GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Project Information

Project Title Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia	
Region Africa	GEF Project ID 11564
Country(ies) Somalia	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies): UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID 9746
Project Executing Entity(s) UNDP Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Project Executing Type GEF Agency Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Climate Change	Submission Date 6/18/2025
Type of Trust Fund LDCF	Project Duration (Months) 60
GEF Project Grant: (a) 11,626,606.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 1,046,394.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 12,673,000.00	Total Co-financing 2,300,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 300,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 27,000.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 13,000,000.00	
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only) Climate Change Adaptation Sector	

Taxonomy

Influencing models, Communications, Stakeholders, Education, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approache, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Private Sector, Capital providers, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Large corporations, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Innovation, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Focal Areas, Integrated Programs, Sustainable Cities, Integrated urban planning, Urban sustainability framework, Buildings, Green space, Urban Biodiversity, Municipal Financing, Urban Resilience, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate information, Mainstreaming adaptation, Adaptation Tech Transfer, Private sector, Least Developed Countries, Climate resilience, National Adaptation Programme of Action, National Adaptation Plan, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Disaster risk management, Community-based adaptation, Climate finance

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project aims to enhance urban resilience in Somalia by implementing a systematic, gender responsive and integrated adaptation approach. This approach will focus on strengthening the livelihoods and resilience of communities especially focusing on women and youth, by using nature-based solutions (NbS) to address climate vulnerabilities. It will involve restoring degraded ecosystems and coordinating with multiple levels of governance to implement national strategies effectively. Additionally, the project will collaborate with the private sector to address drivers of degradation and promote sustainable livelihood practices among vulnerable urban communities. Sustainable alternative livelihoods will be developed to reduce harmful practices, with an emphasis on productive and green enterprise development including for women-led MSMEs. Innovative finance mechanisms will be utilized to attract private sector investments towards resilience building in urban areas through NbS. By targeting a system-based approach which leverages on integrated solutions, lessons learned and best practices the project encourages innovation. As the proposed project targets urban areas and nearby communities, the project will also ensure addressing intricate linkages and co-dependencies between the upstream and downstream systems, along with the impacts of climate hazards, droughts and urban floods. This will represent a shift away from traditional adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures that generally target urban areas and inland ecosystems as isolated sectors. Moreover, the intervention will be underpinned by strong capacity enhancement of governments, local authorities, private sector and marginalized communities to not only sustainably manage the project interventions in long term, but also to learn from and replicate the model across the country.

To strengthen climate resilience in Somalia's urban areas—particularly against floods, droughts, sea-level rise, and heat-island effects—through a systematic, integrated, and gender-responsive approach. The project will:

i) Address institutional and coordination barriers to climate adaptation, with a focus on gender equality and vulnerable groups, by building capacity at national, sub-national, and local levels;

ii) Promote sustainable livelihoods and develop infrastructure that supports Nature-based Solutions (NbS), particularly in flood control, greening the cities and incorporating land resource management;

iii) Mobilize investment by strengthening technical and financial support for MSMEs—especially for women, youth and IDPs—through improved market access and private sector engagement to drive Somalia's green transition;

iv) Establish and scale up a coordinated knowledge management and learning platforms for dissemination of information exchange at national, sub-national and local levels.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Enhance the resilience of urban systems and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable urban communities and ecosystems to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change on urban areas in Somalia.

Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening government and institutional capacities in climate change adaptation planning and programming through expanding knowledge transfer and strengthening policy frameworks to mainstream nature-based solutions for climate adaptation in Urban areas.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,379,635.00	500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1: Enhanced institutional capacity for climate risk management and spatial planning for the adoption of NbS in climate resilient urban planning at national, sub-national and local levels.

Output:

1.1. Multi-sectoral working group established with gender parity to build institutional capacity for cross-sectoral coordination and decision making in support of integrated climate resilient Urban planning with NbS as a one key adaptation approach.

1.2. Nature-based Solution for climate resilience promoted in vulnerable urban areas through trainings, including on spatial planning and use of data, knowledge transfer and improved awareness at national, sub-national and local levels ensuring the active involvement and leadership of women.

1.3. Strengthened coherence within the policy framework through updates to policies to enable climate risk informed urban planning at national, regional and local levels

1.4 Gender and IDP responsive climate adaptation and climate risk multi-sectoral plans, including integration of relevant NbS approaches to inform on-the-ground interventions developed.

Component 2: Enhancing urban climate resilience to floods through improved NbS adoption and management.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
7,029,579.00	1,800,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2: NbS uptake in urban areas at sub-national and local levels are increased

Output:

2.1. Improved resilience in urban areas through gender-responsive spatial planning for targeted adoption of NbS to reduce flood hazards, improved water resource and drought management.

2.2. Sponge city concept, green spaces and corridors (as part of NbS) implemented in target sites to reduce urban heat stress, increase water absorption and reduced flood risks.

Component 3: Leveraging sustainable finance through private sector investments

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,432,130.00	

Outcome:

Outcome 3: Innovative financing architecture is available to incentivize private sector investment in climate-resilient and NbS technologies, and enterprises

Output:

3.1. Sustainable climate-resilient and NbS enterprise development in targeted areas through provision of training, including gender responsive training modules and guidance tools for increased technical and financial capacities of MSMEs.

3.2. Assessing the absorptive capacity and needs of MSMEs including women led enterprises to operate on urban adaptation.

3.3 Establishment of financing facility for MSMEs, to integrate NbS and green entrepreneurship, with a particular emphasis on supporting women entrepreneurs.

3.4 Technical assistance provided to private sector stakeholders to ensure sustainability and scalability of private sector engagement

Component 4 (M&E): Information and knowledge management and dissemination to facilitate national and sub-level information exchange and scaling up

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
232,532.00	

Outcome:

Outcome 4: Improved sustainability of adaptation actions, replication of NbS in urban areas

Output:

4.1. Communication strategy and knowledge sharing platform established inclusive dissemination of information to enable community engagement, ensuring the integration of women's perspectives and experiences.

4.2. Monitoring, evaluation and data collection for effectiveness of policies, institutional capacity strengthening and NBS interventions

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Strengthening government and institutional capacities in climate change adaptation planning and programming through expanding knowledge transfer and strengthening policy frameworks to mainstream nature-based solutions for climate adaptation in Urban areas.	1,379,635.00	500,000.00
Component 2: Enhancing urban climate resilience to floods through improved NbS adoption and management.	7,029,579.00	1,800,000.00
Component 3: Leveraging sustainable finance through private sector investments	2,432,130.00	
Component 4 (M&E): Information and knowledge management and dissemination to facilitate national and sub-level information exchange and scaling up	232,532.00	
Subtotal	**11,073,876.00**	**2,300,000.00**
Project Management Cost	552,730.00	
Total Project Cost ($)	**11,626,606.00**	**2,300,000.00**

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

B.1. Country Overview:

The Federal Republic of Somalia (hereafter referred to as Somalia) is a Least Developed Country (LDC) in the Horn of Africa is bordered by Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya, with a population of 17.6 million, 45 percent which lives in urban areas, including 10 percent in Mogadishu and exhibiting an annual average growth rate of 4.3 percent. Currently, the urban areas in Somalia are often characterized by being decentralized, unplanned, low-density sprawls extending towards agricultural lands, affected by

weak infrastructure and ineffective urbanization models. Being part of Fragile, Conflict-affected and Vulnerable settings, the prolonged civil conflict in Somalia has profoundly affected various resources, with competition for access to certain resources often becoming a conflict trigger. The lack of a central government and regulatory framework has resulted in the abandonment of traditional natural resource management practices, leading to unsustainable exploitation. This has resulted in environmental degradation, particularly evident in issues such as deforestation and overgrazing, among others, which pose significant challenges for restoration efforts. This has led to loss of forests19, water pollution, denudation of landscapes and degradation of soil fertility, these challenges faced by communities are exacerbated by climate change. Today, 70 percent of Somalia's GDP is urban based, and further 75 percent at macro level of Somalia's GDP is exposed to climate risks. Moreover, according to the ND-GAIN Country Index rankings, Somalia is one of the most vulnerable countries globally, to climate change, with additional detrimental changes expected. However, the urban areas in Somalia have also been identified as having the potential to drive growth and poverty reduction for the foreseeable future. In fact, if managed well, urbanization can help Somalia to develop faster and further. Furthermore, the urban areas have been identified as significant areas of transformation of technologies and adaptation that will boost and sustain productivity in the country, especially related to infrastructure and land, where it is recommended that investment in water and land in urban areas can boost job creation and innovation.

Climate change poses several hazards and risks to urban areas in Somalia, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and threatening the livelihoods of millions. Rising temperatures are expected to intensify heatwaves, leading to heat-related illnesses and strain on already limited water resources. Increased frequency and intensity of droughts will further strain water availability, agricultural productivity, and food security, impacting urban populations reliant on rural food sources. Sea-level rise and coastal erosion threaten coastal cities like Mogadishu, displacing communities and disrupting infrastructure, including ports vital for trade and commerce. Extreme weather events such as cyclones and heavy rainfall may lead to flooding, exacerbating urban poverty and health risks due to waterborne diseases

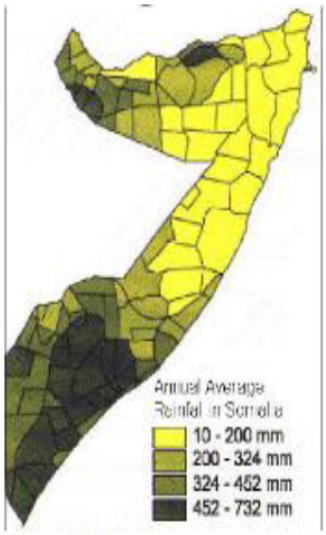
Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change.

Baseline:

Somalia's landscape features plains in the south, highlands and plateaus in the north, and a mountain range along the northern coast. The country experiences two rainy seasons, one from April to June and another from October to December. The Juba and Shabelle Rivers flow through southern Somalia into the Indian Ocean. Somalia is among the poorest countries in Africa, with seven out of ten Somalis living in poverty. Governance challenges, including low state capacity in climate change, healthcare and education, further compound the situation. These issues are intensified by longstanding internal conflicts and violence driven by political power struggles, economic disparities, among others. As of September 2023, approximately 3.7 million people, or 22 percent of the population, are facing high levels of acute food insecurity.

The climate in Somalia is shaped by various factors, including the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), monsoonal winds and ocean currents, jet streams, current, easterly waves, tropical cyclones, and the Indian Ocean and Red Sea conditions. Somalia is predominantly arid and semi-arid, experiencing two seasonal rainfall periods. Due to its location near the equator and its topography, Somalia experiences some of the highest mean temperatures globally, ranging from 23C in the north to 30C in the southwest. In recent decades, these temperatures have been steadily increasing. Between 1950 and

Figure 1: Annual Rainfall



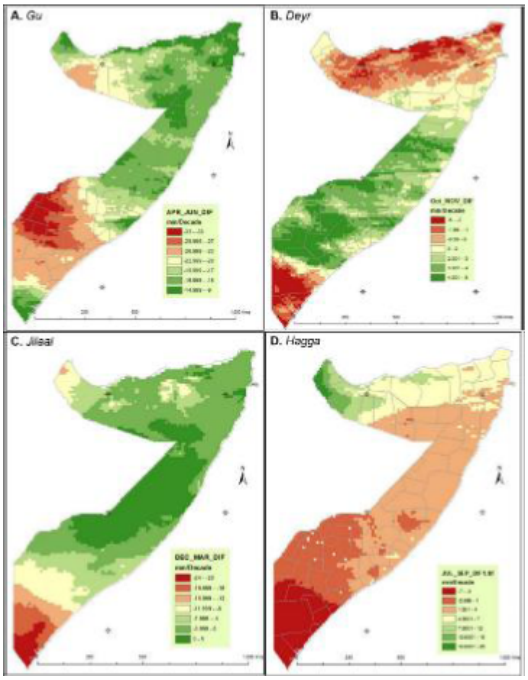
Annual Average Rainfall in SOMALIA

2020, mean temperatures rose by 1.3C from 25.6C to 26.9C, while maximum and minimum temperatures also showed an upward trend, increasing from 31.0 to 33.3C and 21.3 to 22.3C, respectively. This warming trend is evident in the progressively steeper slopes of temperature time series over recent periods. The increase in temperature is consistent across seasons, with the highest temperatures observed between 2011 and 2020. Since 1950, the Horn of Africa, including Somalia, has experienced a noticeable drying trend, resulting in more frequent and severe droughts. In the case of Somalia, climate change has had a limited impact on the overall annual rainfall, with minimal difference observed between 1901 (302 mm) and 2021 (~300 mm).

see figure 1. Nevertheless, climate change has affected rainfall patterns, resulting in more frequent and severe droughts. The period from 2011 to 2020 witnessed a rise in the number of consecutive dry days compared to the period from 1951 to 196035. Additionally, there has been a decline in rainfall by 33 mm per decade from 1981 to 201433 (see figure 2).

In East Africa, drought frequency has doubled since 2005, occurring every three years instead of six, with greater intensity. This is particularly observed in arid and semi-arid regions within the greater Horn of Africa. This is particularly relevant for Somalia, as the *deyr* rainy season in Somalia has become longer since the 1960s, and this is attributed to the warming of the western Indian Ocean and the intensification of the Indian Ocean Walker Cell. The main rainy season (March–May) experienced a drying trend from 1986 to 2007, which aligns with the April to June gu season in Somalia.
Heatwaves, dust storms, droughts and floods are some of the common features of Somalia's climate. Over the past ten years, the country has witnessed increasingly common, amplified and severe extreme weather events. In fact, since the 1960s, at least one major extreme event has occurred per decade. The country experiences alternating periods of droughts and floods, often corresponding with the ENSO cycle. The urban cities across Somalia member states face regular extreme events, including prolonged dry periods lasting six to nine months, shifting rainfall patterns, increased flooding events, rising temperatures, and escalating water scarcity.
In Somalia, historical trends show cyclic droughts at intervals of 2-3 and 8-10 years, with notable events in various years35. Droughts are intensifying, particularly during the hagga season, with sparse rain leading to water shortages, crop failures, among other issues, all exacerbated by increase in climate water deficit between 2001 and 2019. Alongside intensifying droughts and floods are also becoming more common in Somalia due to factors such as increasing spatial and temporal variability of the rainy and dry season, illegal deforestation, land degradation, overgrazing and climate change impacts. Flooding has been increasing in Somalia over the past decades, especially along the Juba and Shabelle reivers in the past two decades3637.

Figure 2 Changes in seasonal rainfall (1998-2014)



Project specific Locations and development challenges:

No	Name	Development challenge
1	Banadir	Flooding and IDPS, and coastal storm-surge risk
2	Garowe	Drought affected, IDP density, flooding
3	Galkacio	Drought and IDPs density, flooding
4	Bosasso	Flooding and coastal storm-surge risk
5	Hargeisa	Flooding and IDP density
6	Burco	Drought affected, IDP density, floods
7	Barbera	Flooding and coastal storm-surge risk
8	Borama	Floods, Water aquafer reduction
9	Dhusamareeb	drought affected, IDP density, floods
10	Hobyo	Flooding and coastal storm-surge risk
11	South Galkacio	Drought affected and IDPs, floods
12	Baladweyn	flooding, drought affected, IDP density
13	Jowhar	Flooding and IDPs density
14	Baidoa	Internally displaced people, floods
15	Hudur	Drought affected, IDP density, floods
16	Kismayo	flooding, coastal storm surge and IDPs
17	Garbahaarey	Drought affected, IDP density, floods

B.1. Problem Statement:

Somalia is confronted with a variety of climate-related hazards that intensify existing vulnerabilities and pose significant threats to communities, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs), women, and youth. The country is experiencing rapid urbanization, with a substantial influx of people moving into cities. However, this urban growth is often unplanned and occurs in high-risk areas such as floodplains and coastal zones, increasing exposure to natural disasters like floods, storms, and landslides. Many urban areas

have expanded without due consideration for environmental sustainability, climate resilience, or effective disaster preparedness and response systems. The lack of comprehensive land-use planning and enforcement of building codes further heightens these risks, leaving urban populations increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

Building urban resilience requires institutions capable of balancing competing demands while adapting to evolving challenges. In Somalia's complex institutional landscape, the mandate for climate resilience is distributed across various national and sub-national entities rather than residing within a single agency. This fragmentation presents a key challenge: ensuring coordination and policy coherence across all levels of governance. Addressing this challenge demands a concerted focus on institutional alignment and the adoption of inclusive, gender-responsive approaches to resilience-building.

Somalia faces a range of climate-related hazards, with exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and pose significant risks to communities, particularly IDPs, women and youth. The country has witnessed a growing urbanization, with a large influx of people into cities. Unplanned urban expansion often occurs in hazard-prone areas, such as floodplains or coastal regions, exposing communities to heightened risk of natural disasters like floods, storms and landslides. Many urban centers have expanded without adequate consideration for environmental sustainability, resilience and effective disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. The absence of comprehensive land-use planning and enforcement of building codes further compounds these risks, leaving communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. Urban resilience requires urban institutions that can effectively manage competing priorities while also adjusting to emerging needs. In a dynamic institutional landscape, the responsibility for climate resilience isn't solely vested in one specific department or unit; rather, it's dispersed across both national and sub-national governments. The challenge for Somalia lies in achieving coordination and coherence amidst this intricate institutional framework, which warrants significant attention, as well as an inclusive approach which is gender responsive.

The intricate array of challenges leading to this vulnerability also encompasses factors such as the inadequate incorporation of Nature-based Solutions in urban planning. Contributing to these issues are underlying factors like prolonged conflict and political instability, which have impeded effective governance and planning. The lack of a stable political environment impedes the implementation of long-term, sustainable urban development strategies, leaving cities more susceptible to vulnerabilities. Moreover, persistent poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to basic services further contribute to this vulnerability. Moreover, climate change exacerbates socio-economic inequalities within urban communities, disproportionately affecting marginalized groups such as the urban poor and IDPs. These vulnerable populations often reside in informal settlements with inadequate housing and limited access to basic services, making them particularly susceptible to the impacts of climate-related disasters. Women, who often bear the primary responsibility for household chores, water collection, and food provision, find themselves disproportionately affected by these challenges.

B.3. Contribution to the Kunming-Montreal GBF

Although financed with LDCF resources, the project delivers measurable biodiversity co-benefits through its urban Nature-based Solutions (NbS) interventions:

The project have biodiversity targets focusing on Nature-based solutions such as to leverage green spaces, the project will implement 34 infrastructure interventions across 17 project sites in Somalia major cities, including flood control structures, water drainage corridors, and urban greening initiatives. The projects will bring in Nature Based Solutions (NbS) interventions in the urban setting, the greening initiatives will develop new parks or restore degraded parks with native plants, walking paths, and seating areas to enhance public spaces. At least, 17 greening initiatives, out of the 34 projects with NbS options are planned for 17 project target locations.

Somalia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) can significantly contribute to the Urban Resilience Project by promoting nature-based solutions such as green infrastructure and ecosystem restoration to mitigate climate risks in urban areas. It supports integrating biodiversity into land use and urban planning, protecting peri-urban ecological zones, and enhancing community-led natural resource management. The NBSAP also offers tools for ecosystem mapping and promotes biodiversity-based livelihoods, aligning well with the project's goals of building climate-resilient and inclusive urban systems.

The project contributes to GBF Targets 2, 12, and 14 through urban greening, ecosystem restoration, and NbS infrastructure. It also aligns with Somalia's NBSAP by integrating biodiversity into urban planning and supporting peri-urban ecological zones.

The Table Below Summarises The Linkages And Is Reflected In The Updated Results Framework (Rf Indicators 5 & 6).

GBF Target	Project contribution	Quantified end-target / MoV	Relevant component
T1 – Integrated spatial planning for biodiversity	Urban climate-risk plans in 9 municipalities adopt NbS zoning and biodiversity buffers.	9 city plans formally approved with NbS & buffer zones by PY-4 (RF Ind. 3).	1
T2 – Restore 30 % of degraded ecosystems	Restoration of urban wetlands, riparian corridors & green belts.	250 ha wetlands + 150 ha green corridors restored/enhanced (RF Ind. 6).	2
T8 – Minimise climate impacts on biodiversity	NbS flood-buffers reduce sediment/pollution loads to coastal ecosystems; climate-proofed green infrastructure.	Modelled 20 % reduction in flood-borne sediment to adjacent coastal/mangrove habitats (hydro-sed model, PY-5).	2
T12 – Increase access to green/blue spaces	Creation of safe, equitable green public spaces in vulnerable districts (including IDP settlements).	> 200,000 urban residents gain ≤ 300 m access to green space (GIS accessibility audit, PY-5).	2
T19 – Close biodiversity finance gap	Risk-sharing facility channels private capital into NbS MSME businesses.	USD 2 million private finance leveraged for NbS enterprises (CI-6.3).	3

B.4. Preferred Solution:

The preferred solution will enhance climate resilience in urban areas by supporting NbS and improving land and natural resource management. This solution will be achieved by integrating economic incentives – like livelihood support and capacity, financial and technical support to MSME, with targeted support to women-led MSMEs – and improved technologies that can both reduce pressure on natural resources and lower vulnerability to climate hazards. Under the project interventions, a coordination body will be implemented to both bridge the line ministries with the federal government, local institutions and municipalities, as well as the most vulnerable groups to engage in climate-smart and sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, the project will create opportunities for MSME development an facilitate private investment into climate resilient resource management, NbS and livelihoods.

The project interventions will address the interconnected issues of water and land management, urban resilience through a systems-based approach. This involves improved land and water resource management, at community, federal and provincial levels as well as channeling public and private sector investments towards climate resilient development. Building positive synergies between ongoing projects, initiatives and systems will facilitate integrated and coherent planning and investment at the landscape level to improve urban planning, as well as implementation, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation solutions in the target areas. The project will promote gender equality and women's empowerment, with women and youth engaged as agents of change. This is also in line with Somalia's NDC which notes that "gender equality is critical for effective climate adaptation and mitigation in Somalia." By implementing improved resource management and enabling sustainable community livelihoods, the project will strengthen community resilience to the impacts of climate change induced droughts, floods, sea level rise, and heat island effects. As a core element, the preferred solution will priorities community ownership of locally led adaptation solutions, thereby ensuring every intervention is sustainable and can be continued in the long term. Further to this, the interventions of the proposed project will form the basis of an integrated strategy that will catalyze future investments into climate resilience beyond the project's lifespan, laying the foundation for upscaling throughout Somalia and the region.

B.5. Barriers To Nature-Based Solutions Implementation In Somalia.

Nature-based Solutions in Somalia face several challenges, largely stemming from institutional and private sector constraints:

Barrier 1: *Limited Institutional Capacity*

Government institutions responsible for urban management often lack the resources, technical expertise, and organizational structures necessary to integrate and implement climate adaptation measures. This includes shortages in skilled personnel,

inadequate financial resources, and weak urban planning systems. Poor coordination across agencies further leads to fragmented and inefficient efforts in delivering NbS.

Barrier 2: *Weak Coordination and Fragmented Governance*

Years of civil unrest have eroded governance and hindered collaboration between ministries, local authorities, and key stakeholders. Variations in planning and budgeting at the state level contribute to inconsistent implementation. While multiple adaptation projects exist, they are often disjointed and fail to address climate risks systematically. Lessons from past initiatives—such as LDCF-funded projects—highlight the need for stronger intersectoral coordination, community-based approaches, consolidated climate data, tailored institutional capacity building, and inclusive, gender-responsive strategies.

Barrier 3: *Insufficient Environmental Data*

A lack of reliable data on ecosystems, biodiversity, and climate change hampers evidence-based policymaking and planning. This data gap limits the ability to identify priority areas, anticipate future climate impacts, and design effective, resilient urban interventions. Without robust information, integrating NbS into urban development remains a challenge.

Barrier 4: *Limited Access to Finance and Private Sector Engagement*

Private sector participation in Nature-based Solutions (NbS) is constrained by limited access to financing and ongoing security challenges that deter investment. A lack of awareness and understanding of the benefits of NbS further hinders private sector interest. Somalia's undiversified economy and focus on short-term profits over sustainability also contribute to weak private sector engagement in climate-resilient initiatives.

