



PROMOTING RESILIENCE THROUGH INTEGRATED APPROACH TO WATER, ENVIRONMENT & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN SOMALIA

UNDP PROPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

This proposal is primarily intended to combine the ongoing collaborations between UNDP Somalia and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and presents an integrated plan that includes priority results for capacity building of Somalia in the areas of integrated water resources management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction. The proposal provides strategic directions and priority actions in light of the evolving institutional context and emerging issues to promote resilience to the recurrent droughts and famine in Somalia which calls for an integrated approach to deliver results on the ground.

The proposal builds on the experiences in the past 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. The proposal brings together the elements of capacity gaps and national priorities for water, environment and disaster management and unleashes the potential of their synergies into a coherent and more integrated programming framework. The overarching objective of this programming initiative is to promote resilience of the water-stressed, ecologically-fragile and disaster vulnerable communities in Somalia.

THE CONTEXT OF SOMALIA:

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 management, environment, and disaster risk reduction are even more complex. These 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 longer-term institutional niche and strategic planning. This seriously hinders the country's ability to effectively plan and appropriately position for addressing the underlying root causes of water insecurity, environmental degradation, the recurrent disasters as well as the emerging threats due to climate change impacts.

The Somali authorities continue to make important strides in state-building and maintaining political and economic stability. While the country remains fragile and vulnerable to security and climate shocks, the underlying growth momentum is encouraging which is also supported by strong donor confidence. While poverty reduction remains an overarching objective, an integrated approach towards water, environment, and disaster plays a vital role in addressing the underlying root causes of community vulnerabilities and promote resilience.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES:

The National Development Plan 2020-2024 (NDP-9) recognizes the crucial role that water plays in shaping the lives and livelihoods of the Somali population. The traditional livestock and agriculture sectors largely depend on availability and access to water and often turns as the source of conflict between water-stressed communities, and states. Transboundary water cooperation continues to remain a difficult challenge for effective flood management in the south. NDP-9, therefore, sets a priority on water sector development through the formulation and implementation of a Water Management Master Plan. In doing so, capacity development on integrated water resource management, both at the institutional and individual levels, has become an urgent priority for effective implementation of NDP-9.

NDP-9 identified the environment as a cross-cutting priority and has integrated into each programme pillar to define and prioritize interventions based on sound environmental considerations. In Somalia, unsustainable practices and climate change trigger environmental degradation and lead to large-scale famine, displacement, and death. Federal and state authorities need to build their capacities to promote environmental governance to support the effective implementation of the plan.

NDP-9 places importance on disaster risk management and recognizes the fact that the investment in social development in Somalia will only be sustainable when disaster management is institutionalized to cope with multi-hazards and support end-to-end early warning system for the protection of lives, livelihoods, and assets at the local level. To achieve these objectives, the implementation of the national disaster management policy will remain a high priority during 2020-2024.

An integrated approach for capacity building on water, environment, and DRR is important to generate collective actions leading to a successful transition where Somalis can progressively advance toward a disaster-resilient, sustainable, and inclusive future.

CAPACITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Somalia is also one of the world's most climate vulnerable countries, with increasingly frequent and severe droughts 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. About half of the population of Somalia remains vulnerable to climate induced events and are acutely food insecure.

Over 80% of Somalia's landmass is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL), making it relatively unproductive for agriculture, with nomadic pastoralism the main livelihood option. More than 70% of Somalia's population practice pastoralism as their principle livelihood. The multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI) ranks Somalia 94 out of 104 countries and Somalia's rural and nomadic poverty rates are 94% and 99% respectively¹. With livestock contributing approximately 40% to Somalia's GDP and accounting for more than 50% of export earnings, the major livelihoods of majority of population in Somalia are based on rain-fed agro-pastoralism and pastoralism.

1. Integrated water resource management – key gaps and challenges:

Somalia is one of the world's driest and most 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.

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a national priority for Somalia. Federal Government of Somalia and UNDP have recently launched a project 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

¹ [African Research Initiative for Somalia 2013, Country Report on the Millennium Development Goals \(MDG Report\)](#)

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.

In order to build a safe future for all, water security² 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*³ 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 life*. In Somalia context, the starting point for water governance is to invest in capacity development to promote Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

IWRM focusses on issues that are critically important for survival and sustenance of the people, their livelihoods and the ecological resources within which they live. 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.

Furthermore, the capacity developed – 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 and generate more goods and services in the short term.

2. Environmental Governance – key gaps and challenges:

Since 2012, with the support of UNDP, Somalia has taken important initiatives to adopt policies, regulations and institutional structures that are essential in state building process. Those linked to environmental governance, include, National Environment Policy, draft Environment Act, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Initial Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) Report to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), draft National Climate Change Policy and Initial National Communication (INC) to UNFCCC. At the institutional level, Directorate of Environment and Climate Change in the Office of the Prime Minister is fully functional and plays important role of taking forward environment and climate agenda in coordination with federal, federal member states and international organisations. Environmental institutions at federal states level are also functional with varying degree of capacities for environmental management. Two main initiatives supporting the federal and federal member states are: 1) Cross-cutting Capacity Development for Global Environmental Governance (CCCD); and, 2) National Adaptation Plan Support Programme (NAP-SP). CCCD project is aimed at addressing the capacity gaps for Somalia to meet its commitments under UN conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification. NAP-SP focus on climate change adaptation planning processes and identify those barriers that if resolved would have the greatest positive impact and would create the momentum for additional measures to address climate challenges. The CCCD and NAP-SP projects are funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF) and UNDP with a total budget of USD 3.9 million.

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

² 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.

³ 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".

a. Policy implementation and legal framework for natural resource management in Somalia

Despite commendable efforts in the preparation, the environmental policy and draft environment law, Somalia remains in need of capacity support to take the national policy to action. The policymakers need to coordinate and review the policy for on-ground actions. 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 existing 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 on 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. Being one of the poorest countries in the world, the people in Somalia are occupied in the struggle for a bare minimum survival which leaves no space for environmental concerns in their perceptions, priorities, and considerations. As the country moving towards the path of peace and development, the government should adopt targeted actions for environmental advocacy and awareness in the country. It has become urgent that environmental curricula are introduced in primary and secondary education as well as supporting the universities 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 to raise the awareness of the policymakers, parliamentarians, stakeholders at large and influence in improved decision making and scaled up programing for sustainable environmental management in Somalia.

