCC) portfolio in UNDP Somalia. The project's TOC is based on a transformative logic that building capacities to address water scarcity, ecological and disaster vulnerabilities remain at the core of community resilience in Somalia alongside the country's continued strides for state-building, political stability, and poverty reduction. The realisation of these conditions will enable the communities to become resilient where water is adequately available in terms of quantity and quality; the environment is clean, diverse, and green, and natural resources are sustainably managed; and disaster risks and vulnerabilities are reduced to avoid humanitarian crises.

Outcome	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.
Outcome TOC statement	**IF** the capacities of the federal and state level institutions are enhanced to reduce the stresses and vulnerabilities of the water-scarce communities in Somalia through promoting integrated water resource management; **IF** the federal and state level institutions are capacitated to formulate and implement environmental policies, strategies and systems for improved governance to address ecological vulnerabilities and promote sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in line with the Agenda 2030; **IF** vulnerable communities, local and federal governments have the capacity to withstand natural disasters through implementation of disaster risk reduction measures in line with the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction ; **THEN,** the communities in Somalia are expected to demonstrate improved resilience against the shocks and stresses from water, environment, and disaster risks under the given assumptions listed in the table below.
Project Objective	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.

Project Components	Integrated water resource management	Environmental Governance	Disaster risk reduction
Component TOC statements	**IF** the individual's skill and capacity is enhanced through academic, professional, and hands-on training on integrated water resource management; **IF** the institutional capacity is strengthened through leadership, improved coordination, and better decision making, matched by community awareness on integrated water resource management; **THEN**, sufferings and struggle of the men, women, youth and those most vulnerable will be significantly reduced through improved access to water in water-scarce communities in Somalia	**IF** the environmental management system is strengthened through improved coordination and effective implementation of environmental strategies and action plans at all levels, informed by gender-differential issues and capacities; and strengthened by innovative and home-grown approaches **IF** the institutional capacity is enhanced through setting quality standards, effective monitoring and compliance, and improved decision- making; and **IF** environmental awareness is raised at all levels including the communities on their roles as rights-holders through targeted research and advocacy; **THEN**, ecological shocks and stresses will be reduced by minimising resource competition, and unsustainable exploitation of the natural resource base.	**IF** the disaster risk management system is strengthened through effective implementation of policy, strategy, and plans; **IF** the professional skills and knowledge is enhanced to lead DRR efforts at all levels; **IF** DRR is integrated into development planning and programming at all levels of governance in Somalia; **IF** the disaster preparedness at the community levels is supported with timely dissemination of EW information; **IF** Municipalities are capacitated to address disaster risks and vulnerabilities in urban centers; and **IF** the vulnerable communities are empowered and guided to mitigate local disaster risks and vulnerabilities; **THEN** the men, women, youth, and those most left behind in communities across Somalia will become resilient against disaster shocks and the humanitarian needs will be minimised.
Assumptions	- Shared vision and political will and commitment to have a united, Just, Stable and Prosperous Somalia, and sustained good governance and the rule law. - The Federal governance system is inclusive, accountable and effectively promoting human rights, gender equality, security, peace, and justice.		

| | | • Effective implementation of transformative policy and legal frameworks in water, environment, and disaster management sectors with adequate funding support from the donors
• There is collective and inclusive monitoring and reporting on sustained peace, security and development, and social transformation.
• There are strong partnerships and effective cooperation with Government, local governments, CSOs, private sectors, other development partners, and IFIs, academia, think tanks, and Media. | |
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Capacity building on water, environment, and DRR calls for activities that straddle both development and recovery action. The project will promote strategy and mobilize actions to address the clear needs for effective collaboration and unleash the potentials of humanitarian, development, and peace nexus at all levels during the implementation of the project. In coordination with the UN OCHA, the project will mobilize actions to adopt 'Building Back Better' as effective means to guide the ways humanitarian response and recovery programmes are implemented in Somalia. The project will also collaborate with the peace actors and will remain responsive to the cause of population displacement and conflicts due to acute water scarcity, ecological degradation, and disaster events. To ensure inclusivity and leaving-no-one-behind, the project will ensure that the implementation of the activities is guided through an approach that enshrines the principles of human rights, mainstream gender and promotes environmental sustainability.

Results integration and synergy across the three components:

The value addition for framing the three components into an overarching project is due to the thematic interlinkages of the three components and the opportunities for integration of the planned results to support the broader objective of promoting community resilience. Each output is designed in such a way that their respective contributions to the desired development change are positive on its own. The project will seize opportunities to add value by capturing the inter-linkages and translate them to promoting synergy across the components.

The project board will ensure inclusivity and promotes coherence and synergy in the way decisions are being made to guide the implementation of the project. The project board will be supported and advised by the recommendations from a technical advisory group (TAG), involving experts and representations from the three components, who will actively explore opportunities to promote integrated solutions and ensure synergistic benefits throughout the implementation period by engaging with the target beneficiaries as actors.

There is significant geographic convergence in the regions with the vulnerable communities that suffer acute water scarcity, environmental degradation, and exposure to disaster risks. The project will therefore explore opportunities to promote area-based programming, which are geographically based, multi-sectoral, participatory ways of responding to the needs of the vulnerable populations. The implementation of the project will align local development plans and priorities and forge collaboration with the ongoing projects and initiatives at the local level. The purpose will be to promote synergy and integration in the way results will be delivered to the community level. The technical advisory group is expected to review geographic targeting under the three components and suggest indicators or develop criteria to promote synergy and results integration.

Apart from the component-specific partnerships and stakeholders' engagement as explained in subsequent sections, the project will continue to seek opportunities to expand and deepen collaborations and synergy with the ongoing UNDP projects in various portfolios. Building resilience of the vulnerable communities deals with interlinked challenges that escalate due to lack of policies, land tenure, and rights, lack of coordination, and poor governance. Close coordination and strategic alliance with other projects under various portfolios, particularly IWRM, NAPS, ERID (gender empowerment project), JPLG, REFS, Rule of Law and Security, will be critical success factors for effective implementation of the activities. As elaborated in the section on results

and partnerships, the project will collaborate with OCHA, UNEP, UNICEF, UNDRR, UNOSAT and WFP to implement activities in the three components and promote an UN-wide approach to implementation in Somalia.

In addition to the above, the project is also expected to promote an integrated approach that can potentially break the institutional siloes and acquire dividends from implementing some targeted activities which may include:

- The Implementation of green SDGs under Comp2 (activity 2.1.3) will catalyse in achieving the targets related to water (SDG6) and disaster-related indicators under (SDG13)

- A coordinated approach will be adopted to build capacities of the counterpart ministries to establish information platforms with compatible datasets and information exchange and improved decision making. The design and setting-up of geospatial units in MOEWR (activity 1.2.1) and DOECC (activity 2.2.1) will be undertaken in a coordinated way to ensure data compatibility and effective exchange of information between them, and together with the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) (activity 3.1.2) and the multi-hazards E/W center (activity 3.4.1 and 3.4.2) established in MOHADM.

- Water and environment are the two priority sectors where disaster risk reduction will be mainstreamed under activities 3.3.1 and 3.3.2. This activity will help establish DRR focal points in MOEWR and DOECC with defined roles to integrate DRR in the planning and programming to ensure that the development gains in these two sectors are not eroded by disaster shocks.

- All the three components include targeted actions for raising awareness and advocacy at all levels and, with the technical support from the TAG, the project will ensure that advocacy messages in each component take account of the inter-linkages between and among water, environment, and disaster that remains core to promoting resilience of the vulnerable communities in Somalia. Gender aspects must be part of the advocacy messages highlighting differentiated needs and vulnerabilities as well as the roles of women and girls as actors in tackling the challenges. The project will seize opportunities to collaborate with the relevant ministries/departments of women affairs in federal and state levels.

Component 1: Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

The economic and social importance of water in Somali society is very high. There are opportunities to use water access as an entry point to wider peacebuilding and potentially contribute to the country's socio-economic development. This aspiration can only be realized through building capacities to effectively implement water management strategy and establish sound institutions at federal and member state levels to address key challenges that hinder the nation's growth and development targets. The Government of Somalia lacks institutional capacities and technical skills that help to mobilize actions towards improved and integrated water resource management as a basis for ensuring sustainable water resource development and the provision of sanitation services. The specific objective of this component is, therefore, to build the capacity of the federal Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOEWR) and the relevant institutions at the State level to implement the national water strategy currently being finalised that aims to reduce water-related vulnerabilities and stresses through integrated water resource management in Somalia.

The component strategy is to address *both* individual and institutional capacity development at the same time. This will be matched by the capacity enhancement of the water-stressed communities through advocacy and sensitization on the roles of the right-holders. The individual capacity will focus on "the skills and knowledge vested in individuals, communities, and groups" while institutional capacity will promote "internal policies, systems, and strategies that enable an organization to operate and to achieve its goals to ensure communities' access to water and promote an accountable IWRM in Somalia". Gender-sensitive capacities are critical for building water security and resilience in Somalia and will be addressed in this project.

The outcome level objective is to contribute to the strengthening of Somalia's capacity to build water security and bring wellbeing to its people. This will be achieved through two main outputs.

Output 1.1: Enhanced Individuals Capacities for IWRM

This output will consist of the following key interventions:

- **Academic university training (in-country):** There is an urgent need to start the training of a new young generation of water managers. A Master's degree in specific areas of water science will be added to a suitable programme at top Somalia's universities. The necessary subject areas in the water sciences will cover GIS and Remote Sensing applications for water resources, Geophysics, Water Quality Analysis, Groundwater assessment and modeling, River Hydrology and Engineering, Hydro-meteorology, River Basin Management, Data Analysis for Water Resources Management. These master programmes can be developed and partly be offered through collaboration with other competent institutions in the field of water management e.g. WatNet[11] or CapNet[12]. It is important to develop criteria for nomination and selection of qualified and committed participants for academic training, taking into considerations, inter alia, a long-term retention plan in the government after completion of the academic training.

- **Staff training:** Three months staff secondment for Hydrology, Climate and Hydro-meteorological training at regional intuitions such as Kenyan Meteorological Department and IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC).

- **Senior level seminars**. Seminars on specific topics – with a duration of few hours to a couple of days – and convene government-level participation for facilitated discussions about key principal issues.

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[11] More information can be found on: http://www.waternetonline.org/

[12] More information can be found on: http://www.cap-net.org/

They can be used e.g. inter-ministerial coordination, prepare major initiatives, and discuss regional issues linked to shared waters. Gender will be used as a cross-cutting theme in all relevant water topics to be discussed in these seminars which will involve the policy makers, decision makers, parliamentarians, academia, private sector, CSOs and diaspora as well.

Being a country with the largest coastline in Africa, there remains huge potentials to unleash opportunities of the blue economy that promote the sustainable use of the ocean and its resources in a wide breadth of industries. It creates livelihood and income opportunities for vulnerable women and girls in the coastal communities through their productive engagement along the value chains in industries like tourism, renewable energy and fishing as well as in ocean conservation efforts.

- **IWRM at ministerial levels**. This training will be for federal and state levels, in IWRM at large, and in topics of relevant importance. Training will take place across Somalia, and is intended to generate *real learning* – not merely water awareness. While there will be training specifically on gender focussed water management, each training course will include gender as the interlinked challenge and will focus on enhancing gender skills of officials and staff at ministerial levels. Depending on the need, training components will last from 1 week to 3 months. Components will have the following focuses (long list):

    o Integrated water resources management
    o Conflict resolution and negotiation skills
    o Water and demography: constraints and opportunities
    o Water governance systems
    o Transboundary water management
    o Leadership in development
    o Drought and flood risk management
    o Economics in sustainable water management
    o Office organization and management
    o Formulate policies and strategies
    o Engage stakeholders and communication
    o Groundwater development and management
    o IWRM as a tool for adapting to climate change
    o Gender focused water management
    o Strategic and regional water planning
    o Allocation and use efficiency development

- **IWRM at district and local levels**. This training will focus on practical skills, approaching TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) activities, and providing skills that can be used directly in improving living conditions for local communities. Training sessions are shorter than above, more hands-on, and probably offered professional practitioners in water. A gender focused sustainable water management will be a common module to be used in all the training programme which will aim to enhance gender skills of the officials and staffs engaged in dealing with water management at the local level. Some of these training sessions will be arranged together with appropriate line ministries and staff. All training sessions must include topics for clarifying the roles of duty bearers and right-holders toward improved understanding of an accountable IWRM regime in Somalia. Sessions may have the following focuses:

    o Operation and maintenance of rural water supply and sanitation
    o Design and build small dams to collect and distribute water
    o Water quality management in local service centers (schools, health clinics)
    o Water management in rainfed agriculture
    o Water access to the vulnerable communities, focusing on the differentiated needs of women, girls and disabled people.
    o Build and manage groundwater wells
    o Address health risks linked to water supply, distribution, and use.

- **Distance web-based learning**. This type of learning may not suit everybody and all needs. The demand may also be limited today. But as a preparation for the future, this could be initiated on a small scale and for specific training, relevant to small groups. The project activity will include identifying structure and make available such distance learning courses that already exist, and to paying possible fees for participation.

Output 1.2: Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM

This output will consist of the following key interventions:

- **Establishment of Geospatial technology Unit:** Establishing and equipping of Geospatial technology unit under the department of hydro-meteorology at the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources to undertake analysis, assessment, and implementation of all water-related technologies such as data collection, analysis, mapping, and assessment in the field of water resources. The unit will have links with the federal member states institutions for in the field data collection and analysis.

- **Provide necessary equipment and technical facilities.** The water institutions at the federal and states level are in desperate need to improve the necessary equipment and technical facilities that the staff can use for their daily work and on-job training. Without tools both soft and hard it is difficult if not impossible to achieve good results at work. Therefore, workstations at the institutions mandated with water resources management will need to be properly equipped. This will include GIS equipment that will work with satellite and Resistivity Equipment for groundwater investigations.