Barrier 5*: Inadequate Infrastructure*

Urban areas in Somalia often lack essential infrastructure such as water, sanitation, electricity, and drainage systems. This not only increases vulnerability to climate-related hazards like floods and droughts but also contributes to environmental degradation and public health risks. Urban development tends to favor hard infrastructure over green spaces, overlooking the protective value of natural ecosystems and exacerbating issues like deforestation, erosion, and biodiversity loss.

Enablers

Despite these barriers, several factors support effective NbS implementation in Somalia:

- *Supportive Policy Framework:* Somalia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) provide a clear framework for climate adaptation, backed by strong political will.
- *Institutional Commitment*: The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) is spearheading efforts to promote green growth, including sustainable agriculture, waste management, and green infrastructure.
- *Opportunity for Strengthening Resilience*: These initiatives present an opportunity to enhance urban systems' resilience and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities and ecosystems, particularly with targeted technical and financial support.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

C.1. Theory of change

The diagram illustrating the Theory of Change (ToC) is shown in figure above and described in the paragraphs below. The project's strategy is implemented along four causal pathways that converge to build the capacities of urban Maladaptation risks are avoided by promoting context-specific, inclusive urban resilience solutions in Somalia that prioritize nature-based approaches, climate data integration, and long-term community ownership.; institutions and local communities to address climate risks and implement NbS for resilience in their territories. To prevent maladaptation, the NbS designs in Somalia will be carefully reviewed to ensure that interventions—such as green infrastructure—do not unintentionally redirect floodwaters toward nearby settlements, with risk management measures guided by the safeguards procedures detailed in Annex 9.

- Causal Pathway 1: Enhancing urban resilience framework

The first causal pathway, implemented under component one, strengthening government and institutional capacities in climate change adaptation planning and programming through expanding knowledge transfer and strengthening policy frameworks to mainstream nature-based solutions for climate adaptation in rrban areas, centered on implementation of national and local government and community-led urban climate hazard management for adaptation and the sustainable management of natural resources through NbS mainstreaming. It aims at enhancing institutional capacity for climate risks and spatial planning for the adoption of NbS in climate resilient urban planning and up taking NbS in urban areas at sub-national and local levels.

Through a multi-sectoral working group establishment with gender parity, the project enables to build institutional capacity for cross-sectoral coordination and decision making in support of integrated climate resilient urban planning with NbS as a one key adaptation approach. Based on trainings, spatial planning and the use of data, knowledge transfer and awareness improvement with the active involvement and leadership of women, Nature-based Solution promotion in urban adaptation planning can catalyze climate resilience in vulnerable urban areas. As inadequate coordination, planning and implementation and the insufficiency of data and information on ecosystems, biodiversity, and climate change may hinder the development of evidence-based policies and strategies for effective urban planning and the integration of nature-based solutions; under the same pathway, the intervention will strengthen coherence within the policy framework through updating of policies to enable climate risk informed urban planning at national, regional and local levels; and developing gender and IDP responsive climate adaptation and climate risk multi-sectoral plans, including integration of relevant NbS approaches to inform on-the-ground interventions developed. By doing so, this enables to remove strong barriers of limited institutional capacity resources, expertise, and organizational structures within government agencies or other relevant institutions responsible for managing urban areas to implement urban climate change adaptation and resilience.

Groups and individuals participating in urban planning and resilience building receive training and technical assistance from the project team and technical partners, directly or through partnerships with organizations from the public and private sectors. Actions to build the capacities of local and national stakeholders aim at removing the barriers related to their weak institutional and organizational capacities. The expected outcome from this pathway is that: institutional capacity is enhanced for climate risk management and spatial planning for the adoption of NbS in climate resilient urban planning at national, sub-national and local levels. An underlying assumption (assumption one in ToC) is that the incentives and training provided by the project will be attractive enough to local and national stakeholders to ensure their active participation and engagement throughout the project.

- Causal Pathway 2: Mainstreaming urban resilience through NbS approach

The second causal pathway mainstreaming urban resilience through NbS approach seeks to enhancing the adoption of climate resilient policies, plans and regulations, with focus on nature-based solutions into urban planning processes in selected Somali cities to improve their capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Through coordination with others climate resilience projects teams the process will ensure that planning of urban areas includes future climate projections and information to improve preparedness and response strategies. By leveraging climate adaptation plans and strategies which have been translated into local level, the component will identify and prioritize NbS interventions into urban planning processes and tailored to each city's climatic challenges. During the PPG mobilization phase, participatory processes were organized through multi-stakeholder partnerships, this

included broad range of stakeholders, including public authorities, CBOs, NGOs, academia, and the private sector. Participatory planning processes provide a long-term vision and strategy for the sustainable management of risks and natural resources, which is another key barrier to improving urban resilience in the target cities.
NbS will include green infrastructure, such as urban forests, green roofs, wetlands restoration and rehabilitation of land, which can help mitigate flood risks, reduce urban heat island effects, and enhance biodiversity. Through NbS for flood protection, water and stormwater management introduced to ensure flood risk management, safeguarding natural resources and providing uninterrupted water supply, while also making sure that ecosystems services they provide and nature-based solutions developed and implemented to adapt to floods, heat island reduction, enrich water sources, natural streams and improved infiltration, restoration, and recharge.

The multi-stakeholder partnerships produced in the first component will serve as platform to provide a framework for cooperation and coordination among stakeholders, to develop capacity building tools/materials on gender-responsive spatial planning for targeted adoption of NbS in reduction of flood hazards, improved water resource and drought management facilitating the exchange of information, and promoting trust and a sense of common purpose among individuals and organizations. Shared objectives and a common purpose translate into ownership and commitment, which are essential to ensuring sustainability in urban resilience. Planning processes are supported by the implementation of strategic initiatives that have the objective of building capacity and awareness for gender-responsive spatial planning for targeted adoption of NbS in reduction of flood hazards, improved water resource and drought management. As part of the landscape strategies, multi-stakeholder partnerships identify and prioritize the type of actions that are necessary for the reduction of urban heat stress and increase water absorption and reduced flood risks and sustainable use of NbS, including green spaces, corridors and drainage in their territories. The outcome from the second pathway is : NbS uptake in urban areas at sub-national and local levels are increased. This outcome will implement adaptation measures that will make key sectors with a focus on urban resilience more resilient to climate change impacts and will incorporate NbS for specific challenges related to flood protection, water, and stormwater management in urban areas. By focusing on urban resilience and incorporating NbS for specific challenges like flood protection, water, and stormwater management, this outcome aims to create more sustainable and livable cities that are better equipped to withstand the impacts of climate change. This outcome aims at building more sustainable and resilient communities and infrastructure that can better withstand climate impacts. To increase the resilience of urban areas in Somalia, this outcome will support the integration of climate scenarios into urban planning processes to address potential climate risks in order to enhance the resilience of urban areas (Output 2.1). It will assist with the incorporation of NbS and climate-resilient strategies into urban planning and infrastructure development to ensure long-term sustainability and resilience (Output 2.2). Integration of Nature-based Solutions will be implemented for flood protection, water, and stormwater management through measures such as green infrastructure, natural barriers, rainwater harvesting, green roofs, permeable pavements and bioswales that will increase water retention, reduce runoff, and prevent flooding in urban areas. In addition, this project will support the introduction of green spaces, parks, and natural corridors that will not only absorb excess rainfall but also reduce heat island effects and enhance human security in the selected sites

- Causal Pathway 3: Improve sustainable finance mobilization through private sector engagement

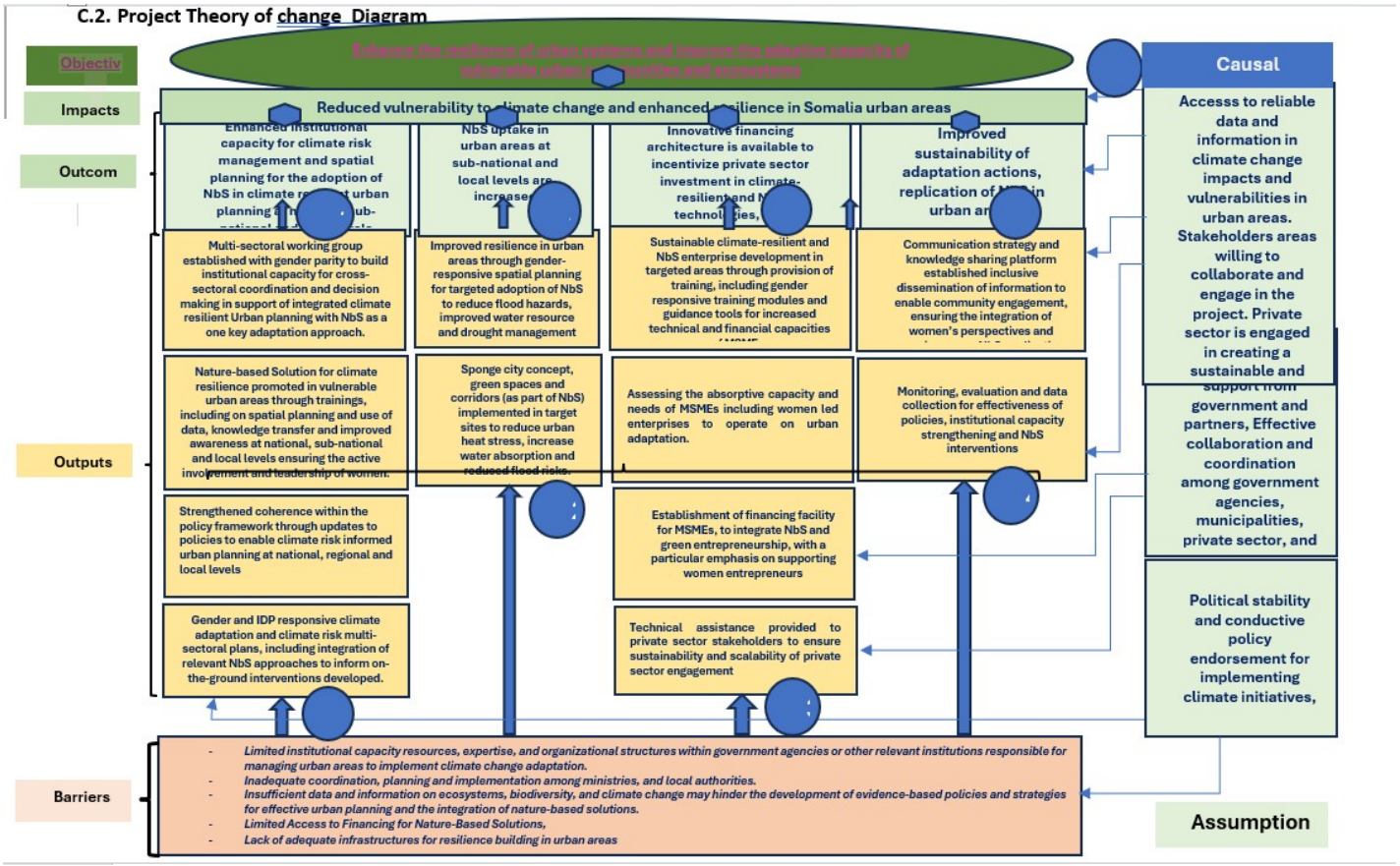
A third causal pathway supports the implementation of component 3, fusing on the identification of innovative public/private financing mechanisms for climate adaptation and climate risks mitigation solutions with focus on NbS, aligned with the urban development plans. The investment pipeline will focus on identifying and prioritizing investments which multiple innovative financial instruments will seek to enhance MSME support in Somalia through micro-financing, loans, equity, grants and guarantees that encourage job creation and private sector investment in NbS. Successful implementation will enable to remove strong barriers of limited access cofinancing for Nature-Based Solutions and the lack of adequate infrastructure for resilience building in urban areas. It will also support climate-resilient and green livelihood opportunities targeted towards youth, women, and IDPs that will promote social and economic recovery while enhancing their skills and technical knowledge of climate-smart solutions. This causal pathway include important stakeholders, including Ministry of Finance, national development banks, Ministry of Planning, private sector, and other important stakeholders in bringing on board private/public organizations, given the interest, capacities and benefits these organizations can reap from the development of NbS in urban contexts. Based on the coordination body, the component will link to also setting up an anchoring facility that can ensure sustainability of the project by providing necessary micro-financing, loans, equity, grants and guarantees to MSMEs to increase the implementation of climate adaptation solutions and NbS in the selected sites in Somalia. The expected outcome from this pathway is that: innovative financing architecture is available to incentivize private sector investment in climate-resilient and NbS technologies, and enterprises. This outcome will promote and support the integration of innovative public/private financing mechanism for adaptation and climate risk reduction into nature based urban development plans which can contribute to various aspects of urban sustainability including food security, availability of water, urban security, and climate risk reduction. This integration can open new funding sources, leverage private sector expertise and resources and foster collaboration between government and businesses and communities to address urban challenges and create more resilient sustainable cities. Taking into consideration the specific needs of Somalia's urban development plans, the project will assist with the identification of innovative financing mechanisms with the objective to attract investment from both public and private sectors into

NbS within urban areas (Output 3.1). It will further support the creation of an investment pipeline with multiple innovative mix of financial instruments (micro-finance, grants, guarantees, equity, loans) to support NbS and in turn contribute to economic recovery. The project will create resilient green livelihood opportunities for the urban poor with a focus on women and youth entrepreneurs (Output 3.2 and 3.3). Through an output of this component (Output 3.4) this project will assist with the establishment of partnerships with including Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Works and Housing national development banks, Ministry of Planning, Municipalities private sector and other important stakeholders that can contribute to mainstream NbS in urban contexts leading to more resilient, sustainable and livable cities.

- Causal Pathway 4: Enabling adaptive management through knowledge and information platform

A fourth causal pathway under the component 4 is all about information and knowledge management and dissemination to facilitate national and sub-level information exchange and scaling up. This supports the strategy generating feedback loops of knowledge and evidence generated by the urban resilience project's experience. This promotes learning, monitoring and evaluation for sustainability and replication of NbS initiatives in urban areas, ensuring that knowledge and communication and platforms are developed and disseminated for best practices and lessons learned in Somalia. Additionally, the project will support collaboration and facilitate knowledge exchange with municipalities, utilizing the coordination body under component 1 with the assistance of the GEF, and partners, community organizations implement, monitor, and evaluate projects financed. Throughout the entire process, the knowledge generated by the project is systematically compiled, distilling lessons learned and codifying successful innovations, technologies, and practices. The knowledge generated is disseminated within a set platform, and also beyond their boundaries to other local, national or regional urban stakeholders. The knowledge, evidence and lessons learned that are disseminated by the programme inform planning processes and the identification, design and implementation of further interventions supported by the GEF assistance, as well as other stakeholders, including government agencies and development partners. The systematic compilation and dissemination of knowledge contributes to the removal of the barrier related to insufficient access to knowledge on proven technologies and practices for sustainable climate risks integration to urban planning and NbS.

Securing ongoing support from partners, including government agencies and programmes, private sector entities, development partners and NGOs, will be necessary for the assumption: Access to reliable data and information in climate change impacts and vulnerabilities in urban areas (assumption in ToC. below).



C.2. Lessons learned from other development projects:

Lessons learned from past and ongoing projects in Somalia demonstrate that building urban resilience requires a multi-dimensional approach. The Hal-abuur initiative shows that empowering youth and MSMEs boosts economic stability and reduces urban fragility. SURP II highlights the importance of investing in climate-resilient infrastructure and strengthening municipal systems for sustainable service delivery. The Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL) project emphasizes the need for accessible, localized climate information to support early action. Additionally, biodiversity-focused initiatives underscore the value of integrating ecosystem restoration into urban planning to mitigate climate risks and enhance urban livability. Together, these experiences confirm that resilience in Somali cities hinges on inclusive governance, nature-based solutions, risk-informed infrastructure, and livelihood security.

Project Title	Implementing Agency	Status	Key Contributions to Urban Resilience	Relevance to GEF/UNDP Urban Resilience Proposal	Lessons learned
Green and Resilient Ecosystems for Somali Livelihoods (Hal-abuur)	IFAD/Adaptation Fund	Ongoing	Improved resilience of agro-pastoral and pastoral ecosystems to climate change	The potential for regreening and ecosystem resilience of the array of sustainable land management & restoration practices	Ensures youth and MSMEs boosts economic stability and reduces urban fragility
Climate-Resilient Rangelands in Somalia (GCF);	UNDP and MoEWR	Pipeline	Addresses climate-induced water challenges; supports	Informs urban planning through understanding urban	Community-driven planning builds trust and helps align interventions with local priorities

currently under reframing to focus on water		(2026)	integrated urban-rural resilience planning.	resilience governance, migration and land degradation impacts on urban peripheries.	
Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL)	UNDP, WMO, MoECC, SODMA, ICPAC	Ongoing	Strengthens early warning systems in cities; improves flood and drought preparedness through climate information services.	Supports risk-informed planning in urban areas and enhances climate response capacity of municipal institutions.	
Somalia Urban Resilience Project (SURP II)	World Bank	Ongoing	Improves municipal capacity and builds climate-resilient infrastructure (roads, drainage) in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Garowe, and Kismayo.	Offers infrastructure and governance models for scale-up; tested approaches to urban service delivery.	Construction programs can be used to generate employment for IDPs and youth, reducing tensions and building peace Urban infrastructure (roads, drainage, water) must be designed for multi-hazard risk and urban growth pressures
Conserving Biodiversity and Restoring Ecosystem Services in Globally Relevant and Vulnerable Sites in Somalia	UNDP, MoECC & GEF	Pipeline (2026)	Focuses on protecting natural ecosystems that provide critical services like flood mitigation, temperature regulation, and water filtration to urban areas.	Demonstrates the value of integrating biodiversity conservation with urban planning and resilience building, especially in urban-periurban zones.	Urban resilience planning must anticipate rural-urban displacement caused by droughts, floods, and climate shocks.

The design of this LDCF project explicitly draws on operational experience and formal lessons learned from five ongoing or recently approved climate-resilience initiatives in Somalia (GEF, Adaptation Fund, GCF and World Bank). A concise Lessons-to-Design Matrix has been inserted below to demonstrate how each lesson informed specific components of the GEF alternative.

Programme (& status)	Key documented lessons	How lesson is reflected in this GEF project	Component(s) affected
Adaptation Fund / IFAD "Hal-abuur – Green & Resilient Ecosystems for Somali Livelihoods" (ongoing)[1][1]	i) Youth- and MSME-led landscape restoration accelerates uptake of NbS; ii) early, formal integration of climate-resilience criteria into planning avoids retro-fitting costs.	• MSME challenge-grant window (Outcome 3.2) targets youth- and women-led NbS service providers. • Spatial-planning guidelines in Outcome 1.1 embed NbS standards at the concept-note stage for municipal CAPEX projects.	1 & 3
UNDP/WMO "Early Warnings for All" (EW4All) (ongoing)[2][2]	Accurate, co-produced hazard information increases community trust and maintenance of flood infrastructure.	Hydromet data from EW4All is integrated into the risk-layer used for NbS siting (Output 2.1) and into the city-level adaptation dashboards hosted on the KM portal (Outcome 4.1).	2 & 4
World Bank "Somalia Urban Resilience	Municipal Works Departments can deliver climate-resilient roads/drainage when coupled with	Project adopts SURP II's labour-based procurement + cash-for-work model for NbS	2

Project II – SURP II" (ongoing)[3][3]	labour-intensive contracts that create IDP/youth jobs.	construction packages, generating ≥ 30 % local employment (Indicator 5).	
UNDP/MoEWR "Climate-Resilient Rangelands" (GCF, appraisal)[4][4]	Integrated urban-rural water governance reduces migration-led urban fragility.	Outcome 1.2 creates federal–state water-security task-forces that extend rangeland water-governance protocols to peri-urban water-supply planning.	1
UNDP/GEF "Conserving Biodiversity & Restoring Ecosystem Services" (pipeline)[5][5]	Aligning biodiversity buffers with urban master-plans secures peri-urban green belts and lowers urban heat-island effect.	NbS design standards (Output 2.2) adopt biodiversity corridors as part of "sponge city" zoning, co-located with planned conservation buffers.	2

Synthesis of cross-cutting lessons integrated it to the Theory of Change (ToC):

Community- & Youth-centred NbS delivery → MSME financing architecture (Outcome 3) and labour-intensive NbS works (Outcome 2).

Risk-informed spatial planning → mandatory hazard overlays in city-level development plans (Outcome 1).

Multi-hazard early-warning data → siting & O&M protocols for urban NbS (Outcomes 2 & 4).

Integrated water & biodiversity governance → peri-urban green-belt zoning and federal-state water task-forces (Outcomes 1 & 2).

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[1] https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/project-information/

[2] https://projects.worldbank.org/

[3] https://projects.worldbank.org/

[4] https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects

[5] https://www.thegef.org/projects

C.3. Results and Partnerships

Project components and results / outcomes are described below. Details regarding individual outputs and associated activities are presented in Annex 3 Multi-year workplan.

Component 1: Strengthening government and institutional capacities in climate change adaptation planning and programming through expanding knowledge transfer and strengthening policy frameworks to mainstream nature-based solutions for climate adaptation in urban areas.

The objective of this component is to improve and strengthen the knowledge and capacity of national and local government institutions to integrate and adopt nature-based adaptation and climate risk solutions in their urban areas in the context of broader climate change strategies, policies, institutional framework, and capacities of city authorities for urban resilience. This will be achieved by stakeholder consultations, reviewing, revising, developing, and implementing policies, programs, and instruments to mainstream nature-based solutions (NbS) and climate adaptation for resilience building in urban areas and Somali cities, including areas such as prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. The implementation of this component will equip the national and local government institutions to address the challenges of climate change and contribute to resilient urban areas that prioritize nature-based solutions for long-term sustainability and disaster risk reduction.

The proposed activities align closely with Somalia's National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025–2029, particularly under Pillar 4: Environment and Climate Resilience, which emphasizes sustainable urban development and climate adaptation. By conducting

at least 14 workshops and developing 10 climate-related policies, the project supports capacity building and institutional strengthening at both national and local levels. These efforts also contribute to the implementation of Somalia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which prioritize Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and urban resilience as key strategies for addressing climate risks.

Under this component 1, At least 14 workshops and training sessions will be conducted to build capacity on urban climate resilience and Nature-based Solutions (NbS). A minimum of 10 policies and plans on urban climate resilience and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) will be developed to integrate climate adaptation into urban governance. National and local governments, along with communities, will receive targeted support to implement, monitor, and report on urban resilience initiatives. These efforts aim to institutionalize climate adaptation and NbS in Somalia's urban development frameworks. Those activities will be implemented in 17 project target cities in Somalia. The 14 workshops and the 10 policies will distinctly focus the following beneficiaries in the table, whose purpose, the type of beneficiary and the result that the result of the component is elaborated below:

Coherence of the component 1 outputs: The component outputs are clarified reflecting the distinct focus of each output while showing how they complement one another:

Output	Purpose	Distinct Beneficiaries	Support Provided	Expected Result
1.1.1	Establish a multi-sectoral coordination body for urban resilience	National and local government institutions	Institutional setup, coordination mechanisms, and training workshops	Strengthened governance and coordination for urban climate resilience
1.1.2	Build awareness and technical capacity on Nature-based Solutions (NbS)	Government officials, civil society, women's groups	Thematic training on NbS concepts and applications	Increased stakeholder understanding and engagement in NbS implementation
1.1.3	Integrate NbS into urban planning and policy frameworks	Urban planners, policy makers, technical staff	Policy review workshops, technical assistance, and integration tools	Mainstreaming of NbS into urban development policies and plans
1.1.4	Strengthen local-level governance and community participation	Local authorities, community-based organizations, residents	Capacity building, participatory planning, and community engagement	Enhanced local ownership and inclusivity

Outcome 1.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity for climate risk management and spatial planning for the adoption of NbS in climate resilient urban planning at national, sub-national and local levels.