3. Disaster risk management – key gaps and challenges:

Recurrent droughts leading to food insecurity, displacement and famine have become a devastating reality in Somalia in recent decades. An estimated 4.5 billion dollar has been spent on humanitarian assistance since the end of 2011. 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 to a crisis. Humanitarian assistance for urgent, life-saving response is vital, and need to continue. However, the implementation of risks-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 (SDMP⁴) 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 clearly 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

⁴ National Disaster Management Policy, Federal Republic of Somalia, approved in Oct 2017 (page-19 and page-9)

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 has 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 the lack of the 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 continue 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 and are able to support 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 defense capacity is very limited or non-existent in most of the cities. This has exposed the urban population in Somalia extremely vulnerable to any kind of disaster risks including urban fire or technological hazards.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

Overall objective:

The overall objective of this proposal is to build the capacity of the Somali authorities in their efforts to promote sustainable and resilient development through targeted support in the areas of integrated water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction. In achieving this objective, UNDP in partnership with the Swedish Government will undertake targeted interventions in three inter-related components explained in subsequent sections.

Specific Objectives of the three components:

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

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

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

STRATEGY AND KEY RESULTS

The project will aim to achieve the planned results in following three components in partnership and coordination with the FGS, FMS and local authorities and the humanitarian partners.

Component 1: Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

The component strategy is to address *both* individual and institutional capacity development at the same time. 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”. Gender-sensitive capacities are critical for building water security and resilience in Somalia and will be addressed in this project.

This component will have strong complementarities with the UNDP/GEF IWRM project for water access and disaster reduction for Somalia’s Agro-pastoralists. The overall budget of the project is USD 10.3 million with USD 2.2 million allocated for capacity development. The capacity development component of UNDP/GEF project will enhance curricula and programmes at educational and vocational institutes on water resource management. Project will also support nine national students (at least 3 women), to attend IWRM higher degree programs. In addition, UNDP/GEF project will hold 3 workshops on climate induced impacts on water resources and Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles for policy makers and planners at national and state levels.

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 following key interventions:

- **Academic university training (in-country):** There is an urgent need to start training of a new young generation of water managers. A 1-year 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 application for water resources, Geophysics, Water Quality Analysis, Groundwater assessment and modelling, 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. WatNet⁵ or CapNet⁶.
- **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 couple of days – and convene government level participants for facilitated discussions about key principal issues. These will be organized as part of policy briefings as well as to promote cross-sectoral debates and discussions which are crucial to adopt an inter-ministerial approach to IWRM implementation in Somalia. Topics such as transboundary river management, water allocations in agriculture and important sectors, water access and pricing, information sharing in the drainage basin etc. are of particular relevance to discuss in the proposed seminars. The project will seize opportunities to organize these seminars in collaboration with the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the centres of excellence in the region.
- **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. Approved training requires a written exam. Depending on the need, training components will last from 1 week to 3 months. Components will have the following focuses (long list):
 - Integrated water resources management
 - Conflict resolution and negotiation skills
 - Water and demography: constraints and opportunities
 - Water governance systems
 - Transboundary water management
 - Leadership in development

⁵ More information can be found on: <http://www.waternetonline.org/>

⁶ More information can be found on: <http://www.cap-net.org/>

- Drought and flood risk management
 - Economics in sustainable water management
 - Office organization and management
 - Formulate policies and strategies
 - Engage stakeholders and communication
 - Groundwater development and management
 - IWRM as a tool for adapting to climate change
 - Gender focused water management
 - Strategic and regional water planning
 - 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 including those from local and International NGOs involved in in water sector development in Somalia. Some of these training sessions will be arranged together with appropriate line ministries and staff. Sessions may have the following focuses:
 - Operation and maintenance of rural water supply and sanitation
 - Design and build small dams to collect and distribute water
 - Water quality management in local service centres (schools, health clinics)
 - Water management in rainfed agriculture
 - Build and manage groundwater wells
 - 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 to identify, structure and make available such distance learning courses that already exist, and to pay possible fees for participation.

Output 1. 2: Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM

This output will consist of following key interventions:

- **Establishment of Geospatial technology Unit:** Establishing and equipping of Geospatial technology unit under 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 federal and states level are in desperate need to improve 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, work stations 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.
- **Develop systems for accountability.** Accountability exists when rights holders (people in need of water) are able to make duty bearer (those that should deliver services) deliver on their promises. It is about the willingness and ability – and maybe courage as well – of public institutions to put in place systems to engage citizen groups and utilize their feedback on service delivery.

Component 2: Improved Environmental Governance:

Under this component, UNDP aims to build capacities of the 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 component will include the followings:

2.1 Strengthened Environmental Management System in Somalia

This will be achieved through undertaking series inter-related activities involving institutions and stakeholders at Federal, State and local levels. Technical assistance will be provided to translate the Environmental policy and Laws into a national environmental action plan (NEAP) that will engage the institutions and stakeholders committing time-bound actions to address environmental priorities. Environmental issues are cross-cutting which needs effective coordination across federal ministries and states. Targeted actions will be undertaken to break the existing silos and to establish a system for coordinated actions toward promoting sustainable environmental management in Somalia. Further technical assistance will be rendered to facilitate coordinated actions across FGS and FMS for implementation of environmental SDGs (specifically SDG-6, SDG-11, SDG-12, SDG-13, SDG-14, and SDG-15). The targets and indicators of these SDGs are closely linked to water, environment and DRR. The project will seek opportunities to engage with the federal and state authorities, responsible for SDG monitoring and implementation, and will catalyze tracking and implementation of these environmental SDGs. The state level, the project will also facilitate localization of environmental SDGs in its effort to promote sustainable environmental management system in Somalia. The specific support in this regard will be in the form of coordination, training, information management and reporting on the progress of environmental SDGs during the implementation period.

Output2.1	Strengthened Environmental Management System in Somalia	
Activity	2.1.1	National environmental action plan developed and operationalized
Activity	2.1.2	Capacity built for improved coordination on environmental management
Activity	2.1.3	Implementation of environmental dimensions of SDGs facilitated

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. Technical assistance will be provided to establish national environmental quality standards that would help to set the desired qualities of key environmental resources as well as adopting measures for environmental quality assurance. The output will include introducing tools and guidelines for systematic environmental screening and examinations which are critically important to adopt appropriate environmental mitigation measures in development planning and programming in Somalia. The preparation of EIA guidelines will focus on the environmental parameters and considerations that are relevant for Somalia and will leverage international best practices and lessons learned. As integral to environmental monitoring, the planned activities aim to 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	Geospatial unit established to support environmental information management
Activity	2.2.2	National Environmental Quality Standards finalized

Activity	2.2.3	Environmental screening tools and EIA guidelines developed and finalized
Activity	2.2.4	Capacity enhanced to ensure MEA compliance and reporting

2.3 Environmental awareness raised through education and advocacy in Somalia

As the country moving on the path of peace and development, this output will support the Somali government to adopt targeted actions for environmental advocacy and awareness across all levels in the country. The project will support the development of environmental curricula for primary and secondary education that would enable Somalia to flourish with environmentally aware generations in the future.