- **Highlight and promote leadership.** This is the ability to influence, inspire and motivate others to achieve set goals. It is also the ability to anticipate and respond to change. In times of change – which the Somali water sector is in the midst of – there has to be an organizational ability to change. It can be resisted – or supported. Leadership is critical in these processes and requires adequate attention, support, and promotion to fulfil its role and understanding of the special needs and vulnerabilities of the women, girl, children and youth.

- **Develop systems for accountability.** Accountability exists when rights holders (people in need of water) are able to make duty bearers (those that should deliver services) deliver on their promises. It is about the willingness and ability – and may be courage as well – of public institutions to put in place systems to engage citizen groups and utilize their feedback on service delivery.

Component 2: Environmental Governance

The overall objective of component 2 (Environmental Governance) is to build the capacity of the Somali authorities in their efforts to promote sustainable and resilient development through targeted assistance for improved environmental governance and sustainable natural resources management.

Component2 will therefore provide targeted support to strengthen Somali authorities and institutions to address the challenges and priorities towards promoting environmental governance in Somalia. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister's Office (Directorate of Environment), UNDP will partner with the key institutions and the Federal Member States and will implement a set of activities that would primarily focus on strengthening national efforts on environmental management, monitoring, and assessment as well as raising awareness towards improved decision making. In doing so, a three-tier capacity development effort will be undertaken, starting from the federal government institutions, particularly those mandated with environmental issues, the federal member states, and the community groups. The key results under this project will include the followings:

Output 2.1: Strengthened Environmental Management System in Somalia

This will be achieved through undertaking a series of inter-related activities involving institutions and stakeholders at the Federal, State, and local levels. Capacity building support will be rendered to enhance professional skills on sound environmental management and effective coordination at all levels. These include tailor-made training for officials across all levels to address environmental pollution and degradation of ecological resource base including monitoring and enforcement of environmental rules, regulations, and acts.

In partnership with the UNEP, the DOECC has been engaged in the development of a national environmental strategy and action plan (NESAP), which aims at addressing the pressing environmental challenges through integration on the implementation of environmental policies, legislation, and sectoral strategies/ plans to promote conservation, protection and sustainable management of the country's environment that are in line with National Development Plan (NDP). The implementation of NESAP will remain a major challenge and requires addressing immediate capacity needs, both at the federal and state level and targeted actions to support the DOECC in mobilizing resources to operationalize the action plan. The proposed Sida-funded project will support the DOECC to hire a national environmental adviser who will help coordinate, prioritize and undertake targeted capacity-building actions to operationalize the NESAP in Somalia under the leadership of the DOECC. The adviser will help prepare proposals and help mobilize efforts to sensitize donors for effective implementation of the NESAP.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes a broad set of universally applicable 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that balance environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainable development. A number of goals, identified as 'green goals' that together form a scaled-up environmental agenda for making development more environmentally sustainable, risk-informed, and climate-resilient. These include:

- SDG 6 Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water for All
- SDG 7 Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All
- SDG 11 Making Cities and Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable
- SDG 12 Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns
- SDG 13 Take Urgent Action on Climate Change and Its Impacts
- SDG 14 Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas, and Marine Resources
- SDG 15 Sustainable Use of Ecosystems and Combat Land Degradation & Biodiversity Loss

The project will undertake a review of selected environment related targets under these green goals and commission a gap analysis, both at federal and state levels that would help mobilizing targeted actions including localization of green goals to make progress and catalyze the process to achieving these targets by 2030.

Output2.1	Strengthened Environmental Management System in Somalia	
Activity	2.1.1	*Enhanced capacity and effective coordination for sustainable environmental management*
Activity	2.1.2	*Implementation of environmental strategy and action plan supported*
Activity	2.1.3	Implementation of environment related SDGs facilitated

Output 2.2 Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment

Establishing an effective environmental monitoring system will remain a major priority under the output. A geo-spatial center will be established with state-of-the-art technology and systems, combined with the needed skill enhancement training, that would enable the Somali authority to undertake targeted actions to arrest the trends of environmental degradation in the country, with special attention to the hotspots and ecologically fragile regions of the country. The key objective is to support the DOECC to have an in-house technical capacity to collect, collate and analyze key geophysical and ecological information using GIS,

remote sensing, and state-of-the-art technologies to support effective monitoring and decision making, which are core to environmental governance in Somalia.

Technical assistance will be provided to establish national environmental quality standards (NEQS) that would help set the desired qualities of key environmental resources and adopt measures for environmental quality assurance. The NEQSs is a set of quality standards that are adhered to or maintained for key environmental components in Somalia, which will serve as policy guidelines to regulate the effect of human and economic activity upon the environment. The DOECC is responsible for setting up environmental quality standards that meet the Somali people's environmental goals, objectives, and aspirations. The NEQS offers objective criteria for environmental risk management in Somalia. These standards can potentially contribute to economic enhancement through green growths. The NEQS, if successfully implemented and publicized, would go a long way to meeting the standard requirements likely to be imposed by the importing countries in the region and the world.

Somalia needs to build capacity on environmental compliance through undertaking regular monitoring of contamination, degradation, and pollution of the ecological resource base. The DOECC and State authorities should attain the capacity to undertake inspections, enforce environmental legislation and regulatory compliance as well as inspections to the contaminated sites and ecologically sensitive/protected areas and enforce legislation to ensure regulatory compliance to protect human health and Somalia's natural resource base. The project will, therefore, mobilize actions to train officials at federal and state levels on environmental monitoring and an implementable plan to put in place systems and capacities to promote environmental monitoring, compliance, and enforcement. Activities will include management of contaminated sites, dangerous goods handling and transportation, as well as responses to environmental incidents in an effective and efficient manner.

As integral to environmental monitoring, the output will build capacity to track and ensure compliance with global environmental commitments and effective implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements signed by the Somali authority.

Output2.2	National capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment enhanced	
Activity	2.2.1	A geospatial unit established to support environmental information management
Activity	2.2.2	National Environmental Quality Standards finalized
Activity	2.2.3	Environmental monitoring, compliance, and enforcement enhanced
Activity	2.2.4	Capacity enhanced to ensure MEA compliance and reporting

Output 2.3: Environmental awareness raised through research and advocacy in Somalia

As the country moves on the path of peace and development, this output will support the Somali institutions to adopt targeted actions for environmental advocacy and awareness across all levels with particular focus on the roles of the vulnerable communities as actors to promote ecological sustainability. Targeted research and studies will be supported involving Somali universities and focusing on complex and ecologically relevant themes that have the potential to feed into the national policy processes. To foster a participatory and inclusive approach, mass advocacy and environmental campaigns will be mobilized aiming to raise the awareness of the policymakers, parliamentarians, stakeholders, and most importantly the vulnerable communities who need to be sensitized as rights-holders to promote accountable environmental governance in Somalia.

The output will help operationalize an advocacy plan involving municipalities for raising awareness among host communities, and IDPs for sorting waste at source and setting up incentives for adopting 3R (reduce, re-use, and recycle) as regulatory principles. Technical support will be rendered to the DOECC to coordinate with the municipalities under the Ministry of Natural Resources and the state authorities and prepare a national policy on integrated solid waste management (ISWM) in Somalia. The proposed ISWM policy will

guide establishing a regulatory framework for integrated solid waste management in Somalia. The policy will also support operationalizing an advocacy plan for raising awareness among families for sorting waste at source as well as setting up incentives for adopting 3R (reduce, re-use, and recycle) as regulatory principles. More importantly, the policy will help mobilize actions to designate land-fill sites in every city in line with sustainable criteria and catalyze the private sector and SMEs' participation with clear profit by turning trash into cash. The policy will explore the potentials for arresting land degradation by producing and marketing bio-fertilizer as a recycling plant's bi-product.

Output2.3		Environmental awareness raised through research and advocacy
Activity	2.3.1	Environmental research and studies promoted at the university level
Activity	2.3.2	Environmental advocacy and campaign undertaken at the federal, state, and local levels
Activity	2.3.3	National Solid Waste Management Policy developed and operationalized with targeted advocacy at all level

Component 3: Disaster Risk Reduction

The proposed DRR component will mobilize and implement targeted actions that will strengthen Somali institutions and put in place systems and tools to support Somali authorities managing transition from a response and relief practice to the culture comprehensive disaster risk management culture. The focus will remain on building capacities of the Somali authorities and institutions at the federal, state, and local levels to implement the National Disaster Management Policy, developed in Oct 2017, which is premised within the concept of risk reduction and climate resilience. The strategic focus and key results of this component are outlined as follows:

Output 3.1. Disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state, and local levels

Technical assistance will be provided to translate the National Disaster Management Policy into a detailed national disaster risk reduction plan involving actors and stakeholders at all levels. The purpose of the national DRR plan will be to reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities of the priority sectors as well as to protect disaster vulnerable communities in the country. With support from UN DRR, the MOHADM has started developing a national DRR strategy and the project will collaborate with UN DRR to complement the national strategy as well as to promote coherence. Subject to resource availability, the project will endeavor to support MOHADM to develop a national strategy for promoting resilience to disaster shocks in the country. Institutions and authorities at the state and sub-national level will be trained and guided to advocate and engage the vulnerable communities to prepare local disaster risk management plans. It is important to institute a uniform approach by the FMS in developing local DRM plans consistent with the national DRM plan. The newly established National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) will be capacitated and operationalized to ensure effective coordination on disaster preparedness at all levels. The disaster management authority at the State level will be capacitated and supported to prepare and implement DRM plans aiming to mitigate disaster risks and vulnerabilities at the local level.

Output3.1		Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state, and local levels
Activity	3.1.1	A gender-focussed national disaster risk reduction plan prepared and adopted for implementation
Activity	3.1.2	Institutional and operational capacity strengthened for the NEOC (National Emergency Operation Centre) with effective preparedness coordination at all level
Activity	3.1.3	Gender-focussed DRM plans for the FMS, finalized, and adopted for implementation

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

A 'Learning and Advocacy Strategy' will be developed by the project aiming to enhance the level of knowledge and experience of the government officials on the evolving concepts and strategies in disaster risks management so that they can influence effective policy decisions both at the federal and state level. The proposed 'Learning and Advocacy Strategy' will primarily help to adopt and guide a systematic approach to professional skill enhancement on DRR among the officials and staffs responsible to establish a government-wide disaster risk management system at national, state, and local levels. The learning and advocacy strategy will also support DRR communication and advocacy across all levels to sensitize and raise awareness of the parliamentarians, policymakers, and the stakeholders at large to the concept of disaster risk reduction and to promote a culture of safety and protection against disaster impacts and losses. Recognizing that the impacts of droughts, floods, and other disasters are pervasive across important economic sectors, the DRR training curricula will be institutionalized in the Civil Service Training Academy or appropriate institutions at Federal and State levels. A gender focussed DRR will be a common module to be used in all the training programme that will help better understanding of special needs, vulnerabilities and roles of women, girls and disabled population in disaster-prone communities. The project will endeavor to establish partnerships with Somali universities or academic institutions to support professional-level training on DRR and adopt a sustainable approach to develop skilled human resources on disaster risk management in the country, informed by gender differential issues and recognising women and people made vulnerable as valuable actors in the development and implementation of DRM policies and plans.

Output3.2		Professional skill enhancement and DRR advocacy programme designed, instituted, and implemented to drive the risk reduction paradigm in Somalia at all level
Activity	3.2.1	A learning and advocacy strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction developed for Somalia
Activity	3.2.2	Tailor-made training module developed, piloted, and instituted inappropriate Civil Service training or academic institutions at FGS and FMS in Somalia
Activity	3.2.3	DRR Communication and awareness materials developed and DRR advocacy events organized at the national, state, and local levels.

Output 3.3: Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation mainstreamed into the national planning and programming in Somalia

The primary objective of the DRR component is to move the national disaster management emphasis from a response and relief focus to a broader and more encompassing risk management model. It has become urgent to mobilize actions that unite the government, local authorities, NGOs, and the private sector in a collective effort to mainstreaming DRR within the core business of all agencies.

The project will, therefore, seek to establish a small DRR mainstreaming team comprising of high-level and well-qualified officials and experts who will coordinate and support institutionalizing a gender focused DRR mainstreaming tools in nationally important economic and social sectors in Somalia. In doing so, the team will establish focal points in the priority sectors. It will help develop risk screening tools that would allow the sectoral ministries to revisit and integrate DRR into their existing policies, strategies, and plans. The activities will support the integration of 'Building Back Better (BBB)' into recovery efforts in Somalia and seizes the opportunity to reduce vulnerability to future disasters and build community resilience to address physical, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities.

In Somalia, numerous assessment and lessons learned reports, including DINA (Drought Impacts and Needs Assessments) in 2018, provide meaningful insights and options to adopt recovery pathways to increase resilience against future disasters. The project will synthesize all such recommended measures for 'building back better and support developing tools in consultation with the Somali experts and stakeholders.

Output3.3	Disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the national planning and programming in Somalia	
Activity	3.3.1	Coordination framework designed and focal points for DRR established in the sectoral ministries and DRR relevant institutions.
Activity	3.3.2	Disaster risk screening tools developed and mainstreamed for risks-informed development planning and investments in Somalia
Activity	3.3.3	DRR tool (Building Back Better) developed for resilient recovery of community infrastructure

Output 3.4: Enhanced community preparedness through end-to-end early warning dissemination

The proposed output will be achieved by supporting the preparation and augmentation of the ongoing drought/flood warning practices towards a nationally-owned and managed multi-hazards early warning and emergency alert system in Somalia. The essential focus will remain to empower the government agencies, local authorities, communities, and individuals to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to any impending hazard and reduce the risk of death, injury, property loss, and damage.

