

2016
Project Implementation Review (PIR)
of

PIMS 5268

Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia

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A. Basic Project and Finance Data

Project Implementing Partner: UNDP Somalia (Direct Implementation)

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

Country(ies): Somalia

Project Start Date: 04-Dec-2014

Planned Project Closing Date: 31-Dec-2018

Total GEF Grant (U\$S) \$ 8,200,000

GEF Grant Disbursed as of 31 December (U\$S): \$ 3,553,164.50

Total Co-financing (as planned in CEO endorsement request): \$ 64,820,000.00

Overall Risk Rating Low

Overall DO Rating Satisfactory

Overall IP Rating Satisfactory

B. Project Contacts and Links

Partner	Contact Name	Email Address
Project Coordinator / Manager	Abdul Qadir Rafiq	abdul.qadir@undp.org
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Jonathan Brooks	jonathan.brooks@undp.org
Project Implementing Partner	Not applicable	
GEF Operational Focal Point	Abdirizak Mohamed Mohamud	Environment Office <office.env.opm@gmail.com>
Other Partners	Not applicable	
UNDP Technical Adviser	Tom Twining-Ward	tom.twining-ward@undp.org
UNDP Programme Associate	Burcu Dagurkuden	burcu.dagurkuden@undp.org

Project website, etc.	<p>Stories coming out of the project are placed on UNDP-Somalia website. Since the project is under direct implementation, communications team of UNDP Country Office support in disseminating the information and news about the project. The weblinks to project related communication are:</p> <p>http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2015/01/27/somalia-launches-innovative-climate-resilience-project.html</p> <p>http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/highlights/enhancing-climate-resilience-vulnerable-communities-and-ecosystems-somalia http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/12/16/water-dams-build-resilience-for-communities-in-puntland/</p> <p>http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/successstories/Disaste/ http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/ourwork/hiv_aids/successstories/climate/</p>
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	http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/ourwork/povertyreduction/successstories/improving-access-to-water-for-local-communities/
Links to media coverage	http://www.hiiraan.com/op4/2012/nov/27039/the_message_that_the_somali_government_must_deliver_to_cop_18_in_doha.aspx http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/highlights/enhancing-climate-resilience-vulnerable-communities-and-ecosystems-somalia http://www.slnnews.com/2016/03/somalilanddisaster-risk-management-training-concluded-in-hargeisa/ http://www.slnnews.com/2016/04/somalilandtraining-on-climate-change-curriculum-conducted-in-hargeisa/ http://www.slnnews.com/2016/06/somalilandinception-workshop-held-at-the-ministry-of-environment-and-rural-development-office/ https://horseedmedia.net/2015/11/15/dhismaha-biyo-xireenka-biyo-guduud-ee-degmada-bandar-bayla-oo-lasoo-gabagabeeya-vediosawiro/ https://horseedmedia.net/2015/10/24/dhismaha-mashruuca-biyo-xireenka-biyo-guduud-ee-degmada-bandar-bayla-video/ http://www.slnnews.com/2016/02/somalilandundp-handed-over-a-brand-new-vehicle-to-the-sl-environment-and-rural-ministry/ http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2015/01/27/somalia-launches-innovative-climate-resilience-project.html http://tooshnews.net/2016/04/somalilandtraining-on-climate-change-curriculum-conducted-in-hargeisa/ http://tooshnews.net/2015/12/now-is-the-timecop21-and-the-global-agreement-on-climate-change-press-release/ http://www.slnnews.com/2016/03/somalilanddisaster-risk-management-training-concluded-in-hargeisa/ http://www.slnnews.com/2015/12/now-is-the-time-cop21-and-the-global-agreement-on-climate-change/ https://horseedmedia.net/2015/11/15/dhismaha-biyo-xireenka-biyo-guduud-ee-degmada-bandar-bayla-oo-lasoo-gabagabeeya-vediosawiro/ https://horseedmedia.net/2015/01/19/shirka-latacaalida-iyo-ka-soo-kabashada-isbedelka-cimilada-soomaaliyeed-oo-lagu-qabtay-garowe-sawirro/ http://puntlandpost.net/2016/04/30/wafti-ka-socda-wasaarada-deegaanka-oo-boogday-biyo-xireenka-bilcil-oo-markii-ugu-horaysay-biyo-qabtay/ http://www.xogtadalka.com/2016/12/27/dhagaysosawiro-hayadda-hadma-oo-tababar-garowe-uga-furtay-37-mutadawiciin-ah/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nijMHWqyaAY&feature=em-share_video_user http://puntlandpost.net/2016/10/24/puntland-oo-ansixisay-istaraatiijiyad-lagu-maareynayo-isbedelka-cimillada-iyo-abaaraha/ http://puntlandpost.net/2016/10/24/puntland-oo-ansixisay-istaraatiijiyad-lagu-maareynayo-isbedelka-cimillada-iyo-abaaraha/ http://www.somalilandsun.com/development-aid/9289-somaliland-undp-facilitates-disaster-preparedness-training http://puntlandi.com/sawirro-hayadda-hadma-oo-garowe-ku-qabatay-tababar-ku-saabsan-habka-looga-gaashaanto-qatarta-isbedelka-cimilada/

C. Project Summary

The LDCF project will assist the government through a process of broad-based stakeholder consultations, analysis and consensus building to create ownership of the policies at various levels of government, within civil society and by the communities that are directly affected by the policy outcomes. Secondly, the LDCF Project will work with communities in pilot areas to develop plans for resource management and will support them in analyzing and mitigating risks of conflict with surrounding communities and users. Various fora will be used to bring together users of ecosystem services and will build upon existing community mechanisms for resource sharing.