In Somalia, the curricula on climate change for university education has been developed under the UNDP supported "Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia – Climate Change Adaption Modules for University Level Education" project. The curricula have been developed based on gaps and opportunities identified through the screening of information and teaching materials obtained from Somali universities. The curricula include courses that are designed and differentiated to meet specific requirements for undergraduate and postgraduate studies.

While the existing curricula cover some of the related topics such as ecosystem-based adaptation as well as land and water management principles, the proposed environmental curricula for primary and secondary education will help basic knowledge and guiding principles for natural resource management and accounting that are of particular relevance to the context of Somalia. The project will undertake 'training of trainer (ToT) courses for the teachers so as to facilitate institutionalisation of the curricula in Somalia.

Targeted research and studies will be promoted involving Somali universities and focusing on complex and ecologically relevant themes that have the potential to feed into the national policy processes. To foster environmental governance in Somalia, mass advocacy and environmental campaigns will be mobilized aiming to raise the awareness of the policymakers, parliamentarians, stakeholders at large.

Output2.3	Environmental awareness raised through education and advocacy	
Activity	2.3.1	Environmental curricula developed for primary and secondary education
Activity	2.3.2	Environmental research and studies promoted at the University level
Activity	2.3.3	Environmental advocacy and campaign undertaken at the federal, state and local levels

Component 3: Capacity building for disaster risk management

This component will mobilize and implement targeted actions that will lead to strengthening Somali institutions and put in place systems and tools to support the Somali authorities lead the transition from a response and relief practice to the culture comprehensive disaster risk management culture. The focus will remain on building capacity 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.

3.1. Somalia 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 that minimize the disaster risks and vulnerabilities of the priority sectors as well as the communities in disaster-prone regions in the country. Standing Operating Procedures will be developed and finalized that would clarify the roles and actions of the key institutions involved before, during and after a disaster event. Institutions and authorities at the state and sub-national level will be trained and guided to advocate and engage the vulnerable communities for the systematic preparation of local disaster risks reduction plans. A tailor-made community risks assessment tool will be developed to ensure preparation of community-led and community-managed local disaster risks reduction plans with clear prioritization of the activities that are essentially linked to addressing underlying root causes including livelihood protection.

Output3.1	Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state and local levels	
Activity	3.1.1	National disaster/climate risks reduction plan, strategy and standing operating protocols (SOPs) developed and implemented
Activity	3.1.2	Coordination mechanism for strengthened through supporting the NDCMC (National Disaster and Crisis Management Council) and the state response committees to become functional and proactive
Activity	3.1.3	DRM plans for the FMS drafted, finalised and adopted for implementation

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

A 'Learning and Development 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 and climate resilience so that they can influence effective policy decisions in the government. Recognizing the fact that the impacts of droughts, floods, and other disasters are pervasive across important sectors, the DRR training curricula will be institutionalized in the Civil Service Training Academy or appropriate institutions at Federal and State level. The project will endeavor to establish partnership with a Somali university or academic institution to establish a centre for professional level training on DRR so as find sustainable solution in promoting skilled human resources on disaster risk management in the country.

Output3.2	Professional skill enhancement programme designed, instituted and implemented to drive the risk reduction paradigm in Somalia at all level	
Activity	3.2.1	A learning and development strategy for Disaster and Climate Risk Reduction developed for Somalia
Activity	3.2.2	Tailor-made training module developed, piloted and instituted in appropriate Civil Service training or academic institutions at FGS and FMS in Somalia

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

The primary purpose of component is to move the national disaster management emphasis from a response and relief focus to a broader and more encompassing risk management model. This can only be achieved by mobilizing action that unites the government, local authorities, NGOs and private sector in a collective effort to mainstreaming of risk management 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 in institutionalizing DRR planning and programming tools in nationally important economic and social sectors in Somalia. In doing so, the team will establish focal points in the priority sectors and will help develop risk screening tools that would help the sectoral ministries to revisit and integrate DRR into their existing policies, strategies and plans. This would create a significant inroad to protect development gains in Somalia from the future hazards. This component will integrate ‘Building Back Better (BBB)’ in the response and post-disaster recovery actions in the disaster vulnerable communities. BBB is an approach that seizes the opportunity to reduce vulnerability to future disasters and builds community resilience to address physical, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities and shocks.

In Somalia, there exist numerous assessment and lessons learnt reports including DINA (Drought Impacts and Needs Assessments) in 2018 which 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 will support developing tools in consultation with the Somali experts and stakeholders.

Output3.3	Disaster risk reduction and Climate Change adaptation mainstreamed into the national planning and programming in Somalia	
Activity	3.3.1	Coordinate mechanisms devised and focal points for DRR/CCA established in the sectoral ministries and DRR/CCA relevant institutions.
Activity	3.3.2	Design and introduce risk screening tools and mainstreaming guidelines 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

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

This component will support the country 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 to reduce the risk of death, injury, property loss and damage.

The existing alerts are typically circulated by email and cluster reports, targeting Government agencies, donors, humanitarian partners, and civil society organizations. No alert/warning message is reported to have designed for dissemination to the pastoralists directly. Actions will be mobilized under this output to ensure increasingly precise warnings and avoidance of false alert which are of critical importance to formulate and mobilize effective response measures. Somali officials and experts, both at the federal and state levels, will be trained to enhance their skills as well as systems will be in place to ensure that tailor-made early warning messages are prepared and delivered to the targeted recipients in time.

With technical and funding support from the SIDA, the MOHADMA has initiated the process of establishing an ‘Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC)’ with an overarching focus on strengthening the Somali Governments (including other states) capacity to manage, coordinate and respond to natural disasters (e.g related to climate change) and conflict. This project will complement the ongoing capacity building efforts and will support this new center become the central hub of disaster information

management, response coordination as well as dissemination of early warning/alert messages in a community understandable manner. Under this component, UNDP aims to build capacities of the 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 component will include the followings:

-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.
Activity	3.4.2	Technical officials/staffs 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	3.4.4	Protocols and partnerships for community early warning dissemination using mobile phones designed, piloted and instituted.

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

The poor level of urban basic services 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 the exposure of women and girls to protection risks related 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 any kind of hazards and shocks from natural, man-made and technological reasons. In most cities in Somalia, localized floods and urban fires are frequent occurrences causing loss of lives and properties. 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 as a result of 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 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 had caused destruction of many buildings and also minor damages in 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 significant threats to the urban development in Somaliland.

Urban neighbourhoods across Somalia are littered with plastic bags, solid waste of various kinds, as well as the unregulated discharge of toxic/chemical pollutants which 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.

The proposed component intends to work with urban authorities and municipalities and will mobilize actions to build their capacities for systematic assessment and mitigation of urban risks and vulnerabilities and promote sustainable urban management.

Output 3.5	Capacity enhanced to promote urban resilience in Somalia
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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 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.