The existing practice involves disseminating early warning and alert messages on the flood, food security, desert locust, etc. are typically circulated among Government agencies, donors, humanitarian partners, and civil society organizations. However, there is limited evidence of translating and disseminating these early warning and alert messages to disaster vulnerable communities in community readable formats. The pastoral communities in Somalia are yet to be served with appropriate early warning information for protecting their lives and livelihoods from recurrent disasters. Therefore, a strong community-based approach will be adopted to engage women and those made vulnerable during the implementation of the activities under this output. Actions will be mobilized under this output to assess the needs and ensure increasingly precise warnings and avoidance of false alerts, which are critical to formulate and mobilize effective response measures in the nomadic and agro-pastoral communities. Somali officials and experts, both at the federal and state levels, will be trained to enhance their skills. Systems will be placed to ensure that tailor-made early warning messages are prepared and delivered to the targeted recipients in time.

UNDP and a number of partners, including the FAO, WB, WFP and SOMREP[13] have been engaged to strengthen the early warning system in Somalia. UNDP Accelerator Lab has been engaged to explore digital opportunities to disseminate early warning messages addressing the special needs of the vulnerable population. Further, UNDRR has been engaged to undertake a feasibility study on the multi-hazards EW system in Somalia. This project will, therefore, collaborate and build on the existing initiatives and tested solutions to address the gaps and needs for capacity building for an end-to-end EW system following a multi-hazards approach.

Output3.4	Enhanced community preparedness through end-to-end early warning dissemination and instituting disaster volunteers' network	
Activity	3.4.1	Needs assessment for an end-to-end early warning system conducted, and institutional capacity gaps identified, and recommendations adopted/implemented with particular emphasis on dissemination at the community level and informed by the differentiated roles and special needs of women and those made vulnerable .
Activity	3.4.2	Technical officials/staff from the relevant institutions at the federal and state authorities as well as members of the local Disaster Response Committees trained on 'End-to-End early warning system and community dissemination.'
Activity	3.4.3	Protocols and partnerships for community early warning dissemination using mobile phones designed, piloted, and instituted.

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[13] SOMREP: The Somali Resilience Program (SomReP) is a resilience building NGO consortium in Somalia

Output-3.5: Capacity enhanced to promote urban resilience in Somalia

The poor level of basic urban services in Somalia contributes to serious public health risks, preventable deaths, and increased risks of GBV for women and girls. Of specific concern is a large number of drought-affected IDP communities from conflict regions, who are often made up of separated families with men and youth remaining behind, increasing women and girls' exposure to hazardous livelihood activities and reduced protection to GBV. The majority of refugee returns in Somalia are concentrated mostly in urban areas in Jubaland (Kismayo), Banadir (Mogadishu), and South West State (Baidoa) despite ongoing conflict, insecurity, and poor conditions of municipal service provisions.

Therefore, the major cities and urban centers in Somalia demonstrate extreme vulnerability to hazards and shocks from natural, man-made and technological reasons. Localized floods and urban fires are frequent occurrences causing loss of lives and properties in many cities. Electricity networks in Somalia are reported to be of poor standard compounded with increasing numbers of illegal/informal connections. These put Somali cities particularly vulnerable to loss of lives due to electrocution and increased risks of urban fires resulting from short-circuits.

Somalia has the longest coastlines in Africa, and more than dozens of major cities are located along the coastlines. Cyclones and storms formed in the Indian ocean pose significant risks to these cities, including storm surges and coastal flooding. The north-western corner of Somaliland (Awdal region bordering Djibouti) lies within the rift valley and is prone to earthquakes. In 1980, the region experienced a major earthquake that caused the destruction of many buildings and minor damages to infrastructure in general. According to local officials, another significant earthquake hit the Awdal region in August 2011 in Somaliland, which had confirmed the fact that seismic risks pose substantial threats to the urban development in Somaliland.

Urban neighbourhoods across Somalia are littered with plastic bags, solid waste of various kinds, and the unregulated discharge of toxic/chemical pollutants that demonstrate evidence of gross inadequacies in solid waste collection and disposal and raise issues of serious public health risks to the urban population in the country. Drainage congestions due to unregulated waste disposals lead to increased risks of urban flooding in Somalia.

In achieving the proposed output, targeted actions will be mobilized in partnerships with urban authorities and municipalities in disaster vulnerable regions. It will mobilize actions to build their capacities for systematic assessment and mitigation of urban risks and vulnerabilities and promote sustainable urban management. Provisions will be made to engage women, and those made vulnerable in the process of assessing risks and developing urban risk reduction plan. CSOs and the private sector's participation is important to create economic opportunities through sustainable management of solid and urban waste.

The ongoing support of UNDRR includes piloting local disaster risk reduction and resilience action plans in one selected city in Somalia. This project will establish collaboration with the UN DRR to ensure that uniform urban DRR approaches and methods are applied to municipalities selected under this project.

Output 3.5		Capacity enhanced to promote urban resilience in Somalia
Activity	3.5.1	Capacities of urban authorities enhanced through training on disaster/climate risk reduction
Activity	3.5.2	Systematic assessment of disaster/climate risks conducted, and Municipal risks reduction plan prepared and adopted in selected major cities in Somalia including those in the coastal region

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

Building disaster and climate resilience of the vulnerable communities has been a daunting challenge in Somalia. While most of the federal and state policies/strategies have clearly articulated this aspiration, resource allocations to support local DRR implementation have remained so far are very insignificant.

The project will, therefore, aim to involve the vulnerable communities to assess disaster risks and vulnerabilities within which they live and prioritize actions that are critical to mitigate disaster risks through local initiatives for promoting community resilience. In doing so, this component will mobilize two-pronged measures – (a) instituting a community empowerment process and (b) establishing a disaster resilience fund to support the implementation of actions for promoting community resilience.

A strong community-based approach will be adopted that will put women and those made vulnerable at the core of community participation and respect their roles as actors in assessing, prioritizing and mitigating disaster/climate risks within which they struggle to survive. The component will support the development of a strategy for community engagement and the guidelines for community risk assessment and preparation of local risk reduction plans in Somalia.

The project will create provisions for training and local risk advocacy with the purpose to put in place capacities and skills needed at the local level and guide the preparation of community-led and owned disaster risk reduction plans (LRRP) at the local level. These plans will serve as a critical basis and explain priority needs at the local level for building community resilience, informed by gender differential issues and recognizing women and people made vulnerable as valuable actors in the assessment and mitigation of local disaster/climate risks.

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In coordination and consultation with the MoHADM, local authorities, and stakeholders, an innovative funding facility, the Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF), will be established to support the targeted interventions for effective implementation of the LRRP at the local level. The project will support a pilot phase to implement priority LDRF interventions in the disaster vulnerable communities that demonstrate local conditions that are politically and administratively conducive to implementation.

Local NGOs and CBOs with proven experience and expertise in DRR, gender and resilient livelihood opportunities at the community level will be invited to support the communities in preparing and implementing LRRP. The governance of LDRF will be different from other components, and the project will support developing an 'Operational Guideline for LDRF' in coordination, consultation, and agreement with counterparts. It will take accounts of existing practices and lessons learned in Somalia and the region.

Effective implementation of the pilot phase will gather important lessons and first-hand experience to develop a scaled-up strategy for discussion with the donors and mobilize resources for wider replication of LRRP implementation and deliver results on disaster/climate resilience across scales in the next phase.

Output 3.6		Local disaster resilience fund designed and operationalized to enhance community resilience to disaster/climate shocks
Activity	3.6.1	A strategy for community-led risks assessment and guidelines for local risks reduction plan drafted, discussed, and finalized.
Activity	3.6.2	Partnership with NGOs/CBOs established, and local risks reduction plans (LRRP) based on community risks assessment piloted in Somaliland and Puntland
Activity	3.6.3	A transparent, accountable, and efficient funding facility LDRF (Local Disaster Resilience Fund) will be conceptualized and piloted to promote community resilience in selected communities.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The implementation of the project will essentially depend on mobilizing key resources in the form of technical, coordination, and management expertise, physical assets, and equipment. The success in achieving the expected results will be contingent upon securing effective partnerships with the relevant ministries/departments across FGS and FMS, UN agencies, humanitarian partners/NGOs, regional and global centers of excellence, and global centers of excellence as well as the stakeholders at large. Section VII of this document illustrates the yearly requirements of the financial resources against each of the activities and this was guided by an indicative analysis based following strategies, principles, and assumptions:

Given strategic importance and the technical nature, the project is expected to be managed by an International Technical Advisor/project manager (P4) with significant experience in the areas of sustainable water management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction. S/he will play a key role in providing technical and management guidance to the Project implementation by leveraging global best-practice solutions and experiences.

The implementation of the three components will be guided by a national project Implementation specialist who will be engaged to coordinate and ensure day-to-day support to the counterparts and partners at the federal and local level as well as close monitoring and oversight of the implementation.

Partnerships and Stakeholders' Engagement

The project's implementation strategy is designed to account for greater involvement of stakeholders, and concerned entities through appropriate consultations, including validation and feedback processes, and raising awareness to ensure proper assignment of ownership. The project will seek an opportunity to expand its engagement and deepen partnerships with a diverse set of stakeholders during its implementation, all aiming to safeguard the water-stressed, ecological, and disaster vulnerable populations in Somalia.

with a diverse set of institutions and stakeholders during its implementation. In particular, opportunities will be seized to promote synergy and acquire dividends from the ongoing programme on youth, gender, local development (under JPLG), as well as durable solution programme and accelerator lab. The partnership process will be guided by UNDP's Rules and Regulations and followed by a competitive selection process and/or risk-based analysis/due diligence.

Efforts will be made to create inroads for a broad alliance among the donors, private sectors, and the Somali diaspora and mobilize them towards scaling up their support to promote community resilience in Somalia. CSOs can provide access at the local level, bring in-depth on-the-ground knowledge, and build on trust they have already established with communities at the grassroots level. Communities and civil society are critical partners for achieving effective disaster risk management. The south-south cooperation will be promoted to leverage successes and failures in other countries and promote best-practice models while promoting community resilience in Somalia.

Key partners and stakeholders who are expected to contribute significantly for effective implementation of the component results are briefly mentioned below.

COMP1-IWRM: While the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) will serve as the key counterpart for this component, the project will mobilize partnerships with the FMS and the regional entities, including Arab Water Council (AWC), UN-Water, CapNet, IGAD's Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC), and other regional water-related networks such as the Southern and Eastern Africa Rainwater Network (SearNet). It will also mobilize south-south cooperation on areas related to building community resilience to help scale up actions to prevent risks from developing into humanitarian crises. The project will also collaborate with CSO, NGOs, Media, Academia, and research institutions to mobilize best practices on IWRM approaches and lessons learned for enhanced water sector development and management in Somalia.

COMP2-Environmental Governance: While the Office of the Prime Minister (Directorate of Environment) will serve as the vital counterpart, this component will collaborate closely with the environment ministries of the Federal Member States during implementation. The project will mobilize targeted partnerships with the Ministry of Education and universities in Somalia to develop environmental curricula and undertake research studies specific to complex environmental challenges in Somalia. The project will involve NGOs/CSOs and leverage the technical capacity of the relevant UN agencies such as UNEP and UNESCO and the potential center of excellence in the Africa region in conducting environmental advocacy in the country.

COMP3- DRR: The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM), with its mandate and niche on DRR, will be the key counterpart for implementing this DRM component, which will primarily serve as the key vehicle for the implementation of the Somalia Disaster Management policy. Under the overall coordination of the MOHADM, the DRR component will support direct engagement and partnerships with the disaster management authorities in the Federal Member States (FMS) toward achieving targeted results under this component. The component will establish strong collaboration with the UNDRR and the World Bank to ensure that the proposed DRR activities complement their ongoing support to Somalia. Effective engagement and partnerships with the local NGOs/CSO will be critical to mobilizing actions for piloting an innovative financing facility to support the vulnerable communities in building local disaster resilience. This component will collaborate with other programme and project portfolios of UNDP Somalia to ensure that the disaster risks are integrated to protect the development gains from disaster impacts in the future.

Gender:

The definition of resilience is the ability to recover from shocks, to adapt, and prevent crises in the future, and achieve sustainable change for communities. Women, men, girls, and boys have different needs and vulnerabilities and are differently affected by shocks and stresses at the community level due to water scarcity, environmental degradation/exploitation, and natural/man-made disasters. Women and girls are at the greatest risk when shocks occur because they are already less empowered to control their social and physical environment. However, they can also serve as an important force in resilience building; thus, giving them space to help the response is essential to build resilience in the communities most affected by the crisis. The project is expected to pay special attention and adopt measures to the gender aspects of resilience-building by adopting gender-responsive approaches under the three components.

All training will be targeted to at least 30% women on national and local levels in accordance with UNDP´s Somalia Gender Equality and Women´s Empowerment Strategy and UNDP´s Gender Equality Strategy (GES).

The detailed gender analysis in the context of water-stressed, ecological, and disaster vulnerable communities as well as the strategy for gender equality and advancement under the project has been highlighted in the Annex-II: Social and Environmental Screening (SES) form. Further, as outlined in the section on Results Framework, the progress of each activity, will be measured following gender-based indicators.

Youth:

Creating opportunities for Somalia´s youth will remain a priority for the project to achieve demographic dividends. Close to 70% of Somalia´s youth are unemployed which makes it a priority to work out an actionable plan for youth engagement during the implementation of the project activities on the ground. The Project will seize opportunities to engage and empower youth in the advocacy and awareness related activities underwater, environment, and disaster component.

Risks and Assumptions

The implementation of the project may be affected or may encounter disruptions due to unfavourable conditions that arise from sudden changes in political, economic, operational, and security situations, both at national and local levels. The main anticipated categories of risks are detailed, together with the mitigation measures in Annex 2 to the Project Document.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The project has a core focus on generating new opportunities from South-South Cooperation between Somalia and other countries in the region with similar challenges and contexts. In particular, the project will bank on South-South and Triangular Cooperation on best IWRM practices, sustainable environmental management, and disaster risk reduction. The project will aim to seize the opportunity for acquiring first-hand knowledge and experience from global best practices by engaging and supporting the participation of the project partners and Somali officials in various international knowledge-sharing events, webinars, and the COP (Community of Practice) meetings.