Output 1.1.1. Multi-sectoral coordination body established with gender parity to build institutional capacity for cross-sectoral coordination and decision making in support of integrated climate resilient Urban planning with NbS as a one key adaptation approach

The first output seeks to establish a coordination body to build institutional capacity for sectoral collaboration and coordination whose composition has been outlined during the large stakeholder's consultations during the project full proposal design. This multi-sectoral coordination body will be comprised of members from the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources (MoECC), the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Finance, the Federal Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Federal Ministry of Interior, the Federal Ministry of Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, and their counterparts at the federal member states, as well as the Municipalities of Baidoa and Hudur, Garowe, Galkacyo, Bosaso, Kismayo, and Garbahareya. Additionally, it will also include national development banks, the private sector and NGOs.

In order to implement NbS effectively it will be required to build the capacity of government agencies, institutions, municipalities and other stakeholders involved in policy development, enforcement, and implementation. In this regard, training government officials, local authority officials from selected Somali cities (Annex 2), policymakers, civil society organizations, communities and relevant stakeholders from both Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States on NbS concepts, methodologies, and best practices will be essential for long-term success.

Indicative activities under Output 1.1.1 include:

1.1. Inception meeting to launch the project activities
1.1.
1.1. Update the stakeholder mapping carried out during the PPG phase and through participatory consultations in integrated
1.2. climate resilient urban planning with NbS, prepare terms of reference for multi-stakeholder working group, indicating proposed members, roles and responsibilities, promoting equitable representation and participation by women.
1.1. Develop technical guidance/ drafting notes to inform a NbS platform establishment
1.3.
1.1. Conduct a baseline assessment of current urban development practices and vulnerabilities to climate change in all project
1.4. locations
1.1. Develop a set of urban resilience guidelines that include best practices for sustainable urban planning and construction
1.5. techniques adaptable to the local context
1.1. Establish or strengthen multi-stakeholder working group for integrated climate resilient urban planning with NbS, through
1.6. convening strategic planning workshops and capacity building sessions.
1.1. Organize workshops with urban planners, civil engineers, and policymakers to train them in applying the new guidelines to
1.7. future development projects.
1.1. Building a digital platform for disseminating knowledge products of the project.
1.8.

Output 1.1.2. NbS for climate resilience promoted in vulnerable urban areas through trainings, including on spatial planning and use of data, knowledge transfer and improved awareness at national, sub-national and local levels ensuring the active involvement and leadership of women.

Under this output, and in response to the pressing need for climate risk enhancement and climate resilience, capacity-building and training programs have been specifically designed for government officials, urban planners, and other key stakeholders from MoECC, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Federal Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and their counterparts at federal member states as well as the cities of Baidoa and Hudur, Garowe, Galkacyo, Bosaso, Kismayo and Garbahareya, Mogadishu, Dhusamreeb and Beletweyn, Jowhar. These initiatives aim to enhance knowledge, skills, and practical expertise related to NbS, which leverage natural ecosystems and processes to address environmental challenges. The focus of this Output surrounds comprehensive understanding of NbS principles, including the utilization of natural resources, ecosystem services, and biodiversity, technical trainings, policy and governance, Case Studies and Best Practices, Community Engagement, Monitoring and Evaluation, Cross-Sectoral Collaboration, Climate-Resilient Infrastructures, and Partnerships. Government officials, civil society representatives, community leaders, academia, and private sector actors, including leading women organizations, CSOs and women stakeholders (such as displaced women) , will benefit from these programs. It is crucial to prioritize knowledge transfer mechanisms that are accessible and tailored to the diverse needs of women. By fostering an environment conducive to learning and exchange, women can actively engage in decision-making processes related to NbS implementation, thereby contributing to more resilient and equitable urban landscapes. These capacity-building and training programs will empower participants/trainees to champion NbS, contributing to disaster risk reduction, climate resilience, and sustainable development. By fostering a skilled workforce and informed decision-makers, the proposed project will pave the way for a more resilient and harmonious future specially in the urban settings.

Indicative activities under Output 1.1.2 include:

1.1. Engage management entities and local communities in Nature-based Solution for climate resilience promoted in vulnerable
2.1 urban areas
1.1. Build understanding of NbS for eradicating urban vulnerability and resilience building on the ground
2.2
1.1. Conduct trainings and workshops to build understanding of NbS for eradicating urban vulnerability
2.3.
1.1. Coordination of government functions strengthened through trainings
2.4.
1.1. Prepare and disseminate information on NbS to stakeholders within the intervention areas, taking into consideration interests
2.5. and culturally appropriate communication approaches for women and other marginalised groups
1.1. Train national and local experts of data management system, including municipality central hub managers
2.6.

Output 1.1.3. Strengthened coherence within the policy framework through updates to policies to enable climate risk informed urban planning at national, regional and local levels.

The project will begin by conducting a comprehensive review of existing policies, laws, and regulations in Somalia related to environmental conservation, land use, water management, agriculture, urban planning, and other relevant sectors. This review will identify gaps, inconsistencies, and opportunities for integrating NbS principles. Based on this review, the project will then focus on developing new policies or amending existing ones to explicitly incorporate NbS approaches, ensuring that they are gender responsive, and that women's organizations are part of the process. This will include drafting policy documents that articulate the importance of NbS, set goals and targets for its implementation, and outline strategies for achieving those goals to enhance climate resilience in urban areas. Developing legislation to support the integration of NbS into mainstream practices is crucial for ensuring legal frameworks align with policy objectives. The project will work on amending, and where appropriate draft new legislation or amending existing laws to support the adoption and implementation of NbS. Different sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water management, urban planning, and disaster risk reduction will require specific regulations tailored to incorporate NbS. These regulations will address issues such as ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management practices, biodiversity conservation, and the integration of green infrastructure in urban planning.

This output will support the Mainstreaming of Climate Change in National Development Processes through Integrating climate change considerations into national policies, plans, and development projects. Also, the output will Integrate NbS principles into land-use planning, infrastructure development, and disaster risk management. It will develop practical tools and instruments that facilitate the adoption of NbS. These tools will empower decision-makers, planners, and communities to implement effective climate adaptation measures. This ensures that climate adaptation and poverty reduction go hand in hand with the objective of reducing vulnerability to climate impacts, enhancing adaptive capacity, and avoiding decisions that lead to maladaptation. In doing so, this output will explore a Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) specially in flood prone districts. These efforts would be led by the Federal and Federal Member State Municipalities, in collaboration with relevant ministries, civil society, and private sector partners. By integrating NbS and climate adaptation, Somali cities can build resilience and thrive in the face of urban challenges.

Indicative activities under this Output include:

1.1. Conduct a comprehensive review of existing policies, laws, and regulations in Somalia related to environmental conservation,
3.1 land use, water management, agriculture, urban planning
1.1. Based on enhanced data and understanding emerging from Output 1.1.3.1, develop technical guidance/drafting notes and
3.2 organize a ownership workshop to inform amendment/revision/review of national and local policies in regard to integrate climate risk informed urban planning and NbS
1.1. Enhancing capacity of government institutions (training, policy development, infrastructure and facilities)
3.3
1.1. Conduct and organize workshops to inform amendment/revision/review of national and local policies in regard to integrate
3.4 climate risk informed urban planning and NbS
1.1. Developing district climate adaptation including DRM plans for all target local municipalities of target locations
3.5.

Output 1.1.4. Gender and IDP responsive climate adaptation and climate risk multi-sectoral plans, including integration of relevant NbS approaches to inform on-the-ground interventions developed

Overall, the efforts under component 1 seek to link and coordinate efforts between local communities with national and regional strategies for climate change adaptation and NbS in urban areas. Despite the existence of strategies and policy frameworks at a broader level, there are often gaps in implementation at local community level due to capacity limitation. To address this, capacity building initiatives will be conducted, focusing on experiential learning that is gender responsive and takes IDPs in Somalia into consideration. Furthermore, local-level management will be enhanced by developing systems that enable federal level governments to collaborate with existing community-based organizations, women cooperatives and IDP communities (output 1.1.4). In order to inform and developing adaptation plans and strategies at a local level, which are in nature cross-cutting, including multiple sectors and levels of institutions, this outcome will seek to translate the existing strategies and policies for local level actors and strengthen local organizations and communities to be better equipped to leverage technical assistance. Moreover, the efforts under this output will be essential for participatory approaches for the targeted federal level districts and communities, ensuring their long-term sustainability and buy-in. Furthermore, while translating the strategies and plans, this outcome will also provide capacity building and training initiatives in a manner that is sensitive to displaced communities and challenges faced by women and exacerbated by climate change, such as GBV, and encourages gender equality and the equal participation of both men and women. The stakeholder management plan and the gender action plan determined locally appropriate parameters, to be undertaken during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase.

Indicative activities under this Output include:

1.1.4.1	Design and administer social surveys in targeted urban communities (cities) as a means of estimating current levels and local subsistence understanding, as well as degree of climate adaptation mainstreaming at local governance system taking into account of gender and IDP
1.1.4.2	Develop capacity building tools sensible to gender and IDP to mainstream climate multi-sectoral adaptation and NbS in local development plans
1.1.4.3	Develop gender and IDP responsive climate adaptation and climate risk multi-sectoral plans integrating relevant NbS approaches on the ground
1.1.4.4	Organize gender and IDP responsive climate adaptation and climate risk multi-sectoral integrating NbS plans validation workshops

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Component 2: Enhancing urban climate resilience to floods through improved NbS adoption and management.

This component seeks to enhance the adoption of climate resilient policies, plans and regulations, with focus on nature-based solutions into urban planning processes in selected Somali cities to improve their capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. This will be done in coordination with the Green Climate Fund (GCF)/UNDP project on Early Warning Systems for All (EW4All) – Somalia. To ensure that planning of urban areas include future climate projections and information to improve preparedness and response strategies. By leveraging climate adaptation plans and strategies which have been translated into local level, the component will identify and prioritize NBS interventions into urban planning processes and tailored to each city's climatic challenges. NbS will include green infrastructure, such as urban forests, green roofs, wetlands restoration and rehabilitation of land, which can help mitigate flood risks, reduce urban heat island effects, and enhance biodiversity. Through NbS for flood protection, water and stormwater management introduced to ensure flood risk management, safeguarding natural resources and providing uninterrupted water supply, while also making sure that ecosystems services they provide and nature-based solutions developed and implemented to adapt to floods, heat island reduction, enrich water sources, natural streams and improved infiltration, restoration, and recharge.

Under this component, the project will implement 34 infrastructure interventions across 17 project sites in Somalia major cities, including flood control structures, water drainage corridors, and urban greening initiatives. Each city will benefit from a context-specific flood control measure, along with the creation or rehabilitation of at least one green infrastructure or ecological corridor.

In the greening infrastructure, the project will develop new parks or restore degraded parks with native plants, walking paths, and seating areas to enhance public spaces.

Urban reforestation will target barren land scapes, planting trees in streets, improving air quality and ecological balance. Tree-lining along streets and highways will create green corridors and reduce urban heat. Native vegetation will be planted along streets, bank of rivers and streams to prevent erosion and support biodiversity.

In greening Somalia's coastal towns like Mogadishu, Kismayo, Hobyo, and Berbera the project will focus on planting drought-resistant trees and constructing and rehabilitating urban parks to enhance green spaces connected to beaches. Green corridors will be developed to connect these areas and creating recreation spaces, promoting ecological balance and community well-being. These efforts aim to combat land degradation and improve urban resilience to climate change.

The UNDP Urban Resilience Project's Component 2, which focuses on enhancing urban climate resilience to floods through improved adoption and management of Nature-based Solutions (NbS), is strongly aligned with Somalia's national climate and development frameworks. It supports the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) by strengthening institutional capacities for climate-informed urban planning and promoting localized, gender-responsive adaptation strategies . It also advances Somalia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) by integrating ecosystem-based approaches to reduce urban flood risks and enhance water management . Project Component 2 aligns most directly with Pillar 4: Environment and Climate Resilience of Somalia's National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025–2029. This pillar emphasizes the integration of climate adaptation and environmental sustainability into national development strategies. By promoting Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to manage urban flooding and enhance resilience, the project contributes to the NTP's goals of building climate-resilient infrastructure, improving urban planning, and fostering sustainable ecosystems in Somali cities.

Outcome 2.1. NbS uptake in urban areas at sub-national and local levels are increased.

This outcome will implement adaptation measures that will make key sectors with a focus on urban resilience more resilient to climate change impacts and will incorporate NbS for specific challenges related to flood protection, water, and stormwater management in urban areas. By focusing on urban resilience and incorporating NbS for specific challenges like flood protection, water, and stormwater management, this outcome aims to create more sustainable and livable cities that are better equipped to withstand the impacts of climate change. This outcome aims at building more sustainable and resilient communities and infrastructure that can better withstand climate impacts. To increase the resilience of urban areas in Somalia, this outcome will support the integration of climate scenarios into urban planning processes to address potential climate risks in order to enhance the resilience of urban areas (Output 2.1.1). This project will assist with the incorporation of NbS and climate-resilient strategies into urban planning and infrastructure development to ensure long-term sustainability and resilience (Output 2.1.2). Integration of Nature-based Solutions will be implemented for flood protection, water, and stormwater management through measures such as green infrastructure, natural barriers, rainwater harvesting, green roofs, permeable pavements and bioswales that will increase water retention, reduce runoff, and prevent flooding in urban areas. In addition, this project will support the introduction of green spaces, parks, and natural corridors that will not only absorb excess rainfall but also reduce heat island effects and enhance human security in the selected sites. This will be achieved through a set of integrated outputs and are as follows:

Output 2.1.1. Improved resilience in urban areas through gender-responsive spatial planning for targeted adoption of NbS to reduce flood hazards, improved water resource and drought management;

The project will implement nature-based solutions (NbS) for addressing flood protection, water management, and stormwater management within the context of Somalia. By incorporating gender-responsive approaches into spatial planning, the project will ensure that NbS are strategically implemented to benefit all community members, particularly vulnerable groups, and consider and respond to the differential needs of men, women, youth and marginalized populations. This could include measures to promote time savings in unpaid care work, improved health and safety household food security, increased time and resources for women and children's schooling and overall well-being. This inclusive approach not only strengthens resilience but also promotes equity, gender equality and aims to empower women in decision-making processes concerning environmental management and disaster risk reduction. The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOEWR), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), along with relevant institutions and line ministries at both the federal and federal member state levels, will lead the coordination and implementation efforts. The proposed project aims to build on the success of the gender-sensitive National Water Resources Strategy (NWRS) for 2020-2025. The NWRS emphasizes the importance of coordination platforms, task forces, and clusters in monitoring and reporting on flood and drought responses. Additionally, the project will closely collaborate with the existing National Flood and Drought Task Force and establish cooperative partnerships with ministries at the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States (FMS) levels. Nature-based solutions, including water harvesting, climate-smart agriculture, and forest protection, offer both short- and long-term benefits. These align with Somalia's climate policies, including its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). By implementing such measures, we contribute to building resilience against climate risks and preserving natural capital. Furthermore, the proposed project will draw lessons from the successes and failures of the UNDP Global Environment Facility (GEF) project on Support for Integrated Water Resources Management, which aims to ensure water access and disaster reduction for Somalia's agro-pastoralists.
Indicative activities under this Output include:

The municipalities of Somalia and beneficiary communities will own the Nature-based Solutions (NbS) assets and will implement a structured Operations & Maintenance (O&M) plan to ensure their regular upkeep and long-term sustainability. MoUs will be signed between UNDP and local government authorities to formalize the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder. The governance structures for the beneficiary communities will be established and their capacity developed to ensure the effective and efficient operationalization and sustainability of the structures.

2.1.1 Conduct scoping study highlighting best NbS approaches relevant for sustainable urban resilience against flood hazard
2.1.2 Develop capacity building tools/materials on gender-responsive spatial planning for targeted adoption of NbS in reduction of flood hazards, improved water resource and drought management
2.1.3. Establishing early warning systems for natural disasters like fire, floods and risks to urban areas
2.1.4. Construction and Rehabilitation of slight infrastructure in all states (feeder roads, irrigation canals, water harvesting structures)
2.1.5. Small scale flood control and drainages systems inside cities
2.1.6. Construct and upgrade flood defences, improve drainage systems, and integrate green infrastructure (wetlands, urban parks)

Output 2.1.2. Sponge city concept, green spaces and corridors (as part of NBS) implemented in target sites to reduce urban heat stress, increase water absorption and reduced flood risks.

This Output focuses on the application of sponge city concept to improve urban drainage and reduce flood risks, increase or add green spaces and natural corridors. The project interventions involve shifting from traditional gray infrastructure, such as concrete walls and drainage pipes, to green infrastructure and NbS, including through wetlands, greenways, parks, rain gardens, green roofs and bioswales to manage stormwater and enhance resilience in urban areas. Integrating both gray and green measures can lead to more effective solutions, such as captured rainwater during dry periods. NbS offer additional benefits beyond flood control, including ecosystem services like improved air and water quality, cooler microclimates and recreational spaces. Furthermore, this approach also includes decentralized management of rainwater and stormwater, aiming to mitigate flood risks, address water scarcity and reduce pollution. Planning for sponge cities will consider the impacts of climate change, including extreme storms, longer dry periods, and increased heat. One key strategy will be to utilize green spaces, including wetlands and floodplains to enhance water detention and flow capacity, thereby also improving river flood management in nearby areas.

Indicative activities under this Output include:
2.2.1 Partner with enabling stakeholders on promoting urban green infrastructures by developing and signing a memorandum
2.2.2 Support the (re)construction of key urban infrastructure to reduce urban heat stress, increase water absorption and reduced flood risks, small scale Flood control and drainages systems inside cities
2.2.3 Strengthen public green infrastructure service delivery capacity for targeted local governments
2.2.4 Create green spaces and corridors as part of NbS in target sites to reduce urban heat stress, increase water absorption and reduced flood risks.
2.2.5 Construction and Rehabilitation of slight infrastructure in all states (feeder roads, irrigation canals, water harvesting structures)

Component 3: Leveraging sustainable finance through private sector investments

Through this component, Somalia will identify innovative public/private financing mechanisms for climate adaptation and climate risks mitigation solutions with focus on NbS, aligned with the urban development plans. The investment pipeline will focus on identifying and prioritizing investments which multiple innovative financial instruments will seek to enhance MSME support in Somalia through micro-financing, loans, equity, grants and guarantees that encourage job creation and private sector investment in NbS. It will also support climate-resilient and green livelihood opportunities targeted towards youth, women, and IDPs that will promote social and economic recovery while enhancing their skills and technical knowledge of climate-smart solutions. The component will include important stakeholders, including Ministry of Finance, national development banks, Ministry of Planning, private sector, and other important stakeholders in bringing on board private/public organizations, given the interest, capacities and benefits these organizations can reap from the development of NbS in urban contexts. Based on the coordination body, the component will link to also setting up an anchoring facility that can ensure sustainability of the project by providing necessary micro-

financing, loans, equity, grants and guarantees to MSMEs to increase the implementation of climate adaptation solutions and NbS in the selected sites in Somalia.

Innovative financing architecture for Somalia includes blended finance models combining concessional funds with private capital to de-risk investments. Impact investment funds specifically target climate-resilient and nature-based solutions. Additionally, public-private partnerships (PPPs) leverage government support to attract private sector engagement in sustainable urban infrastructure. The project will implement targeted de-risking and awareness initiatives in Somalia, such as (i) technical assistance clinics and mentorship to support NbS-focused MSMEs, (ii) a first-loss guarantee mechanism to mitigate lenders' risks, and (iii) fiscal incentives and streamlined permitting for green infrastructure PPPs. These measures are designed to overcome the low awareness and perceived risks highlighted in Barrier 4, thereby facilitating greater private sector participation. This project is expected to transform the MSMEs ability to leverage access to external financing to 10% in the targeted districts. The project will collaborate with local banks to build trust and enable green MSMEs to access financial services through blended financial mechanisms. By developing and implementing alternative credit risk assessment models, the project will evaluate green MSMEs based on social impact, environmental performance, and long-term viability, addressing the financing gap for sustainable urban resilience actions. Additionally, a robust monitoring system will be established by hiring local advisors to provide advisory support to MSMEs, ensuring they adhere to the fund's objectives.

Coherence of the component 3 outputs: The component outputs are clarified reflecting the distinct focus of each output while showing how they complement one another:

Output	Distinct Purpose	Beneficiaries	Support Provided	Expected Result
3.1.1	Build foundational capacity of MSMEs, especially women- and youth-led enterprises	Women- and youth-led MSMEs	Training programs, business development services	Improved skills and business readiness among targeted MSMEs
3.1.2	Assess MSMEs' absorptive capacity and tailor training accordingly	MSMEs with varying levels of capacity	Capacity assessments, customized training modules	Enhanced relevance and effectiveness of training interventions
3.1.3	Facilitate access to finance and start-up support for MSMEs	Early-stage and growth-oriented MSMEs	Development of financing facilities, start-up support, financial literacy training	Increased access to capital and improved financial sustainability
3.1.4	Provide technical assistance and tools to strengthen MSME operations	MSMEs across sectors and maturity levels	Technical advisory services, digital tools, operational support	Strengthened operational capacity and resilience of MSMEs

Somalia MSME Anchoring Facility (Governance Structure)

Level	Entity / Body	Role & Responsibilities
1. Strategic Oversight	Steering Committee (National Ministries, Local Government, Donors, Private Sector, Civil Society)	* Provide strategic direction and oversight * Approve annual plans and budgets * Ensure alignment with national policies (e.g., NTP, NDC, NAP)
2. Operational Management	Facility Management Unit (FMU)	* Day-to-Day operations and fund management * Develop financing instruments (loans, grants, guarantees) * Monitor MSME performance and impact

3. Technical Support	Advisory & Innovation Panel (Experts in climate finance, NbS, MSMEs)	* Provide technical guidance on climate adaptation and NbS * Review proposals and innovations * Support capacity building and knowledge sharing
4. Financial Services Delivery	Partner with Somali Financial Institutions (SFIs), (MFIs, Banks, Money transfer companies)	* Disburse loans, equity, and guarantees * Conduct due diligence and risk assessments * Report on financial performance
5. Local Implementation	MSME Support Offices (in selected FMS urban sites)	* Provide business development

Operational Financing Model for MSME Urban Resilience Facility in Somalia

Category	**Financing features**	**Justification for Somalia**
1. Capital Mobilization	Blended finance (donor grants + diaspora investment + Islamic finance instruments)	Leverages Somalia's strong diaspora remittances and aligns with Sharia-compliant financing norms
2. Fund Hosting	Hosted by national institution (e.g., Ministry of Finance or Central Bank) with a semi-autonomous governance board	Ensures legitimacy, transparency, and alignment with national development plans
3. Delivery Mechanism	Partner with local Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), mobile money platforms (e.g. Zaad, Edahab, EVC), Dahabshiil, Hormuud, Amal banks etc)	Builds on Somalia's strong mobile money infrastructure and community-based finance networks
4. Financial Products	Micro-loans (Sharia-compliant), matching grants, credit guarantees, equity finance for green start ups	Provides flexible, risk-adjusted capital for MSMEs at different growth stages
5. Technical Assistance	Embedded Business Development Services (BDS) hubs in urban centers	Supports MSMEs with training, proposal writing, and NbS implementation know-how
6. Risk Management	Community-based credit scoring + partial risk guarantees	Addresses lack of formal credit history and reduces lender risk

7. Monitoring & Learning	Digital M&E dashboard + community scorecards	Enables real-time tracking and participatory accountability

Outcome 3.1: Innovative financing architecture is available to incentivize private sector investment in climate-resilient and NbS technologies, and enterprises.

Output 3.1.1. Sustainable climate-resilient and NbS enterprise development in targeted areas through provision of training, including gender responsive training modules and guidance tools for increased technical and financial capacities of MSMEs.

The output will focus on providing training, capacity building and access to finance opportunities to vulnerable communities, while highlighting examples of high-impact investments. The project will also provide most vulnerable communities, including women and IDPs with basic startup equipment needed in order to engage in NbS related technologies that can bring multiple benefits to climate adaptation in urban and community areas in Somalia. This output will promote and support the integration of innovative public/private financing mechanism for adaptation and climate risk reduction into nature based urban development plans which can contribute to various aspects of urban sustainability including food security, availability of water, urban security, and climate risk reduction. This integration can open new funding sources, leverage private sector expertise and resources and foster collaboration between government and businesses and communities to address urban challenges and create more resilient sustainable cities. Taking into consideration the specific needs of Somalia's urban development plans, the project will assist with the identification of innovative financing mechanisms with the objective to attract investment from both public and private sectors into NbS within urban areas.