D. Progress toward Development Objective

Objective/ Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 31 December 2016
Objective	Enhanced resilience and improved adaptive capacity of vulnerable Somali communities in pilot areas, and the ecosystems on which they depend, to the adverse impacts of climate change.	1. % of men and women in targeted community population with awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and appropriate responses (AMAT 2.3.1)	1. 70% of the rural populations are pastoralists or farmers. Both livelihoods are vulnerable to climate change impacts, most notably droughts and floods. Scarce water resources, depleted forests and unsustainable natural resource management practices (e.g., charcoal production) are exacerbating the impacts of climate change. BASELINE 1: Less than 25% of the rural populations have knowledge on how to respond to and prepare for droughts and floods.	TARGET 1: 60% of target men and women (approximately 43,000 people) have awareness and knowledge on adaptation responses to Climate Change	A total of 36,000 (16,200 women) vulnerable communities which is 84% of the targeted population from 2 regions (North-East and North-West) benefited from the project awareness raising and empowerment knowledge on adaptation responses
		2. Percentage of targeted HHs with enhanced livelihoods through access to water, improved ecosystem services and reforestation (AMAT 1.3.1.1)	BASELINE 2: 0% of the targeted HHs has livelihoods resilient to climate shocks. Livelihoods need to be strengthened by mobilizing water with physical infrastructure for use during the dry season (e.g., earth dams and retention basins, boreholes, etc). Also, livelihoods need to be strengthened with reforestation/afforestation and sustainable land use practices. Farmers and pastoralists need to be provided technical and applied knowledge on soil and water conservation methods and other sustainable practices to ensure that they can continually make use of productive ecosystem services.	TARGET 2: 100% of all targeted 7,200 HHs for all zones have enhanced livelihoods through access to water, improved ecosystem services and reforestation	In process. However, the anticipation is that a total of 6000HHs from North-East and North-West regions of Somalia to benefit from project activities but a baseline would be developed to reflect the project performance and impacts of their livelihoods

Objective/ Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 31 December 2016
Outcome 1	Policies, plans and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services	1. Number of Land Use Policies and implementation roadmaps developed that support sustainable Natural Resources Management (AMAT 1.1.1)	BASELINE 1: Land use policies and proper enforcement mechanisms on land-use do not exist in all zones of Somalia. This has led to conflicts over natural resources and exacerbated tensions between grazing nomadic pastoralists and sedentary agro-pastoralists. Rural populations are also using land in an ad-hoc manner, cutting trees to produce charcoal and encroaching on grazing lands.	TARGET 1: A Land Use Policy in each zone (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central) is developed	1. A national land policy draft finalized in Somaliland and its review at regional and district level completed. 2. Puntland Land Policy formulation is still ongoing with MoEWT 3. At the national level, Somalia is covered under Regional Climate Change Strategy for the member states of Intergovernmental Agency for Development (IGAD) with support from the UNDP/GEF/LDCF Project. IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy sets the framework for the National Climate Change Policy for Somalia being formulated by the UNDP/GEF/LDCF Project
		2. Number and type of plans and policies in place to address climate risks and include climate-resilient measures (AMAT 1.1.1 and UNDP 2.5.1)	BASELINE 2: Other than the NAPA (2013), there are no policies, strategies or development plans which address how to effectively adapt to climate risks. Policies on the environment and disaster risk management exist, such as the National Policy on Environment in Somaliland and a Disaster Risk Reduction Framework in Puntland, however, none of these address climate risks and includes adaptation measures.	TARGET 2: Development of a gender-sensitive National Disaster Management Policy and at least 3 existing plans/policies are updated to address climate risks	National Disaster Management Policy to be initiated after the formulation of National Climate Change Policy which is currently under initiation stage and anticipation is to have it completed by the end of 2017. In addition, 2 existing disaster management policies (Somaliland and Puntland) have been updated while the one for South Central to be

Objective/ Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 31 December 2016
					part of 2017 LOA with Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA)
		3. Type and level of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions (AMAT 1.1.1.1)	BASELINE 3: With the New Deal Compact, Somalia has received over USD 50 million in donor support to address NRM issues through projects such as EUs MDG project, PREP, PROSCAL and FAO SWALIM programmes. However, these projects/programmes have a limited duration (on average 4 years). With climate change proven to worsen in the decades to come, national and regional governments require mobilization of long-term financing. Financing must be earmarked for adaptation measures across sectors to target capacity building, activities, projects or programmes that build resilience to climate change.	TARGET 3: Development of the National Climate Change Policy including a fund mobilization strategy to raise public and private financing earmarked for climate change adaptation in all zones	The drafting of the national climate change policy initiated. Climate modules and sub-modules were finalized and translated into Somali language. These are to be piloted in Somali National University (SNU) Study programmes. The Model Curriculum is centred on five topical areas - Climate Change; Ecosystem Based Adaption; Integrated Land and Water Management (ILWRM) Principles; International Best Practices on Climate Adaptation; and, Sectoral Impacts of Climate Change - identified through analysing the information and teaching materials obtained from universities in Somalia. 30 university students from 3 Universities (Amoud, Hargeisa and Burao) have been being given the opportunity to make an in-country exposure visit to different ecological zones in four (4) regions. The students have seen different vegetation species in each zone (species scientific name, Somali name, characteristics,

Objective/ Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 31 December 2016
					erosion and those that are near extinction were explained to them in the field). Draft climate compatible land use policy has been completed for Somaliland
Outcome 2	Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders	1. Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts (AMAT 1.2.1.8)	BASELINE 1: The rural populations are at extreme risk because they do not have sufficient water for drinking and irrigation. They are also subject to loss of crops and livestock due to the fact that the most fertile areas are within or adjacent to wadis which are susceptible to flash flooding. Moreover, during the high rainy periods, runoff cannot be effectively stored for use during the dry season. Therefore, there is a need to construct physical infrastructure to mobilize surface water and groundwater.	TARGET 1: Design and construction of 2 50,000 m3 earth dams in Puntland and Somaliland, rehabilitation of 4 dams in South Central, 6, 5 and 8 water diversions constructed in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central respectively, rehabilitation of 4 canals in South Central and rehabilitation of 4 boreholes in South Central	Somaliland: 2 50,000 m3 earth dams, 5 water diversions ongoing and anticipated to be completed in quarter 2 of 2017. Puntland: 2 sand dams (Bilcil-Dangoryo and Biyo-Gadud-Bandarbayla) and 3 water diversions (Gardho, Dangoryo, & Burtinle) completed while 3 water diversions at finalisation stage. Feasibility studies and detailed designs completed for the 8 water diversions, 4 canals and 4 boreholes in 4 South Central districts (Guriel, Afgoye, Balanbale, and Jowhar) whilst selection of implementing partner ongoing and implementation anticipated in the quarter 1 of 2017.
		2. Number of hectares of land reforested and managed sustainably under a conservation	BASELINE 2: Due to poor natural resource management and significant tree removal for charcoal production,	TARGET 2: 200 ha reforested in each zone	Puntland: An assessment of the appropriate land for 100 ha to promote afforestation,