For the component on IWRM, the project will seek South-South Cooperation on best practices to demonstrate a capacity-building approach for community-led Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) which proved successful in building the resilience of socially vulnerable communities against the risks from drought and climate change. East Africa has a rich and long experience of adopting sustainable approaches to IWRM by involving the local people with limited external support. The project will map out sustainable IWRM models available in the region and will leverage experiences, and replicable models to promote community-led and managed IWRM practices in Somalia.

The component on DRM will make efforts to ensure that disaster risk management in Somalia is leveraged by the best-practiced principles in the global context. Hence, the project will aim to seize the opportunity for acquiring first-hand knowledge and experience from global best practices by organizing exposure visits for the Somali officials at various levels. Within the scope of this project objective, the opportunity for south-south cooperation will be explored for the countries championing community-based DRR, where End-to-End Early Warning Dissemination, Resilient City model, disaster volunteers' network, etc.

Knowledge Management

The project is a unique initiative by UNDP Somalia that aims to adopt an inclusive approach with innovative and blended solutions. The project will put in place mechanisms to track, document, and disseminate its learning, both on programmatic and operational matters.

The project will also share its experiences, both positive and negative, with the Government, donors, UN agencies, and the stakeholders at large. The Analysis and assessment undertaken by the project will be disseminated among partners/stakeholders to share the knowledge created through the implementation of the Project.

The project will involve activities to document best practices, and lessons learned to help scale up IWRM for better water sector development and management. Communication activities will also be supported by the project, with dedicated resources and activities under the project to ensure strong visibility of the project activities and results. Given the fact that droughts and famine have been a defined challenge in the Horn of Africa, the project will catalyze and contribute to learning at a regional scale.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

In essence, the project's sustainability and exit strategy are built into the project's approaches and activities. The sustainability of the interventions will be promoted through: i) ownership of interventions by stakeholders to mobilize responsibility for long-term engagement of results; iii) provisioning long-term capacity building; iii) building on the evidence base of the cost-effectiveness of interventions.

In Somalia, fragile and conflict context presents difficult challenges to ensure an effective and sustainable approach to capacity building. Institutional sustainability is promoted through the design of the project, which relies on the exiting systems, procedures and institutions, as well as on direct and indirect involvement of national partners in the implementation of programme activities. The breadth of the government-wide partnerships and engagement of stakeholders, at federal and state levels, will also help promote the institutional sustainability by generating traction for project activities and approaches through their direct and indirect engagement.

The oversight of the project by the FGS will assure that the programme is well integrated in, and aligned with, the overall implementation process for the Somalia National Development Pan (NDP-9). Various oversight and coordination mechanisms, spearheaded by the three government counterparts at the federal and the participation of the state authorities, will ensure the institutional sustainability of the planned results under the project.

The stakeholders' consultation has been the guiding tool for the project formulation, and the capacity-building target is expected to go beyond achieving a mere technical milestone. The approaches and measures for capacity building have been adapted within the broader context of social contracts and institutional legitimacy and linkages to formal and informal institutions.

Technical sustainability of the planned results will be ensured through multiple layers of quality assurance carried out at three levels: by participating agencies directly responsible for such activities; by the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) proposed under the project, and; by government counterparts who will validate and refine the technical solutions developed by the project. This will ensure that all technical solutions developed by the project are based on a thorough analysis, reflect recognized good practices, and are at the same time adapted to, and contextualized within, the specific Somali environment.

The project design has also accounted for the scaling-up of appropriate interventions beyond the project period through knowledge management necessary for replicating lessons learned, and that adequate training is provided to build capacity to transfer expertise into national programming. The project is also expected to develop and operationalize a communication strategy that would support both upstream policy advocacy and downstream results orientation in support of stronger commitment and buy-in by the partners and stakeholders. Further, UNDP's engagement and participation in the Social Development Pillar will help to accelerate and realize commitments from the partners and the stakeholders to support the water-scarce, ecologically-stressed, and disaster vulnerable population of Somalia.

Finally, UNDP's Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) will be used as a dissemination and sharing tool that is accessible by all and constantly updated will the most recent information from the project. The project management unit will be required to contribute to ALM on a regular basis noting case studies, successes, and challenges.

The project will encourage and contribute to the formulation of new projects in water, environment, and DRM sectors utilising the potentials of vertical funds. The project resources, funded by Sida, will be leveraged to co-finance GEF/GCF funded ongoing/pipeline projects in Somalia as explained in the table below:

Project Component	Linked to GEF/GCF funded initiative in Somalia	GEF/GCF resources
COMP-1: IWRM	COMP-1 (IWRM) will directly contribute to achieving the outcomes of the ongoing GEF/LDCF-financed project that empowers national and sub-national institutions to formulate policies and undertake legislative and institutional reforms for improved water governance benefitting more than 350,000 agro-pastoralists across Somalia.	Total Budget: 10,331,000 (GEF/LDCF:8, 831,000, UNDP:1,500,000)
COMP-2: Environmental Governance	COMP-2 will contribute to the realization of the outcomes under the ongoing GEF-funded project on 'Cross-cutting Capacity Development for Global Environmental Governance. This GEF-funded project strengthens Somalia's institutional capacities to meet and sustain Rio Convention obligations. The key outcomes of this project are 1) Environmental governance is improved through strengthened policy coordination, 2) Global	Total Budget: $ 1, 770, 000; GEF: $1,500,000; UNDP: $ 270,000

	environmental governance is decentralized, and 3) Environmental attitudes and values for the global environment are improved. The project's strategy of pursuing socio-economic and environmental mainstreaming at the national and sub-national level is in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) finalized by the Federal Government of Somalia.	
COMP-3: DRR	COMP3 (DRR) will support in achieving the planned outcomes of GCF funded pipeline project on 'Climate Resilient Rangelands' which aims to improve the climate-risk preparedness of pastoralists, representing approximately 60% of the population in Somalia. To adapt to projected increasing rainfall variability and frequency of extreme events, the project will increase baseline water and fodder availability in the arid/semi-arid regions of Somalia, already under stress from increasing climate variability. The project will furthermore establish a National Climate Data Application Centre (NCDAC) to set up early warning systems to help pastoralists anticipate climate shocks. For the first time, warnings will be disseminated at a mass scale to pastoralists via mobile phone.	GCF allocation (pipeline): $35,000,000

Further, the project component on IWRM will produce a strong basis for scaling up IWRM capacity development at individual and institutional levels in Somalia after the lifetime of the Project (2019-2022). Similarly, component 2 is expected to achieve the long-term capacities and monitoring systems that would serve as the foundation for improved environmental governance for the period well beyond the project tenure. Component 3 DRR is expected to lay the foundation for risk and reduction and will guide scaled-up actions to mainstream DRR across sectors and levels in Somalia.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1/2 PAGES - 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

The project will be directly implemented (under DIM modality) by UNDP Somalia and accordingly, it will be accountable for the overall management of the project and achievement of results. The project resources will be managed in line with UNDP's Financial Rules and Regulations, and with the Donor Contribution Agreements.

In UNDP Somalia, the project will be premised within the Resilience and Climate Change Portfolio while operational support will be provided by a team of Finance, Administration, Human Resources, and Procurement staff. The implementation of the project will be facilitated from Country Office shared services such as IT, communications, and security.

UNDP will enter into agreements with the project partners including the Government and the UN Agencies (FAO and WHO) and the humanitarian partners Responsible Parties (RPs) to assist in successfully delivering project outputs. RPs will be directly accountable to UNDP in accordance with the terms of the signed agreements. Engagement with all non-UN partners will be in line with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) policy and its provisions.

To deliver results with efficiency and effectiveness, the project team may be premised within the FGS and will have a decentralized structure to ensure ground presence, improved field coordination, and representation at the Member States.

A project evaluation will be conducted as per UNDP evaluation guidelines. The project will be audited as per UNDP's HACT Policy and guided by the annual call for audit from the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations.

COMPONENT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Component1- IWRM

The component has the overall objective to build the capacity of the Federal Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and other relevant institutions at federal and state levels in their efforts to promote IWRM in the country. Two stated outputs are (i) enhanced individuals capacities for IWRM, and (ii) enhanced institutional capacity in IWRM. The first output – representing about 80% of the intervention's total budget – remains at the core to build the professional and technical capacity of the country to promote IWRM in Somalia.

Output 1 describes two activities:

1. Establish long-term capacity to deliver academic university MSc level training in IWRM at a selected Somalia university.
2. Provide short-term training at various levels and contexts in IWRM.

Output 1 is unique; it is long-term, much needed, and focused on establishing a capacity that does not exist today in Somalia: academic education in IWRM. Well implemented, it will give a lasting legacy of supporting Somalia's water sector development. The second activity will develop over time, partly demand-driven, and address more specific and tailor-made needs. Given that Sida's support is long term, there is time to plan and implement well. The project will explore collaborative opportunities with similar initiatives in the region by other development partners such as EU/UNOPS led resilience scholarships award etc.

A threadbare discussion took place during the inception phase with the counterparts and partners about the Masters' programme, and the key way forward as agreed during the inception consultation are:

1. Establish a structure for arranging and delivering 2-year MSc programs in selected water topics at a chosen university in Mogadishu;
2. Define and develop curriculum for selected MSc programs;
3. Build a monitoring and accreditation program to ensure quality education.
4. Capacitate teachers ("training of trainers") to raise the quality of teaching in the MSc programme.
5. Implement 2-3 batches of students obtaining MSc degrees.

The investment for capacity building on IWRM entails a long-term prospect for sustainable water management in Somalia. Once the structure and a capacity to deliver water programs are in place, other like-minded donors are expected to scale-up this initiative. This may include a BSc level program as well as applied research in key topics. The value of having a flexible and robust structure, trained teachers, and quality management established, enabling other donors to engage, is great.

Given that the quality of academic education in Somalia is not the best (according to many sources), the program will include a system to monitor programs, assess quality, and address any shortcomings quickly and strongly. It is also proposed that the programme is "accredited" by a well-known university in the water sector and over time earns a reputation for high standards.

The project will adopt and implement a decentralized strategy and will endeavour to enhance IWRM skills and capacities closer to the water-stressed vulnerable communities in Somalia. The authorities at the State level will play a cardinal role in nominating officials and staff whose skills and capabilities are expected to be enhanced through capacity-building training on IWRM training. The existing capacities are uneven across states, and so are the degree and extent of water vulnerability, shocks, and stresses. Therefore, the implementation will adopt a flexible approach to ensure that the proposed support builds on existing capacities and remains responsive to the needs of the local priorities. The training modules for various capacity-building training must be tailored to match the context of Somalia.

The proposed geospatial unit will be designed by a competent GIS expert or by leveraging a partnership with a center of excellence in the region or abroad. Based on the agreed design, hardware, and software, as well as training, will be provided to operationalize the center. The success of this center will largely depend on the ability to depute competent officials and staff with long-term commitment to serve in the ministry. To ensure that the state authorities are benefitted from the proposed center, the project will provide equipment, training, and coordination support at the state level, which will guide water regulations and plan for sustainable water management at the local level.

Component 2 – Environmental Governance

The Environmental Management Act in Somalia has been endorsed by the Cabinet in November 2020. This has created an opportune moment to provide targeted capacities that would help the implementation of the Act. The project will, therefore, kick off the implementation through organizing training of the officials at federal and state levels covering key environmental management principles and regulations that are critically important for effective implementation of the Act in Somalia.

The project will adopt and implement a decentralized strategy. It will endeavor to enhance environmental skills and monitoring capacities at the local level closer to the ecologically sensitive regions in Somalia. The existing capacities are uneven across states, and so are environmental degradation and ecological vulnerabilities. A flexible approach will therefore be the way forward to ensure that proposed activities build on existing capacities and remain responsive to the needs of the local priorities.

The project will establish effective collaboration and engagement with the ongoing UNEP support on the national environmental strategy and action plan (NESAP). A national environmental adviser will be made onboard to coordinate, prioritize and undertake targeted capacity-building actions with the key purpose to operationalize the NESAP in Somalia under the leadership of the DOECC. The adviser will support DOECC in the preparation of quality proposals and targeted advocacy among the development partners to mobilize resources for NESAP implementation.

The training modules must be tailored to match the environmental context of Somalia, and the training will be provided to the officials and staff of DOECC and environment authorities at the state and local levels. Attention will be made to ensure that district and local officials are adequately trained to better understand environmental sustainability. The nomination of participants should adhere to the agreed criteria to ensure

that the enhanced knowledge and skills turn into long-term institutional capacity in Somalia to serve as the duty bearer.

The project will support establishing a geospatial unit in DOECC to support environmental mapping and information management services. The long term goal is to turn the geospatial unit into a multi-disciplinary, technically sound 'center of excellence designed to provide information and analytical services to promote sustainable natural resource management at all levels in Somalia. A short-term international expert will be hired to engage with the officials in DOECC and FMS and prepare a technical report to conceptualize and design the institutional and operational architecture of the proposed Geospatial unit in Somalia. The procurement of hardware, software, and technical training for the staff will be undertaken in line with the recommendations of the technical report to be finalized and endorsed by the DoECC during implementation.

The NEQS should be developed through a unique consultative process that would allow interactions among the experts of DOECC, ministry of Industries, MoWR, Natural Resources, environmental NGOs, and academics. The consensus among the sectoral experts is important to adopt a market-based approach that involves pollution fees/tax combined with fiscal incentives for economically promising sectors and avoids to the extent possible coercive procedures for ensuring compliance with NEQS.

The project will support environmental research and studies on topics that are core to ecological sustainability and community resilience in Somalia. A technical paper will be drafted to outline the relevant themes and the roll-out plan of around 12-15 environmental research/studies involving universities, institutions, and research centers. A transparent and open competitive process will be adopted to select the universities/institutions for each of the research/studies.