The project will invest more than 20% of the GEF funds in the above outcome to leverage the private sector investments in MSMEs leading to an increase to financial services contributing to sustained urban community resilience. Additionally, under this outcome 3.1, at least 2 urban green MSME will be created in each of the 17 project target sites; these 34 urban green MSMEs will be initiated in Somalia and 1260 beneficiary receive capacity development through trainings and workshops.

Indicative activities under this Output include:

3.1.1.1	Shortlist key MSMEs operating in climate-resilient and NbS in each target sites
3.1.1.2	Develop guidance tools and build technical and financial capacities in innovative mechanisms through participatory process for climate-resilient and NbS
3.1.1.3	Give trainings on cooperative building, develop guidance tools on business management and access to microfinance to support SMEs
3.1.1.4	Provision of grants and livelihood improvements intervention on SMEs
3.1.1.5.	Create value chain initiatives on SMEs and micro-business in the urban areas

Output 3.1.2. Assessing the absorptive capacity and needs of MSMEs including women led enterprises to operate on urban adaptation.

The project will create resilient green livelihood opportunities for the urban poor with a focus on women and youth entrepreneurs. Recognizing the unique challenges and opportunities faced by women entrepreneurs is essential for crafting effective strategies that foster their participation and success in urban adaptation initiatives. Women-led MSMEs often encounter distinct barriers related to access to finance, markets, networks, and resources. Understanding these challenges is fundamental to tailor support mechanisms that address their specific needs. This support will also be complemented by the financial architecture proposed under Component 3, looking into providing support to MSMEs. The project will enhance economic productivity and improve access to financial products by supporting the development of MSMEs. It will also facilitate partnership between local enterprises, micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) with larger corporations to broaden market research. During this output, inputs will be given to output 3..1.3 to encourage the facilitation of an anchoring institute to facilitate the various financial mechanisms to increase private sector adoption of NbS for climate resilience and adaptation in the selected sites.

Indicative activities under this Output include:

3.1.2.1 Conduct a survey to identify the capacity and needs of MSMEs in each target urban area of the project

3.1.2.2 Report on the assessment of the absorptive capacity and needs of MSMEs to operate on urban adaptation.

3.1.2.3 Develop a roadmap for green MSMEs involvement in urban adaptation and resilience actions

3.1.2.4. Establish and deliver capacity building training programs to community on sustainable peri urban agriculture practices and water conservation techniques.

3.1.2.5. Set up community-led monitoring and maintenance teams for ongoing management of implemented resilience projects.

Output 3.1.3. Establishment of financing facility for MSMEs to integrate NbS and green entrepreneurship with a particular emphasis on supporting women, IDPs and youth entrepreneurs.

This output will promote and support the integration of innovative public/private financing mechanism for NbS into nature based urban development plans which can contribute to various aspects of urban sustainability including food security, availability of water, urban security, and climate risk reduction. Taking into consideration the specific needs of Somalia's urban development plans, the project will assist with the facilitating an anchoring body, including with private sector banks and national development banks to anchor opportunities for micro financing, grants, guarantees, loans, among others. It will further support the creation of an investment pipeline with multiple innovative mix of financial instruments (micro-finance, grants, guarantees, equity, loans) to support NbS and in turn contribute to economic recovery. The project will create resilient green livelihood opportunities for the urban poor with a focus on women, IDPs and youth entrepreneurs. Moreover, the project will support Investment Promotion by positioning NbS as attractive and economically viable, so that both the local and international banks can encourage private investment. Further, this output will facilitate Capacity Building initiatives, while enhancing NbS projects' ability to leverage private capital. By fostering private sector engagement, the proposed project will leverage PPPs and explore innovative financing so as to enable Somalia unlock the potential of NbS to enhance urban development sustainably. Collaborations between public and private entities can pool resources and expertise.

Moreso, PPPs can facilitate NbS implementation by combining public funding with private sector efficiency. Similarly, the project will facilitate Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES). PES models will incentivize conservation by compensating landowners for maintaining ecosystem services. In collaboration with the Banks, the project will assess NbS Value. Furthermore, under this output clear methodologies and metrics will be established for evaluating returns on investment. To mobilize capital for NbS, through research, the project will explore new financial tools, such as green bonds, impact investing, and blended finance in collaboration with key private sectors. These instruments align financial returns with positive environmental and social outcomes. The project will also build on Case Studies and Best Practices considering that Learning from successful NbS financing models in other regions can inform Somalia's approach. This will be achieved through a set of strategically aligned interventions ranging from Green Business Ventures by Promoting environmentally friendly business models, encouraging green start-ups and digital enterprises, facilitating access to resources, training, and mentorship, sustainable innovative business ideas, responsive Private sector engagement to enhance Social and Economic Recovery.

Indicative activities under this Output include:

3.1.3.1. Map out stakeholders and donors for the establishment of the financing facility for green MSMEs development

3.1.3.2. Organize consultation workshop and communicate on the opportunity to create financing facility for green MSMEs

3.1.3.3. Develop a guideline document on the establishment of financing facility for green MSMEs

3.1.3.4. Organize validation workshop and create the financing facility for green MSMEs promotion and development

3.1.3.5. Design and implement pilot projects towards SMEs in vulnerable neighborhoods, such as rain gardens and permeable pavements to manage stormwater and reduce flooding.

3.1.3.6. Establish community training programs on sustainable urban/peri-urban agriculture practices, and solar systems

Output 3.1.4. Technical assistance provided to private sector stakeholders to ensure sustainability and scalability of private sector engagement

In the context of Somalia, fostering Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in urban areas requires strategic partnerships and collaboration among various stakeholders. This output focuses on bridging the MSMEs with the new financing body that will provide the various innovative financial structures and bring in additional stakeholders to understand how best to leverage on this partnership. Special attention will be given to the most vulnerable groups. Based on the training and capacity building exercises the output will seek to develop relevant tools that can be replicated and guided further to build both technical and financial capacities of the MSMEs.

Collaborative Partnerships for NbS in Urban Contexts as Urban development in Somalia faces unique challenges, including rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, and climate change impacts. To address these issues, collaborative partnerships play a crucial role. Under this output, the proposed project will leverage partnership with key institutions and ministries at the national, sub-national and targeted district municipalities, while enhancing capacity and technical assistance to the MSMEs further to ensure sustainability, replication and scalability. These partnerships involve key factors such as:

Ministry of Finance: As a central authority, the Ministry of Finance can allocate resources and provide financial support for NbS initiatives. Their involvement ensures sustainable funding and effective implementation.

Ministry of Planning: The Ministry of Planning contributes by integrating NbS strategies into national and regional development plans. Their expertise in policy formulation and spatial planning is essential for aligning NbS with broader development goals.

Public Works and Housing: Infrastructure development is closely linked to NbS. Collaborating with the Public Works and Housing sector ensures that NbS interventions are integrated into urban infrastructure projects, such as green spaces, stormwater management, and sustainable housing.

Municipalities: Local governments are at the forefront of urban management. They can promote NbS through land-use planning, zoning regulations, and community engagement. Municipalities also facilitate public-private partnerships for NbS implementation.

National Development Banks: These institutions can provide financial instruments, loans, and grants to support NbS projects. By partnering with development banks, NbS initiatives gain access to capital and technical expertise.

Private Sector: Engaging private companies is vital. Businesses can invest in NbS projects, contribute to research and innovation, and collaborate on sustainable urban development. For instance, private developers can incorporate green building practices or invest in urban reforestation.

Notably each partner has an interest in climate resilient sustainable urban development. The Ministry of Finance seeks economic growth, municipalities aim for livable cities, and the private sector seeks profitable ventures. NbS aligns with these interests by enhancing urban resilience, improving health, and boosting property values. Similarly, Ministries possess policy-making expertise, while municipalities understand local contexts. National development banks have financial mechanisms, and the private sector brings innovation. By pooling their capacities, these stakeholders can create holistic NbS solutions. Collaborative partnerships foster a shared vision for NbS. When stakeholders align their goals, they can collectively address urban challenges. For example, a joint vision might prioritize green roofs, urban forests, or wetland restoration. The proposed project acknowledges that NbS involves risks, such as uncertainties in ecosystem services or community acceptance. Partnerships allow risk-sharing and adaptive management. Ministries can provide regulatory frameworks, while the private sector can pilot innovative approaches. Despite the benefits, challenges exist. These include bureaucratic hurdles, conflicting priorities, and limited awareness. To overcome these, the project will enhance Coordination through Regular dialogues, joint workshops, and inter-ministerial committees can improve coordination. Partners will be to align their NbS efforts and share information by strengthening the capacities of local governments, development banks, and private firms. Training programs, knowledge exchange, and technical assistance will also support the realization of these common objectives. The project will further raise awareness about NbS benefits by responsibly engaging civil society, academia, and media to advocate for sustainable urban development across the targeted districts. Furthermore, collaborative partnerships serve as the bedrock for the successful implementation of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) in urban contexts within Somalia. By fostering cooperation among stakeholders, these partnerships can contribute to the development of resilient and livable cities. Such cities would not only benefit their inhabitants but also enhance the natural environment. This collaborative effort involves restoring trust and creating an enabling environment that yields advantages across the board. If the demand for NbS loans is less than half the target by mid-term, the facility will focus on supporting municipal or donor-backed projects to keep deals moving, while continuing to reach out to SMEs.

Indicative activities under this Output include:

3.1.4.1 Intensive training exercises in strong business partnership and collaboration skills

3.1.4.2 Formation of interest groups, cooperatives, and associations for the production and service sectors (agriculture, mining, fisheries etc.)

3.1.4.3. Provide capacity building to short-listed MSMEs, formulating business models in urban adaptation and NbS

3.1.4.4. Providing grants to urban climate adaptation business initiatives, e.g., honey production, tree nurseries, waste recycling, handcrafts, milk production, etc.

Component 4: Information and knowledge management and dissemination to facilitate national and sub-level information exchange and scaling up

This project component will promote learning, monitoring and evaluation for sustainability and replication of NbS initiatives in urban areas, ensuring that knowledge and communication and platforms are developed and disseminated for best practices and lessons learned in Somalia. Additionally, the project will support collaboration and facilitate knowledge exchange with municipalities, utilizing the coordination body under component 1. the project will focus on establishing a system for continuous learning, effective monitoring, and evaluation, and widespread of knowledge, enhancing the sustainability and replication of successful NbS interventions in resilient urban areas in Somalia. A platform will be created for sharing knowledge, experiences and best practices related to NbS in urban areas. The project will utilize the existing data hub managed by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) as the central platform for the Community of Practice, ensuring seamless integration with ongoing government initiatives. The MoECC will serve as the host institution, providing oversight and coordination through a dedicated governance committee composed of key stakeholders from relevant ministries and partner organizations.

Over the duration of the project, at least eight resources on urban resilience planning and best practices related to NbS will be developed. Key materials to be hosted on the Ministry's platform include: (i) an NbS monitoring toolkit with an indicator library, (ii) guidance notes on the design and operation & maintenance of urban NbS, and (iii) training modules aligned with the capacity-building efforts under Component 3.

A detailed M&E framework will be developed to systematically track and manage project progress and results effectively. Exchanges and knowledge-sharing sessions will be promoted with municipalities, encouraging collaboration and replication of successful NbS interventions. This will be achieved through a set of integrated outputs and are as follows:

Outcome 4.1. Improved sustainability and adaptation actions, replication of NbS in urban areas

Output 4.1.1. Communication strategy and knowledge sharing platform established inclusive dissemination of information to enable community engagement, ensuring the integration of women's perspectives and experiences.

This output highlights the establishment of a knowledge sharing platform specifically designed to facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices related to Nature-Based Solutions (NbS). This knowledge sharing platform will acts as a catalyst for collaborative learning, enabling all stakeholders, including women, to collectively advance NbS practices in Somalia's urban environments. By sharing knowledge, experiences, and successful practices, the platform aims to enhance the effectiveness of NbS implementation and highlight high-impact investments that benefit women and promote gender equality. Through this approach, women's perspectives and experiences are integrated, fostering meaningful participation and representation within the shared dialogue and understanding of the community needs and aspirations. This approach promotes a more holistic and equitable approach to communication and knowledge sharing within the community. The platform will exists as an online hub accessible to relevant parties. It serves as a central repository for information. The platform will also support scaling-up functions by hosting a pipeline of bankable NbS projects and offering template concept notes to assist municipalities in accessing LDCF, GCF, or private financing. To promote transparency and long-term sustainability, the hub will maintain open access to data and resources for all users beyond the project's lifespan, supported by clear policies on data sharing and continuous technical support from the Ministry.

A key component under this output will include the communication strategy to present best practices, scaling up and replication opportunities for urban and local areas in Somalia. The focus will be on translating strategies and plans into action and disseminating information effectively. Furthermore, the communication strategy will closely synergize with the coordination body, knowledge sharing platform to disseminate documents, research papers, and practical guidelines related to NbS in Somalia`s context. The proposed project platform will enable practitioners, policymakers, researchers, and community members to share insights and

lessons learned. By learning from each other, stakeholders can enhance their skills and understanding of NbS. Based on project synergy with similar ongoing interventions, successful practices will be replicated in other urban areas, leading to broader impact. The project will ensure that the platform is accessible to all relevant actors, including local communities and internally displaced persons in the targeted urban districts. Moreover, considering Somalia's diverse linguistic and cultural landscape, contents will be available in multiple languages and culturally relevant such Maay and Maxaatiri.

Indicative activities under this Output include:

4.1.1 Set a platform for disseminating knowledge products among relevant stakeholder groups through appropriate communication techniques, including print media, social media and others

4.1.2 Produce and disseminate information on best practices, including specific knowledge products targeted for women and other marginalized groups.

4.1.3 Development of Community resource use management plans

4.1.4 Strengthening competency of users of data and information management systems, including central hub managers

4.1.5. Develop and distribute educational materials on urban resilience and sustainable practices tailored to different audiences, including schools, community groups, and local businesses.

4.1.6. Launch a multimedia campaign using local radio, television, and social media to raise awareness about climate change impacts and promote community participation in resilience activities.

4.1.7. Host regular public forums and engagement sessions to gather feedback, share project progress, and adjust approaches based on community input.

Output 4.2.1. Monitoring, evaluation and data collection for effectiveness of policies, institutional capacity strengthening and NbS interventions

Furthermore, a key priority under this project, and of the government in Somalia is to encourage that the adaptation ambitions of the proposed project is providing an effective platform to share lessons learned, replication and scaling up opportunities in order to provide a space for sustainable and dynamic enabling environment to increase adaptation efforts. To this end, the project will establish a long-term monitoring and evaluation plan, as well as provide capacity building under this output related to well as methodologies for data collection and analysis specifically tailored for Nature-Based Solutions (NbS). The primary goal of these training programs is to enhance the capacity of relevant stakeholders, particularly women, in Somalia to effectively monitor and evaluate NbS initiatives, and encourage high-impact investments, closely linked to the policies, plans and strategies developed. The training will cover various M&E techniques, including data collection methods, performance tracking, and reporting. Trainees will learn about impact assessment, outcome evaluation, and process evaluation. likewise, Practical sessions will focus on using appropriate tools for collecting relevant data related to NbS projects. Through this output, the proposed project will emphasize data accuracy, consistency, and reliability, connecting to ongoing initiatives in Somalia. Participants will include government officials, community leaders, researchers, academia, civil society, private sectors, practitioners, and women stakeholders involved in NbS implementation. The training programs will adapt methodologies to the unique challenges and opportunities within Somalia. Given Somalia's diverse ecosystems, understanding Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing techniques will be supported for spatial data collection and analysis. Participants will be educated in ethical data collection practices, informed consent, and privacy protection. Somalia faces resource limitations, including financial constraints and limited technical expertise, so project training programs will be resource efficient. Ensuring sustainable capacity development requires continuous support beyond initial training sessions. The project will consider customized methodologies to local contexts, including cultural nuances and language diversity while emphasizing rigorous data validation, accuracy checks, and avoiding bias. The project will also engage diversified stakeholders in the M & E processes. Effective M&E will inform adaptive management, leading to better NbS outcomes as Data-driven decisions will enhance the impact of NbS interventions while promoting inclusive collaboration and learning specially for women, youth, marginalized and internally displaced persons.

Indicative activities under this Output include:

4.2. 1.1	Organise the project inception workshop, including review of multi-year work plan, project results framework, gender analysis and gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, social and environmental screening procedure, etc., and prepare an inception report to provide guidance for initiating the implementation of the project.
4.2. 1.2	Set up community-led monitoring and maintenance teams for ongoing management of implemented resilience project
4.1. 2.3.	Organise twice per year NSC meetings, providing strategic guidance to the country programme management unit and approving project grants
4.2. 1.4	Assess midterm achievement of GEF core indicator targets
4.2. 1.5	Monitor and evaluate the project progress, risks and results, facilitating adaptive management, ensuring gender mainstreaming objectives are achieved, preparing project progress reports and organizing periodic financial auditing services.

Partnerships

Working together in partnerships represents a critical element of the project strategy. Perhaps the most central example of this emphasis is under Component 2, 3 and 4, where a partnership of organizations and implementing contractual services will be established for green infrastructure and urban resilience facilities (re)construction, rehabilitation and data management and utilizing the collective results for analytical purposes. In addition to the overarching partnership between the GEF implementing agency (UNDP), and the Government executing partner (the Minister of Environment and climate Change, MoECC), the project relies on key partnerships under each of its main components (1-4). These partnerships may be briefly summarized as follows (additional details may be found above under the project description):

Partner with enabling stakeholders to promote urban green infrastructures by developing and signing a memorandum

Green infrastructures and urban resilience facilities: The project will partner with contractual services implementation organizations to provide service toward construction and rehabilitation of slight infrastructure in all states (feeder roads, irrigation canals, water harvesting structures), Small scale Flood control and drainages systems inside cities, Construct and upgrade flood defenses, improve drainage systems, and integrate green infrastructure (wetlands, urban parks),

Bringing all stakeholders together through establishing Multi Stakeholder coordination mechanism for integrated climate resilient urban planning with NbS.

Engage management entities and local communities in Nature-based Solution for climate resilience promoted in vulnerable urban areas,

Set a platform for disseminating knowledge products among relevant stakeholder groups through appropriate communication techniques, including print media, social media and others etc.

Risks and Assumptions

Based on the finding of the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), the project has been assessed as “Substantial” risk (see Annex 5). It involves the participation of indigenous peoples and other vulnerable or marginalized groups and has several additional moderately and substantial rated risks. The ESMF and SESP explicitly reference UNDRIP and ILO 169, and justify the S6 screening decision. It should be noted, however, that the concept builds on the lessons and the processes of recent similar actions undertaken by climate change and resilience managers, including community consultation and participation in resilience and Disaster Risks Reduction programming, implementation and knowledge/information dissemination tin Somalia.

Project development has been informed through consultations with a broad cross section of national stakeholders and thorough analysis of national and local circumstances and feedback from all stakeholders. Project developers have also elaborated several questionnaires whose data lead to the development of action plans to manage and mitigate the cumulative nature of the risks and/or the complexity of assessing and managing the moderate risks identified in the SESP. These action plans are: (1) Stakeholder Engagement Plan, (2) Gender Action Plan, (3) private sector engagement, (4) Youth entrepreneurship and green jobs, etc. The plans, for example, outline key activities designed to obtain satisfaction from stakeholders and local communities during the project’s inception phase. An effective strategy for risk management has been developed (See Annex 6) and is reflected in the safeguard management framework (ESMF). Individual risks have been identified and rated in terms of impact and probability. Risk treatment and management measures have been identified and associated responsibilities allocated to risk ‘owners’. The project will institute adaptive management as needed to reduce all types of risks.

Stakeholder engagement:

Climate Adaptation falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Federal Government of Somalia. Other important federal level instructions include the Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water. Related ministries, although with different mandates, exist at Federal Member States (FMSs). At all levels, climate adaptation and resilience are perceived important but very little has been accomplished. Collaboration between federal-level institutions and FMS-level institutions exists and will be further strengthened through this project. The Federal and state government will appoint liaison officers to participate in the PMU's monthly coordination meetings. This arrangement ensures vertical integration and supports the ongoing commitment to enhance collaboration between federal and state levels.

The legal frameworks and policies for environmental management in Puntland, Galmudug, Jubaland, Southwest and Hirshabelle conform with those at the Federal level. This is also true for other policies and legal frameworks such as financial, procurement, human resources, etc. The conformity is different for Somaliland, which seeks autonomy status and has also got different policies and legal frameworks and has institutions that do not collaborate with the federal level institutions. However, urge and need to conserve biodiversity, adapt to climate and build resilience exists across respective institutions in Somaliland, other States and at the Federal level.

Capacities to adapt to climate change and build resilience vary from state to state; Puntland and Somaliland, having enjoyed considerable relative peace and government structures established in the 1990s, have better capacities than the other states in terms of personnel and experience. The MOECC is the current GEF Focal Point and is staffed with qualified personnel with technical capacities to provide strategic guidance and plan for climate adaptation. The opportunity to improve the institutional capacity is increased by the presence of local universities which provide courses on natural resources management and adaptation and the relative peace attracting the diaspora with educational background in natural resources management.

The project will bring together a wide and varied group of stakeholders and men and women of different ages including People with Disabilities and vulnerable groups, who will play critical roles in the project. It will also build on existing collaborations, partnerships, and initiatives with a focus on institutions and projects most relevant to Climate Adaptation, Resilience building, NbS, biodiversity conservation, and management. Lessons and indicators from this project, as national urban resilience metrics will directly fit into Somalia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) revision processes and the National Transformation Plan (2025-2029), through the knowledge sharing platform and evidence generated from the project ensuring institutional uptake and policy scaling. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change has established environment and climate change working groups which the project team will participate and share the best practices on the project with partners. Best practices will also be shared through UNDP's website, Donor's website and other government websites.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC), Federal Government of Somalia, is the national authority responsible for the formulation, management, oversight, coordination and effective implementation of environmental laws, policies, standards, and strategies. It promotes sustainable management and standards for protecting critical habitats, combatting desertification, enhancing stewardship and ownership, restoration, and utilization of natural resources, in accordance and collaboration with the relevant government structures at Federal and State levels. The MOECC is responsible for localizing and mainstreaming the global environmental laws and providing periodic updates on progress for implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements.

Stakeholder consultations were undertaken throughout the project preparation phase. During these consultations, stakeholders were informed about the project and its evolving strategy, their views were taken on board and their potential roles in project implementation were assessed, confirmed and shared. Several stakeholders were identified and categorized by component, region and stakeholder type. They include communities, private sector, academia, government agencies, NGOs and social groups. Depending on an assessment of power and interest, each stakeholder was assigned to one of the following categories :

Keep informed : Provide stakeholders with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

Consult : Obtain stakeholder feedback on project analysis and design, alternatives and/or decisions and consider stakeholder concerns and aspirations

Involve: Include stakeholders in reaching all key project decisions and ensure stakeholder input incorporated

Collaborate: Partner with stakeholders in reaching all key project decisions and ensure stakeholder input incorporated to maximum extent possible.

Empower: Transfer control over decision-making, resources and activities to stakeholders.