Objective/ Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 31 December 2016
		scheme (AMAT 2.3.1.1, UNDP SP Outcome 1, Indicator 5)	agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are losing their forests. Consequently, agro-pastoralists do not have sustainable livelihoods and the region is subject to significant erosion and climate change impacts.		<p>reseeding and grass seedlings to enhance fodder production is completed and actual implementation anticipated in quarter 1 of 2017.</p> <p>Somaliland: The assessment of establishing viable locations ongoing with the MoERD.</p> <p>South Central Somalia: Implementation pending selection of local implementing partners and anticipated to be completed by the quarter 2 of 2017.</p>
		3. Number of farmers and pastoralists in the target districts participating in Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT 2.2.1.1)	BASELINE 3: The agro-pastoral communities have no capacity to produce diversified crops and develop more sustainable agro-pastoral and pastoral practices (e.g. using soil and water conservation methods, producing drought-tolerant forage). The pastoralists in each region have had no capacity reinforcement on soil conservation measures, re-seeding, veterinary medicine and animal hygiene to ensure more sustainable pastoralist practices.	TARGET 3: 16 Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (APFS) established (2 in each district) with 200 direct beneficiaries per APFS (30% women)	The selection of an implementing partner to carry out the implementation of Agro-Pastoral Field Schools in 4- districts (1-South West State (Afgoye), 1-Hir-Shabelle (Jowhar, and 2 -Galmudug (Balanbale & Guriel) ongoing and anticipated to be completed in the quarter 1 of 2017 while actual implementation expected to commence in the second quarter of 2017.
		4. Number of community driven plans that explicitly address	4. There are no district level, or community level, disaster	TARGET 4: One (1) gender-sensitive plan developed by	8 Disaster Management and Contingencies plans

Objective/ Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 31 December 2016
		disaster and climate risk management and equity / gender considerations which include Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms (AMAT 2.2.1 and UNDP SP 5.2.1)	management capacities. If early warning information is provided to communities, it is usually passed on in a very ad-hoc, uncoordinated manner by leaders to others through SMS or word of mouth. BASELINE 4: Disaster Management Committees are required to be developed in each district. The DDMCs must be tasked with preparing targeted, community-based, gender-sensitive disaster preparedness plans to mitigate the impacts of droughts and floods.	each District Disaster Management Committee to be created (with women representation) in the eight target districts (8 plans total)	completed for North-West Regions of Somalia covering sixteen districts and South Central districts with four districts. The plans were considered to be weak on gender issues and are being reviewed through further consultations with the communities and local governments. 30% women participation of total participation in each consultation has been set as standard to make these inclusive and gender-sensitive.
		5. Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies in order to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies (AMAT 3.2.1.1)	BASELINE 5: Currently, women are particularly vulnerable to climate shocks due to their dependence on natural resources. Women require awareness and training on available adaptation technologies which will enable them to build resilience to climate change (e.g., water harvesting buckets, solar water pumps, drip irrigation systems). Women are more often than men, involved in operating small businesses due to their entrepreneurial spirit as well as for historical and cultural reasons (e.g., Somali women are responsible for working on farms.) Women are thus best placed to pilot and market adaptation technologies.	5. 300 women trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises	A total of 280 women (160-Somaliland and 120-Puntland) have been trained on adaptation technologies and benefited upscaling activities i.e. fodder production, reforestation - water harvesting -and small scale business cooperatives.

E. Annual Project Quality Assurance Assessment

Project Governance	
Are at least 40 percent of the personnel hired by the project, regardless of contract type, female?	Yes
Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board meetings during reporting period (31 July 2016- 31 December 2016)	28 th October 2016 and 12 th December 2016
Did the Project Board function as intended this reporting period?	Yes
Please add any comments on project governance.	<p>Two project Board Meeting were conducted in October and December 2016 with participants from the Federal Government and regional member States key sector ministries. Key Decisions from the meetings were as follows:</p> <p>Project Board Meeting -28th October 2016:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quarterly Progress Report for the quarter ending 30 September 2016 to be shared with participants of the Project Board Meeting 2. Mid-term evaluation of the project should focus on whether the investments under this project have brought positive changes to the lives of the people 3. The impacts of the training and policies should be assessed and any recommendations for future improvements should help in revising the project logic 4. Project should also look into possibilities of expanding the focus according to new administrative realities in Somalia i.e. including all member states and Somaliland 5. A detailed session for 2017 work planning be held with the Federal Government, Member States and Somaliland. Project should make efforts to hold next Project Board in December 2016 to present the 2017 Annual work plan <p>Project Board Meeting-12th December 2016:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mid-term review to look into the possibilities of scaling up project activities for wider impact. 2. There is a need to keep a balance between policies and on-ground actions, particularly, for the benefit of new member states.