The project will support the DOECC and the relevant state authorities to undertake environmental advocacy targeting diverse stakeholders on topics core to Somalia's environmental sustainability. While the advocacy programme will lead to the project seeks to engage the youth population to unleash the demographic dividends for the country. Youth are increasingly using the power of their collective voice to advocate, lobby, and lead campaigns towards adopting environmentally friendly practices, policies, and sustainable environment solutions using smart technologies. The project will support FGS and FMS to commemorate World Environment Day and seize opportunities to involve the youth population in Somalia and organize environmental advocacy and raise mass awareness of key environmental concerns and sustainable practices.

The project will support the DOECC to coordinate with the municipalities under the Ministry of Natural Resources and the state authorities and prepare a national policy on integrated solid waste management in Somalia. The proposed policy will guide establishing a regulatory framework for integrated solid waste management in Somalia. The policy will support operationalizing an advocacy plan for raising awareness among families for sorting waste at source as well as setting up incentives for adopting 3R (reduce, re-use, and recycle) as regulatory principles. More importantly, the policy should guide SMEs' participation with clear profit by turning trash into cash. More importantly, the policy will explore the potentials for arresting land degradation by producing and marketing bio-fertilizer as a recycling plant's bi-product.

The project is expected to institute a technical advisory group (TAG) involving experts and officials from the three counterpart ministries and UNDP and UN agencies. The purpose is to create provision and ensure that the implementation is facilitated by robust technical insights and greater scrutiny by a multi-disciplinary group of experts. The key deliverables and technical reports prepared under the environmental governance component will be subjected to technical review by the TAG, and opportunities will be created to build synergy across three project components.

Component 3 – Disaster Risk Reduction

The project will adopt and implement a decentralized strategy and will endeavor to enhance DRR skills as well as put in place DRR systems and tools closer to the disaster vulnerable communities in Somalia. The

disaster management authorities at the State level will lead the implementation of the activities in close coordination with the local stakeholders and humanitarian partners at the local level.

The existing DRR capacities are uneven across states and so are the disaster risks and vulnerabilities. The implementation will therefore adopt a flexible approach to ensure that the proposed DRR support builds on existing capacities and remains responsive to the needs of the local priorities.

At the State level, the immediate focus will be to support the disaster management authorities to engage with the local stakeholders and prepare a DRM plan that addresses the priority needs in reducing disaster risks and vulnerabilities at the local level.

The training modules must be tailored to match the disaster management context of Somalia, and the DRR training will be provided to the officials and staff of disaster-relevant institutions at the state and local levels. Attention will be made to ensure that district and local officials are adequately trained to better understand DRR. It is critically important that the local officials engaged in disaster response and relief should find DRR as an effective way to reduce the humanitarian needs at the local level.

To support urban DRR, the project will enable the disaster management authorities at the state level to coordinate with the local municipalities and mobilize actions to train the relevant municipal officials and staff on disaster risk management. It is important that the training is imparted before the municipalities start to prepare disaster contingency plans, and the municipalities engage the trained personnel on DRR in the preparation of contingency plans and integrate DRR into municipal development plans.

The project is expected to institute a technical advisory group involving experts and officials from the three counterpart ministries and UNDP and UN agencies. The purpose is to create provision and ensure that the implementation is facilitated by robust technical insights and the deliverables are scrutinized by a multi-disciplinary group of experts.

The implementation of the DRR component will adopt a robust communication strategy. A standard project template with logos of the MOHADM, UNDP and Sida will be developed and used in all project events during the period of implementation.

V.   RESULTS FRAMEWORK[14]

Intended Outcome as stated in the **UNSDCF** Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 4.2. The number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters, and environmental degradation reduced.
Outcome indicators as stated in the **Country Programme** Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Number/proportion of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation.   Baseline: 50% of population (2020)   Target: 20%
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Outcome 3. Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises
Project title and Atlas Project Number: 122656 (ATLAS Award ID: 00128746)   Promoting resilience through an integrated approach to water, environment, and disaster risk reduction
Component-1: Capacity building for integrated water resource management in Somalia

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		FINAL	
Output 1.1: Enhanced Individuals Capacities for IWRM	**1.1.a** Proportion increase in access to sustainable safe water	MoEWR, MoE, MOH Cluster/ sector partners, IMWSC, WUAs UNHabitat, WHO, IOM,	Access to basic water, National 53%; Rural 37%, Urban 76%	2020	0	0	National 65%, Rural 50%, Urban 80%		Same as Y3	UNICEF, KAP survey; DHS, MICS

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[14]   UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

		FAO, WFP, UNIFEM and UNFPA,									
	1.1.b At least 60% of the locally trained staffs are able to apply IWRM principles in the target communities Baseline = (0%) No staff trained on IWRM Target = 60% of the staffs trained at the local level apply IWRM principles in their respective jurisdiction	MoEWR	(0)	2020	40%	50%	60%		60%	Survey report
Output 1.2: Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM	**1.2.a** level of functionality of the Geospatial technology unit 0 - No geospatial facility exists. 1 - One GIS centre designed and equipment supplied 2- Staff deputed and trained and operational plan finalized 3- The centre provides Geo-information services to support NWS implementation	MoEWR	0	2020	1	2	3		3	Project monitoring report

Component 2: Environmental Governance									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
Output 2.1: Environmental management system strengthened at Federal and State level	**2.1a** Extent of Institutions with effective coordination platforms at federal and federal member states	DOECC-FGS, MOEWF-GLM, MOERD-HS, MOEF-SW, MOET-JL, PL-MOEACC & MOERD-SL)	(0)	2020	50%	90%	100%	100%	Project monitoring report

	2.1b Level of Progress on the Implementation of gender-responsive environmental strategy and action plan 0 - A gender-responsive strategy and Action plan is now in preparation by UNEP 1-Capacity gaps identified and training plan developed 2- DOECC capacity enhanced to implement the gender responsive environmental strategy and action plan 3- Capacity at all levels built to implement the environmental strategy addressing gender concerns of women and girls	review of implementation progress of gender-responsive environmental strategy and action at mandated institutions at FGS/FMSs	0	2020	1	2	3	3	Project monitoring/Survey report
Output 2.2: Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment	**2.2a** # of ministries/ institution at the state level with functional Environmental monitoring, compliance, and reporting	DoECC project report	2 (Somaliland MOERD, & Puntland MoERD)	2020	4	6	7	7	Project monitoring report

	2.2b Number of FMS staff trained on MEA compliance and gender based reporting and supporting its implementation at community level (At least 30% women)	DoECC project report	(0)	2020	10	20	30	30	Project monitoring report
Output 2.3. Environmental awareness raised through education and advocacy at all level	**2.3a** Estimated number of people reached through advocacy and awareness campaigns on Environmental governance in ecologically fragile region (at least 30% women)	DoECC project report	CCCD project; 14,000 (2,100 women)	2020	16,000	20,000	24,000	24,000	Project monitoring report

| | 2.3b Level of progress on municipalities adopting good practice of solid waste management in Somalia

0= No policy or good practice on Solid Waste Management in Somalia
1= National Policy for Solid Waste Management developed
2 = Municipalities adopted SWM policy and officials trained on the good practices of SWM
3= At least one Municipality in each state ensures disposal of solid waste to designated landfills. | DoECC/FGS | (0) | 2020 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Project monitoring report |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Component 3: Capacity building on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETs				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
Output 3.1: Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state and local levels	**3.1a** # of institutions operationalized DRR plans adopting multi-hazards and multi-sectoral approach	MOHADM / Project Report	Disaster management policy exists in MOHADM	2020	0	1	0	1	project monitoring report
	3.1b Number of NEOC staffs trained to implement the operational plan of a decentralised disaster risk management (At least 30% women)	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2020	10	10	10	30	project monitoring report
Output 3.2: Professional skill enhancement programme designed, instituted and implemented to drive the risk reduction paradigm in Somalia at all level	**3.2a** Number of trainer of trainers (TOTs) with reinforced capacities to disseminate and sensitize communities on DRR knowledge (at least 30% women)	MOHADM and FMS LOA implementation report.	(0)	2020	100	200	200	500	Project monitoring report
	3.2bEstimated number of people reached through advocacy and awareness campaigns on DRR Communication and awareness (at least 30% women)	Disaster Management Institutions at Federal and federal member states	(0) DRR awareness in vulnerable communities is limited/negligible	2020	1,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	Project monitoring and Survey report

Output 3.3: Disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the national planning and programming in Somalia	3.3a # of sectors integrated DRR in the planning and programming addressing the special needs and vulnerabilities of the women 0 = DRR has not been integrated into any sector yet 3 = three priority sectors integrating DRR in the planning and programming	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2020	1	3	3	3	Project monitoring report

	3.3b A gender-responsive 'Building Back Better (BBB)' tools adopted for disaster recovery 0 = No BBB tool exists 1 = BBB tool developed 2= Training conducted for integration of BBB in disaster recovery 3 = BBB tools applied in recovery project in Somalia	MOHADM Progress Report	2 (DINA and RRF reports available with FGS and its implementation ongoing	2017 - 2019	0	1	2	3	Project monitoring report
Output 3.4: Enhanced community preparedness through end-to-end early warning dissemination at the local level	**3.4a** Number of government officials trained in End-to-End Early Warning services and supporting community level implementation (at least 30% women)	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2020	60	120	180	180	Project monitoring report, CPD Indicator
	3.4b Proportion of target groups/communities adopting mobile-based DRR measures/Early Warning alerts	New CPD and Disaster management authorities	25%	2020	5%	10%	10%	50%	Project monitoring and survey reports

Output 3.5: Capacity enhanced to promote urban resilience in Somalia	**3.5a** # of staff trained on urban DRR resilience (Disaggregated by sex, locations)	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2020	20	40	60	80	Project monitoring reports
	3.5b Number of urban authorities/institutions adopting sustainable and cost-effective urban resilience (by geographical areas)	New CPD and Disaster management authorities	(0)	2020	0	3	13	16	CPD Indicator, Project monitoring/Survey report
Output 3.6: Local disaster resilience fund designed and operationalized to enhance community resilience to disaster/climate shocks	**3.6a** Number of gender-responsive Local risks reduction plans (LRRP) developed at federal and federal member states level	FGS-MoHADM, SW-MoHADM, HS-MoHADM, GLM-MoEFR, JL-MoET, SL-NADFOR, & PL-HADMA & UNDP,	(0)	2020	5	10	15	30	Project monitoring reports
	3.6b % of Progress on the Implementation of gender-responsive LDRF at the local level	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2020	10%	40%	50%	100%	project monitoring/survey report

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	semi-annually and annually based on the change expected for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Inception Report	This is a requirement by the donor, Sida, and it allows to finalize the Project document through discussion with and validation of the planned results by the counterparts, partners, and stakeholders.	One time reporting, after completion of the inception period	The inception report will comprised of the followings: 1. Revised Program Document, ii. Revised program Work plan and Budget, iii. Annual workplan and budget for the year 2020/21 or Year 1, iv. Revised ToRs for Program Steering Committee.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten the achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Twice in a year	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices, and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform		

	actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.		management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision-making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Reporting on Tracking Progress as per LOAs with the partners	To assess the quality and measure the progress of the planned results as reported by the partners in line with the LOA provisions	Quarterly	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by the partners and project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons, and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project, take decisions for corrective measures if needed, and review the Multi-Year Work	Twice in each year – during finalisation of the AWP and in the last quarter	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

	Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.					

Evaluation Plan[15]

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Project Evaluation		Strengthen Resilience to Shocks and Crises	UNSDCF Outcome 4.2. The number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters, and environmental degradation reduced	March 2023	MOHADM, MOEWR, DOECC/OPM, FMS, Donors (SIDA), UNDRR, OCHA, UNEP, UN Habitat, Humanitarian partners, NGOs, CSOs	Sida

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[15] Optional, if needed

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [16][17]

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Panned budget by year			Responsible Party			PLANNED BUDGET	
		YEAR1	YEAR2	YEAR3		Donor code	Fund Code	Description	Amount
Output 1.1: Enhanced Individual Capacities on IWRM	1.1.1 Academic university training (in-country)	35,000	65,000	40,000	UNDP	00555	30000	75700: Learning and training	140,000
								71200: Int' Consultant	
								71300: Local Consultants	
								Sub-total:	**140,000**
	1.1.2 Staff training	88,880	88,880	88,880	UNDP	00555	30000	75700: Learning and training	150,000
								71400: IWRM coordinator	116,640
								Sub-total:	**266,640**
	1.1.3 Senior level seminars	20,000	40,000	20,000	UNDP	00555	30000	75700: Seminars/workshop	80,000
								Sub-total:	**80,000**
	1.1.4 IWRM trainings at Federal and state levels	55,000	55,000	25,000	UNDP	00555	30000	75700: Learning and training	100,000
								71300: Local Consultants	20,000
								71600: Travel	15,000
								Sub-total:	**135,000**
	1.1.5 IWRM at district and local levels	56,000	67,000	57,000	UNDP	00555	30000	75700: Learning and training	100,000
								71300: Field coordination support (at FMS level)	80,000
								Sub-total:	**180,000**

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[16] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[17] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

	1.1.6 Distance web-based learning		45,000	25,000	UNDP	00555	30000	75700: Learning and training	50,000
								72800: IT Equipment	20,000
								Sub-total:	**70,000**
	Sub-total:								**871,640**
Output 1.2: Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM	1.2.1 Establishment of Geospatial technology Unit	125,000			UNDP	00555	30000	71200: Int' Consultant	18,000
								71300: Local Consultants	7,000
								72800: IT Equipment	100,000
								71600: Travel	
								Sub-total:	**125,000**
	1.2.2 Provide necessary equipment and technical facilities	25,000	45,000		UNDP	00555	30000	72200: Equipment and Furniture	70,000
								Sub-total:	**70,000**
	1.2.3 Institutional coordination and national leadership engagement	10,000	15,000	10,000	UNDP	00555	30000	75700: Workshops/ Coordination meetings	35,000
								Sub-total:	**35,000**
	Sub-Total (Output 1.2)								**230,000**
							Comp1 Total		**1,101,640**