This component will therefore aim to involve the vulnerable communities in systematic assessment of the disaster/climate risks and other forms of threats within which they live, determination of the key vulnerabilities and the capacities they present as well as prioritization of the actions to mitigate the risks toward gradual building of community resilience at the local. 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.

The component will support the development of a strategy for community engagement and the guidelines for community risk assessment as well as preparation of local risk reduction plans in Somalia. The project will create provisions for training and 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/climate risk reduction plans (LRRP) at the local level. These plans will serve as the key basis and explain the priority needs at the local level for building community resilience.

In coordination and consultation with the MoHADAM, local authorities and stakeholders, an innovative funding facility, 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 politically and administratively conducive for implementation.

Local NGOs and CBOs with proven experience and expertise on disaster/climate risks management at the community level will be invited to support the communities in the preparation and implementation of LRRP. The governance of LDRF will be different compared to other components and the project will support developing an ‘Operational Guideline for LDRF’ in coordination, consultation, and agreement with the counterparts and 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 finalised.
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

To achieve high quality results of the project, a team of advisors will be at the core of the project inputs. The implementation will benefit from UNDPs global presence and experiences over the past 50 years, including project activities in 177 countries and territories today. This also builds on UNDPs role as the UN's lead provider of assistance in the areas of climate change adaptation, sustainable energy development, disaster risk reduction and the environment, with \$4 billion of cooperation in over 140 countries around the world. Given strategic importance and the technical nature, an International Technical Advisor, with significant experience in environment, water and DRR will be made onboard who will play the key role of ensuring technical guidance to ensure effective implementation of the activities.

While the budget section illustrates the yearly requirements of the financial resources against the planned activities, below are requirements of component budget in order for satisfactory achievement of the desired results stated in this proposal. A balanced approach adopted for fiscal allocations among the three components taking into considerations of ongoing and pipeline initiatives in water sector and environmental governance supported by GCF and GEF.

Under this project, a total of USD 3.3 million has been estimated to implement the capacity building – both individual and institutional level to promote integrated water resource management in Somalia over a period of three years 2020-2022.

A total of USD 2.0 million has been estimated as the resource requirement for the component for improved environmental governance.

The resource requirement for the component on disaster risk management reduction has been re-visited and scaled down to one-third i.e. USD 4.5 million to cover the priority interventions as proposed in this proposal for SIDA funding.

PARTNERSHIPS

While the project aims to involve a broad range of stakeholders at all levels, each component will seek to establish targeted partnerships with relevant ministries and institutions as well as UN Agencies, NGOs, Academic institutes at Federal, State and local levels in Somalia and will ensure implementation that is nationally-led and also efficient in the delivery of results. The partnership process will be guided by UNDP's Rules and Regulations and/or risk-based analysis and due diligence.

Partnerships for Component-1 (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.

Partnerships for Component-2 (Environmental Governance):

While the Office of the Prime Minister (Directorate of Environment) will serve as the key 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 also universities in Somalia in the development of environmental curricula and undertaking research studies specific to complex environmental challenges in Somalia. The project will involve NGOs/CSOs and will leverage the technical capacity of UNESCO as well as the potential center of excellence in the Africa region in conducting environmental advocacy in the country.

Partnerships for Component-3 (DRM):

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD), with its DRR mandate and niche, will be the key counterpart for the component. The project will seek an opportunity to expand its engagement and deepen partnerships with a diverse set of stakeholders during the period of its implementation, all aiming to safeguard the disaster and climate-vulnerable populations in Somalia. In particular, the project will seek to collaborate with the UN agencies (WHO, FAO, UNICEF, and others) as well as NGO partners for mainstreaming DRR in health, water, agriculture, and livestock sectors and also promoting disaster resilience at the local level. The Somalia Red Crescent Society will serve as a key partner for strengthening community

preparedness and early warning dissemination. The project will support south-south cooperation so that Somalia can potentially benefit, both from the successes and failures in other countries, and leverage best-practice models on disaster resilience, specifically covering community-based DRR, End-to-End Early Warning Dissemination, Resilient City model, disaster volunteers' network.

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

The proposal has been drafted in consultations with stakeholder's and partners. Once approved, the project will conduct inception and validation workshops with appropriate stakeholders. Consultations are planned to be carried out during the project implementation with key stakeholders, academic and community partners. Various stakeholders including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Academia, Media, research institutions, civil society organizations (CSO), and local communities will be identified, and their roles will be defined. The implementation strategy of the project is designed to account for greater involvement of stakeholders, and concerned entities through appropriate consultations, including validation and feedback processes, and appropriate awareness raising activities to ensure proper assignment of ownership. In addition, an adequate balance between international and national implementation capacities will be secured to ensure effective delivery of results while facilitating learning and knowledge transfer.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- Evidently, there exists very limited conceptual or programmatic guidance on how to effectively implement IWRM, environment and DRR in fragile and conflict-affected countries such as Somalia. The conventional approaches and concepts are not adequately sensitive to the specific conditions affecting the peace and stability in Somalia. Political astuteness, therefore, continues to be a core element of project management and will be leveraged in the ways the project establishes partnerships and field units at the local level.
- Periodic review and political economy analysis should underpin the implementation decisions and guide the actions for capacity building at the local level. A measured and cautious approach will be adopted to deliver results on the ground. In doing so, the project will aim to deliver blended solutions by integrating local insights and international best-practice options and will cater to the needs on the ground.
- The project will devise a communication strategy that would help signaling positive intention and building trust on the project outcome across levels and among the stakeholders.
- This is a multi-sectoral project and will have three counterparts – the MoEWR, the Department of Environment (under the Office of the PM) and the MoHADM to lead the respective component. The project will be implemented by UNDP under direct implementation modality (DIM) in coordination, engagement and partnerships with the Government, NGOs and the stakeholders at Federal, State and local levels.
- The level of development and existing capacities at the local level vary considerably from state to state. The project will undertake consultations involving the project partners and stakeholders and map out updated contexts so as to capitalize and build on the ongoing initiatives and capacities in respective FMSs. UNDP's institutional footprint and long-term partnership with the counterparts enable to adopt a robust and incremental approach to analyze and build adaptive capacity of the institutions at the federal and local level.
- To implement the planned activities, the project will continue to seek collaborative opportunities to partner with the centers of excellence in the field of water, environment and DRR and will leverage international best practices and the state-of-the-art knowledge and technologies to build the resilience of the vulnerable population in Somalia. The partnership with the GWP (Global Water Partnership) will be prioritized to promote best-practiced solutions in water resource management in Somalia.
- While the counterparts and government institutions, at Federal and State levels, will be partnered to ensure nationally-led and owned approach to implementation, the project will also seek opportunities to engage local NGOs, based on their past experience, local buy-in and engagement with the vulnerable communities at the local level. Partnerships with the local NGOs will be prioritized in IWRM and DRR components, particularly in promoting sustainable water management practices and building community resilience against recurrent disaster shocks.
- The essential focus of this project will remain on capacity building and efforts will be made to ensure long-term solutions. The project will endeavor to establish partnerships with Somali universities and academic institutions for organizing trainings on environmental governance and DRR. The objective will be to create sustainable solutions in promoting skilled human resources on environmental and disaster risk management in the country.