Entity	Mandate and role in the project
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	The project applies dual execution due to Somalia's Fragile and Conflict affected Situations (FCS) context. Somalia qualifies under internationally recognised Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS) lists, which the GEF references in its guidance. Operating in an FCS context warrants a prudent modality that preserves delivery and fiduciary integrity while enabling state execution and capacity transfer. Somalia appears on the FY26 World Bank FCS list, which substantiates use of the policy exception and the risk-informed allocation of execution responsibilities. Notwithstanding the direct execution by UNDP in line with UNDP policies and procedures, UNDP is keen to ensure national ownership over results and impacts of the project, even in the context where the project is DIM Executed. For this reason, UNDP also proposes to engage a number of selected national government partners within the Government of Somalia (MoECC-FGS) (as responsible parties under UNDP policies and procedures) to execute, under the guidance and direction of UNDP, a limited set of agreed non-fiduciary outputs as a Responsible Party through Letters of Agreement (LoAs). A monthly technical coordination meeting co-convened by Government and UNDP reviews progress against the AWP, manages risks and unlocks decisions. This balances exceptional-case agency execution (fiduciary/procurement) with country execution of technical outputs, meeting both the letter and spirit of GEF policy for high-risk contexts.
Government (Federal and Federal member states)	
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC), Federal Government of Somalia in collaboration with its counterparts at federal member states	The project applies dual execution due to Somalia's Fragile and Conflict affected Situations (FCS) context. Somalia qualifies under internationally recognised Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS) lists, which the GEF references in its guidance. Operating in an FCS context warrants a prudent modality that preserves delivery and fiduciary integrity while enabling state execution and capacity transfer. Somalia appears on the FY26 World Bank FCS list, which substantiates use of the policy exception and the risk-informed allocation of execution responsibilities. Notwithstanding the direct execution by UNDP in line with UNDP policies and procedures, UNDP is keen to ensure national ownership over results and impacts of the project, even in the context where the project is DIM Executed. For this reason, UNDP also proposes to engage a number of selected national government partners within the Government of Somalia (MoECC-FGS) (as responsible parties under UNDP policies and procedures) to execute, under the guidance and direction of UNDP, a limited set of agreed non-fiduciary outputs as a Responsible Party through Letters of Agreement (LoAs). A monthly technical coordination meeting co-convened by Government and UNDP reviews progress against the AWP, manages risks and unlocks decisions. This balances exceptional-case agency execution (fiduciary/procurement) with country execution of technical outputs, meeting both the letter and spirit of GEF policy for high-risk contexts.
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development and Ministries of Planning at Federal	This Federal Ministry of planning facilitates coordination among various stakeholders, and it ensures that urban resilience initiatives are integrated into national development plans and national adaptation plans. Monitors progress and evaluates the effectiveness of resilience strategies. Its mandate also includes formulating medium and long-term strategies and plans for sustainable economic development and growth. Additionally, it actively pursues donor support and funding to address national priorities. The Federal Ministry of Planning and its counterparts at state levels will be important partners in facilitating climate finance strategies through innovative public, private and blended financial

Member State levels	mechanisms and promoting access to climate finance to sustain implementation of NbS in urban areas.
Federal Ministry of Finance and Ministries of Finance at Federal Member State levels	The Federal Ministry of Finance is tasked with formulating and implementing the economic and financial policies of the country, which includes the mobilization and allocation of both domestic and foreign resources. This Ministry, along with its counterparts at various levels, will play a crucial role as key members of the federal and state level inter-ministerial working group. This group will be tasked with coordinating financing efforts for job creation and investing in disaster and climate resilient infrastructure, while also enhancing the nation's disaster preparedness capabilities.
Federal Ministry of Public Works and Housing and Ministries of Public Works and Housing at Federal Member States	The Ministry of Public Works and Housing is a government entity tasked with the implementation of infrastructure projects. Its responsibilities include overseeing construction of government facilities, as well as infrastructure like national roads, bridges, flood control systems, water resources projects, and other public works within the country. Additionally, this Ministry is committed to promoting standards within the construction and housing industries and it ensures that housing and infrastructure development align with urban resilience goals. Moreover, it collaborates with other stakeholders to enhance the built environment's resilience. The ministry and its counterparts at state levels will be provided with training and capacity building support on NbS. In addition, it will be responsible for coordinating with the project implementers and provide guidance on aspects relating to implementation of infrastructure
Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and Ministries of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation at Federal Member States	The Federal Ministry of Interior manages governance systems and responds to challenges posed by the significant influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs). It also coordinates emergency response efforts during crises and works to strengthen community resilience and safety. The ministry and its counterparts at state levels will be responsible to coordinate with the project implementers on aspects regarding the influx of internally displaced persons as well as on issues relating to community resilience and safety.
Local governments and Municipalities in the different Federal Member States	At State levels, the municipalities together with respective ministries shall be the responsible institutions of the project. Local governments and municipalities will provide the necessary support required for the implementation of nature-based solutions and climate adaptation for resilience building in urban areas. Municipalities are critical partners for achieving effective disaster risk management. They will be responsible for coordinating with the relevant line ministries as well as with the local communities in planning and implementing the project activities. This approach strengthens the involvement of stakeholders in decision-making and fosters inclusivity in the project implementation process, thereby aligning with the programme's priority of fostering a whole-of-society approach.
Civil Societies and NGOs	
Traditional leaders, women, youth, pastoral communities, fisherfolk	These organizations in Somalia play a critical role in community engagement and awareness. They implement grassroots initiatives to enhance community capacity, mobilize resources, advocate for vulnerable populations, and promote inclusive resilience. At the beginning of the project, a comprehensive stakeholder mapping at the community level will be carried out to guarantee the inclusive representation and active involvement of various community groups. These communities will contribute with their extensive on-the-ground knowledge, leveraging the trust they have previously established with urban communities, as well as with internally displaced persons camps and settlements in urban areas.
Private sector, professional associations, cooperatives	
Private sector	The proposed project has significant potential for leveraging private sector engagement in creating a sustainable and green urban economy in Somalia, generating economic growth, and improving social and environmental outcomes. The private sector will be engaged in the creation of resilient livelihood

	opportunities and promotion of green businesses as well as in the development of innovative and sustainable business ideas. The enhancement of entrepreneurial skills and technical knowledge of climate-smart solutions will further scale up entrepreneurial opportunities that align with the principles of green growth and climate action. Notable businesses in Somalia include Hormud Telcom, Dahabshil Group, Golis, Amal Bank, Premier Bank, Salam Somali Bank, NEC, and BECCO. These organizations play significant roles in the country's economic landscape.
Media	The media will contribute to raising awareness for understanding of nature-based solutions (NbS) for climate adaptation in urban areas. Through various platforms including television, radio, social media, and online publications, media will showcase success stories, expert insights, and community initiatives, highlighting the importance of green infrastructure, sustainable practices, and resilience-building efforts. Furthermore, advocacy and educational efforts will utilize both print and electronic/social media platforms. During project field activities, training sessions, and awareness campaigns, the media will be actively involved in reaching out to both the beneficiary communities and the broader public.
Academia	
Universities and Research Institutes	Universities and research institutes will play a pivotal role in collaborating and generating knowledge for integrating Nature-based Solutions and climate-resilient strategies into urban planning. Examples include, Somali National University, SIMAD, Mogadishu University, PSU, East Africa University, Amoud University, and Hargeisa University that contribute to education and knowledge dissemination in Somalia's academic sphere. SIMAD University will host the NbS knowledge hub and lead post-project data stewardship while Somali National University will deliver annual urban-NbS short-term certification courses.

D.2 section of the CEO ER presents the project's stakeholder engagement plan and identifies stakeholders and associated type of engagement strategy under each project component and output/activity. In addition to bringing the voice of Somalia urban resilience actors, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on urban resilience.

Stakeholder Analysis

Below is copied detailed project stakeholders deducted from the project stakeholder plan

Table 6 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders	Analysis	Role in the project
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) FGS	The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) serves as the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green environment Facility (GEF) in Somalia. It is responsible for overall coordination and oversight of GEF-related initiatives across the country.	It plays a vital role in monitoring environmental conditions and gathering climate data. By integrating early warning systems into national policies, raising public awareness, and engaging communities, it works in close collaboration with the Environment Ministries of the Federal Member States. Additionally, the MOECC serves as the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA), overseeing Green Environment Facility (GEF) interventions across Somalia.While UNDP is the sole executing agency under DIM, the project design also incorporates an engagement with the national government to foster local ownership and sustainability. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) is not a formal "co-executing" entity (given the DIM modality) but will act as a key partner engaged at the national level. In practice, this means the MoECC will engage in co-leading implementation of select project components/activities under UNDP's oversight. This arrangement leverages MoECC's mandate and local knowledge, building its capacity by involving it in day-to-day project execution tasks (planning and coordination of specific outputs) even though ultimate fiduciary and administrative responsibility rests with UNDP. By engaging MoECC, the project aligns with the spirit of the recent GEF policy update – i.e. promoting

		country ownership – while still adhering to the letter of the FCS exemption that allows UNDP to retain execution authority. Under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), while UNDP leads project execution, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) plays a key role by providing policy guidance, coordinating stakeholders, co-implementing selected activities, and participating in governance structures such as the Project Board. The ministry's involvement ensures national ownership, alignment with government priorities, and builds institutional capacity for long-term sustainability.Although UNDP retains execution, MoECC is fully engaged for the reasons stated in the previous response through: Co-chairs the Project Board; • Co-leads policy outputs (Outcome 1) and site supervision for NbS works (Outcome 2); • Provides USD 1.5 million in in-kind staff and logistical support (confirmed by letter). • This satisfies the Council's requirement (para 21) for capacity-transfer and country ownership within an Agency-executed project.
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) FGS	The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) is responsible for ensuring reliable and clean energy and water services, encompassing both renewable and non-renewable sources. It oversees water access, develops strategic plans, and its Hydrometeorological Department provides weather forecasts and early warning systems. Collaboration with MoEWR is crucial for sustainable resource management in partnership with Federal Member State counterparts.	It oversees the development and management of Somalia's energy and water resources, ensuring reliable and clean services for all. Its mandate includes advancing both renewable and non-renewable energy, managing water infrastructure, and formulating strategic policies. The Hydrometeorological Department monitors weather data, provides forecasts, and issues early warnings to support water resource management.
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	The ministry is to actively pursue best practices in economic planning, and preparation of effective national development plans and strategies through the use of sound macro-economic research	Ministry of Planning has the overall responsibility to coordinate the National Development pillars under National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2030

	and policies, data and technological systems.	
Federal Member States MoHADs	MoHADMs-FGS have the roles to coordinate all disaster management activities at the States level including Somaliland NADFOR.	MoHADMs coordinates with pillar lead government agencies across the four pillars to support project implementation at the state level Lead project implementation and ensure project aligns with sub-national disaster management policies.
Ministry of Planning and National Development Somaliland	The ministry will be an important key member of the Somaliland inter-ministerial working group, which will be responsible for coordinating conservation efforts, information and knowledge sharing, and providing guidance to the strategic plans of the project on the conservation of marine ecosystems.	Ministry of Planning of Somaliland has the overall responsibility to coordinate the National Development Plan of Somaliland (NDP3)
Ministry of Finance FGS	The Ministry of Finance is responsible devising and administering economic and financial policy of the country, including mobilization of internal and external resources and their allocation.	The ministry of finance will be responsible for coordinating of financing for urban development and will promote a local economic development initiatives in the country.
Local Government	Local governments will provide the necessary support required for the development and implementation of urban resilient plans . Through their actions, they will be responsible for coordinating with the other government agencies such Ministry of Public Works to regulate	The LG will enforce the urban resilient legislations and will also have a standby law enforcement unit to address the unlawful acts, maintaining a close coordination with police .

	coding of buildings, CSOs, academia and other urban stakeholders.	
Somalia National Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) FGS	SoDMA is the federal agency of Somalia responsible for disaster response, working in coordination with relevant ministries, government institutions, the Somali armed forces, the public and private sectors, and civil society to enhance disaster resilience and safety.	It plays a crucial role in coordinating disaster risk management activities, making it an essential partner in the Urban Resilience initiative. Collaborating closely with the Federal Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agencies, it ensures a well-coordinated disaster response.
Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing FGS	The Ministry of Public Works and Housing of Somalia is responsible for infrastructure development, urban planning, and housing policies. It oversees the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and public buildings to support national development. The ministry also regulates the construction sector, ensuring safety standards and sustainable urban growth. Additionally, it plays a key role in post-conflict reconstruction and resilience-building efforts across Somalia.	The Ministry oversees the management, construction, and rehabilitation of government buildings and infrastructure efficiently. As the custodian of public assets, including roads, bridges, and land, it regulates private sector engagements and ensures service delivery. It plays a key role in fostering a high-performance environment for both public and private sectors in Somalia, with a strong focus on results-driven programs.
Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) FGS	The Ministry is mandated to advance the promotion and protection of gender equality and human rights, including the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups.	Coordinate the issues of gender equality and women empowerment at federal level. MOWHRD can support to mainstream gender into the project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

UNDP	UNDP Somalia is designing and preparing a GEF proposal for Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia . UNDP will be the Executing Entity of the GEF project and will be responsible for the overall project	Under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), UNDP is both the GEF Implementing Agency and the sole Executing Entity for this project. Under its role, UNDP will directly implement the project under(DIM status), and this will be central ensuring high quality project results and achievement of the project's intended outcomes. In light of Somalia's complex institutional environment and limited capacities, the project will be executed under UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). This approach ensures robust fiduciary oversight, compliance with GEF standards, and risk mitigation in a fragile context. The GEF Council policy amendments (June 2025) have clarified that GEF Agencies may assume dual implementation/execution roles only in exceptional cases, such as: • Per the capacity assessment carried out by the GEF Agency, there is a limited or inadequate fiduciary and / or procurement capacities in potential executing partners, as assessed by the GEF Agency; • Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations (FCS) and / or post-natural disaster situations. UNDP has conducted multiple capacity assessments for potential executing agencies. And while the "moderate" execution-capacity score reflects MOECC's improving technical capability, not its fiduciary or procurement readiness. The assessments rate Somalia's public-finance and procurement systems as high-risk. Therefore, DIM remains the most appropriate modality to safeguard GEF funds and ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards. Among challenges hindering the mainstreaming process are institutional capacity shortages pertaining to climate change institutions, including, lack of appropriate laws, human capital deficiency and scarcity in climate change financing The country is in urgent need of climate finance for adaptation and climate resilient development, but the limited capacity of governmental and non-governmental actors to access, implement and monitor climate finance poses a barrier. Somalia is also classified as a conflict-affected fragile state (FCSListFY26.pdf). Therefore, UNDP's dual role as both implementer and executor is justified by Somalia's FCS status and aligns with the GEF policy exceptions that permit direct agency execution in such contexts. Council members have explicitly supported this flexibility for countries with severely limited institutional capacity, recognizing that it enables timely delivery of results while safeguarding accountability.This dual-role DIM execution was chosen to ensure timely and effective implementation given the on-the-ground realities. It allows UNDP to directly manage procurement, financial management, and implementation, thereby reducing delays and ensuring compliance with UNDP/GEF standards in a high-risk environment. The rationale for DIM is further strengthened by the GEF Council's streamlining measures approved in 2025, which emphasize stronger oversight in FCS contexts and clearer criteria for when an agency can execute projects itself. In line with those measures, UNDP's direct execution will provide the necessary controls and risk management for this project's success.No regional executing partners are envisioned since this is a country-specific project.At sub-national/local levels, the project will coordinate with district authorities, community organizations, and other stakeholders through the MoECC's structures. These local actors are stakeholders/beneficiaries

		rather than executing entities. They will be involved via stakeholder engagement processes (community consultations, local implementation agreements, etc.), under the guidance of UNDP and MoECC, to ensure the project's activities are grounded in local needs. This layered approach (UNDP as executor, MoECC as national lead partner, and community-level engagement) aims to balance strong oversight with inclusive participation
UNHABITAT	UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. It is the focal point for all urbanization and human settlement matters within the UN system.	UNHABITAT can collaborate the project with their experience on urban sector development including their experiences on Joint Programme on Local Governance – Strengthening governance and infrastructure in multiple regions. Additionally, they are working on Enhancing urban planning and infrastructure, and Supporting regeneration and durable solutions for the displaced people in certain Somali regions
WFP	In Somalia, the World Food Programme (WFP) plays a crucial role in the Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia initiative by supporting the resilience building systems	WFP helps build national and community response capabilities, ensuring vulnerable populations receive timely resilience assistance and can help mitigate disaster impacts.
UNDRR	Leads the pillar on disaster risk knowledge. This involves enhancing global risk knowledge, integrating it into early warning systems, and ensuring that risk information is accessible and actionable. UNDRR's efforts aim to empower decision-makers and vulnerable communities to understand and respond to risks effectively.	Leads pillar 1 on disaster risk knowledge in collaboration with SoDMA.

UN Women	In Somalia, UN Women ensures that the Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia initiative is gender-responsive by integrating gender considerations into disaster risk reduction strategies. They empower women and girls, enhance women's leadership in community resilience, and ensure early warning information is accessible and actionable for all. They also support in collecting data and understanding risk assessments and vulnerability on diverse groups, including women, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.	Potential for collaboration on mainstreaming gender, disability, and social inclusion into project design and implementation in collaboration with MOWF
FAO	The mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Somalia includes improving food security, nutrition, and livelihoods through emergency response, resilience building, and sustainable agriculture. FAO promotes integrated water and land management, climate-smart agriculture, and provides technical support and capacity development to the Somali government at local, state, and federal levels. FAO has a GCF Pipeline Project. It is important to strengthen the coordination between	FAO has been nominated by IFRC to lead the implementation of Pillar 2 FAO's active projects in Somalia include SWALIM for land and water management. They also run a Fishermen Identification Database in Puntland to support sustainable fisheries.

	GCF projects within the country.	
World Vision	In Somalia, World Vision supports the Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia initiative by enhancing community resilience and preparedness. They are engaged in resilience building activities, and additionally may provide timely information to vulnerable populations.	World Vision Somalia implements sectoral strategies that helped to improve resilient livelihoods and food security that contributes immensely to child wellbeing. The approaches used are applicable to different project models including emergency response, recovery and development.
IFRC	IFRC leads globally in pillar 4. Therefore, it is important to get their support to identify the gaps and improvement areas for pillar 4 in Somalia.	IFRC provides technical support to implement pillar 4 as the global lead.
ITU	The ITU leads the "Warning Dissemination and Communication" pillar in Somalia's EW4All initiative, ensuring early warnings reach vulnerable populations through improved connectivity and various communication channels.	Collaborates with MOCT and NTA on Pillar 3 implementation
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) supports the Early Warnings for All	Can a potential implementor of Pillar 1 and 4 at the states, district and community level.

	(EW4All) initiative by improving disaster risk knowledge, enhancing early warning systems, and ensuring effective communication of warnings to vulnerable and displaced populations. They also focus on community preparedness and receive significant funding from Denmark to implement these efforts.	
Somalia NGO Consortium	NGO Consortium that supports the Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia initiative by coordinating and sharing information among member organizations, ensuring effective implementation of early warning systems, and providing communities with timely, accurate information to prepare for and respond to disasters.	Potential in coordinating national, sub-national and community Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia across Somalia specially on Pilar1, 2, and 4.
Somalia Disability Networks (SDN)	The Somali Disability Network (SDN) has the mandate to advocate for the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities in Somalia. This includes promoting respect for their dignity, enhancing social integration, supporting skill development, and ensuring their representation in all aspects of life. They also work on humanitarian and development	SDN can support for the dissemination of EW information to people with disabilities.

	initiatives guided by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. SDN offers support and advocacy to people with disabilities through advocating self-help and saving groups.	
Somalia Women Champion Networks	The Somalia Women Champion Network operates across various regions in Somalia, focusing on promoting women's rights and gender equality. They work in both urban and rural areas, engaging with local communities to empower women, support their participation in decision-making processes, and enhance their social, economic, and political development.	The Women Champion Network can serve as a beneficiary and support the implementation of a community-based approach to ensure that vulnerable groups, including women, people with disabilities, minorities, and marginalized communities, are aware of disaster risks, have access to early warning information, and can take anticipatory actions in target areas.
Somalia Indigenous groups networks	The mandate of the Somalia Indigenous Groups Networks focuses on advocating for the rights and inclusion of indigenous communities in Somalia	The Somalia Indigenous Groups Networks can be engaged to ensure that indigenous communities are included in disaster risk management by promoting awareness of disaster risks, providing access to early warning information, and facilitating anticipatory actions. They advocate for the use of indigenous knowledge and ensure communication is culturally appropriate.
	Galmudug Youth Association Network (GAYAN)	
	YPEER	
World Bank (WB)	The World bank has Second Urban Resilience Project for Somalia	There is potential collaboration for the project with WB projects. The development objective of the Second Urban Resilience Project for Somalia is to strengthen public service delivery capacity of local governments and increase access to urban infrastructure and services in selected areas. The project comprises of four components. The first component, urban infrastructure and services will support the preparation and implementation of all infrastructure investments in the project.
Indigenous Groups	Project beneficiaries to receive urban resilience initiatives . Challenges to reach this group due to remoteness. Somali farming groups including Somali Bantus, live on the	Beneficiaries: Receive information on urban resilience and Early warning messages, linking the urban resilience project to the EW4ALL activities supported by GCF Engagement: Ensure their needs are addressed in urban resilience initiatives

	riverine area and coastal areas and are vulnerable to river flooding and droughts as the river gets dry. Indigenous communities like the Digil group, Jiido, Eelaay , Boon, Reer-Xamar, and Eyle, live in the lower Shabelle.	
Women's Groups	HEAR Women Organisation, Somali Women Development Center (SWDC), Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC), Somali Women's Agenda (SWA), We Are women network (WAWA), NAGAD Women Organization. Active organizations working on the development, protection, and empowerment of women and children in Somalia.	Gender Inclusivity: Ensure urban resilience project addresses women's specific needs as per the actions the GAP document. Engagement: Involve women in project
Youth Groups	Benadir Youth Organization	Youth organizations play a vital role in the Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to strengthen community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-induced disasters in urban areas initiative by raising awareness about disaster risks, engaging communities, training young people in disaster response, advocating for youth inclusion in policies, and helping to disseminate early warning information effectively.
	Hirshabelle Youth Association (HYA)	Youth organizations play a vital role in the Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to strengthen community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-induced disasters in urban areas
	Independent Somali Youth Organizations	
	Jubaland Youth Network (JYN)	
	Puntland Youth Association Network (PYAN)	
	Somali Youth Development Network (SOYDEN)	
	Somali Youth Volunteers for Development Association (SOYVDA)	

	Somaliland National Youth Organisation (SONYO Umbrella)	
	Somaliland National Youth Organization (SONYO)	
	Southwest Youth Forum (SWYF)	
	Youth Power Learning	
Men and Women groups including vulnerable groups such as Indigenous groups, elderly, people with disabilities, youth and Internally displaced persons	They are the project beneficiaries. Those residing in challenging urban settings, vending in markets or residing in flood-prone zones or near rivers benefit from the urban resilience initiatives and systems	Beneficiaries of the project.
Candlelight	Candlelight for Environment, Education, and Health in Somaliland focuses on sustainable development to improve living standards and protect the environment. Their programs include natural resource management, education, health, and gender initiatives	Community engagement, Awareness raising and dissemination of Early Warning alerts. And implementation of urban resilience activiites related to environment conservations, and community livelihood improvements
Other Stakeholders/Groups/ Authorities	Traditional elders, local community groups, religious leaders. Local authorities and community leaders who hold significant influence and can facilitate community engagement and support for project implementation.	Community Engagement: Facilitate local buy-in and participation.
Civil Society Organizations	Civil society organizations (CSOs) in Somalia play a vital role in advocacy, service delivery, and community development. They promote human	CSOs will collaborate with the Urban Resilience Project to carry on community engagement role and will act as watchdogs, ensuring transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance.

	rights, democracy, and social cohesion by engaging with the government and local communities.	
Private sector	In poor country like Somalia, the private sector creates jobs, stimulates economic growth, and reduces poverty through entrepreneurship and investment. It provides essential goods and services, including energy, healthcare, and finance, often filling gaps left by weak public institutions. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) drive local economies and innovation. Additionally, it attracts foreign investment and enhances resilience through sustainable business practices.	The private sector drives economic growth through investment, job creation, and innovation. It plays a key role in financing and implementing sustainable development solutions, including climate resilience and renewable energy. Public-private partnerships enhance infrastructure, technology, and service delivery. Additionally, it mobilizes capital for impact-driven projects, fostering inclusive and resilient economies.
Media	Somali media plays a crucial role in informing the public, shaping opinions, and promoting dialogue on key national issues. It serves as a platform for political discourse, social advocacy, and cultural preservation. Despite challenges, it continues to provide critical reporting and analysis. Additionally, digital and diaspora media contribute to amplifying voices and connecting Somali communities globally.	The media will help with awareness raising for environmental conservation and project goals. Throughout the project field activities, trainings and awareness, the media will be present to provide outreach to not only the beneficiary communities but also to wider public. Additionally, print and electronic/social media will both be engaged for advocacy and education.