	<p>3. Have a visual presentation with pictures from on-going activities. This should help the board members to get some idea of on-going activities with the communities in different parts of the country.</p> <p>4. The presentation to the next board meeting to include timelines and achievement against annual targets. Project Board endorsed the proposed plan for 2017.</p>
Annual Work Planning	
Have project inputs been procured and delivered on time and budget this reporting period?	Y
Will the project be able to close on time as planned?	Y
Please add any comments on annual work planning.	Annual Work Plan activities have been successfully completed. The inputs were mobilized on-time for the achievement of results as per the work plan. Financial delivery was above 70% of the budgeted amounts.
Stakeholder engagement and target groups	
Please discuss how stakeholders and target groups were directly engaged in the decision-making, implementation and monitoring of the project this reporting period.	The key stakeholders as mentioned in the Project Document were involved in different activities of the project. Inception workshop brought together government officials, community representatives, national and international NGOs implementing natural resources management projects and relevant donors. At the policy level, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the GEF Operational Focal Point was fully involved in review of the Annual Work Plans and setting implementation strategy. The project also provided the platform for prioritising key adaptation actions for Somalia as part of the regional strategy on climate change. All key Ministries and representatives of civil society organizations took part in the two days consultations on the strategy. Bilateral meetings were held with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), African Development Bank (AfDB), IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Center (ICPAC) and the European Union (EU) to build synergies with programmes supported by these organizations. Community driven process was followed for the on-ground implementation of activities. This involved a tripartite arrangement of implementation among the government institutions, communities and UNDP. Communities had a key role to prioritise needs, lead the selection process of respective beneficiaries, propose design of the physical infrastructure and engage in the implementation. Joint missions and field visits were held by UNDP, community representatives and ministries of environment in

	Somaliland and Puntland. Key findings indicated that communities were fully involved in the water harvesting and environmental protection works.
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	
<p>Please discuss how the project M&E Plan was implemented and used to support effective project management this reporting period (e.g. please consider whether progress data against the indicators in the project results framework was reported using credible data sources and collected according to the M&E plan, including sex disaggregated data as relevant; whether lesson learned were used to take corrective actions as necessary; whether evaluations were conducted following the UNDP-GEF guidance available at www.undp.erc.org; and other issues as relevant).</p>	<p>The M & E Plan was on quarterly basis updated and implemented in accordance with the project work plan. In addition, regular field visits were carried out in the project sites to document key progress and timely correct any noted issues through field monitoring templates and supervision spot check forms. As a requirement for all UNDP projects, quarterly progress reports were also prepared to assess progress against annual targets and results framework of the project. Capacities of ministries staff were also enhanced on M&E procedures. From the findings, the progress reports and data were very much consistent with M&E Plans and reported in sex disaggregated manner. Key learnt lessons were: 1) communities were engaged in all phases and their capacities built to strengthen participation and ownership and these helped in mitigating the risk of conflicts amongst clans and sub-clan; 2) the political and security situation in the southern and central regions of Somalia did impact on the project implementation in these areas. This has been mitigated by engaging a third party to prepare feasibilities and detail designs of the works to be undertaken; 3) regular inspection, maintenance, and operation of sand dams is important to the early detection and prevention of non-functionality and failures; 4) regular inspection, maintenance, and operation of sand dams is important to the early detection and prevention of non-functionality and failures; 5) the inception workshop organized by UNDP with implementing partners in Puntland is considered as a good practice. Inception Workshop helped in understanding UNDP policies and procedures for the implementation of activities under letter of agreements procedures; 5) the rehabilitated berkedes in the water scarce Haud areas in Togdheer, supported the communities in Togdheer region thus positively impacted the beneficiaries by restoring the spring water and giving them a sufficient water storage to survive during dry seasons ; 6) Joint monitoring mission with government officials is more productive and such joint missions help in forming effective partnerships.</p> <p>UNDP Country Office also monitored the project progress against the work plans using third party monitors. This is proving to be very effective for quality assurance and getting independent feedback on project works. Summary findings of the third party minoring are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Somaliland -NERAD's activities were monitored by third party monitors. They verified that the project has made the community aware on the environmental risks and disasters and the mitigation measures that the community can take to

	<p>counter the risks. It has also established a Disasters Monitoring and Impact Study center in the HQ of NERAD. Beneficiaries were contacted and their feedback taken on the training. The monitors found that NERAD's training was largely seen as helpful by the participants, 77% crediting it as helpful while 23% declaring it as very successful</p> <p>2. <u>South Central -GSA activities in four South Central districts (Afgooye, Jowhar, Guriel, and Balanbale)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCORD established that 60 people were trained comprising of DDMCs and CBOs from the two districts. • The trainings were undertaken on 17-18/December/2015 in Balanbale, while in Guriel it was held on 20-21/December /2015. • 30 participants from each district (7 out of the 30 participants in Guriel were female, whereas 8 out of 30 participants in Balanbale were female) • CCORD also looked at the training content topics in both Power Point and handouts and met with the local authorities in Balanbale and Guriel as well as the trained DDMCs in-charge of the district DRR.
Social & Environmental Standards	
Were any new social and environmental impacts and risks identified this reporting period?	N
Please discuss how social and environmental impacts and risks were managed this reporting period, as relevant.	Environmental screening was done for the physical infrastructure schemes. The design of these infrastructures were adjusted to suit the local conditions and mitigate any negative environmental or social impact.

F. Ratings and Comments on Project Progress

Project Progress toward Development Objective

Role	2016 Rating	2016 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	<p>The implementation phase of UNDP/GEF/LDCF project was launched in January 2015 with the holding of Inception Workshop. The expected results in year 1 of implementation have been achieved to a great deal of satisfaction of the national counterparts, UNDP Country Office management and direct beneficiaries. In spite of the challenging political dynamics and security situation in Somalia, the project has been able to take appropriate actions both for upstream capacity development/policies formulation (outcome 1) and downstream community based implementation of adaptation measures (outcome 2). Under outcome 1, the training of 57 Somali government officials on Policies and Practices for Climate Change Adaptation was held following South-South Cooperation approach at Kenya Forestry Research Institute. Another 46 officials benefited from in-country training on the concepts and approaches for adaptation to climate change. The project also helped Somaliland's inclusion in the regional climate change strategy for the Intergovernmental Agency for Development (IGAD) member states. Initially, Somalia was not part of the regional strategy, however, joint efforts of the federal government and project helped in holding a national consultation in Mogadishu and inclusion of Somalia specific priorities in the Regional Strategy. Project has also initiated the development of a National Climate Change Policy for Somalia. Draft climate compatible land use policy has been completed for Somaliland. A national curriculum for university level education on climate change has also been developed. A total of 30 faculty members from different universities of Somalia have been trained on imparting the curriculum. The curriculum will go through reality checks at Somali National University (SNU) in coming two years of the project. Under outcome 2, a community based approach was followed to implement adaptation measures, one earth dam and one sub-surface dam (sand dam) were completed in Puntland state of Somalia. Two grazing reserves were rehabilitated in Somaliland with the implementation of an integrated soil and water conservation measures, such as, small check dams, soil bunds and integrative farming/fodder production techniques. Although security situation in South of Somalia limits access to the local communities directly by the project team, a third party was engaged to undertake feasibility studies and detail design of climate adaptation schemes that are to be implemented as per the project results framework. Some of the under-achievements of the project include delay in starting with the reforestation activities and setting up of Agro-pastoral Schools in target districts of the project. The project is discussing the options with the national counterparts to overcome the implementation bottlenecks and intends to finalise the sites for reforestation as well as proceed with the setting up of Agro-pastoral Schools with support of FAO. Overall, the project received appreciation by the national stakeholders during strategic review meetings and very specific requests were received to scale up the adaptation interventions across all regions of Somalia. The project, however, remains focused on already planned geographical areas in the project document and scaling-up recommendations would be included in other projects.</p>
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	<p>The climate change resilience project (LDCF1) provides resources for the first time in Somalia to address the issues of natural disasters linked to climate change. The project initiation has been very efficient and the results after the commencement of the project are strategic for a long-term approach to build resilience of communities and eco-systems to the negative impacts of climate change. The policy and capacity development activities under outcome 1 of the project have helped in raising the awareness of policy makers as well as implementers to take concrete actions for addressing the root causes and adapt to the climate change. The project has been</p>