GEOGRAPHICAL TARGETING, PROGRAMME AND FISCAL PRIORITIES:

The targeted beneficiaries of this project are the water-insecure, disaster-prone, and ecologically vulnerable communities in Somalia. Geographically, they are dispersed across the country, with greater concentrations in remote climate-vulnerable regions. However, internal conflict, insecurity, and clan-based violence have left a large swath of the regions in a situation with very limited or no ground access to the vulnerable communities. The existing conditions pose a complex set of challenges for the project to implement activities and deliver results to benefit the targeted populations.

To address the above challenges, the project will adopt a decentralized strategy and will endeavor to establish partnerships, build capacities and deliver results at the level closest to the vulnerable communities. The project will have its geographic, programmatic and operational footprints in all the States including the disputed region. The project will establish a decentralized governance structure, and full-time technical experts/professionals will be deputed at the State level to coordinate and ensure effective implementation at the local level. The project will negotiate with the counterparts and the state authorities to embed the project's own technical staff so as to ensure closer oversight and accountability in the way results are delivered at the local level.

The project will establish close collaboration with the UN's Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) and will ensure a coordinated approach to promote synergy and maximize effectiveness in delivering results at the local level.

A sizable portion of the proposed technical assistance relates to policy and institutional strengthening as well as capacity building training and the project doesn't envisage any problem due to the difficult situation on the ground. COVID19 has also facilitated a new practice of exploiting digital opportunities to ensure uninterrupted communication and coordination with the stakeholders. Overall, the project is designed to channel larger share of its resources to support interventions at the local level.

Fortunately, the northern and north-eastern regions of the country offer significant ground access. This enables the project to reach out to the vulnerable communities directly and pilot community-based interventions immediately for their gradual replication in other regions. Moreover, the project will initiate and promote inter-state cooperation and mutual learning among the FMSs for effective adoption and sustainability of the results at the local level.

This is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders' project, and efforts have been made during the design phase to promote a balance approach in terms of its geographic, programmatic and fiscal coverage, taking into consideration of the ongoing projects in the areas of water, environment and disaster management. During the implementation period, the project plans to organize annual review of the progress involving the partners, donors and the stakeholders with specific objective to promote a balanced approach across geographies, size of interventions and fiscal allocations.

SOUTH-SOUTH & TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

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.

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.

Risks and Assumptions

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

KNOWLEDGE MANGAEMENT

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, Donor, UN agencies and the stakeholders at large. The Analysis and assessment undertaken by the project will be disseminated among partners/stakeholders, with a view to sharing the knowledge created through 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) building on evidence base of the cost-effectiveness of interventions; ii) ownership of interventions by stakeholders to mobilize responsibility for long-term engagement of results; iii) provisioning capacity building. The project design has also accounted for scaling-up of appropriate interventions beyond the scope of the project through knowledge management necessary for replication of lessons learned, and that adequate training are provided to build capacity to transfer of expertise into national programming.

Fragile and conflict context in Somalia presents difficult challenges to ensure an effective and sustainable approach to capacity building. The capacity building efforts should not be managed for achieving a mere technical milestone. Instead, the approaches and measures for the capacity building must be adapted within the broader context of social contracts and institutional legitimacy and linkages to formal and informal institutions. The annual review of the implementation will be guided by stakeholders' consultation and political economy analysis and the findings will be factored in the strategy to deliver results in a more sustainable manner.

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, the 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.

For the component on DRM, this project aims to shift the focus of disaster management in Somalia from a reactive response to a proactive risk reduction across the Government. This component is therefore aiming to build capacities at all levels that can be sustained over time and scaled up by the Federal and State authorities during the next phase.

The project will undertake thorough consultations with the partners and the stakeholders during the inception phase and will work out detail training plans for each of the three components. Efforts will be made to ensure that the training modules and contents are sufficiently tailored to respond to local context and priorities and are institutionalized appropriately with provisions of TOT (Training of Trainers) courses. In doing so, the project will explore opportunities to partner with the universities and research institutions, both in-country and from the region to enhance the quality of the training including the provision of guest lecturers and supplementary materials.

Securing political commitment and long-term support from the counterparts and the stakeholders is very important for effective implementation and ownership of the results. While the objectives of the project align with the priorities of the National Development Plan 2020-24 (NDP-9), 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 niche and the role as the co-chair of the resilience pillar will help to accelerate and realize commitments from the partners and the stakeholders to support the water insecure, ecologically stressed and disaster vulnerable population of Somalia.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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 keeping with UNDP's Financial Rules and Regulations, 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, Somalia Red Crescent Society as 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.

To deliver result with efficiency and effectiveness, the project team will 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 final evaluation will be conducted for the project as per UNDP corporate requirements/guidelines. The Project will be audited as per UNDP's Rules and Regulations and in line with the audit plans of the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations.

I. Results Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the UN Strategic Framework (2017-20): <i>Strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society and population</i>											
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme: <i>Improved measures in place for environmental governance, resilience to climatic shocks and the management of natural resources</i>											
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: <i>Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains</i>											
Project title and Atlas Project Number: <i>Promoting resilience through integrated approach to water, environment and disaster risk reduction</i>											
<i>Component-1: Capacity building for integrated water resource management in Somalia</i>											
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELIE		TARGETS					DATA COLLECTION METHODS	
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		FINAL		
Output 1.1: Enhanced Individuals Capacities for IWRM	1.1.1 Academic university training (in-country) Indicator: 30 students complete Masters Level Degree Project – (20 women and 10 men)	MoEWR/FGS	(0)	2019			30			30	progress reports and project mid-term review
	1.1.2 Staff training Indicator: 90 officials trained from FGS &FMS (30 women and 60 men).	MoEWR/FGS	(0)	2019	30	30	30			90	progress reports
	1.1.3 Senior level seminars Indicator: 6 seminars organised (one-third women participants)	MoEWR	(0)		2	2	2			6	Progress reports