Universities and Research Institutes	Academic institutions in Somalia play a key role in capacity building, research, and innovation. They contribute to workforce development, policy research, and resilience-building in sectors like agriculture, health, and governance. Additionally, they foster knowledge exchange and partnerships for national development.	State universities, colleges, research institutes and schools will be engaged for collaboration and knowledge generation and to advocate for the inclusion of Urban resilience and implementation of NbS and environmental related work.
Conflict-affected Groups	Communities in southern and central Somalia affected by conflict, especially areas impacted by Al-Shabaab.	Adaptation: Tailor urban resilient, NbS to conflict zones.
Traditional leaders, women, youth, pastoral communities, fisherfolk		At the start of the project, community level stakeholder mapping will be conducted to ensure full representation and participation of community groups in the project. Communities will be actively involved and will participate in the urban resilience, NbS actions, biodiversity conservation, law enforcement and restoration of ecosystem services efforts in and around the protected areas and economic incentives will be provided to offset their dependence on natural resources.

Below is also a table contributing in brief the various roles in terms of implementation, contribution and financing of the different project stakeholders

Stakeholder	**Role in implementation**	**Contribution to adaptation/GEBs**	**Financing role**
MoECC (Federal)	Chairs Project Board; leads policy reform (Outcome 1)	Adoption of climate-resilient urban planning standards	In-kind staff + USD 0.5 M services
Municipalities (Mogadishu, Bosaso, Garowe, Kismayo)	Site selection, O&M of NbS infrastructure (Outcome 2)	Sustained flood-risk reduction for ~850 k residents	Land provision; O&M budget lines
Private Banks (e.g., IBS Bank)	Channel concessional line of credit / risk-sharing facility (Outcome 3)	Mobilise ≥ USD 2 M private capital for NbS MSMEs	**Financier** – loan capital
MSMEs & Business Associations	Deploy green building materials, drainage services, tree-nursery operations	Job creation; scaling NbS supply chain	Equity & working-capital investment

CSOs / Women's Groups	Community mobilisation, gender-responsive monitoring, GRM interface	Increased women's participation & safeguards oversight	Volunteer time / in-kind
Universities (SIMAD, Somali Nat'l Univ.)	Applied research & M&E support (Outcome 4)	Knowledge products; adaptation curricula	In-kind expertise
UNDP	Executive under DIM; fiduciary & procurement oversight; TA backstopping	Quality assurance; catalytic investment design	USD 0.8 M cash + TA

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC):

Collaborative initiatives, including joint research, knowledge transfers, and capacity-building activities, will enable Somalia to leverage cost-effective, context-specific innovations and showcase during participation of project team in Africa Urban Forum each year under African Union Commission management and organization and other international urban resilience fora. digital communication platforms, often co-developed through South-South and Triangular Cooperation will enhance response efforts, fostering resilience and data-driven decision-making across at-risk regions. In addition, to bring the voice of Somalia to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on urban resilience and NbS. The project will provide regional cooperation opportunities with countries implementing initiatives on urban resilience and NbS in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Somalia.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

Over the past decade, economic development in Somalia has contributed to improved standards of living and the reduction of extreme poverty. However, the country still needs to address large inequalities that affect segments of the population that continue to be vulnerable and excluded. These conditions of vulnerability and exclusion are especially prevalent in urban areas, and disproportionately affect indigenous peoples, women, senior adults, boys, and girls. Key factors limiting the development opportunities for these groups include limited access to public social and development programmes and services, unstable and poorly or non-remunerated economic activities, and the degradation of ecosystem natural resources on which these groups rely for their livelihoods. Traditional gender roles, limited ownership of property, and domestic violence further exacerbate the vulnerability of women and girls.

UNDP and the Somalia Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) have long experience mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in the design and implementation of the project and programme's activities, especially by supporting the empowerment of women and women's groups to lead grant-supported community projects. As part of the project's actions to bring gender considerations to the forefront, a gender focal point is designated at the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to ensure that gender considerations are part of the identification, design, evaluation, and selection of community-led project proposals. During the project preparation grant phase, UNDP also tracks the involvement women's groups. During GEF-8, these actions to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment will continue.

For this project from GEF-8 funding, UNDP prepared a gender analysis and an action plan that acknowledge gender differences and define actions to promote women's role in the implementation of the project. The gender analysis and action plan were prepared in accordance with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy, and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. The gender analysis and action plan recognize the differences between labour, knowledge, needs, and priorities of men and women, and defines actions to:

- Consult with female leaders and women's groups about gender specific needs and requirements regarding project activities;
- Promote the equitable representation of women and men in programme activities, including the city level multi-stakeholder governance platforms;
- Promote the active involvement of women in project activities by means of direct outreach to female green enterprise leaders and women's groups; and,
- Support training and capacity building activities directed to women and women's groups.

The project's gender analysis and action plan are included in Annex 10. The results framework for GEF core indicators incorporates gender-disaggregated indicators and targets to support the implementation and evaluation of the project's strategy on gender equality and women's empowerment (see outputs and table of project results framework).

C.2. Project Strategy

The project objective is 'to enhance the resilience of urban systems and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable urban communities and ecosystems to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change on urban areas in Somalia'.

The project strategy as the GEF alternative aimed at removing the barriers outlined above in the Development Challenge section is broken down into the following four outcomes distributed across four mutually supportive components :

Component 1. Strengthening government and institutional capacities in climate change adaptation planning and programming through expanding knowledge transfer and strengthening policy frameworks to mainstream nature-based solutions for climate adaptation in Urban areas.

Outcome 1.1. Enhanced institutional capacity for climate risk management and spatial planning for the adoption of NbS in climate resilient urban planning at national, sub-national and local levels.

Component 2. Enhancing urban climate resilience to floods through improved NbS adoption and management

Outcome 2.1. NbS uptake in urban areas at sub-national and local levels are increased.

Component 3. Leveraging sustainable finance through private sector engagement and investments

Outcome 3.1. Innovative financing architecture is available to incentivize private sector investment in climate-resilient and NbS technologies, and enterprises.

Component 4. Information and knowledge management and dissemination to facilitate national and sub-level information exchange and scaling up

Outcome 4.1. Improved sustainability of adaptation actions, replication of NbS in urban areas.

The project's strategy is supported on four pillars: (i) addressing the barriers for effective urban climate adaptation implementation and coordination that takes gender equality and other vulnerable groups into consideration, while strengthening national and local level capacity for implementing national and federal level climate adaptation strategies through NbS; (ii) supporting the uptake of sustainable livelihood options and establishing the required infrastructure to improve NbS that brings benefits to urban areas through water and land resource management; and (iii) accelerating investment by enhancing technical and financial structures for MSMEs through improved market access focusing on women and IDPs, private sector partnerships and accelerate green transition in Somalia; and (iv) ensuring scaling up and replication opportunities by establishing a coordinated knowledge platform.

Table 1 Cross reference table barriers vs project intervention

Barriers	The specific proposal strategy to address it
Limited institutional capacity resources, expertise, and organizational structures within government agencies or other relevant institutions responsible for managing urban areas to implement climate change adaptation.	Strengthening government and institutional capacities in climate change adaptation planning and programming through expanding knowledge transfer and strengthening policy frameworks to mainstream nature-based solutions for climate adaptation in Urban areas.

Inadequate coordination, planning and implementation among ministries, and local authorities.	Outcome 1.1. Enhanced institutional capacity for climate risk management and spatial planning for the adoption of NbS in climate resilient urban planning at national, sub-national and local levels.
Insufficient data and information on ecosystems, biodiversity, and climate change may hinder the development of evidence-based policies and strategies for effective urban planning and the integration of nature-based solutions.	Component 4. Information and knowledge management and dissemination to facilitate national and sub-level information exchange and scale up Outcome 4.1. Improved sustainability of adaptation actions, replication of NbS in urban areas.
Limited Access to Financing for Nature-Based Solutions.	Component 3. Leveraging sustainable finance through private sector engagement and investments Outcome 3.1. Innovative financing architecture is available to incentivize private sector investment in climate-resilient and NbS technologies, and enterprises.
lack of adequate infrastructure	Component 2. Enhancing urban climate resilience to floods through improved NbS adoption and management Outcome 2.1. NbS uptake in urban areas at sub-national and local levels are increased.

The project will deliver substantial adaptive and socio-economic benefits, including:

- Climate-resilient infrastructure in urban centres:

The project will intervene across 17 major urban project sites in Somalia, and will implement 34 climate-resilient infrastructure activities, including:

  - Flood control structures
  - Urban greening initiatives (e.g. parks and green belts)
    These investments will enhance urban adaptive capacity, reduce disaster risks, and improve quality of life for urban populations.
- Capacity building and awareness on Nature-based Solutions (NbS):
  - 1,260 individuals will be trained or sensitized on NbS for urban resilience, including 328 women (30%) and 882 men, contributing to more inclusive and informed local climate action.

Knowledge management

Each GEF LDCF grant project is designed to produce global environmental and local sustainable development benefits (impacts); organizational capacities (technical, analytical, etc.) from learning by doing; and knowledge from evaluation of innovation experience. Knowledge management, including the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, will remain an essential element of the Country Project during GEF-8. The first step regarding knowledge management in project implementation will be the design and setting up of a platform and development of community resource use managements plans and a communications strategy. These strategies will highlight priority actions, target audiences, and methodologies to roll out during the implementation phase.

The Knowledge Management approach involves assessing and sharing lessons learned and urban resilience and NbS best practices from target urban areas based on evaluation of implementation results and their contributions to Global Environment Benefits (GEB), local development objectives and district and city level outcomes, including the development of social capital.

At the regional and intervention urban levels, the urban resilience GEF project will produce scoping study and case studies, photos stories, and video documentaries of the urban resilience planning and management experience in each of the selected urban area. These case studies will highlight the processes of stakeholder participation, as well as the progress toward the targets selected during urban resilience planning, using the urban resilience and NbS Indicators. A detailed analysis will be produced of the successes and failures in each intervention urban area regarding the generation of synergies between individual community projects around city level outcomes, lessons learned, and future efforts to strengthen the resilience planning and management processes. The results

of these studies will be published and disseminated throughout the country through print and digital media and GEF and UNDP's institutional partners, NGOs, MoECC-supported CSO networks, universities and others.

This knowledge generated among the GEF urban resilience project will be systematized and codified for dissemination at the city and district level through policy dialogue platforms, community level management networks and multi-stakeholder partnerships, and knowledge fairs and other exchanges; at the national level through the MoECC, strategic partnerships and their networks, and national knowledge fairs where appropriate; and globally through the global network of GEF Country Programmes/projects and UNDP's knowledge management system. The individual grant project case studies will be anticipated at project design and based on a participatory methodology, so that the production of the case studies strengthen the community organization's capacities for reflection and action through learning-by-doing.

The project will establish a Learning Forum (including an e-platform) which will be a facilitate links among communities, promote information sharing, and provide access to knowledge resources that are relevant to their individual projects. The knowledge obtained from project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through the project's well-established national network of urban stakeholders and UNDP's global platform, and it will be used in upscaling successful initiatives. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the sustainability of project activities beyond the life of the grant funding. Knowledge sharing and replication will help ensure that the impacts of the project are sustained and expanded, generating additional environmental benefits over the longer term.

A separate strategic grant will be awarded to a qualified MSMEs and NGO to establish and maintain the Learning Forum, support the grantees in developing and disseminating case studies and other knowledge products, and facilitate the knowledge management delivered through workshops, trade fairs and other gatherings of partners. The details of the proposed Learning Forum in Somalia will be worked out during the development of the development of community resource use managements plans and Communications Strategy during project implementation. Maintaining the Learning Forum will be advocated as part of the sustainability plans for ensuring the durable functioning of the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms. Utilizing the Learning Forum as a marketing platform, e.g., for showcasing urban resilience and NbS products, handicrafts, ecotourism experiences, etc., could also help ensure sustained maintenance of the learning forum. In developing the Knowledge Management Strategy, opportunities for linking the Learning Forum to existing schemes and platforms will be explored, e.g., rural banks and microcredit institutions.

At the global level, knowledge platforms including the urban resilience project website and Communities Connect (a platform to share knowledge from civil society organizations around the world) will continue to be updated.

The knowledge management component will also link with the Government of Somalia Mission – MoECC, which is inspired by the vision of transformational change in urban development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an inclusive Somalia. There will be scope to create exposure of urban and peri urban communities to better economic productivity, entrepreneurship and skill development, for urban livelihood and employment and social and institutional infrastructural development.

Knowledge products (including multimedia recordings, peer-to-peer visits, systematization of best practices, media coverage, amongst other methods) will focus on sharing, particularly in areas vulnerable to urban climatic variability and climate change, information and knowledge related to: flood management, watershed restoration processes; know-how to convert and enhance urban resilience while contributing to sustainable urban resilience e processes; how to strengthen community participation in governance schemes; water management practices; soil management practices; access to micro-credit in a community experience; scaling up innovative businesses.

Somalia Universities and research institutes will play a pivotal role in generating and disseminating knowledge while building long-term capacity. Institutions such as Somali National University, SIMAD University, Mogadishu University, Puntland State University, East Africa University, Amoud University, and Hargeisa University are actively enhancing the academic landscape by incorporating Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and climate-resilient strategies into their urban planning curricula.

The lessons learned from urban resilience initiatives in Somalia will be codified and institutionalized across various Somali universities. SIMAD University will serve as the national NbS knowledge hub, leading post-project data stewardship to ensure that valuable insights and data remain accessible and actionable. At the same time, Somali National University will implement annual short-term certification courses focused on urban NbS, equipping professionals and policymakers with practical, localized expertise. Supported by UNDP's urban resilience programs, these initiatives will integrate resilience thinking into Somalia's educational and governance systems, establishing a sustainable foundation for climate-adaptive urban development.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

Innovativeness: The project will develop and demonstrate innovative technological solutions as well as establish innovative mechanisms of generating or channeling financial resources at local levels to ensure sustainability. This will be demonstrated mainly in the urban areas of project inventions and user-friendly value chains addition, and sustainable green infrastructures, peri urban agriculture and revenue generating practices, etc. The project will have a strong focus on developing business models and market-based mechanisms for sustainable use of natural resources as well as enhanced livelihoods for marginalized communities in vulnerable urban areas and lesser developed districts of Somalia. The MoECC and the project management team will work closely with its partners to ensure that promising innovations, successful pilots, and best practices are replicated and scaled up through joint or coordinated planning, financing, and implementation. A multi-stakeholder partnership strategy will be developed during the planning phase to meet these principles.

Sustainability: Sustainability of urban resilience planning and management processes, as well as value-chain development strategies, will be enhanced through the formation of multi-stakeholder, interdisciplinary, participatory and inclusive partnerships, involving local government, national agencies and institutions, NGOs, the private sector and others at the landscape level. MSMEs and NGO networks will be called upon for their support to community projects and urban resilience planning processes, and technical assistance will be engaged through government, NGOs, universities, academic institutes and other institutions. Community ownership is a critical factor contributing to the sustainability of project benefits. MoECC and UNDP will involve all community members (men, women, youth and elders) in all stages of the grant project cycle: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, the overall project strategy is focused on enhancing the socio-ecological urban resilience of local communities. These efforts will strengthen coping capacities in response to long-term climate change and associated increased urban risks associated with climate and disaster hazards. The approach promoted under the project strategy promotes socio-ecological urban resilience.

Potential for Scaling Up: Successful interventions under each component can be replicated/upscaled across the project target cities and in other geographic regions of the country facing similar issues of development and urban environmental protection and management. Through improved financial capacities, grantees may ensure progressive innovation and broader adoption. Resources will be made available through the GEF project strategic grant modality to facilitate key elements of the upscaling initiative to provide capacity building and foster enabling partnerships with government programmes, other donors, and private sector investors. For example, resources are allocated specifically for scaling up successful MSMES interventions, with a particular focus on urban resilience and NbS practical solutions for micro-enterprises.

The local urban resilience strategies/plans will be developed with long-term goal of achieving durable capacities and partnerships for ensuring sustainable and urban resilient management of the target urban areas and seascapes. Multi-stakeholder partnerships will identify potential upscaling opportunities, analyse and plan upscaling processes, engage established microcredit and revolving fund mechanisms to finance upscaling components, design and implement the upscaling project, and evaluate its performance and impacts for lessons learned for adaptive management, policy discussion and potential extension of the model to other areas of the country. Resources are allocated for formulating income-generating development plans, with a particular emphasis on women and other marginalized groups. And the knowledge management strategy, including establishment of a urban resilience and NbS learning platform and forum, focuses on sharing best practices and facilitating Business/marketing and partnership building.

The Somalia Urban Resilience Project has strong potential to grow and benefit more cities and communities. One networks in Africa, helping to share knowledge and tools with other cities. Finally, successful parts of the project can be shared with other fragile countries through South-South cooperation, linking to urban cities networks and platforms such C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), Resilient Cities Network (R-Cities), ICLEI stands for International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives so they can learn from Somalia's experience and apply similar solutions. These approaches will help increase the project's impact and build stronger, more climate-resilient cities.way to scale it up is by linking it to Somalia's national climate plans, such as the NDCs and NAP, which can help attract more funding and support. The project can also expand through partnerships with regional urban resilience

Digital Solutions:

A key priority under this project, and of the government in Somalia is to encourage that the adaptation ambitions of the proposed project is providing an effective platform to share lessons learned, replication and scaling up opportunities in order to provide a space for sustainable and dynamic enabling environment to increase adaptation efforts. The project will establish a long-term monitoring and evaluation plan, as well as provide capacity building related to methodologies for data collection and analysis specifically tailored for Nature-Based Solutions (NbS). The Under Component 4, the project will establish a digital knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate the exchange of information, experiences, and best practices on Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in Somalia's urban context. This platform will build on the existing data hub

managed by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), enhancing its functionality and accessibility.

Throughout the implementation period, the project will produce a minimum of eight knowledge products focused on urban resilience and NbS best practices. These resources will be hosted on the MoECC digital platform and will include:

(i) an NbS monitoring toolkit, featuring a comprehensive library of indicators;

(ii) technical guidance documents covering the design, implementation, and operation and maintenance of urban NbS interventions; and

(iii) a suite of training modules aligned with the project's capacity-building activities under Component 4.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change will serve as the host institution for the digital platform, ensuring alignment with national initiatives, providing strategic oversight, and supporting long-term institutional sustainability.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR. The project Gender Specialist and the overall project team should make sure that each GEF Project Implementation Report reflects gender target integrated in the project documents."PIRs, the MTR and the TE will report on implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), including sex-disaggregated outputs and outcomes; at minimum: participation in training and governance, employment in NbS works, enterprise finance access, decision-making roles, and GRM uptake by women and IDPs.

GEF/SCCF Core Indicators:

The GEF/LDCF Core indicators included as Annex 14 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR. One important thing is to ensure that the project gender disaggregation information and data under the M&E and gender specialist management are valued during the Mid-Term Review of the project.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. It is important to ensure that the project gender disaggregation information and data under the M&E and gender specialist management are valued during the Terminal Evaluation of the project.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US$ 2 million.

Final Report:

The project's final GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

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

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Track results progress	**Project objective from the results framework:** To enhance the resilience of urban systems and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable urban communities and ecosystems to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change on urban areas in Somalia.	***Indicator 1*** direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	**Midterm target :** 426, 439 people of whom 213, 220 are women (50%) and 213, 219 men (50%) **End of project target:** 852,877 people (of whom 426,439 are Women and 426,438 men)	Direct beneficiaries who receive training, or other direct support from the project to enhance to reduce their vulnerability and enhance resilience	Annually	Project national team Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	Workshop and training programme reports, M&E reports of the project
		Indicator 2: : Area of forest and forest land under restoration	**Mid-term target:** 2,500 ha **End of project target** 5,000 ha during GEF-8	Area of urban and peri urban forest and forest land restored: 500 additional ha urban Forest and urban forest land undergoing restoration practices including revegetation, creation of corridors and green spaces between urban areas.	Annually	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community	M&E reports of the project

						initiatives	
	Project Outcome 1 Enhanced institutional capacity for climate risk management and spatial planning for the adoption of NbS in climate resilient urban planning at national, sub-national and local levels.	***Indicator 3:*** Total number of policies, plans, and frameworks with gender and IDP options that mainstreamed urban climate resilience and NbS	**Mid-term target :** 5 **End of project target :** 10	National and local policy, plans integrating urban resilience and NbS under this urban resilience project implementation	Annually	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	Workshop and training programme reports, M&E reports of the project
		Indicator 4: Number of trainings/capacity building/strengthening organized on NbS practices and data management for promoting climate resilience in vulnerable urban areas	**Mid-term target :** 7 **End of project target :** 14	Capacity building, training to provide to stakeholders and communities who have on urban adaptation and resilience building trough NbS solutions best approaches and practices.	Annually	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	Workshop and training programme reports, M&E reports of the project
	Project Outcome 2 NbS uptake in urban areas at sub-national and local levels are increased.	***Indicator 5:*** number of urban resilience infrastructures (Floods defense, control, drainages systems) constructed/rehabilitated to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience to urban risks inside targets cities	**Mid-term target :** At least 1 urban resilience infrastructure by project location **End of project target :** At least 2 urban resilience infrastructure by project location	Urban resilience infrastructures (Floods defense, control, drainages systems) to be constructed and rehabilitate to reduce urban communities vulnerability and enhance resilience to urban risks	Annually	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	M&E reports of the project
		Indicator 6: Number of green spaces or corridors implemented/created	**Mid-term target :**	Urban green infrastructures to be constructed and rehabilitate to reduce	Annually	Project national team, Partner	M&E reports of the project

		in target sites to mitigate urban risks (heatwave, storm, etc.)	At least 1 green spaces or corridors implemented/ created in target sites **End of project target :** At least 2 green spaces or corridors implemented/ created in target sites	urban communities vulnerability and enhance resilience to urban risks		organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	
	Project Outcome 3 Innovative financing architecture is available to incentivize private sector investment in climate-resilient and NbS technologies, and enterprises.	***Indicator 7:*** Number of MSMEs engaged (with gender representation) in Sustainable urban climate-resilient and NbS technical assistance activities	**Mid-term target :** At least 1 MSME will be engaged in each project target site **End of project target :** At least 2 MSME will be engaged in each project target site	MSMEs engaged in urban adaptation and NbS implementation for climate and disaster risks reduction	Annually	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	Workshop and training programme reports, M&E reports of the project
		7.1: Enterprises engaged/created through capacity-building	**Mid-term target :** **17** - - **End of project target : 3417**	Entrepreneurs (youth & women-led) completing NbS business-development programme17	Annually	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	Workshop and training programme reports, M&E reports of the project
		7.2: Enterprises financially supported	**Mid-term target : 17 MSMEs** -	MSMEs engaged in urban resilience implementation and NbS through grant provision and business technical capacity development	Annually	Project national team, Partner organizations supporti	Workshop and training programme reports, M&E

			- - **End of project target : 34 MSMEs**			ng monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	reports of the project
		Indicator 8: Private finance mobilised (USD) NumPrivate finance mobilised (USD) Num	**Mid-term target :** 0.5 M **End of project target :** 2 M via risk-sharing facility and MSME equity (Component 3 finance architecture).	Private sector resources engaged in activities on urban adaptation and NbS implementation for climate and disaster risks reduction	Annually	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	Workshop and training programme reports, M&E reports of the project
	Project Outcome 4 Improved sustainability of adaptation actions, replication of NbS in urban areas	***Indicator 9:*** Number of lessons and best practices and educational materials produced on NbS, and documented and disseminated	**Mid-term target :** At least 4 materials produced on urban resilience planning and best practices captured link to NbS **End of project target :** At least 8 materials produced on urban resilience planning and best practices captured link to NbS	Case studies, compendium, learning materials on urban resilience through NbS promotion and adoption to showcase and scale up project achievement	Quarterly	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives	M&E reports of the project
		Indicator 10: Independent Midterm and Terminal evaluation materials/reports	**Mid-term target :** Independent Midterm evaluation materials/reports	Independent evaluation process which will conduct to project midterm and terminal achievement and adjustment needed	In the middle of project duration and at the end	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitori	M&E reports of the project

			End of project target : Independent Terminal evaluation materials/reports		of the project	ng and evaluation of community initiatives	

Monitoring Activity		
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	As per above description
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. Th maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Monitor gender action plan, SESP, ESMF, stakeholder engagement plan	ongoing	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. Th maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Supervision Missions	Annually	Project activities are supervised by the project team and board when they are in imp
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used t project performance.