COMPONENT 2: IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE								
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	**PLANNED ACTIVITIES**	**Planned Budget by Year**			**RESPONS-IBLE PARTY**		**PLANNED BUDGET**	
		Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**		**Fund Code**	**Budget Description**	**Amount**
Output 2.1: *Environmental management system strengthened at Federal and State level*	*2.1.1 Enhanced capacity and effective coordination for sustainable environmental management*	56,000	74,000		UNDP	30000	71200: Intl Consultant	
							71300: Local Consultant	31,500
							75700: Learning and Training	98,500
							Sub-Total	**130,000**
	2.1.2 Implementation of environmental strategy and action plan supported	70,000	100,000	35,000	UNDP	30000	71300: National Consultant	61,500
							75700: Workshop/Seminar	143,500
							Sub-Total	**205,000**
	2.1.3 Implementation of environmental dimensions of SDGs facilitated	60,000	60,000		UNDP	30000	71200: Intl Consultant	15,000
							71300: Local Consultant	30,000
							75700: Training/Workshop	75000
							Sub-Total	**120,000**
	Sub-Total for Output 2.1							**455,000**
Output 2.2: *Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment*	*2.2.1 Geospatial unit established to support environmental information management*	155,000	81,640		UNDP	30000	71200: Intl Consultant	25000
							75700 Training/Workshop	25640
							72500 Supplies	185000
							Sub-Total	**236,640**
	2.2.2 National Environmental Quality Standards finalized	20,000	100,000	30,000	UNDP	30000	71300: Local Consultant 72100: Consulting firms	20,000 130,000
							Sub-total	**150,000**
	2.2.3 Environmental monitoring and enforcement enhanced at federal and state level	30,000	30,000		UNDP	30000	75700 Training/Workshop	60,000
							Sub-total	**60,000**
	2.2.4 Capacity enhanced to ensure MEA compliance and gender-based reporting	40,000	70,000		UNDP	30000	71300: Local Consultant 75700: Training/Workshop	30,000 80,000
							Sub-total	**110,000**
	Sub-Total for Output 2.2							**556,640.00**
Output 2.3. Environmental		10,000	100,000	40,000	UNDP	30000	75700: Training/Workshop 72100: Contractual Services	10,000 140,000

awareness raised through education and advocacy at all level	2.3.1 Environmental research and studies promoted at the University level						**Sub-total**	**150,000**
	2.3 2 Environmental advocacy and campaign undertaken at all levels addressing the special needs of the women and girls in ecologically fragile regions	50,000	50,000	41,303	UNDP	30000	75700: Training/Workshop	141303
							75700: Environmental studies	
							Sub-Total	**141,303**
	2.3.3 *National Solid Waste Management Policy developed in a gender-responsive way, and operationalized with targeted advocacy at all levels.*	45,000	70,000	65,000	UNDP	30000	71200: Intl Consultant	40,000
							75700: Training/Workshop	140,000
							74500: Miscellaneous	
							Sub-total	**180,000**
	Sub-Total for Output 2.3							**471,303.00**
	Sub-total (Comp2)							**1,482,943.00**

COMPONENT 3: CAPACITY BUILDING ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION								
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	**PLANNED ACTIVITIES**	**Planned Budget by Year**			**RESPONS-IBLE PARTY**	**PLANNED BUDGET**		
		Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**		**Fund Code**	**Budget Description**	**Amount**
Output 3.1: *Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state, and local levels*	3.1.1 A gender-focussed national disaster risk reduction plan prepared and adopted for implementation	95,500	74,000	35,500	UNDP	30000	71200: Intl Consultant	40,000
							71300: Local Consultant	121,500
							75700: Training/workshop and Train	43,500
							Sub-Total	**205,000**
	3.1.2 Institutional and operational capacity strengthened for the NEOC (National Emergency Operation Centre) with effective preparedness coordination at all level	60,000	60,000	60,000	UNDP		71300: Local Consultant	162,000
							75700: Training/Workshop	18,000
							Sub-Total	**180,000**
	3.1.3 DRM plans for the FMS drafted, finalized and adopted for implementation	60,000	30,000	10,000	UNDP		75700: Training/Workshop	100,000
							Sub-Total	**100,000**
	Sub-Total Output 3.1							**485,000**
Output3.2: *Professional skill enhancement programme designed, instituted, and implemented to drive the risk reduction paradigm in Somalia at all level*	3.2.1 A learning and advocacy strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction developed for Somalia	30,000			UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	30,000
							Sub-Total	**30,000**
	3.2.2 Tailor-made, and gender-focused training module developed, piloted and instituted in appropriate Civil Service training or academic institutions at FGS and FMS in Somalia	144,000	144,000	105,640	UNDP		71300: National DRR Coordinator	162,000
							75700: Training/Workshop	231,640
							Sub-total	**393,640**
	3.2.3 DRR Communication and awareness materials developed, and DRR advocacy events	26,000	12,000	12,000			75700: Training/Workshop	36,000
							72500: Supplies	14,000

	organized at all levels highlighting the special needs and roles of women and girls						**Sub-total**	**50,000**
	Sub-Total Output 3.2							**473,640**
Output3.3: *Disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the national planning and programming in Somalia*	3.3.1 Coordination framework designed and focal points for DRR established in the sectoral ministries and DRR relevant institutions.	15,000	30,000		UNDP		75700: Training/conference	45,000
							Sub-total	**45,000**
	3.3.2 Disaster risk screening tools developed and mainstreamed in priority sectors.	45,000	40,000	40,000	UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	25,000
							75700: Training/Workshop	100,000
							Sub-Total	**125,000**
	3.3.3 DRR tool (Building Back Better) developed for resilient recovery of community infrastructure in a gender responsive way.		45,000		UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	25,000
							75700: Training/ Workshop	20,000
							Sub-Total	**45,000**
	Sub-Total Output 3.3							**215,000**
Output3.4: *Enhanced community preparedness through end-to-end early warning dissemination and instituting disaster volunteers' network*	3.4.1 Needs assessment for an end-to-end early warning system conducted addressing the special needs of the women and girls.	40,000	100,000		UNDP		72100: Contractual Services - Companies	40,000
							72500: Supplies	100,000
							Sub-total	**140,000**
	3.4.2 Officials trained on End-to-End Early Warning services at all levels including District Disaster Response Committees.	50,000	120,000	80,000	UNDP		71300: Field Trainers	80,000
							75700: Learning/Training	170,000
							Sub-Total	**250,000**
	3.4.3 Protocols and partnerships for community early warning dissemination using mobile phones designed, piloted, and instituted.		25,000		UNDP		71300: Local Expert (EW System)	25,000
							Sub-total	**25,000**
	Sub-Total Output 3.4							**415,000**
Output3.5:		40,000	50,000	50,000	UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	25,000
							75700: Learning and Train	115,0000

							Sub-Total	**140,000**
Capacity enhanced to promote urban resilience in Somalia	3.5.1 Capacities of urban authorities enhanced through training on disaster risk reduction							
	3.5.2 Disaster risks assessed, and Municipal DRR plan prepared in a gender responsive way for selected cities in Somalia.		80,000	70,000	UNDP		72100: Contractual Services	150,000
							Sub-Total	**150,000**
	Sub-Total Output 3.5							**290,000**
Output3.6: *Local disaster resilience fund designed and operationalised to enhance community resilience to disaster/climate shocks*	3.6.1 A gender-responsive strategy for community risks assessment (CRA) and guidelines for local DRR plan prepared and finalized.	35,000			UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	35,000
							Sub-Total	**35,000**
	3.6.2 Local risks reduction plans (LRRP) prepared in a gender-responsive and participatory way in disaster vulnerable communities		70,000	30,000	UNDP		72100 Contractual Services - Companies	100,000
							Sub-Total	**100,000**
	3.6.3 A transparent, gender-responsive, accountable, and efficient funding facility for LDRF (Local Disaster Resilience Fund) piloted in selected communities	50,000	350,000	244,008.58	UNDP		71300: M&E Specialist	144,000
							72600: Grants - Local Disaster Resilience Fund	500,008.58
							Sub-total	**644,008.58**
	Sub-Total for Output 3.6							
							Sub-total (Comp-3)	**2,657,648.58**
Project Management	International Project Manager	299,248	299,248	299,248	UNDP		61300: International staff	897,744
	National Project Implementation Coordinator	36,000	56,000	56,000	UNDP		71400: Services Contract	148,000
	Admin/Finance Associate	20,000	25000	25000	UNDP		71400: Services Contract	70,000
	Gender Specialist	12,000	25,000	12,000	UNDP		71400: Services Contract	36,000
	National DRR Coordinator	40,000	56,000	40,000	UNDP		71400: Services Contract	138,000

	Travel	5,000	10,000	5,000	UNDP		71600: Travel		20,000
	Sub-Total for PM								**1,306,744.00**
Programme total (components 1, 2, 3, project management)									
Direct Project Cost (DPC)	Security Cost (4%)				UNDP		74500: Security		261,959.02
	M&E Cost (1%)				UNDP		74500: M&E		65,489.76
	Communications (1%)				UNDP		74500: Communications		**65,489.76**
	Oversight and Quality Assurance (3%)				UNDP		74500: Prog Oversight		196,469.26
	Operation support (4%)				UNDP		74500: Operations		261,959.02
	Total DPC 13% of programme total								**851,366.83**
	Total programme costs								7,400,342.41
	General Management Cost GMS) 8% of the total cost								592,047.39
	Total contribution to UNDP								**7,992,369.80**
	Levy 1% to UN Secretariat *(Sida will contribute directly to UN Secretariat)*								80,731.00
	Grand Total								**8,073,100.80**

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project Board (PB) will serve as the overall project governance structure to guide the implementation. The PB provides strategic directions and oversight as well as ensures that the interventions funded through the project are in line with the project objectives and accordance with national priorities in Somalia. In line with the standard requirement for DIM project, the UNDP Resident Representative (RR) will chair the Project Board. Given the largest share of the project's resources is on disaster risk reduction and, also in line with the overarching focus on resilience, the Minister for MOHADM will be requested to steer the project board as Co-chair.

UNDP will serve as secretariat to the Project Board and will present regular updates on the progress on implementation as well as issues and challenges that require attention, review, and decisions by the Project Board.

In principle, the Project Board will convene twice in each year, although the Chair may decide to hold meetings at any time. The Project Board is expected to play a facilitating role and serve as an agile mechanism providing timely guidance in rapidly changing contexts. Every effort will be made to achieve consensus on key issues. Where this is not possible, decisions will be guided by the Chair. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board's decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

Project Management Team

The Project Management Team, based in Mogadishu, is responsible for the successful management of Project outputs and contribution to the achievement of Project outcomes. The implementation of the project will be managed by a full-time International Project Manager who will be guided and remain accountable to the Project Board; with support from full-time and short-term experts and consultants as well as support staff. A full-time National Project Implementation Coordinator will be hired to support the implementation of the three components at federal, state and local levels. With the expected complexity of coordination of activities at the community level and working with CSO to deliver the DRR component, there will be a full-time National DRR Coordinator engaged to oversee the actions at the local level, under the direct guidance of the National Project Implementation Coordinator. The project will cost share with other RCC Portfolio projects to hire a full time Gender Specialist. The existing RCC staff members will support the field coordination, monitoring and oversight of the project. An Admin/finance Associate will be hired to support the administrative and finance-related activities for the project.

Project Assurance

The Project Assurance role, provided by UNDP country office, supports independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Assurance role needs to be engaged throughout the Project in order to ensure that the Project remains relevant, follows the approved plans, and continues to meet the planned targets with quality. Project Assurance is required to ensure beneficiary needs and expectations are being met and/or managed; risks are being controlled; the project remains viable; applicable UNDP rules and regulations, and donor requirements, are being observed.

Technical Advisory Group:

The project will establish a Technical Advisory Committee (TAG) that will ensure technical review and scrutiny of the key deliverables and promote synergy across the three components. The TAG, chaired by the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative (Programme) will be comprised of the International Project Manager,

Technical focal points from the responsible parties, the National Project Implementation Coordinator and National DRR Coordinator. The TAG will serve the function of the Technical Committee body that is defined in the CO standard project management structures, and align to those respective TOR. The TAG may consider to co-opt new member (s) or invite experts to join its meetings to clarify a technical topic or facilitate technical discussion as deemed necessary.