	1.1.4 IWRM trainings at ministerial levels Indicator: 180 officials trained from the FGS/FMS (one-third women participants)	MOEWR	(0)	2019	60	60	60		180	progress reports.
	1.1.5 IWRM at district and local levels Indicator: 20 training events to be held at local level – each training event to have 20 participants. 1/3 rd of total participants to be women	FGS/FMS	(0)	2019		10	10		20	progress reports
	1.1.6 Distance web-based learning Indicator: 3 distance learning modules on IWRM introduced	FGS/FMS	(0)	2019		1	1		2	progress reports
Output 1.2: Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM	1.2.1 Establishment of Geospatial technology Unit Indicator: 1 (one) fully functional Geospatial technology unit	MoEWR	(0)	2019			1		1	progress report
	1.2.2 Provide necessary equipment and technical facilities Indicator: 7 Sets (1 for MoEWR and 6 for relevant institution in FMS)	MoEWR/FMS	(0)	2019		2	5		7	Progress reports
	1.2.3 Institutional coordination and developing national leadership Indicator: Institutional Coordination System for IWRM formally adopted. Total 7 meetings/events held for both	<i>Ministry of Energy and Water Resources</i>	(0)	2019	1	3	3		7	Progress reports and project mid-term review

	horizontal and vertical coordination									
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COMPONENT 2: Improved 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: <i>Environmental management system strengthened at Federal and State level</i>	2.1.1 National environmental action plan developed and operationalized Indicators: (one) NEAP prepared involving FMS and stakeholders (30% women participation)	Directorate of Environ (DoE)	(0)	2019	0	1	0	1	progress reports and project mid-term review
	2.1.2. Capacity built for improved coordination on environmental management Indicator: Environmental coordination framework finalized and 21 coordination meetings (3 federal/18 state level) held	DoE/project report	(0)	2019	7	7	7	21	progress reports
	2.1.3 Implementation of environmental dimensions of SDGs facilitated Indicator: 3 Training/workshop held to track progress on environmental SDGs	DoE/project report	(0)	2019	1	1	1	3	progress reports
Output 2.2: <i>Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment</i>	2.2.1 Geospatial unit established to support environmental information management Indicator: One GIS unit established, and 7 set equipment provided	DoE/project report	(0)	2019	1	3	3	7	progress report
	2.2.2 National Environmental Quality Standards finalized Indicator: NEQS finalized	DoE/project report	(0)	2019	0	1	0	1	progress report
	2.2.3 Environmental screening tools and EIA guidelines developed and finalized Indicator: 7 Training/workshop held on the new EIA tools.	DoE/project report	(0)	2019	1	3	3	7	progress report
	2.2.4 Capacity enhanced to ensure MEA compliance and reporting Indicator: 2 State of Environment report finalised	DoE/project report	(0)	2019		1	1	2	progress reports

<i>Output 2.3. Environmental awareness raised through education and advocacy at all level</i>	2.3.1 Environmental curricula developed for primary and secondary education Indicators: 2 (two) environment curricula prepared and adopted for primary and secondary education	DoE/project report	(0)	2019		1	1	2	progress reports and project mid-term review
	2.3.2 Environmental research and studies promoted at the University level Indicator: 90 Master Students participated in Environmental research (50% girls student)	DoE/project report	(0)	2019	30	30	30	90	progress reports and project mid-term review
	2.3.3 Environmental advocacy and campaign undertaken at the federal, state and local levels Indicator: 30 Advocacy/campaigns held (30% women participants)	DoE/project report	(0)	2019	10	10	10	30	progress reports and project mid-term review

COMPONENT-3: CAPACITY BUILDING ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETs				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
Output 3.1: <i>Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state and local levels</i>	3.1.1 National DRR Strategy, Plan and Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed and Operationalized Indicators: DRR Strategy, Plan and SOP prepared following a gendered and multi-hazards' approach	MOHADM / Project Report	(0)	2019	1	1	1	3	progress reports and project mid-term review
	3.1.2 DRM Coordination mechanism strengthened to become functional in Somalia. Indicator: A total 15 coordination meetings (3 National Disaster and Crisis Management Council (NDCMC) and 12 state response committees)	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	5	5	5	15	progress reports
	3.1.3 DRM plans for the FMS drafted, finalised and adopted for implementation Indicator: Total 7 DRM plans prepared following a gendered and multi-hazards approach	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	1	2	4	7	progress reports
Output 3.2: <i>Professional skill enhancement programme designed, instituted and implemented to drive the risk reduction paradigm in Somalia at all level</i>	3.2.1 A learning and development strategy for Disaster and Climate Risk Reduction developed for Somalia Indicator: 1 DRR Learning and Development Strategy prepared following a gendered approach at all levels	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	0	1	0	1	progress report
	3.2.2 Tailor-made training module developed, piloted and instituted in appropriate Civil Service training or academic institutions at FGS and FMS in Somalia Indicator: 9 DRR Training events (including TOT) organized at the Federal and States level	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019		2		7	progress reports

3.3. Disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the national planning and programming in Somalia	3.3.1 Focal points established in the priority sectors and institutions, and with defined roles and work plan for mainstreaming DRR Indicator: 6 DRR focal points designated in a gender-balanced way for 6 priority sector	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019		3	3	6	progress reports and project mid-term review
	3.3.2 Design and introduce risk screening tools and develop mainstreaming guidelines for risks-informed development planning and investments in Somalia Indicator: Somalia DRR Mainstreaming tool incorporates women's needs and special role	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	0	1	0	1	progress reports and project mid-term review
	3.3.3 DRR tool (Building Back Better) developed for resilient recovery of community infrastructure Indicator: BBB for recovery of community infrastructure following a gendered approach	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	0	1	0	1	progress reports and project mid-term review
3.4. 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. Indicator: EW needs assessment reflect special disaster warning messaging for the women in vulnerable communities	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	0	1	0	1	progress reports and project mid-term review
	3.4.2 Technical Officials/staffs from the relevant institutions at 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.' Indicator: 18 Training courses conducted at various levels in a gender-balance way	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	3	7	8	18	progress reports and project mid-term review
	3.4.3 Protocols and partnerships for community early warning dissemination using mobile phones designed, piloted and instituted. Indicator: 1 Guiding tool for mobile-bases EW dissemination developed for Somalia	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	0	1	0	1	progress reports and project mid-term review
3.5. Capacity enhanced to promote urban	3.5.1 Capacities of urban authorities enhanced through training on disaster risk reduction Indicator: 16 DRR Training events with gender-balanced participation	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	2	5	9	16	progress reports and project mid-term review

<i>resilience in Somalia</i>	3.5.2 Systematic assessment of disaster/climate risks conducted, and Municipal risks reduction plan prepared and adopted in major cities in Somalia including those in the coastal region Indicator: 16 Urban DRR plans prepared following a gendered approach	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	0	3	13	16	progress reports and project mid-term review
3.6. Local disaster resilience fund designed and operationalized to enhance community resilience to disaster/climate shocks	3.6.1 A strategy for community-led risks assessment (CRA) and guidelines for local risks reduction plan drafted, discussed and finalized. Indicator: CRA Guidelines prepared following a gendered approach and incorporating special needs and vulnerabilities of the women	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	1	0	0	1	progress reports and project mid-term review
	3.6.2 Partnership with NGOs/CBOs established and local risks reduction plans (LRRP) based on community risks assessment piloted in Somaliland and Puntland Indicators: 30 LRRP prepared respecting the roles and special needs of the women	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	5	10	15	30	progress reports and project mid-term review
	3.6.3 In coordination with MOHADM, and State authorities, a transparent, accountable and efficient funding facility LDRF (Local Disaster Resilience Fund) will be conceptualized and piloted to promote community resilience in selected communities. Indicator: % of the delivered to implement LDRF at the local level	MOHADM Project Report	(0)	2019	10%	40%	50%		progress reports and project mid-term review