Review and Make Course Corrections	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board a corrections.
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and RTA. Strengths and weaknesses w management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance. PIRs, th the Terminal Evaluation (TE) will explicitly report on Gender Action Plan (GAP) imple sex-disaggregated results on training/participation, employment in NbS works, ente decision-making roles, and GRM uptake by women and IDPs.
Project Review (Project Board)	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the p actions agreed to address the issues identified.

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	MoECC, UN CO relevant, private sector, academic, CSO and communities and IDP	Project middle results achieved and activities adjustment aligned with adaptation and nature restoring targets part of Somalia NDC and NAP	Resilient urban system including urban communities and nature	By the MTR submission date included on cover page of Project Document	International and national Consultants with engagement of all Project stakeholders
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	MoECC, UN CO relevant, private sector, academic, CSO and communities and IDP	Project end results achieved and activities closing period under adaptation and nature restoring targets part of Somalia NDC and NAP	Resilient urban system including urban communities and nature	By the TE submission date included on cover page of Project Document	International and national Consultants with engagement of all Project stakeholders

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	*UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team*	Project middle results achieved, and activities adjustment aligned with adaptation and nature restoring targets part of Somalia NDC and NAP	Resilient urban system including urban communities and nature	Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.	*MoECC at Federal and State levels, Local Municipalities, beneficiary communities, project steering board and consultants (Who supported the design of the project)*

Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	*UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team*	Project end results achieved and activities closing period under adaptation and nature restoring targets part of Somalia NDC and NAP	Resilient urban system including urban communities and nature	At least three months before operational closure	*MoECC at Federal and State levels, Local Municipalities, beneficiary communities, project steering board and consultants (Who supported the design of the project)*

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**
Inception Workshop and Report	20 000
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	0
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	0
Monitoring of ESMF, gender action, Stakeholder engagement plan	0
Supervision missions	11 266
Learning missions and materials	11 266
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	85 000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	85 000
TOTAL indicative COST	**212 532**

C.4. Changes Made Since PIF

(a) Changes in Outcome and Output Wording:

There has been no changes made on the outcome and output wording since the PIF.

(b) Addressing STAP Comments:

1. STAP comment - Summarise trends for 2050 under mid-range RCP 4.5 and show how interacting drivers (urbanisation, conflict) shape alternative futures.

Addressed in CEOER - Section B now provides a concise, data-rich climate baseline (1950-2020) and projects hydrometeorological extremes to mid-century, drawing on observed temperature rise (+1.3 °C), drying trends, and flood/drought cycles. These quantified trends are then carried forward into the Problem Statement, which explicitly links conflict, displacement and urban sprawl to three contrasted development pathways that guided the Theory of Change (ToC) stress-testing.

2. STAP comment - Integrate conflict analysis and STAP's 2023 guidance on Environmental Security.

Addressed in CEOER - The Country Overview and Risk Analysis describe how prolonged civil conflict erodes governance, shapes land-use decisions and deters private investment

. The Social & Environmental Safeguards Plan screens for displacement, GBV and cultural-heritage risks and commits to a livelihoods action plan and GRM, aligning with the STAP environmental-security checklist.

3. STAP comment - Original ToC read like a log-frame; revise to work backwards from impact and include assumptions on conflict context.

Addressed in CEOER - A fully re-drawn ToC diagram articulates four causal pathways (institutional capacity, NbS mainstreaming, finance mobilisation, knowledge & MEL), each mapped to specific barriers and assumptions on political stability, data availability and stakeholder cooperation. Narrative text explains 'necessary-and-sufficient' logic for each outcome.

4. STAP comment - Apply STAP decision-tree tool to demonstrate hazard-impact-intervention logic.

Addressed in CEOER - Section C.3 summarises the screening sequence (hazard ► exposure ► impact ► NbS option ► MEL indicator) used to shortlist the urban interventions, and Annex E embeds that matrix in the ESMP, mirroring the STAP decision-tree structure.

5. STAP comment - Questioned practicality of NbS in a high-risk, low-capital context; asked how investments would be financed.

Addressed in CEOER - Technical design:

Component 2 details sponge-city pilots, permeable corridors and coastal buffers sized to local hydrology and managed through community O&M agreements.

Component 3 establishes a blended-finance MSME facility offering first-loss guarantees, Sharia-compliant micro-loans and Pay-for-Ecosystem-Service contracts; a pipeline of 34 green enterprises and PPP concepts is costed and linked to diaspora and Islamic-finance channels.

6. **STAP comment - Risk table mentioned participation, yet components were heavily government-centred**.

Addressed in CEOER - A multi-sectoral working group with gender parity steers policy reform, while all infrastructure packages include community co-design workshops and a quota for women-led MSMEs. Output 3.1.2 assesses the absorptive capacity of women- and IDP-run enterprises, and Output 4.1.1 launches an open-access knowledge hub with content in Somali Maay and Maxaatiri.

7. **STAP comment - Strengthen MEL so outcomes remain robust under multiple futures.**

Addressed in CEOER - Component 4 earmarks US $232 k for a digital MEL platform that tracks NbS performance in real time, feeds lessons into a national urban-resilience learning forum, and informs adaptive management; targets and gender-disaggregated indicators are embedded in the Results Framework and LDCF core indicators.

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[1] National Transformaw tion Plan (NTP) 2025-2029 Report - Ministry of Planning

[2] Somalia_Presentation_NAP_UN4NAPs_ACW.pdf

[3] napgn-en-2022-somalia-nap-framework.pdf

[4] Somalia | United Nations Development Programme

[5] Somalia | United Nations Development Programme

[6] National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025-2029 Report - Ministry of Planning

[7] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Consistent with GEF Secretariat guidance, the project applies dual execution modality. UNDP will have full responsibility for execution of the project (DIM execution as per UNDP Policies and Procedures). This will include direct execution of agreed outputs and all fiduciary, procurement; safeguards, oversight and quality assurance.

UNDP executes for fiduciary/procurement functions; Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC-FGS), and designated municipal entities may serve as RPs for site-level delivery, executes designated outputs as Responsible Party (RP) to UNDP for designated non-fiduciary outputs; via letter of agreement with deliverables, verification, and audits agreed upfront. This preserves country ownership and capacity transfer in a fragile context without compromising fiduciary controls.

The following activity delivery has been agreed for the implementation of the project with the Federal Government of Somalia and the GEFOFP:

- UNDP and MoECC (Federal, and the MoECC of 6 states), with 17 designated local municipalities will assist the MoECC at state level in the implementation of the project.
- SIMAD University will host the NbS knowledge hub and lead post-project data stewardship
- Other Responsible Parties to UNDP (enterprise for green infrastructures and corridors creation). The RPs will be responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of green infrastructures and ecological corridors in selected urban and peri-urban areas. Their work will focus on:

- Developing green corridors (urban parks, vegetated pathways, drainage channels with vegetation cover, etc.) to enhance climate resilience and urban biodiversity;
- Supporting nature-based solutions for flood control, erosion management, and improved water infiltration;
- Promoting local employment and capacity building through the participation of community-based enterprises and youth groups in the implementation of green infrastructure works;
- Ensuring the sustainability and maintenance of the infrastructures in collaboration with local authorities and community associations.

This arrangement applies to all the projects and programmes in Somalia, based on an agreement between the government and resident UN agencies. In line with the Internal Control Framework (ICF), there would be distinct roles within the UNDP Country Office to ensure proper delineation of functions between the Executive Decision-Making Role, Oversight Role, and Project Execution & Implementation Role. Capacity building and skills transfer are an integral part of this arrangement.

At federal and state levels, the inter-ministerial working groups will include ministries and government with key mandates on Environment, Agriculture, Climate Change, Livestock, Forestry, Range, Wildlife, Water, Land, Finance, Planning, Rural Development, Interior and Local Governments and Security. Coordination meetings will be organized together with UNDP at different levels and will be held once every six months. Relevant stakeholders such as UN and I/LNGOs, private sector and key stakeholders will also be invited to take part in the meetings.

The proposed project will benefit from cooperation with the UNDP projects in Somalia past and present such as, the UNDP/GEF Integrated Water Resources Management project which assisted rural households across Somalia to access water for farming and livestock use. It also supported the water management capacities at all levels, specifically by establishing new water points and provided flood control and early warning mechanisms. Additionally, the Early warning for All (EW4ALL) is another important project that will complement this project. The EW4ALL is improving disaster risk knowledge, enhancing early warning systems, and ensuring effective communication of warnings to vulnerable and displaced populations.

The National Adaptation Plan, with financial support from GCF Readiness, which is currently being prepared, by UNDP is also relevant to this initiative and collaboration and will be sought in terms of how impacts of climate change are exacerbating conflicts over natural resources and how the effects have contributed to biodiversity loss, deforestation and land degradation which have affected the quality of ecosystem services

The project will be implemented under dual execution as defined in this document: UNDP performs executing functions limited to fiduciary and procurement under DIM, while the Government of Somalia, through the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC-FGS) and, where applicable, designated municipal authorities, executes agreed non-fiduciary technical outputs as Responsible Parties (RPs). Government execution is formalised through Letters of Agreement (LoAs) with milestone-based disbursement, verification and audits.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for implementation quality, fiduciary integrity and compliance. Within this remit UNDP conducts procurement of goods, works and services (including recruitment of international consultants and payroll administration); maintains financial management and reporting; oversees safeguards and independent quality assurance; manages the corporate risk register; and clears annual workplans and combined delivery reports within its fiduciary scope.

MoECC-FGS and, where applicable, designated municipal authorities act as Responsible Parties for specified outputs. As RPs to UNDP they plan and deliver technical activities; coordinate stakeholders; supervise site works and commissioning; collect and report data for the Results Framework and the Gender Action Plan; and secure operation-and-maintenance arrangements and associated budget lines. LoAs are based on HACT micro-assessments and are accompanied by proportionate assurance measures (spot checks, financial reporting, audits).

A monthly technical coordination meeting, co-convened by the OFP and UNDP, reviews delivery against the annual workplan, manages risks and unblocks decisions. Procurement remains with UNDP under DIM unless an LoA foresees limited RP purchasing against documented thresholds and controls. For clarity, the project does not use the generic NIM term “Implementing Partner.” Roles are defined as UNDP (agency execution: fiduciary/procurement) and Government Responsible Parties (execution of technical outputs).

UNDP’s Specific Tasks Include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Sign the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditure.

UNDP: Accountable to the GEF for implementation under dual execution modality; retains fiduciary, procurement and safeguards oversight; provides technical assurance; and serves as a co-chair of the Project Board. Execution of selected non-fiduciary outputs

will be undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) and other Responsible Parties (RPs) through UNDP Letters of Agreement, consistent with UNDP policies and the GEF Council's direction to promote country ownership while safeguarding fiduciary standards to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Clarification on Implementation Arrangement,
Reference to the meeting between UNDP and National Designated Authority (NDA), and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC-FGS) senior officials on 31 July 2025. The following has been agreed:

Component 1: Strengthening government and institutional capacities

Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional capacity for climate risk management and spatial planning. Output	**Implementing Partner**
1.1.1 multi-sectoral coordination body established	MOECC
1.1.2 NbS promoted through training and awareness	MOECC
1.1.3 Policy framework updates for climate risk-informed planning	MOECC
1.1.4 Gender and IDP responsive multi-sectoral plans developed	UNDP in consultation with MoECC

Component 2: Enhancing urban climate resilience to floods

Outcome 2.1: Increased NbS uptake in urban areas. Output	**Implementing Partner**
2.1.1 Gender-responsive spatial planning for NbS	UNDP in consultation with MoECC
2.1.2 Sponge city concept and green corridors implemented	UNDP in consultation with MoECC

Component 3: Leveraging sustainable finance
Outcome 3.1: Innovative financing architecture for private sector investment.

Output	**Implementing Partner**
3.1.1 NbS enterprise development and MSME training	UNDP in consultation with MoECC
3.1.2 MSME absorptive capacity assessment	UNDP in consultation with MoECC
3.1.3 Financing facility for MSMEs	UNDP
3.1.4 Technical assistance to private sector	UNDP

Component 4: M&E and Knowledge Management
Outcome 4.1: Improved sustainability and replication of NbS.

Output	**Implementing Partner**
4.1.1 Communication strategy and knowledge platform	UNDP
4.1.2 Monitoring, evaluation, and data collection	UNDP

Government execution and national ownership under dual execution modality

- To ensure accountability and sustainability,UNDP will have full responsibility for execution of the project (DIM execution as per UNDP Policies and Procedures). This will include direct execution of agreed outputs and all fiduciary, procurement; safeguards, oversight and quality assurance. MoECC will execute outputs 1.1.1–1.1.3 and co-execute 1.1.4, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.2 as responsible party to UNDP. UNDP will lead 3.1.3–3.1.4 (finance facility and TA) with MoECC collaboration, and execute 4.1.1–4.1.2 (KM and M&E). Municipalities will

sign O&M commitments. Practically, this means that for the selected activities, UNDP will conduct procurement of works, goods and services and provide quality assurance and safeguards supervision, while MoECC will lead, under the guidance and supervision of UNDP, on the agreed outputs in policy and institutional strengthening, co-delivers planning and design, and collaborates on private-sector enablement, with municipalities assuming operations and maintenance commitments. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC-FGS) as Responsible Party (RP) to UNDP for designated non-fiduciary outputs; designated municipal entities may serve as RPs for site-level delivery. This structure guarantees national ownership, alignment with national priorities, and coherence with Somalia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025–2029.

- UNDP will retain fiduciary/procurement and provide technical assurance; municipalities will sign O&M commitments.

Strategic Oversight and Policy Alignment

The MOECC-FGS will co-chair the Project Board alongside UNDP, ensuring that policy guidance, strategic oversight, and decision-making are fully aligned with federal priorities. This arrangement institutionalizes government leadership while benefiting from UNDP's fiduciary and technical assurance functions.

Component-Specific Roles

- Under Component 1 (Institutional Strengthening), MOECC will lead on establishing the multi-sectoral coordination body, spearheading policy reviews, and overseeing NbS training and awareness programmes.
- For Component 2 (Urban Resilience Infrastructure), UNDP and MOECC as RP to UNDP will implement spatial planning, sponge city pilots, and green corridors, supported by municipal governments to guarantee local ownership.
- In Component 3 (Finance & MSMEs), UNDP and MOECC as RP to UNDP will co-develop MSME financing architecture, with UNDP managing the facility and MOECC providing national policy anchorage and outreach to private sector actors.
- Under Component 4 (M&E and Knowledge Management), UNDP will lead on establishing communication platforms and M&E systems, with MOECC facilitating integration into national reporting frameworks.

Technical Coordination Mechanism

To strengthen adaptive management, a Monthly Technical Coordination Meeting will be established, co-chaired by the NDA and UNDP. This forum will serve as a problem-solving mechanism, accelerating delivery, troubleshooting technical issues, and ensuring rapid response to implementation bottlenecks.

Local Government and Municipal Engagement

Seventeen municipalities across project sites will be directly engaged in implementation, O&M of NbS infrastructure, and community-level planning. This ensures that interventions are embedded within local governance systems and sustained beyond the project's life.

Inclusive Governance and Gender-Responsive Implementation

All governance structures, including the multi-sectoral coordination body, will ensure equitable representation of women and youth, and integrate gender- and IDP-responsive planning. This reflects Somalia's NDC commitment to gender equality as a driver of effective adaptation.

Project Management

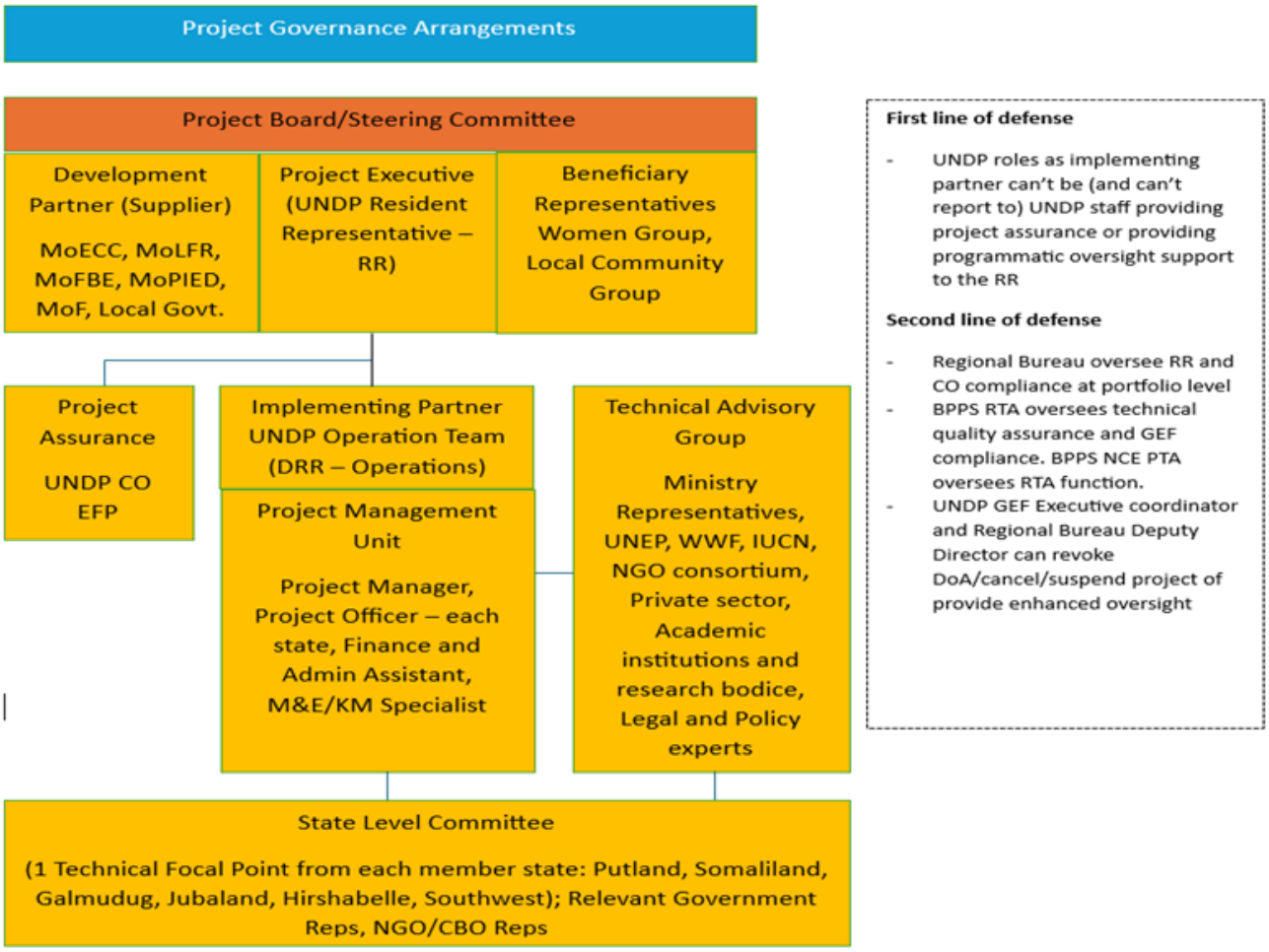
Climate Adaptation falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Federal Government of Somalia. Other important federal level instructions include the Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water. Related ministries, although with different mandates, exist at Federal Member States (FMSs). At all levels, climate adaptation and resilience is perceived important but very little has been accomplished. Collaboration between federal-level institutions and FMS-level institutions exists and will be further strengthened through this project.

The legal frameworks and policies for environmental management in Banadir, Puntland, Galmudug, Jubaland, Southwest and Hirshabelle conform with those at the Federal level. This is also true for other policies and legal frameworks such as financial, procurement, human resources, etc. The conformity is different for Somaliland, which seeks autonomy status and has also got different policies and legal frameworks and has institutions that do not collaborate with the federal level institutions. However, urge and need to conserve biodiversity, adapt to climate and build resilience exists across respective institutions in Somaliland, other States and at the Federal level.

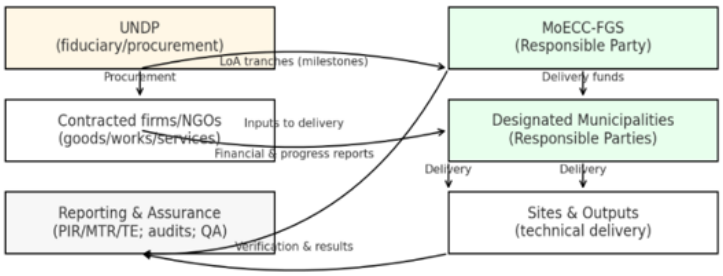
Capacities to adapt to climate change and build resilience vary from state to state; Puntland and Somaliland, having enjoyed considerable relative peace and government structures established in the 1990s, have better capacities than the other states in terms of personnel and experience. The MOECC is the current GEF Focal Point and is staffed with qualified personnel with technical capacities to provide strategic guidance and plan for climate adaptation. The opportunity to improve the institutional capacity is increased by the presence of local universities which provide courses on natural resources management and adaptation and the relative peace attracting the diaspora with educational background in natural resources management. The project will bring together a wide and varied group of stakeholders and men and women of different ages, who will play critical roles in the project. It will also build on existing collaborations, partnerships, and initiatives with a focus on institutions and projects most relevant to Climate Adaptation, Resilience building, NbS, biodiversity conservation, and management.

The detailed stakeholder analysis carried out identified all relevant project-affected groups and other interested and affected parties. A Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared, including customized strategies for engagement of each category of stakeholder and any groups with needs and interests, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs) or various land- or resource-use groups.

Project governance structure:



Flow of funds as per the above organogram:



The UNDP Resident Representative assumes responsibility and accountability for fiduciary oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

UNDP Execution Role: In light of Somalia's complex institutional environment and limited capacities, the project will be executed under dual execution modality. This approach ensures robust fiduciary oversight, compliance with GEF standards, and risk mitigation in a fragile context. The recent GEF Council policy amendments (June 2025) have clarified that GEF Agencies may assume dual implementation/execution roles only in exceptional cases, such as in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS) and the limited capacity of national executing agencies. Somalia qualifies under these criteria as it is officially included on the World Bank FY26 Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations (FCS) list, therefore meeting the criteria for the exception. Thus, consistent with Council guidance for fragile contexts, the project will be directly executed by UNDP in line with UNDP policies and procedures, UNDP is keen to ensure national ownership over results and impacts of the project, even in the context where the project is DIM Executed. For this reason, UNDP also proposes to engage a number of selected national government partners within the Government of Somalia (MoECC-FGS) (as responsible parties under UNDP policies and procedures) to execute, under the guidance and direction of UNDP, a limited set of agreed non-fiduciary outputs as a Responsible Party through Letters of Agreement (LoAs). To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independently from the GEF-specific fiduciary oversight and quality assurance services.

The UNDP Regional Hub Director assumes full responsibility and accountability for fiduciary oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A UNDP Regional Bureau representative in the Hub will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board and therefore attend Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

UNDP BPPS assumes full responsibility and accountability for fiduciary oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A UNDP BPPS NCE representative will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

UNDP BPPS NCE assumes full responsibility and accountability for fiduciary oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A UNDP BPPS NCE representative will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Clarification to Budget Distribution: Delineation of Fiduciary vs. Technical Execution

To address the requirement that executing activities assumed by the Agency represent the minimum Agency execution coverage necessary to ensure project success (GEF Guidelines, p. 56), a granular analysis of the 'Responsible Entity' column in the project budget has been conducted.