		<p>very effective in expanding the partnerships for better coordination and use of available resources. Somalia inclusion in IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy has helped to learn from neighboring countries on response strategies to the cycles of droughts and floods. The trainings of government officials by the project on climate adaptation have proved to be very timely not only to sensitise the officials but also ensuring the climate change is considered as a key challenge in the 4 years National Development Plan for Somalia. UNDP and the federal government has put a great deal of emphasis on early finalization of climate change curriculum at university level. As Somali National University (SNU) re-establish itself, introduction of climate change curriculum at this stage will help in improving the qualifications of next generation of graduates on climate change issues. The activities under outcome 2 of the project are seen as innovative and have practically enhanced the capacities of government institutions and communities to implement climate change adaptation measures. The project was first ever to construct a sand dam in Somalia during the reporting period. This innovative way of capturing the rain water and letting it seep into the wells for use during dry spells has been awarded as best practice by the government of Puntland. Other development partners, including the World Bank, are replicating the sand dams under their programmes for water harvesting for local communities to cope with the droughts. Implementation of climate adaptation activities jointly by the government institutions and communities is also helping in building the capacities, confidence as well as building ownership around project activities. Rehabilitation of grazing reserves has helped in building resilience at an eco-system level of the local communities and their livelihoods against recurring droughts and floods. A total of 29,400 persons directly benefited from the on-ground adaptation measures during the reporting period. Project focus on women under outcomes 1 and 2 is also very strategic and aligned with the UNDP Gender Strategy. A minimum of 30% participants in capacity development activities were women. Project has also been taking women interns to work in counterpart government institutions for hands-on experience on climate / natural resources management. This will also increase the employability of fresh women graduates. Another woman focused activity was on integrative fodder production techniques in dry conditions. A total of 160 women from local communities were trained to adopt the improved techniques. The project has been very instrumental in keeping all the administrative and political divides on-board during implementation. All preparatory arrangements to start activities on-ground with full speed in South of Somalia target districts are being put place now and local partnerships and engagement process is at its final stage. This is done to overcome the delays in starting on-ground activities in South of Somalia target districts during the remaining implementation period of the project. The overall rating of the project is satisfactory, given the fact that the project has been able to show results from the very first year of its implementation.</p>
Project Implementing Partner		
GEF Operational Focal point		
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Advisor	Satisfactory	<p>This project is set in an extremely difficult development context in Somalia, where its ambition is to enhance resilience and improved adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities, and the ecosystems on which they depend, to the adverse impacts of climate change. Despite a number of challenges during the first PIR reporting period, progress towards the development objective is fully satisfactory, and early implementation has been efficient and effective. Implementation started on time and significant progress has been recorded both under outcome 1, which is focusing on policy and higher level capacity development at the both the systemic, institutional</p>

		<p>and individual level, which will lead to mainstreaming and enhancement of adaptive capacity, and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services. For example, a large number of national government officials have been trained on policies and practices for climate change adaptation, while other have benefited from training on the concepts and approaches for adaptation to climate change. The project has also initiated the development of a National Climate Change Policy for Somalia, and a national curriculum for university level education on climate change has also been developed. Finally, the project has also supported participation in important regional climate change work. Good progress has also been made when it comes to outcome 2, at the local level, where different models of community and ecosystem resilience is being developed and implemented. Important tangible work has already taken place in some of the target communities, and several dams have been constructed. Furthermore, grazing reserves have been rehabilitated with the implementation of an integrated soil and water conservation measures, with project support. Almost 30.000 persons directly benefited from tangible adaptation measures during the reporting period. The project is paying particular attention to women and is directly aligned with UNDP Gender Strategy. At least 30% of the stakeholders participating in capacity development activities were women. Various workshops and stakeholder meetings have been conducted, and a broad range and large number of stakeholders - both at the local and national level - have now become sensitized to the project and its scope. This include both civil society and women, who are actively participating in the project at all levels. Somalia, having only recently joined the community of countries that receives grants from the GEF and LDCF, has a relatively fragmented institutional set up, and this first large scale GEF/LDCF project in the country, has also managed to convene Government institutions that do not normally work closely together, and take advantage of their respective comparative advantages and technical expertise. The has led to constructive dialogue, as well as information sharing, which was not happening previously. The security situation in Somalia continue to be unstable, and travel is difficult in some areas of the country. Large parts of the work are therefore carried out by local NGOs, which provides an additional challenge. Other challenges also exist, not least the commencement of reforestation activities and establishment of agro-pastoral schools in targeted communities. Discussions, also with relevant partners like FAO and the World Bank, are on-going and it is expected that work will begin later this year.</p>
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Project Progress in Project Implementation