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET

MULTI-YEAR BUDGET									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2020	2021	2022			Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Output 1.1: Enhanced Individuals Capacities for IWRM	1.1.1 Academic university training (in-country)	<u>35,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>		UNDP	Sweden	75700: Learning and training	90,000
								71200: Int' Consultant	25,000
								71300: Local Consultants	25,000
								Sub-total:	<u>140,000</u>
	1.1.2 Staff training	<u>58,880</u>	<u>118,880</u>	<u>88,880</u>		UNDP	Sweden	75700: Learning and trainings	150,000
								71400: IWRM Coordinator	116,640
								Sub-total:	<u>266,640</u>
	1.1.3 Senior level seminars	<u>20,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>		UNDP	Sweden	75700: Seminars and Workshops	80,000
								Sub-total:	80,000
	1.1.4 IWRM trainings at Federal and state levels	<u>42,000</u>	<u>52,000</u>	<u>41,000</u>		UNDP	Sweden	75700: Learning and trainings	70000
								71300: Local Consultants	50,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2020	2021	2022			Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
							71600: Travel	15,000	
							Sub-total:	135,000	
	1.1.5 IWRM at district and local levels	<u>56,000</u>	<u>67,000</u>	<u>57,000</u>		UNDP	Sweden	75700: Learning and trainings	100,000
							71300: Field coordination support (at FMS level)	80,000	
							Sub-total:	180,000	
	1.1.6 Distance web-based learning		<u>50,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>		UNDP	Sweden	75700: Learning and trainings	50,000
							72800: IT Equipment	20,000	
							Sub-total:	70,000	
	Sub-Total for Output 1.1							871,640	
Output 1.2: Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM	1.2.1 Establishment of Geospatial technology Unit	<u>75,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>			UNDP	Sweden	71200: Int' Consultant	40,000
							71300: Local Consultants	20,000	
							72800: IT Equipment	50,000	
							71600: Travel	15,000	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2020	2021	2022			Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
								Sub-total:	<u>125,000</u>
	1.2.2 Provide necessary equipment and technical facilities	<u>25,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>			UNDP	Sweden	72200: Equipment and Furniture	70,000
								Sub-total:	70,000
	1.2.3 Institutional coordination and national leadership engagement	<u>10,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>		UNDP	Sweden	75700: Coordination meetings	40,000
								Sub-total:	<u>35,000</u>
	Sub-Total (Output 1.2)								<u>230,000</u>
								Sub-total(comp1)	1,101,640

COMPONENT 2: IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE								
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Fund Code	Budget Description	Amount
Output 2.1: <i>Environmental management system strengthened at Federal and State level</i>	2.1.1 National environmental action plan developed and operationalized	75,000	55,000		UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	60,000
							71300: Local Consultant	40,000
							75700: Learning and Training	30,000
							Sub-Total	<u>130,000</u>
	2.1.2. Capacity built for improved coordination on environmental management	88,000	59,000	58,000	UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	30,000
							71300: Field coordination support (6 FMS)	100,000
							75700: Workshop/Seminar	75,000
							Sub-Total	<u>205,000</u>
	2.1.3 Implementation of environmental dimensions of SDGs facilitated	31,000	47,000	42,000	UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	25,000
							71300: Local Consultant	40,000
75700: Training/Workshops							55,000	
Sub-Total							<u>120,000</u>	
Sub-Total for Output 2.1							<u>455,000</u>	
Output 2.2: <i>Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment</i>	2.2.1 Geospatial unit established to support environmental information management	85,000	65,000		UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	50,000
							75700: Training/Workshops	50,000
							72500: Supplies	50,000
							Sub-Total	<u>150,000</u>
	2.2.2 National Environmental Quality Standards finalized	88,880	88,880	38,880	UNDP		72100: Consulting Services	100,000
							71400: Capacity Building Expert (Environment)	116,640
Sub-total							<u>216,640</u>	

	2.2.3 Environmental screening tools and EIA guidelines developed and finalized	50,000	30,000		UNDP		72100: Contractual Services - Companies	80,000
							Sub-total	<u>80,000</u>
	2.2.4 Capacity enhanced to ensure MEA compliance and reporting	55,000	55,000		UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	40,000
							75700: Training/Workshop	70,000
							Sub-total	<u>110,000</u>
	Sub-Total for Output 2.2							556,640
<i>Output 2.3. Environmental awareness raised through education and advocacy at all level</i>	2.3.1 Environmental curricula developed for primary and secondary education	30,000	100,000	50,000	UNDP		72100: Contractual Services - Companies	180,000
							Sub-total	<u>180,000</u>
	2.3.2 Environmental research and studies promoted at the University level	25,000	75,000	50,000	UNDP		72100: Contractual Services - Companies	50,000
							75700: Environmental studies	100,000
							Sub-Total	<u>150,000</u>
	2.3.3 Environmental advocacy and campaign undertaken at the federal, state and local levels	40,000	55,000	46,303	UNDP		71300: Field advocacy support	70,000
							75700: Learning and Train	71,303
							Sub-total	<u>141,303</u>
	Sub-Total for Output 2.3							471,303
Sub-total (Comp2)								1,482,943

COMPONENT 3: CAPACITY BUILDING ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION								
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Fund Code	Budget Description	Amount
Output 3.1: <i>Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state and local levels</i>	3.1.1 National DRR Strategy, Plan and Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed and Operationalized	79,000	84,000	84,000	UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	102,000
							71300: Local Consultant	50,000
							75700: Learning and Training	70,000
							71600: Travel	25,000
							Sub-Total	<u>247,000</u>
	3.1.2 DRM Coordination mechanism strengthened to become functional in Somalia	56,000	57,000	57,000	UNDP		71300: Field coordination support (6 FMS)	110,000
							75700: Training/Workshops	60,000
							Sub-Total	<u>170,000</u>
	3.1.3 DRM plans for the FMS drafted, finalised and adopted for implementation	40,000	45,000	15,000	UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	40,000
							71300: Local Consultant	20,000
							75700: Training/Workshops	40,000
							Sub-Total	<u>100,000</u>
	Sub-Total Output 3.1							517,000
Output 3.2: <i>Professional skill enhancement programme designed, instituted and implemented to drive the risk reduction paradigm in Somalia at all level</i>	3.2.1 A learning and development strategy for Disaster and Climate Risk Reduction developed for Somalia	60,000	-	-	UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	40,000
							75700: Training/Workshops	20,000
							Sub-Total	<u>60,000</u>
	3.2.2 Tailor-made training module developed, piloted and instituted in appropriate Civil Service training or academic institutions at FGS and FMS in Somalia	93,880	133,880	113,880	UNDP		72100: Contractual Services - Companies	145,000
							75700: Training/Workshops	80,000
							71400: National DRR Coordinator	116,640
							Sub-total	<u>341,640</u>
	Sub-Total Output 3.2							401,640