TAG meetings will be held at least twice each year and or more. Every Project Board Meeting will be preceded by a TAG meeting held at least two weeks before. The scope of work for the TAG will, inter alia, include:

Scope of the Work for TAG

- Review the multiyear work plan and results framework from the project document and their annualized plans
- Explore, discuss, and suggest the actions to promote synergy across the three components and the relevant ongoing initiatives in the respective sectors.
- Review the geographic targeting of the three components and provide guidance with suggested indicators or criteria to forge collaborative opportunities and promote integration in the way results will be delivered under the three components.
- Review, discuss and provide inputs, if any, to the draft annual work plan (AWP)
- Review, discuss and guide the targets for the annual work plan based on the monitoring/ results framework of the project.
- Discuss resource allocation and prioritization of activities vis-à-vis available resources.
- Deliberate on potential risks and their mitigation measures.
- Review the TORs drafted for achieving key milestones/important deliverables under the project
- Review and track the progress of implementation, financial delivery, results attainment and suggest options to expedite implementation.
- Any other important task that can be escalated for strategic decision-making by the Project Board.
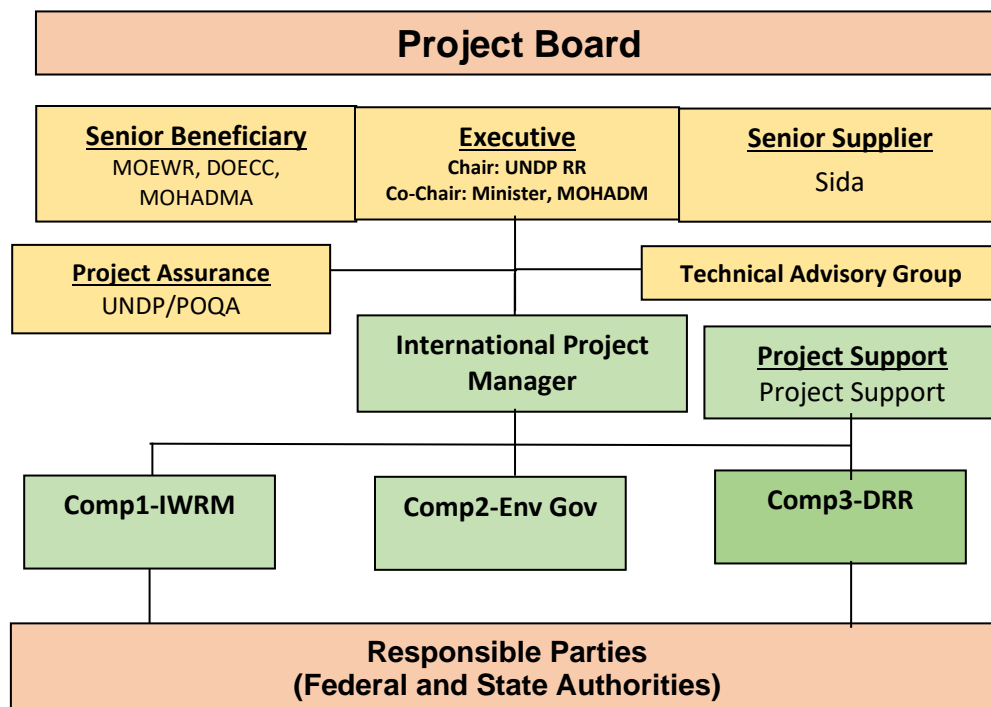
IX.   LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date).   All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

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

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

X.   RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

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

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][18] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][19] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

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

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

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

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[18] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

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

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

   a. Consistent with Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipients custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient shall:
      i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
      ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipients ' security and the full implementation of the security plan.

   b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's, and sub-recipients obligations under this Project Document.

   c. Each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors, and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

   d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

   e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients) premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

   f. Each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

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

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

amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's, or sub-recipients obligations under this Project Document.

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

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

h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions, or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or contract execution and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, _mutatis mutandis_, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI.   ANNEXES

Annex I – Project Quality Assurance Report   57

Annex II - Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Annex III – Risk Analysis

Annex-IV – Project Board Terms and References

Annex-1: Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL				
OVERALL PROJECT: SATISFACTORY				
EXEMPLARY (5) ◎◎◎◎◎	**HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4)** ◎◎◎◎○	**SATISFACTORY (3)** ◎◎◎○○	**NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2)** ◎◎○○○	**INADEQUATE (1)** ◎○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The Principled criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.
DECISION				
• **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to be approved in its current form. Any management actions must be addressed on time.				
RATING CRITERIA **For all questions, select the option that best reflects the project**				
STRATEGIC				

1. **Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change?**	3	2
• **3:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks. • **2:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change. • **1:** The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change. *Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative questions under the lightbulb for these cases.*	2	
	Evidence	
	Yes, the project builds on past experiences, 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 Moreso, project objective is linked to the overall UNDP programme Theory of Change and will directly contribute to the achievement of the Somalia new CPD Outcome 4.2 i.e. "4.2. The number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation reduced." by ensuring that the	

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL		
	water-stressed, ecologically fragile, disaster vulnerable communities in Somalia are supported through sustainable water and environmental management and adopt DRR measures to become disaster resilient in a post-conflict setting. Please refer to page 9 of the revised project document	
2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan? • **3**: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[20] and adapts at least one Signature Solution[21]. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[4]. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. *(both must be true)* • **1:** The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also, select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.	3	2
	2	
	Evidence Yes, the project is directly aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan. It directly responds to the third development settings i.e. building resilience to water stress and environmental/disaster shocks and crisis. It also adapts UNDP signature solutions 3 i.e. climate and disaster resilience. The RRF explains the relevant SP outputs and indicators. Please refer to the section V. of the Results Framework in page 32 of the Prodoc uploaded in item1 above.	
3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)	**Yes**	No
RELEVANT		
4. Does the project target groups left furthest behind? • **3:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated and marginalized groups left the furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence. • **2:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind. • **1:** The target groups are not clearly specified. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1. Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support*	3	2
	2	
	The project target group has been specified in the Prodoc and they include the water-stressed, ecologically, and disaster vulnerable communities in Somalia. The proposed project has been conceived within the Resilient Recovery Framework (RRF, 2018) in Somalia and has leveraged the analysis and	

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[20] The three development settings in UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions;

b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and c) Build resilience to shocks and crises

[21] The six Signature Solutions of UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Keeping people out of poverty; b) Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance; c) Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; d) Promote nature based solutions for a sustainable planet; e) Close the energy gap; and f) Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

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	prioritization of vulnerable, discriminated, and marginalized groups in the recent DINA (Drought Impacts and Needs Assessment). Besides, the project embeds geographic, area-based programming, and operational footprints in all the States including the disputed region. The project establishes a decentralized governance structure, and full-time technical experts/professionals at the State level to coordinate and ensure effective implementation at the local level. Furthermore, the project will establish close collaboration with the Resilience and Climate Change portfolio projects, UN's Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) , Economic Recovery & Institutional Development (**ERID**) as well REFS, Rule of Law and Security, to promote synergy and maximize effectiveness in delivering results at the local level. Please refer to page 11 of the revised Prodoc.

5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design?	3	2
	2	
3: Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project. **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, but has not been used to justify the approach selected. **1:** There is little or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	The project is built on the lessons learned from the programme/projects related to water, environment, and disaster management as well as from the growing experience and lessons in humanitarian responses in Somalia. The design of the project is supported by the findings of DINA. The proposed results are in line with UNDP's proposal to build on the existing efforts and sustain capacities at various levels to build resilience against the stresses from water scarcity, ecological degradation and disaster, and climate shocks.	

	Ref: DINA report, Somalia (https://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/library/Climate-Disaster-Resilience/somalia-drought-impact-and-needs-assessment--dina-.html)	

	3	2
	2	

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national/regional/global partners and other actors?

- **3:** An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. *(all must be true)*

- **2:** Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans.

- **1:** No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is the risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

The project builds on and leverages the existing partnership base - national, regional, and international - that UNDP has created in Somalia towards promoting sustainable development in the country. Specifically, the project seeks to establish partnerships with the UN agencies (WHO, FAO, UNICEF, UNDRR and others) for building capacities in the water, environment, health, agriculture, livestock sector. Partnership with Somalia Red Crescent Society will be important for establishing disaster volunteers' network across vulnerable communities in the country. The project aims to collaborate with JPLG for establishing and operationalizing innovative funding facilities to support the vulnerable communities in Somalia. The project will seek partnerships with the NGOs/CBOs to deliver risk reduction results at the local level. The project will build a broad alliance among the donors, private sectors, and the Somali diaspora and mobilize them towards blended financing to support integrated water resource management, improved environmental governance, and disaster resilience in Somalia. The options for south-south cooperation have been considered to leverage best-practice solutions in other countries in the relevant areas including IWRM, protected area management, community-based DRR, End-to-End Early Warning Dissemination, Resilient City

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL	
	model, disaster volunteers' network, etc.
	Furthermore, the project considers inroads for a broad alliance among the donors, private sectors, and the Somali
	diaspora and mobilize them towards scaling up their support to promote community resilience in Somalia.
	CSOs can provide access at the local level, bring in-depth on-the-ground knowledge, and build on trust they
	have already established with communities at the grassroots level. Communities and civil society are critical
	partners for achieving effective disaster risk management. The south-south cooperation will be promoted to
	leverage successes and failures in other countries and promote best-practice models while promoting
	community resilience in Somalia.
	Please refer to page 23 of the revised Prodoc.

PRINCIPLED		

	3	2
7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?	2	
• **3:** The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on the enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)*	The project is about protecting and safeguarding the disaster vulnerable communities in Somalia. It is therefore strictly guided by the human rights and humanitarian principles as well as the incorporation of the principles of accountability, participation, and non-discrimination in the ways the results are planned to be delivered. Furthermore, the project objective is about bbuilding capacities of the authorities and institutions at all levels to empower and promote resilience of the water-stressed, ecological, and disaster	
• **2:** The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on the enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures were incorporated into the project design and budget. *(both must be true)*		
• **1:** No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on the enjoyment of human rights were considered.		

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*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	vulnerable communities through integrated support in the areas of sustainable water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction.Please refer to page 10 of the revised Prodoc.	

8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?	3	2
	2	
• **3:** A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy, and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. *(all must be true)* • **2:** A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender-sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	Yes. The project preparation has been benefitted from the gender analysis conducted in DINA to capture gender concerns and issues to address gender inequality. In line with RRF, the project aims to address gender inequality through targeted gender actions in building capacities on IWRM, environmental governance, and disaster risk management in Somalia. Ref: Somalia DINA: https://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/library/Climate-Disaster-Resilience/somalia-drought-impact-and-needs-assessment--dina-.html	

9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?	3	2
	2	
• **3**: Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated into the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards, and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)*. • **2:** The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards, and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(both must be true)* • **1:** Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	Yes, the project adopts a comprehensive approach and integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of the development challenges and enhances community resilience against the stresses from acute water scarcity, environmental degradation, and disaster shocks. As explained in the project document, the project adopts a comprehensive, government-wide, and multi-stakeholders' approach that aims to break the current unsustainable practice and shifts the focus toward promoting sustainability and building ecological and disaster resilience.	

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	Evidence: Page 9 of the revised Prodoc.	
10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, training, workshops, meetings, conferences, and/or communication materials, and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]	**Yes**	No
	SESP included	

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING		

11. Does the project have a strong results framework?	3	2
• **3:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender-sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets, and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group-focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender-sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. *(if any is true)* *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**2** **Evidence** Yes, a solid Results Framework accommodating a rationalized project theory of change as well as results oriented components, output, and activity level indicators. Please refer to the section V. of the Results Framework in page 32 of the revised Prodoc	
12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including the composition of the project board?	3	2
• **3:** The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true)*. • **2:** The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager, and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.	**3** Evidence The governance mechanism has been explained clearly, and the composition of the PB is included in the revised Prodoc. The project will be directly implemented (under DIM modality) and UNDP Somalia will be accountable for the overall management of the project and achievement of results. The project resources will be managed in line with UNDP's Financial Rules and Regulations	

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL		
*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	and with alignment with the Donor Contribution Agreements. In UNDP Somalia, the project will be premised within the Resilience Programme Team while operational supports are to be provided by a team of Finance, Administration, Human Resources, and Procurement. The implementation of the project will be facilitated from Country Office shared services such as IT, Communications and Security. UNDP will enter into agreements with the project partners, including the Government and the UN Agencies and the humanitarian partner, ICPAC as Responsible Parties (RPs) to deliver project outputs successfully. RPs will be directly accountable to UNDP in accordance with the terms of the signed agreements. To deliver result with efficiency and effectiveness, the project team will be premised within the FGS. It will have a decentralized structure to ensure ground presence, improved field coordination, and representation at the Member States. A project evaluation will be conducted for the project as per UNDP corporate requirements/guidelines. The project will be audited in line with the audit plans of the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations. Please refer to page 103 of the revised Prodoc.	
13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk? • 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments, and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders. Clear and	3	2
	1	
	Evidence Risks logs included in the Prodoc as Annex1.2. In addition, the Project will be implemented through the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM-FGS),	

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL		
complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. *(both must be true)* • **2:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk. • **1:** Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures were identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and/or no initial risk log is included with the project document. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1	Directorate of Environment and Climate Change and Federal Ministry of Energy and Water Resources. Risk mitigation Plans (RMP) will accompany every letter of Agreements with these Institutions. Please refer to 101 pages of the revised Prodoc.	
EFFICIENT		
14. **Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost-effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners; iv) sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects, v) using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions.** *(Note: Evidence of at least one measure must be provided to answer yes for this question)*	**Yes (3)** The project will adopt area based programming and portfolio-based management as well as tap existing capacities and resources in the Resilience Team in UNDP Somalia. The project will use resources (in-kind) from the Government and the partners such as staff-hours and premises. Please refer to page 11 of the revised prodoc.	No (1)
15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates? • **3**: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated into the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications, and security have been incorporated. • **2:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. • **1:** The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.	3 2 **Evidence** Yes, please refer to the budget components in page 86 of the revised Prodoc.	2
16. Is the Country Office/Regional Hub/Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation? • **3**: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy	3 2 **Evidence** The project budget reflected the cost of DPC in line with the CO policy.	2

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services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.) • **2:** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant. • **1:** The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project. *Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.	Please refer to page 86 of the revised Prodoc.	