Role	2016 Rating	2016 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	The project started from January 2015. The progress of the project against the indicators remained on-track in its first year and a half of implementation. Project resources were used efficiently and all the stakeholders have appreciated the interventions implemented through this project. The available budget has helped in making progress on climate change policies, capacity building of key institutions and building resilience of the communities and eco-systems to the negative impacts of climate change. It is expected that the foundations set in initial years of the project will take towards the achievement of main objectives. The utilization of the 2016 budget was 70%.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	The climate change resilience project (LDCF1) is overall on track with the set timeline. The project set the foundations through inception workshop. In addition, project implementation was satisfactorily achieved meeting first year results and achievements mainly in Somaliland and Puntland Regions of Somalia. With this project support Somaliland and Puntland regions managed to formulate land policies

		and disaster management respectively, implement climate resilience and adaption interventions at community level in Somaliland and Puntland in collaboration with the ministries of environment and disaster management agencies in the two regions.
Project Implementing Partner		
GEF Operational Focal point		
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Advisor	Satisfactory	Overall project implementation progress has been satisfactory. Project implementation is progressing according to plan, and no major delays have been encountered to date. Some key activities have already been conducted and a number of milestones reached in the areas of progress on climate change policies, capacity building of key institutions and building resilience of the communities and eco-systems to the negative impacts of climate change. Project delivery rates are also satisfactory, and expenditures made in accordance with the approved budget and work plan. The work carried out in Somalia under this project is important, both because of its relevance and impact, but also in a broader sense as an example on how adaptation measures can be implemented in a post conflict country, which is still struggling to build institutions and provide basic services to the population. The project should therefore pay attention to producing relevant knowledge management products, both for national and international distribution, and record lessons and best practices. Given the volatile situation in Somalia, it is important that the project management unit and steering committee put in place adequate monitoring framework, risk monitoring tools, and apply prudent adaptive management, when necessary. This include the need to adjust budgets and work plan, to meet realities on the ground. Limited capacity at the national level will inevitably also affect implementation in the future. This includes the non-availability of technical staff and experts, as well as having to import most of the project equipment from outside the country, since it is not available in Somalia. Some field visits to project sites have been conducted, in close partnership with associated national institutions and local communities since project inception. The close engagement with targeted communities which are located in remote parts of the country - should continue, and technical report and assessments outlining findings and results should be prepared and retained for future project adjustment and evaluations. Finally, the project team should consider to the upcoming mid-term evaluation and ensure the necessary resources are allocated towards this exercise, and that it is done in a timely and comprehensive manner that can inform and improve project outcomes and outputs.

G. Project Planning

Key project milestone	Status	Original Planned Date (Month/Year)	Actual or Expected Date (Month/Year)	Comments
Inception Workshop	on schedule	January - 2015	January - 2015	On track
Mid-term Review	Delayed	November 2016	April 2017	The initial plan was to have the MTR on November 2016 but part of 2016 activities were not completed as planned and along with the preparation of the TORs posed a delay. However, it

				was seen necessary to re-schedule to May 2017
Terminal Evaluation		November 2018	November 2018	On track
Project Closure		November 2018	November 2018	On track

H. Critical Risk Management

Critical Risks Type(s)	Critical Risk Management Measures Undertaken in 2016
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I. Environmental and Social Grievances

Related environmental or social issue	
Status	
Significance	
Detailed description	

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.
<p>Biyo-Gadud Sand Dam is one of the water harvesting structures implemented in Puntland under the Climate Change Resilience Project to reduce the impacts of Climate Change induced disasters. The construction of the dam was completed by Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism on October 2015 with the support of UNDP- GEF. Soon after completion of this structure the dam conserved more than 75,000 cubic meters of surface water and the communities in Bayla districts used the stored water for eight months. The stored water serves the local communities and their livestock.</p> <p>2016 has been a dry year with below average and erratic rains across Puntland. This has resulted in severe drought that has affected thousands of pastoral communities whose livelihoods greatly depend on animals. However, in December 2016 there were short spells of rains in coastal district of Bayla. The dam proved to be very effective in capturing the rain water from these short rains. It is estimated that 95,000 cubic meters of surface water was captured in the reservoir. The dam attracted thousands of nomadic communities from surrounding areas to this water source as they escaped from drought stricken regions of Nugal, Sool, Sanag, Karkar and Mudug. Pastoral communities have established temporary settlement (camps) at the east side of dam where business activities are currently flourishing as a result of the impact of this intervention. Now the commodities required by the pastoralist are available in permanent settlement of Biyogadud to exchange and trade their livestock, milk and other daily use commodities without traveling to Dhudo district which is 30 Km away from the Dam.</p> <p>Access to water is commonly an issue in Somalia since the majority of communities rely on traditional water reservoirs called "Berkeds" and boreholes. All the berkeds and most of the boreholes are not yielding water due to prolonged drought. Biyo-gaduud dam has become one of the best viable projects of water harvesting for arid and semi-arid areas of Somalia. This intervention has helped in building resilience to climate induced disasters, such as, floods and droughts. As per from the recent MoEWT and UNDP joint team observations in the dam, in two consecutive days, the usage of the water has been dramatically increased as more communities are getting close to the dam and approximately 80-100 Households are daily fetching water., In addition, the dam has also become an important water sources for the livestock. Although the community consumption of this water dam was heavy for the last 5 weeks, the dam is still full of water.</p>



Khadar Mohamed Barre is one of the business men in Biyo-Gadud settlement who has established small shop near the dam after the dam become full of water and attracted many pastoralists who have been affected by the drought, Mr., Khadar said “I came from Bo’ame district under Sool region where the drought has badly affected, my business, I have followed the pastoral community. The pastoral community has hundreds of members who are daily coming to the dam to fetch water and I also get business from them. My customers are increasing every day as more and more communities are coming in this area”. Khadar and some of his friend’s in the shop appreciated and thanked to UNDP and GEF for this valuable project and requested further similar projects.