<p>Output3.3:</p> <p><i>Disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the national planning and programming in Somalia</i></p>	3.3.1 Focal points established in the priority sectors and institutions, and with defined roles and work plan for mainstreaming DRR	15,000	30,000		UNDP	75700: Training/conference	45,000	
						Sub-total	<u>45,000</u>	
	3.3.2 Design and introduce risk screening tools and develop mainstreaming guidelines for risks-informed development planning and investments in Somalia	60,000	65,000			UNDP	71200: Intl Consultant	40,000
							71300: Local Consultant	45,000
							75700: Learning and Training	40,000
							Sub-Total	<u>125,000</u>
	3.3.3 DRR tool (Building Back Better) developed for resilient recovery of community infrastructure		45,000			UNDP	71200: Intl Consultant	25,000
							75700: Training, Workshops	20,000
							Sub-Total	<u>45,000</u>
	Sub-Total Output 3.3							<u>215,000</u>
<p>Output3.4:</p> <p><i>Enhanced community preparedness through end-to-end early warning dissemination and instituting disaster volunteers' network</i></p>	3.4.1 Needs assessment for an end-to-end early warning system conducted.	40,000	100,000		UNDP	72100: Contractual Services - Companies	140,000	
						Sub-total	<u>140,000</u>	
	3.4.2 Technical Officials/staffs from the relevant institutions at 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.	80,000	80,000	80,000	UNDP	71300: Field Trainers	80,000	
						75700: Learning and Training	80,000	
						Sub-Total	<u>160,000</u>	
		25,000				71300: Local Expert (EW System)	25,000	

	3.4.3 Protocols and partnerships for community early warning dissemination using mobile phones designed, piloted and instituted.				UNDP		Sub-total	<u>25,000</u>
	Sub-Total Output 3.4							325,000
Output3.5: <i>Capacity enhanced to promote urban resilience in Somalia</i>	3.5.1 Capacities of urban authorities enhanced through training on disaster risk reduction	38,000	64,000	38,000	UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	50,000
							71300: Local Consultant (Urban DRR Trainer)	40,000
							75700: Learning and Training	50,000
							Sub-Total	<u>140,000</u>
	3.5.2 Systematic assessment of disaster/climate risks conducted, and Municipal risks reduction plan prepared and adopted in major cities in Somalia including those in the coastal region	20,000	80,000	50,000	UNDP		72100: Contractual Services - Companies (@60,000 /municipality)	150,000
							Sub-Total	<u>150,000</u>
	Sub-Total Output 3.5							290,000
Output3.6: <i>Local disaster resilience fund designed and operationalised to enhance community resilience to disaster/climate shocks</i>	3.6.1 A strategy for community-led risks assessment (CRA) and guidelines for local risks reduction plan drafted, discussed and finalized.	75,000	40,000	-	UNDP		71200: Intl Consultant	35,000
							71300: Local Consultant	30,000
							75700: Learning and Training	50,000
							Sub-Total	<u>115,000</u>
	3.6.2 Partnership with NGOs/CBOs established and local risks reduction plans (LRRP) based on community risks assessment piloted in selected FMS	50,000	50,000	-	UNDP		72100 Contractual Services - Companies (@5,000 /community) for 30 pilot communities	100,000
							Sub-Total	<u>100,000</u>

	6.3 In coordination with MOHADMA, and State authorities, a transparent, accountable and efficient funding facility LDRF (Local Disaster Resilience Fund) will be conceptualized and piloted to promote community resilience in selected communities.	50,000	350,000	50,000	UNDP		72600: Grants - Local Disaster Resilience Fund	519,008.58
							71400: M&E Specialist for local DRR Implementation	150,000
							Sub-total	669,008.58
	Sub-Total for Output 3.6							884,008.58
Sub-total (Comp-3)								2,632,648.58
Project Management	Technical Adviser	299,248	299,248	299,248	UNDP		61300: International staff	897,744
	Gender Specialist	36,000	18,000	-	UNDP		71400: Services Contract	54,000
	Area coordinator (6)	120,000	120,000	120,000	UNDP		71400: Services Contract	360,000
	Travel	7,000	7,000	6,000	UNDP		71600: Travel	20,000
	Sub-Total for PM	462,248.00	444,248.00	425,248.00				1,331,744.00
Programme total (components 1, 2, 3, project management)								6,548,975.58
Direct Project Cost (DPC)	Security Cost (4%)	87,319.67	87,319.67	87,319.67	UNDP		74500: Security	261,959.02
	Communication Support (1%)	21,829.92	21,829.92	21,829.92	UNDP		74500: M&E	65,489.76
	Oversight and Quality Assurance & M&E (4%)	87,319.67	87,319.67	87,319.67	UNDP		74500: Prog Oversight	261,959.02
	Operation support (4%)	87,319.67	87,319.67	87,319.67	UNDP		74500: Operations	261,959.02

	Total DPC 13% of programme total	283,788.94	283,788.94	283,788.94				851,366.83
	Total programme costs							7,400,342.41
	General Management Cost (GMS) 8% of total cost							592,027.39
	Grand Total							7,992,369.80

BUDGET NOTES:

Note 1: Given the technical nature of the project, a qualified and full-time International Expert (Chief Technical Specialist) will be made on board to manage this complex and multi-sectoral project in Somalia.

Note-2: The project adopts a balanced approach and will ensure operational footprints in all the FMSs. Therefore, a sizable proportion of the budget is provisioned to hire national experts/staff to be deputed at the local level.

Note-3: Many deliverables require specialized and high-end skills which are not likely to be available in-country. The budget, therefore, includes provisions for short-term international and national inputs as necessary to promote and deliver blended solutions that capitalize international expertise and experience with the deep-seated local knowledge and insights.

Note-4: The project will have a full-time gender expert to support gender screening and mainstreaming gender actions in the implementation plan toward promoting gender equality and empowerment. The expert will help to mobilize actions to operationalize gender-responsive actions, build the capacity of the partners as well as establishing gender monitoring and reporting during the first and second year of the project. As part of the sustainability plan, the partners are expected to gain the capacity to deliver and report gender-related results at their own in the final year.