EFFECTIVE		
17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project? • 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.) • 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project. • 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.	3	2
	2	
	Evidence As explained in the Prodoc, the project essentially adopted a strategy for the involvement of the targeted vulnerable communities during the implementation of the project, particularly in building local capacities on IWRM tools, and the establishment of the 'Disaster Resilient Fund.' Please refer to page 11 of the revised Prodoc	
18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lessons learned to demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?		
	Yes	No
	(3)	(1)
19. The gender marker for all project outputs is scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"	**Yes**	No
	(3)	(1)
	Evidence	

SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP		
20. Have national/regional/global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? • **3:** National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. • 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national/regional/global partners. • **1:** The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.	3	2
	2	
	The project has been developed in close coordination and consultation with the Federal ministries including MoEWR, MoHADM, Environment Directorate under PM Office as well as relevant institutions at FMS including NADFOR in Somaliland and HADMA in	

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	Puntland. Further, UNDP reached out to the stakeholders at federal and local levels including those partners under the Resilience Pillar group and Humanitarian Forum in finalizing the outputs and the proposed results in Somalia.	
21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? • **3:** The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. • **2:** A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment. • **1:** Capacity assessments have not been carried out.	3 2 2 **Evidence** Yes, the project aims to address the capacity gaps of the key institutions and partners in line with the findings of DINA as well as the priorities mentioned in the national policies and plans for water, environment, and disaster management in Somalia.	
22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?	**Yes** (3) The project has a procurement plan and any issues for procurement is raised through the established management structure in the office. Please refer to IV. Project Management in page 28 of the revised Prodoc	No (1)
23. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale-up results (including resource mobilization and communications strategy)?	**Yes (**3) In essence, the project's sustainability and exit strategy are built into the project's approaches and activities. The sustainability of the interventions will be promoted through: i) ownership of interventions by stakeholders to mobilize responsibility for long-term engagement of results; iii) provisioning long-term capacity building; iii) building on the evidence base of the cost-effectiveness of interventions. Please refer	No (1)

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	to page 25 of the revised Prodoc	

ANNEX [2]. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Promoting Resilience through Integrated Approach to Water, Environment and Disaster Risk Management in Somalia
2. Project Number	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Somalia

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
In Somalia, more than 20 years of internal conflict, insecurity, and political uncertainty, forced displacement as well as the and governance failures have left the country in a situation of extreme violation of human rights and exploitation. Further, acute water scarcity, poor environmental governance, and the multiple threats from natural and human-induced disasters add layers of risks and vulnerabilities to the water-stressed, ecologically fragile and disaster vulnerable communities in general, and the minority victims in particular. The clans-based system and political fragmentation have weakened the social fabric in the country that exposes the minorities, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups to a state of a weak human right situation with limited space and voice in the humanitarian response, recovery, and development process. This situation has worsened by the absence of institutionalized reconciliation mechanisms that can potentially address the barriers to promote human rights situation and inclusive development in the country. In the purview of the above context, the project aims to adopt an inclusive approach for building institutional capacities toward safeguarding lives, livelihoods, and assets in the vulnerable communities in Somalia. In doing so, the project will seek the opportunity to expand its engagement and deepen partnerships with a diverse set of stakeholders including the marginalized groups, and will undertake targeted interventions towards an integrated approach to reducing stresses and shocks of the water-stressed, ecologically fragile, and disaster vulnerable communities in Somalia.

The set of activities that would potentially contribute to promoting and protecting the human rights of the vulnerable communities, including the disadvantaged and marginalized groups, are the followings, for example:

- 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.
- Provide training to the relevant officials at federal and local levels to ensure gender-focused water management and addressing health risks linked to water supply and sanitation.
- Build capacities at Federal, State, and local levels for improved environmental governance that aims to promote sustainable livelihood options for ecologically vulnerable communities including those minorities, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups.
- Development of DRM strategies Plans and SOPs that will prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable population including minorities, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups.
- Prepare DRR laws that aim to protect the rights of most disaster vulnerable groups including the minorities and the marginalized
- Mainstream DRR into the planning and programming in important sectors targeting most vulnerable communities with particular attention to the minorities and the marginalized.
- Organize technical training for the first responders and key officials on emergency preparedness toward saving the disaster vulnerable populations
- Empowering the disaster vulnerable communities by ensuring their participation in community risks assessment and prioritization.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

On Gender Inequality, Somalia ranks as one of the lowest in the world. The Somali customary norms draw a clear division of labor, and unequal access to resources, opportunities, and roles of the women in the decision-making process in the society. Lands and family assets are traditionally controlled by husbands or male relatives. With the absence of inheritance rights as well as limited participation in the skill training and markets, widows and female-headed households are subjected to exclusion and disempowerment.

Therefore, women in Somalia present disproportionately high vulnerability to the impacts from any form of external shocks – be it from droughts, floods, or any other natural, man-made or technological hazards. They become the hardest hit and exert the least control or marginal access to the preparedness, response, and recovery support during a disaster situation. The social construct in Somalia, blended with religious and cultural complexities, requires a measured and cautious approach for gender equality and women's advancement within the context project implementation.

The project will seize every opportunity available to improve the situation through targeted actions to promote gender advancement and address the special needs of the women, children, elderly, and the disabled in the way capacities are built to enhance disaster resilience at the national, state, and community levels.

Therefore, the Project will provision following actions in place:
- Undertake gender screening by the CO Gender Specialist during the period of project appraisal through LPAC
- Hiring a Gender Specialist to ensure a gendered approach during the implementation of the project.

- Collect sample set of gender-disaggregated data within the geographical coverage and project context: population (men, women, children), age structure (men and women), ethnicity and disabled (men and women), family size (number of women and children in each family), family structure (number of female-headed households), school attendance (% of boys and girls attending), literacy (rates for women and men)
- Build institutional and individual capacities to promote gender-focused water management in Somalia.
- Integrate gender considerations and gender equality in the policy, strategy, and plans for sustainable environmental management in Somalia.
- On disaster risk advocacy, design awareness campaigns taking into consideration the needs and capacities of various gender groups. Design a list of critical concerns for each gender group and shape the messaging accordingly.
- Ensure that the implementation of the local preparedness plans reflects the needs and capacities of different gender groups: ***women, children, senior citizens, and handicapped people.*** Developing a list of key vulnerabilities for the evacuation of each target group would be helpful to inform the plans adequately.
- Clearly define the gender-based needs for the measures adopted for building disaster resilience and adequately reflect in the DRM Strategies and Plans for the FGS and FSM.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The environmental sustainability in Somalia has been threatened by the decades of conflict and clan-based violence resulting in declining productivity of natural assets due to a range of factors including land degradation, lack of water availability and pollution; lack of access to sustainable energy, and most importantly, lack of capacities for effective environmental governance. The high volume of IDPs and refugees have put significant pressure on the local environment and severely degraded the ecological resource base in the affected areas. The recurrent effect of droughts and unsustainable land-use practices have paired to result in widespread destruction of natural resources as well as the plant and animal habitats. The recurrent droughts and floods have significantly reduced forage and adversely impacted not only Somalia's most important economic resource (livestock complement of goats, sheep, camels, and cattle) but also its wildlife.

The project directly supports actions to promote environmental sustainability in Somalia and this will be achieved through building capacities and establishing systems and tools for improved environmental governance in the country. Being a country having mostly Arid and Semi-arid lands, the project will contribute directly through building capacities, both at the institutional and individual level, to promote integrated water resource management in Somalia aiming to arrest the desertification process. Further, the DRR component of the proposed project will build capacities that can potentially address the underlying root causes of disaster risks and arrest the trends of socio-economic and environmental degradation in the country. This component will mobilize and mainstream actions which will directly contribute to and catalyze towards promoting environmental sustainability in the disaster-prone regions in Somalia.

Some of the planned activities of the project for example:

- Strengthen capacities and strengthen systems for sustainable environmental management in Somalia in Somalia
- Improve capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment

- Raise environmental awareness through education and advocacy
- Build institutional and individual capacities for integrated water resource management in Somalia.
- Establish a partnership with the Department of Environment to integrate DRR in planning and programming on natural resource management in Somalia.
- Mitigate the urban risks originating from poor solid waste management including plastic pollution.
- The preparation of DRM plans for Federal, State, and local levels will be inclusive of addressing risks and vulnerabilities in disaster-prone regions and communities including those stemming from environmental degradation.
- The project will institute risk advocacy which will be inclusive of the climate and environmental challenges that pose serious threats to the disaster vulnerable population in Somalia.
- Explore options as part of the project implementation strategy, to improve efficiency in the use of resources to minimize wastage.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?				QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*	QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 are not required for Low-Risk Projects.					
Risk Description	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Comments*		*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*

Risk-1: The geographical coverage of the project may interact or fall within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	P-3 I-1	Low		The proposed project is not expected to implement any large infrastructure scheme or undertake any interventions that may potentially have any physical interventions altering ecological sensitivity in the disaster-prone areas in Somalia. Instead, the project will make efforts to improve the environmental conditions through targeted awareness at the disaster vulnerable communities. Further, environmental considerations will be incorporated in the guidelines for implementation of the priority interventions which may include community-based, small-scale DRR schemes.
Risk-2: Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	P-2 I-1	Low		Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of droughts and floods as well as impacting people's lives and livelihoods in the project areas. The project will play a catalytic role to reduce the impacts of CC through strengthening capacities and systems on IWRM, improved environmental governance, and DRR at various levels including raising awareness through targeted risk advocacy.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?	
	Select one (see <u>SESP</u> for guidance)	**Comments**
	Low Risk X	
	Moderate Risk ☐	
	High Risk ☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?	
	Check all that apply	**Comments**

	Principle 1: Human Rights	☐	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐	
	3. Community Health, Safety, and Working Conditions	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

Signature	*Date*
QA Assessor	
QA Approver	

Part C: Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	**Answer (Yes/No)**
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on the enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social, or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [22]	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of, and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discrimination against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall project proposal and the risk assessment?	No
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	No

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[22] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

	For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities that depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being	
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve the harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion, or containment of surface or groundwater? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		

2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[23] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
	Standard 3: Community Health, Safety, and Working Conditions	
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use, and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel, and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to the health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
	Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional, or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects	No

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[23] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

	intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
	Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[24]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories, and/or resources?	No
	Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including the Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	N/A
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No

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[24] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
	Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs, and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex III: Risk Analysis

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT & PROB.	COUNTERMEASURES / MNGT RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED, UPDATED BY	LAST UPDATE	STATUS
1	Lack of sufficient funding to implement the project and achieve the outputs	March 2021	Operational	P = 0 I = 0	Extensive consultations with donors, government, and advocacy for resilience building against disasters and crises; DRR has become an expressed commitment by FGS & FMS through their policy statements. Within the RRF framework, UNDP must mobilise actions for sustained advocacy on DRR among the donors and strategic partners.	Project Manager (in coordination with the UNDP Management)			
2	Due to institutional interests and competition, certain ministries or departments decline to cooperate in bringing the change	March 2021	Organizational /Political	P=2 I=3	Advocacy by UNDP to concerned stakeholders and at a higher level of government to seek the participation of relevant organizations, or in worst case scenario change partner organizations	Project Manager			
3	Due to political issues, certain states don't cooperate and participate in the Project	March 2021	Political	P=1 I=3	Extensive consultations with the states at the project formulation phase, to address their concerns and priorities in the project design	Project Manager			
4	Due to change in the federal government, crisis and disaster risk management doesn't remain a priority	March 2021	Political	P=4 I=3	Advocacy by the UN/DP senior leadership to the government for continued support to Project	Project Manager			
5	Due to high-risk security situation, Project activities couldn't be implemented in certain regions or states of Somalia or are delayed	March 2021	Security	P=4 I=4	Move project activities to safer areas, or delay/postpone activities for a certain duration	Project Manager			
6	Frequent disasters/crises in the country delay the Project implementation	March 2021	Environmental	P=3 I=4	Move project activities to safer areas, or delay/postpone activities for a certain duration	Project Manager			

Annex-IV –Terms and References for the Project Board and the Project Manager

A. Project Board

The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager. The Project Board plays a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies. Based on the approved Annual Work Plan, the Project Board can also consider and approve the quarterly plans (if applicable) and approve any essential deviations from the original plans.

The PB will be chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative with participation from the counterparts, donors, and responsible parties. Members of the Project Board from the government are likely to include the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) under the Office of the Prime Minister, and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management as the counterpart ministries for the three components under the project. The project board may also consider the inclusion of representatives from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Progress, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, the Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Rangeland, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Security, Somalia Meteorology Service as well as representatives of the Federal Member States. The Project Board will also include members from youth, women, and civil society organization representatives.

The PB will convene annually to discuss project progress and approve annual work plans. The UNDP Programme Officer will be an ex-officio member of PB responsible for taking minutes. Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate.

The responsibilities of the PB will be to:

- Review and approve work plans, financial plans, and reports;
- Supervise project activities through monitoring progress and approving annual reports;
- Provide strategic advice to the implementing institutions to ensure the integration of project activities with national and sub-national sustainable development and climate resilience objectives.
- Ensure inter-agency coordination and cross-sectorial dissemination of strategic findings
- Ensure full participation of stakeholders in project activities
- Assist with organization of project reviews and contracting consultancies under technical assistance
- Provide guidance to the Project Manager.

B. Project Manager

The Project Manager (PM) will lead the implementation of the project and will be responsible for the management of the project, in collaboration, involvement and consultation with the project experts and focal points within national counterparts, stakeholders and international partners. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The PM is accountable to UNDP, and the Project Board for the quality, timeliness, and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. He/she will also be responsible for coordinating budgets and work plans.

Responsibilities:

- Ensure effective partnership working between the participating ministries, states, and stakeholders.
- Manage human and financial resources in consultation with the UNDP Programme Officer to achieve results in line with the outputs and activities outlined in the project document.
- Prepare detailed annual breakdowns of the work plan for all project objectives and preparation of quarterly work plans.
- Lead the preparation and implementation of annual results-based work plans and logical frameworks as endorsed by the management.
- Liaison with related and parallel activities dealing with adaptation, early warning, MF/MI, and cooperating implementing Ministries and Bureaus.
- Monitor project activities, including financial matters, and preparing monthly and quarterly progress reports, and organize monthly and quarterly progress reviews.
- Coordinate the distribution of responsibilities amongst team members and organize the monitoring and tracking systems.
- Report and provide feedback on project strategies, activities, progress, and barriers to the Project Board.
- Organize annual task team meetings to share knowledge and experiences and lesson learned.
- Facilitate Project Board meetings and document meeting minutes.