Safia Abdi Dhere, is 49 Yrs old mother of 8 children who migrated from Kalabayr Village in Nugal region due to the drought in search for water and pasture for livestock, Safia took 2 days to reach the Biyo-Gadud dam together with other households. Safia said “apart from the drought, there is water scarcity which threatened our lives, our own family, we have lost 160 goats and 35 camels because of the drought but fortunately, we have managed to rescue the rest of my animals and transported to here through big trucks together with other 6 families of my close relatives. Our main reason of coming here is availability of water because we can’t live without water. This project is really contributing the well-being of the pastoral communities and particularly the women and children who face risk for fetching water from far distance when there is clan conflict. Safia finally, thanked those who implemented and funded this Dam.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

The project has made substantial contribution of tackling the climate change issues with innovative solutions. The concept of sand dams was new for Somalia, where traditionally the water storage was in small reservoirs. The sand dams were designed by the project to control the flow of runoff from the seasonal streams by constructing a dyke and letting the water seep through the sandy river beds. The runoff then becomes sub-surface water that is used by the communities by digging wells during dry seasons. This innovation is now being replicated by other development organisations, including projects funded by the World Bank. At the policy level, the project helped Federal Government of Somalia in getting due recognition as a critical country of the region facing negative impacts of climate change. Somalia was included in the regional strategy on climate change through the efforts of the project. Eight countries of East African region and Horn of Africa are part of this strategy. UNDP/GEF/LDCF project has also helped the national focal point to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in preparing for the COP21 (Paris Conference of Parties). Project provided substantive support for the preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) report of Somalia. This report helped the federal government in negotiations process and presenting Somalia plans to address challenges imposed due to climate change.



UNDP's Environment Programme works with government and communities to ensure that Somali men and women benefit equally from improved natural resource management. With support from the Global Environment Facility Least Developed Countries Climate Fund, United Nations Environment Programme and Germany, UNDP works directly with communities to enhance climate resilience, particularly, against seasonal droughts and floods, improve access to renewable energy sources and disasters preparedness.

Building resilience to climatic events is critical for Somalia as the country stabilizes after decades of conflict and commits long-term development for its people Now, local authorities and communities own and manage their own water resources, and

the berkades are improving access to water for local communities and their livestock at an affordable price.

Mr. Abdulkadir, the Governor of Karkar, is encouraged by the impact made by the construction of the dam. "I grew up here and remember water passing by the seasonal river. We would get water on the first day then have water runoff. We then would have to travel 25km to the closest water supply. I am happy to see that nomadic communities can now store water and live in the same area during dry seasons," he said.



Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.

South-South Cooperation approach was used for the training of 57 government officials on Policies and Practices for Climate Change Adaptation. The training was held at the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI). The main purpose of the training was to expose the Federal and Regional Government officials to the core issues, adaptive response strategies and challenges to the implementation of response strategies to address climate change at the national and local levels. The training also provided an opportunity for sharing experiences from success cases and interactively integrate the implication of these lessons to local actions through implementation of integrated management plans

K. Partnerships

Partners

Innovation and Work with Partners

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs	<p>Somali Institute for Research and Development Analysis (SIDRA) conducted two weeks training on climate change adaptation for 15 government officials of Puntland State of Somalia. SIDRA mobilized international expert to conduct the training in Somalia for the benefit a larger number of participants. The training has helped in sensitization of key officials from different on the issues of climate change. In Puntland, climate change and dealing with its impacts are now being discussed at the highest levels of the government. This was observed during the strategic review meetings of UNDP with the President and the Vice President of Puntland. (SIDRA website: http://www.sidrainstitute.org/). Somalia Climate Change Network (SCCN) was involved in developing regional climate change strategy and background paper for Somali for the Conference of Parties (COP 21) meeting in Paris. This brought CSOs views to the paper. Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) International and African Development Solutions Organisation (ADESO) held joint work planning sessions with UNDP/GEF/LDCF project. Both organization are implementing Euros 25 million project in Puntland with the focus on effective management of natural resources. The work planning sessions helped in building synergies and setting the priorities in different geographical areas for better impacts. (CARE Website: http://www.care.org/country/somalia and ADESO Website: http://adesoafrica.org/) Oxford Committee for Famine and Relief (OXFAM GB) and UNDP/GEF/LDCF project supported the disaster management planning and capacity development of Somaliland disaster management agency. A NGOs and government platform was established in Somaliland with support from UNDP/GEF/LDCF project for coordination on environment, climate change and disaster management related programmes. The platform include all major and umbrella NGOs, such as, Candlelight, Red Crescent, Somaliland Network of Non-State Actors Forum (SONSAF).</p> <p>Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Authority (HADMA) conducted two workshops in Garowe and Gardo on August 2016 for 184 participants (55 women and 129 men) from 37 districts including government representatives to identify last 50 year hazards on climate related disasters. The training has helped in sensitization of the key local community representatives and Government officials on the issues of climate change especially identifying last 50 years climate related hazards. HADMA also conducted a 2 days' consultations & validations workshops for 45 participants from 37 districts to validate and disseminate the assessment data collections on Climate Change and vulnerability mapping collected from 37 districts. In addition, HADMA also conducted 2 days Early Warning Training for 86 () early warning volunteers from Puntland districts, the overall objective was to train EW volunteers to transmit the Early warning messages to their communities on time. These would help reduce the climate risks and enhance the climate resilience and adoptive capacity of vulnerable communities. On the 15th -21st August 2016, the Somaliland National Environment Research and Disaster-preparedness (NERAD) conducted Disaster Risk Management, early warning systems, and preparedness trainings for a total of 120 participants (40 women) from Marodijeex, Awdal, Togdheer, Sahil, Sool, and Sanaag region.</p>
Indigenous Peoples	<p>The traditional systems of natural resources management and coping with climatic events are embedded in homogenous society of Somalia. UNDP/GEF/LDCF project held extensive consultations with indigenous pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to integrate traditional knowledge in the design and implementation of various interventions. This led to finding innovative solutions for water harvesting and land management. These included innovative ways of constructing sand dams, rehabilitation of gullies and grazing reserves. These designs have also been picked up by other development organisations, such as, the World Bank.</p>
Private Sector	<p>General Services Agency (GSA) implementing projects with support from the Norwegian government, was sub-contracted to undertake communities mobilization, conduct feasibility studies and detail designs for climate change adaptation schemes</p>

	<p>in southern and central regions of Somalia. The focus was on four selected districts. This helped in reaching out to these four districts that were otherwise not accessible due to security conditions. Hydroc GmbH was sub-contracted to develop curriculum for climate change adaptation for university level education. Hydroc also trained faculty members from various universities in three locations of Somalia (Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa). The curriculum has been developed at international standards and would be introduced in key universities of the country.</p> <p>An LOA has been signed with Hargeisa Water Agency to implement one flood control facility at Geeddeebale in Hargeisa, Somaliland. The Water Agency has managed to complete the feasibility studies and detailed designs and implementation planned to start in the quarter 1 of 2017.</p>
GEF Small Grants Programme	Somalia is not a GEF SGP programme country.
Other Partners	<p>At the federal level State Minister for Environment, Office of the Prime Minister, was involved as key partners in deciding on strategic interventions and implementation of the UNDP/GEF/LDCF project. This helped in building the national capacities and their understanding of linkages of global conventions with national actions. UNDP/GEF/LDCF project became the main support to the Office of the Prime Minister while preparing of global and regional meetings on climate change. Puntland Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MoEWT) and Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development were involved in the implementation of activities under UNDP/GEF/LDCF project. Micro assessments of capacities of the ministries were undertaken for coming up with risk mitigation plan for disbursement of funds and joint implementation. This helped in capacity development of the institutions and their understanding on possible actions to deal with climate change challenges. Based on the experience of UNDP/GEF/LDCF project, the World Bank is also implementing similar projects with the two institutions. Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI) was partnered for training 57 government officials on "Policies and Practices for Climate Change Adaptation (PP4CCA)". Three weeks training covered academic background on climate and exposure visits to show best practices adopted by the local communities to adapt to the climatic events. Kenyan regions with similarities of Somali geo-physical conditions were covered in exposure visits. This particular training was on South-South Cooperation approach and were also replicated by the World bank and other international agencies in Somalia.</p>

L. Progress toward Gender Equality

Has a gender or social assessment been carried out this reporting period?	Yes
If a gender or social assessment has been carried out what where the findings?	<p>Summary of the Key Findings from the project SES are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Risk 1: Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project -At local levels, communities lack the financial, technical and informational resources needed to build their resilience to climate change as well as the knowledge of how to prepare for extreme weather impacts thus likelihood to impact further the climate resilience efforts of vulnerable women and youth of targeted regions (Somaliland, Puntland, and South Central) Risk 2: The Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and Benefits-Gender disparities are a persistent feature of local economies in Somalia. The division of labour, along with unequal access to both material and non-material resources, and diminished

	participation for women in decision-making in political and private spheres increases their vulnerability against the impacts of climate change
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?	Yes
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.	<p>The project is in its second year of implementation and has a foundational pillar of ensuring all implemented activities are gender-responsive to help build adaptive capacities of women community members against climatic extreme events. Mainstreaming gender and reporting using gender segregated data across project outputs is part of the project design. The project team will have a gender advisor on-board to put more emphasis on gender mainstreaming and empowerment. All the project activities during the reporting period, were inclusive minority groups, women and youth. Furthermore, community based organization were established to promote integrated water management. Local youth were employed for soil and water conservation activities such as check dams construction, soil bunds construction and berkedes rehabilitation. 33% staff in Somaliland Environment Research and Disaster Management Agency are women and were trained on disasters management and preparedness. 30% of the total participants going through capacity building trainings in Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI) were women. Also nearly 70% of women and youths were employed for soil and water conservation activities such as, construction of check dams, soil bunds, rehabilitation of berkedes and reforestation interventions. Similarly, 100 women farmers at Qoyta village of Burao district of Somaliland were trained on integrative farming techniques and small scale business management while another 60 women of Balidhiig village of Burao district of Somaliland have been trained on integrated water management and small scale business enterprises. All the trainees are using the gained skills in improving their farming productivity and to enhance their livelihood purchasing power formed small scale business cooperatives. In addition, seven women graduates from Somaliland, Puntland, Jubaland, South West states and Hiraan region have participated in Climate Change Adaption curriculum training. The overall goal of the training was to enhance capacities at the universities with in-depth understanding of climate systems and adaption strategies in the context of Somalia.</p> <p>During the reporting period, 40 women members of the District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) from 6 major regions in Somaliland participated a Gender sensitive refresher training on Climate Change preparedness and Early Warning Information Systems. In addition, the recruitment process in Somaliland to engage three women interns to work in the Ministry of Environment was initiated. These interns will be engaged in day-to-day project activities and exposure on practical side of project implementation will help build their capacities for seeking appropriate employment in future. In Puntland five women led cooperatives were established in Gardo, Wabaran, Waciiya, Godajiraan and Galdogob). These cooperatives will be given training in adaptation technologies and also be supported for starting their businesses around these technologies. In addition, 100 women farmers of Qoyta village in Burao district of Somaliland received each \$100 grants to buy necessary tools for their fodder production. Similarly, at Bali-Dhiig of Burao district in Somaliland a total of 100 agro-pastoral women received \$100 grant support from UNDP LDCF GEF to enable them upscale their business and were also trained on the edible fruit bearing trees planting. Also in Puntland a total of 55 women from 37 districts including government representatives have participated a 2 days' workshop facilitated by Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Authority (HADMA) to identify last 50 year hazards on climate related disasters. The training has helped in sensitization of the key local community representatives and Government officials on the issues of climate change. Also in Puntland, 20 women participants from 37 districts have attended a 2 days' consultations & validations workshops facilitated by HADMA to validate and disseminate the assessment data collections on Climate Change and vulnerability mapping collected from 37 districts. Similarly, 30 Early Warning Women Volunteers were trained on Early Warning and disaster preparedness. The training will help them transmit the Early warning messages to their communities on time and to also reduce the climate risks and enhance the climate resilience and adoptive capacity of vulnerable communities.</p>

M. Annex 1 - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

Satisfactory (S): Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.

Unsatisfactory (U): Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

Satisfactory (S): Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.

Unsatisfactory (U): Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.