While UNDP retains Fiduciary Responsibility (financial processing and contract signing) due to the FCS waiver, most of the Technical Execution is led by the Government. To provide transparency, the 'Responsible Entity' column in the Budget (Annex G) has been updated to reflect three distinct implementation modalities:

1. Government Execution as Responsible Party (RP) to UNDP (Technical Leadership). Budget Notation: 'Government is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA'
2. Procurement on Government Behalf (Operational Support) This category includes activities where UNDP utilizes its procurement system to acquire assets (IT equipment, vehicles, monitoring tools) explicitly requested by and for the exclusive use of the Government entities to build their capacity. Budget Notation: 'Procurement on Government Behalf'
3. UNDP Direct Execution (Fiduciary & Assurance) This category is strictly limited to independent monitoring, specialized international technical assistance not available locally, and fiduciary oversight (audits). This represents the minimum coverage required to operate responsibly in a Fragile and Conflict-affected Situation.

Budget Distribution Analysis As detailed in the table below, 87.5% of the project funds are dedicated to National Technical Execution, while UNDP's direct execution is limited to 12.5% (focused on M&E, Assurance, and specialized TA).

The table below demonstrates that 87.5% of the project funds are dedicated to National Technical Execution, with UNDP's direct execution limited to 12.5% (focused on M&E, Assurance, and specialized TA).

Execution Modality	Description of Activities	Amount (USD)	% of Total
National Technical Execution	Sub-Total	$10,141,739	87.2%
1. Govt. Executing as RP to UNDP	Flood control infrastructure, Grants to MSMEs/CSOs, Local Consultants embedded in Ministries.	$8,658,554	74.4%

2. Procurement on Govt. Behalf	IT Equipment and operational tools for 7 Ministries and 17 Municipalities.	$269,765	2.3%
3. Direct Government Execution	Training, Workshops, and Capacity Building managed directly by MoECC.	$1,186,420	10.2%
UNDP Direct Execution	Sub-Total	$1,511,867	13%
4. Agency Fiduciary & Support	International Technical Assistance, Independent M&E, Audits, PMU Coordination, and specialized oversight.	$1,511,867	13%
TOTAL		$11,626,606	100%

The analysis confirms adherence to the GEF Guidelines (Page 52-56). The activities assumed by the Agency (13%) represent the absolute minimum execution coverage required to safeguard GEF funds (audits, independent evaluations, and complex international procurement). The remaining 87.2% constitutes substantive National Execution, ensuring country ownership and capacity transfer.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF **true**	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer **false**	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation **false**

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?

false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).

false

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.

true

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector.

true
This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).
true
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

Green Climate Fund	Adaptation Fund	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
true	**false**	**false**

This Project has an urban focus.
true
This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation
false
This project will support South-South knowledge exchange
false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *	
Agriculture	0.00%
Nature-based management	10.00%
Climate information services	6.00%
Coastal zone management	4.00%
Water resources management	50.00%
Disaster risk management	10.00%
Other infrastructure	20.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments) TBC	0.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise	Change in mean temperature	Increased climatic variability	Natural hazards
true	**true**	**true**	**true**

Land degradation	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation	Groundwater quality/quantity
true	**false**	**true**

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	852,877	426,438.00	426,439.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	5,000.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	10.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	1260	756.00	504.00	40.00%

CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience	17.00			

SUB INDICATOR 1

	Total	Male	Female
1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets	0		
1.2 Number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	0		
1.3 Number of direct beneficiaries from the new or improved climate information services including early warning systems	0		
1.4 Number of youth (15 to 24 years of age) benefiting from the project	0		
1.5 Number of elderly (over 60 years of age) benefiting from the project	0		
1.6 Increased income, or avoided decrease in income (per capita in $ across all relevant beneficiaries)			

SUB-INDICATOR 2

2.1 Hectares of agricultural land

2.2 Hectares of urban landscape

2.3 Hectares of rural landscape

2.4 Hectares of forests

2.5 Hectares of marine area

2.6 Hectares of freshwater area

2.7 Number of residential houses

2.8 Number of public buildings

2.9 Number of irrigation or water structures

2.10 Number of fishery or aquaculture ponds or cages

2.11 Number of ports or landing sites

2.12 Km of road

2.13 Km of riverbank

2.14 Km of coast

2.15 Km of stormwater drainage

2.16 Number of new adaptation technologies supported

SUB INDICATOR 3

3.1 Number of policies/plans developed and strengthened that will mainstream climate resilience

(regional, national, sub-national)

3.2 Number of systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of climate adaptation impacts

3.3 Number of national climate policies and plans enabled, including national adaptation planning processes

3.4 Number of institutional partnerships or coordination mechanisms established or strengthened

3.5 Number of institutions with increased capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and report for climate adaptation

3.6 Number of institutions with increased capacity to attract, and manage climate adaptation finance

3.7 Number of local community organizations benefitting from and/or engaged in institution strengthening, partnerships, or financing

3.8. Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted

SUB INDICATOR 4

4.1 Number of people trained or made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses	Total	Male	Female
a) National government	0		
b) Local government	0		
c) Local community organizations	0		
d) Extension services	0		
e) Hydromet and disaster risk management agencies	0		
f) School children, university students, and teachers	0		
g) Youth	0		

SUB INDICATOR 5

	Total	Male	Female
5.1 Amount of investment mobilized (US$) from private sector sources	500,000		
5.2 Number of entrepreneurs supported for climate adaptation or resilience	34	16	18
5.3 Total financial value of lines of credit and/or investment funds	0		
5.4 Number of MSMEs incubated/accelerated with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or direct financing	34		

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	This project will address the risks associated with climate-related hazards by promoting a comprehensive approach that includes hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, risk management measures, and ongoing monitoring to effectively address these risks and building long-term resilience in Somali urban areas.
Environmental and Social	Substantial	A scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be developed during the first year of project implementation, focusing on the impacts of the identified Outputs. This risk will be assessed as part of the scoped ESIA for on-the-ground interventions as part of Outputs 2.1.2 and 3.1.1. This risk will be mitigated also by the implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, developed during PPG. Through the mechanism, stakeholders will be able to share feedback, express their points of views, highlight issues that will be addressed by the PMU.
Political and Governance	Moderate	The project's Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan – developed - will guide inclusive and appropriately-customized engagement with all categories of stakeholders throughout project implementation. To ensure that the needs and interests of all decision-makers and all vulnerable and marginalized groups are adequately accommodated, site-level stakeholder analyses will be conducted and site-based stakeholder engagement plans developed with customized strategies to address each stakeholder grouping. The development of the site-based Stakeholder Engagement plans must be informed by a rapid vulnerability assessment that identifies vulnerable groups based on clear criteria. The project's Grievance Redress Mechanism will be operational within three months from project inception phase, and it must be well-communicated to all stakeholders using appropriate means, with evidence of the communication strategy provided in the project's first PIR. All stakeholders will have access to the UNDP Accountability Mechanism, and stakeholders must be informed of this and how they can access it. The M&E Framework should include specific indicators and targets for tracking stakeholder engagement and operation of the GRM, in line with priorities set in the Stakeholder Engagement Plans. Progress with implementation will be reported in the annual PIR. An annual Stakeholder Engagement Report should be prepared by the PMU and made publicly available To promote transparency and accountability, all SES documents, along with other key project documents will be publicly disclosed in line with UNDP's policy on public disclosure of project information.Potential changes in federal/FMS mandates, municipal leadership turnover, and delayed approvals for urban plans and NbS works could stall implementation will be mitigated through

		MoUs with MoECC and municipalities; Project Board decisions minuted; approvals sequenced in AWP; monthly NDA UNDP technical meetings; escalation to Board Chair; by law support and municipal O&M budget lines. UNDP Somalia will leverage its experience from past and current projects implemented in the country. Thus, the project has carefully chosen target areas based on the criterion of having a stable security situation, one of the locations selection relevant criteria. To enhance security, the project will collaborate with local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) that possess experience in project implementation base on dialogue and conflict resolution. Moreso, Customary dispute resolution mechanisms will be employed to address any conflicts that may arise during project execution. Furthermore, building upon the successes of the LDCF2 project, the implementation process will adopt an inclusive and participatory approach. This involves engaging all key stakeholders, including women and youth, to promote Sustainable Urban Resilience. Emphasis will be placed on responsive stakeholder participation.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Policy and Strategy Risk: Low The risk related to strategies and policies is low, as the project aligns with Somalia's National Adaptation Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and relevant urban resilience frameworks. Somalia's participation in related initiatives—such as those funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) supporting climate adaptation and sustainable urban development—helps build national momentum through policy dialogue and multistakeholder platforms linked to climate resilience goals. The project will build on and contribute to these efforts, reducing policy-related risks. and capture the real needs of urban dwellers to build resilience and move forward sustainability. This project include efforts to ensure that environmental and urban planning policies are coherent across the whole project planning and implementation process (from design to implementation). Innovative approach will focus on institutional capacity strengthening and political challenges addressed involving implementing multi-stakeholder dialogue to contribute to coalitions for transformational change. In fragile and conflict situation (FCS) such as Somalia, the project took in consideration context-specific design putting in place environmental cooperation for resilience and social cohesion. Additionally, the project includes a focused effort to strengthen policy, regulatory, and institutional frameworks for urban resilience at both federal and state levels. This will create an enabling environment for resilient urban planning and infrastructure by identifying challenges and aligning stakeholders early in the implementation process. The project will address these risks by careful planning, stakeholder engagement. Building local capacity and fostering partnerships with relevant stakeholders are also essential for mitigating risks and ensuring the long-term success and sustainability of the project.

Technological	Low	Technical Design Risk: Low The technical design risk is minimal, as the project was co-developed by UNDP, the Government of Somalia, state authorities, and local communities, ensuring it is context-specific and technically sound. A GIS-based knowledge management platform will be implemented to support data sharing and decision-making for terrestrial and marine conservation. This system will enhance coordination, promote sustainability, and ensure long-term impact. Training and capacity building will accompany the rollout to ensure effective use and uptake by stakeholders.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Risk sharing facility for MSME NbS investments; sponge city zoning pilots. The economic instability and geopolitical events in the region could impact financing and costs. To mitigate this, phased pilots with independent design review; bank MoUs; O&M MOUs; conservative leverage ratios. the project will implement flexible financial planning with contingency budgets for inflation and currency changes, diversify funding sources, and engage local economic actors to enhance resilience. Regular economic assessments will guide adaptive responses to emerging risks.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Institutional Capacity Risk: Moderate Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability is moderate due to existing gaps in frameworks and human resources for managing new protected areas. To mitigate this, a dual execution modality with UNDP partially exercising as the implementing partner is established at the federal level. The project will deliver a robust capacity-building program—including training, technical support, and management tools—while defining clear roles and accountability. Partnerships with experienced international organizations will support ongoing knowledge transfer. Regular assessments will monitor and adapt capacity-building efforts as needed.
Fiduciary	Low	Fiduciary Risk: The project will be executed by UNDP and implemented in collaboration with the CSO, with close supervision and coordination alongside the Government on financial decision-making and reportinggovernment of Somalia. UNDP Somalia will oversee all financial management and procurement processes, appoint independent auditors and evaluators, and ensure full compliance with UNDP and GEF standards for procurement, contract management, and financial services.
Stakeholder	Moderate	The project will mitigate these risks through inclusive and participatory approaches to project design, management, and implementation. By actively engaging diverse stakeholders, the project will enhance its effectiveness, sustainability, and impact, ultimately contributing to the resilience and well-being of Somali communities. The risk will be mitigated also by the implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, developed during PPG. Through the mechanism, stakeholders will be able to share feedback, express their points of views, highlight issues that will be addressed by the PMU.

Other		

Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	The overall project risk is rated substantial. Despite a strong design and mitigation measures, challenges include political and institutional instability, security issues, limited capacity, and difficulties in community engagement. Environmental risks like climate variability and data gaps also threaten sustainability. These are addressed through participatory planning, capacity-building, gender- and conflict-sensitive approaches, and robust knowledge and GIS systems, supporting the moderate risk assessment.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Urban Resilience Project directly supports the key objectives of the GEF-8 programming strategies, particularly in the areas of climate change adaptation, sustainable urban development, and nature-based solutions.

Climate Resilience and Adaptation (Strategic Objective 1):

The project addresses climate risks such as floods, droughts, heat islands, and sea-level rise, which are critical vulnerabilities for urban areas. By integrating climate risk assessments and nature-based solutions (NbS), it promotes adaptive urban infrastructure and ecosystem-based approaches, directly supporting GEF-8's focus on climate resilience. The project will physically implement 34 infrastructure activities consisting of flood control structures and city greening structures.

Sustainable Urban Development (Cross-Cutting Priority):

Urban areas in developing countries face increasing pressures from rapid urbanization and climate change. This project advances sustainable urban development by improving planning, infrastructure, and governance to build resilient, inclusive cities, aligning with GEF-8 priorities on sustainable cities and communities. The project targets to intervene 17 target location with various development interventions in each locality. By focusing on women, IDPs, and marginalized groups, the project advances social priorities of equity and inclusion, fostering economic empowerment and sustainable livelihoods.

The project promotes the use of NbS to enhance urban ecosystem services such as stormwater management, cooling effects, and biodiversity conservation within urban landscapes, reflecting GEF-8's emphasis on leveraging nature to reduce climate impacts and promote sustainability.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion:

Consistent with GEF-8's commitment to gender-responsive programming, the project integrates gender and vulnerable group considerations in planning and implementation, ensuring equitable benefits and

participation. The project targets to benefit 426, 439 direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people), which 50% are women.

Knowledge Management and Innovation:

The project's establishment of GIS-based knowledge platforms for climate data and urban resilience supports GEF-8's goals of innovation, capacity-building, and knowledge sharing.

Alignment with Country Priorities:

The project supports the implementation of Somalia's **NDC** and **NAP** by addressing urban climate vulnerabilities and promoting sustainable urban management. It contributes specifically to adaptation measures such as climate-resilient infrastructure, drainage, and stormwater systems.

Key policy alignments include:

The National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025-2029: Somalia's strategic blueprint aimed to address the country's most pressing challenges through coordinated efforts across key sectors. This comprehensive plan is designed to enhance governance, stimulate economic growth, develop human capital, and build climate resilience.

- **NDC (2021):** Supports adaptation through flood/drought resilience, climate-proofing urban infrastructure, and enhancing community and ecosystem resilience.
- **National Drought Plan (2020):** Aligns with urban-related drought mitigation and land degradation prevention measures.
- **National Environment Policy (2019):** Advances sustainable urban development and environmental protection within urban settings.
- **NBSAP (2015):** Supports key priority areas through nature-based urban solutions.
- **NAPA (2013):** Contributes to safeguarding water resources and integrating NbS for climate risk reduction.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement**.**

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes.

[Note: texts below are for the D.2. Stakeholder Engagement Section]

Below is also a table contributing in brief the various roles in terms of implementation, contribution and financing of the different project stakeholders

Stakeholder	**Role in implementation**	**Contribution to adaptation/GEBs**	**Financing role**
MoECC (Federal)	Chairs Project Board; leads policy reform (Outcome 1)	Adoption of climate-resilient urban planning standards	In-kind staff + USD 0.5 M services
Municipalities (Mogadishu, Bosaso, Garowe, Kismayo)	Site selection, O&M of NbS infrastructure (Outcome 2)	Sustained flood-risk reduction for ~850 k residents	Land provision; O&M budget lines

Private Banks (e.g., IBS Bank)	Channel concessional line of credit / risk-sharing facility (Outcome 3)	Mobilise ≥ USD 2 M private capital for NbS MSMEs	**Financier** – loan capital
MSMEs & Business Associations	Deploy green building materials, drainage services, tree-nursery operations	Job creation; scaling NbS supply chain	Equity & working-capital investment
CSOs / Women's Groups	Community mobilisation, gender-responsive monitoring, GRM interface	Increased women's participation & safeguards oversight	Volunteer time / in-kind
Universities (SIMAD, Somali Nat'l Univ.)	Applied research & M&E support (Outcome 4)	Knowledge products; adaptation curricula	In-kind expertise
UNDP	Executive under Dual Execution Approach; fiduciary & procurement oversight; TA backstopping	Quality assurance; catalytic investment design	USD 0.8 M cash + TA

Stakeholder Analysis

Below is copied detailed project stakeholders deducted from the project stakeholder plan

Table 6 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders	Analysis	Role in the project
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) FGS	The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) serves as the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green environment Facility (GEF) in Somalia. It is responsible for overall coordination and oversight of GEF-related initiatives across the country.	Under UNDP Direct Implementation (DIM) for fiduciary and procurement functions, the Government executes designated non-fiduciary outputs as a Responsible Party (RP) through Letters of Agreement. MoECC co-chairs the Project Board, provides policy direction and inter-governmental coordination, executes institutional and policy outputs (Component 1), co-delivers planning, spatial and NbS design functions (Component 2), co-leads MSME training and absorptive-capacity diagnostics (Component 3), and supports knowledge uptake and M&E (Component 4). MoECC mobilises in-kind co-finance (staff time and logistics, estimated at USD 1.5 million) and ensures municipal O&M commitments and compliance with the project's safeguards and grievance mechanisms.
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) FGS	The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) is responsible for ensuring reliable and clean energy and water services, encompassing both renewable and non-renewable sources. It oversees water access, develops strategic plans, and its Hydrometeorological Department provides weather forecasts and early warning systems. Collaboration with MoEWR is crucial for sustainable resource management in partnership with Federal Member State counterparts.	It oversees the development and management of Somalia's energy and water resources, ensuring reliable and clean services for all. Its mandate includes advancing both renewable and non-renewable energy, managing water infrastructure, and formulating strategic policies. The Hydrometeorological Department monitors weather data, provides forecasts, and issues early warnings to support water resource management.

Stakeholders	Analysis	Role in the project
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	The ministry is to actively pursue best practices in economic planning, and preparation of effective national development plans and strategies through the use of sound macro-economic research and policies, data and technological systems.	Ministry of Planning has the overall responsibility to coordinate the National Development pillars under National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2030
Federal Member States MoHADs	MoHADMs-FGS have the roles to coordinate all disaster management activities at the States level including Somaliland NADFOR.	MoHADMs coordinates with pillar lead government agencies across the four pillars to support project implementation at the state level Lead project implementation and ensure project aligns with sub-national disaster management policies.
Ministry of Planning and National Development Somaliland	The ministry will be an important key member of the Somaliland inter-ministerial working group, which will be responsible for coordinating conservation efforts, information and knowledge sharing, and providing guidance to the strategic plans of the project on the conservation of marine ecosystems.	Ministry of Planning of Somaliland has the overall responsibility to coordinate the National Development Plan of Somaliland (NDP3)
Ministry of Finance FGS	The Ministry of Finance is responsible devising and administering economic and financial policy of the country, including mobilization of internal and external resources and their allocation.	The ministry of finance will be responsible for coordinating of financing for urban development and will promote a local economic development initiatives in the country.
Local Government	Local governments will provide the necessary support required for the development and implementation of urban resilient plans . Through their actions, they will be responsible for coordinating with the other government agencies such Ministry of Public Works to regulate coding of buildings, CSOs, academia and other urban stakeholders.	The LG will enforce the urban resilient legislations and will also have a standby law enforcement unit to address the unlawful acts, maintaining a close coordination with police .
Somalia National Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) FGS	SoDMA is the federal agency of Somalia responsible for disaster response, working in coordination with relevant ministries, government institutions, the Somali armed forces, the public and private sectors, and civil society to enhance disaster resilience and safety.	It plays a crucial role in coordinating disaster risk management activities, making it an essential partner in the Urban Resilience initiative. Collaborating closely with the Federal Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agencies, it ensures a well-coordinated disaster response.
Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing FGS	The Ministry of Public Works and Housing of Somalia is responsible for infrastructure development, urban planning, and housing policies. It oversees the construction and maintenance of	The Ministry oversees the management, construction, and rehabilitation of government buildings and infrastructure efficiently. As the custodian of public assets, including roads, bridges, and land, it regulates

Stakeholders	Analysis	Role in the project
	roads, bridges, and public buildings to support national development. The ministry also regulates the construction sector, ensuring safety standards and sustainable urban growth. Additionally, it plays a key role in post-conflict reconstruction and resilience-building efforts across Somalia.	private sector engagements and ensures service delivery. It plays a key role in fostering a high-performance environment for both public and private sectors in Somalia, with a strong focus on results-driven programs.
Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) FGS	The Ministry is mandated to advance the promotion and protection of gender equality and human rights, including the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups.	Coordinate the issues of gender equality and women empowerment at federal level. MOWHRD can support to mainstream gender into the project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
UNDP	UNDP Somalia is designing and preparing a GEF proposal for Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia . UNDP will be the Executing Entity of the GEF project and will be responsible for the overall project	UNDP serves as the GEF Agency and will carry out executing functions of agreed outputs in addition to fiduciary and procurement responsibility under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP remains accountable to the GEF for implementation quality, fiduciary integrity, procurement and safeguards oversight, and participates in Project Board governance in accordance with policy. Execution of agreed technical outputs, where applicable, is also undertaken by the Government (MoECC-FGS and designated municipal entities) as Responsible Parties (RPs) through Letters of Agreement (LoAs) informed by HACT risk assessments and proportionate assurance. A monthly technical coordination meeting, co-convened by Government and UNDP, reviews delivery against the AWP, resolves bottlenecks, and manages risks. This arrangement follows GEF policy, which permits a GEF Agency to carry out executing functions “in exceptional cases” and requires the modality to be explained and justified in the project package; the 2024–2025 streamlining papers further underscore transparency and criteria around Agency implementation/execution roles and reaffirm the separation of implementation and execution functions required by the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards.

Stakeholders	Analysis	Role in the project
		Given Somalia's classification on the FY26 World Bank Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations (FCS) list, DIM provides prudent fiduciary control while enabling Government execution and capacity transfer through performance-based LoAs. Procurement of works, goods and services is conducted by UNDP under DIM unless a LoA foresees limited RP purchasing with documented thresholds and controls. Costs are classified per policy and are budgeted transparently against outputs.
UNHABITAT	UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. It is the focal point for all urbanization and human settlement matters within the UN system.	UNHABITAT can collaborate the project with their experience on urban sector development including their experiences on Joint Programme on Local Governance – Strengthening governance and infrastructure in multiple regions. Additionally, they are working on Enhancing urban planning and infrastructure, and Supporting regeneration and durable solutions for the displaced people in certain Somali regions
WFP	In Somalia, the World Food Programme (WFP) plays a crucial role in the Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia initiative by supporting the resilience building systems	WFP helps build national and community response capabilities, ensuring vulnerable populations receive timely resilience assistance and can help mitigate disaster impacts.
UNDRR	Leads the pillar on disaster risk knowledge. This involves enhancing global risk knowledge, integrating it into early warning systems, and ensuring that risk information is accessible and actionable. UNDRR's efforts aim to empower decision-makers and vulnerable communities to understand and respond to risks effectively.	Leads pillar 1 on disaster risk knowledge in collaboration with SoDMA.

Stakeholders	Analysis	Role in the project
UN Women	In Somalia, UN Women ensures that the Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia initiative is gender-responsive by integrating gender considerations into disaster risk reduction strategies. They empower women and girls, enhance women's leadership in community resilience, and ensure early warning information is accessible and actionable for all. They also support in collecting data and understanding risk assessments and vulnerability on diverse groups, including women, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.	Potential for collaboration on mainstreaming gender, disability, and social inclusion into project design and implementation in collaboration with MOWF
FAO	The mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Somalia includes improving food security, nutrition, and livelihoods through emergency response, resilience building, and sustainable agriculture. FAO promotes integrated water and land management, climate-smart agriculture, and provides technical support and capacity development to the Somali government at local, state, and federal levels. FAO has a GCF Pipeline Project. It is important to strengthen the coordination between GCF projects within the country.	FAO has been nominated by IFRC to lead the implementation of Pillar 2 FAO's active projects in Somalia include SWALIM for land and water management. They also run a Fishermen Identification Database in Puntland to support sustainable fisheries.
World Vision	In Somalia, World Vision supports the Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia initiative by enhancing community resilience and preparedness. They are engaged in resilience building activities, and additionally may provide timely information to vulnerable populations.	World Vision Somalia implements sectoral strategies that helped to improve resilient livelihoods and food security that contributes immensely to child wellbeing. The approaches used are applicable to different project models including emergency response, recovery and development.
IFRC	IFRC leads globally in pillar 4. Therefore, it is important to get their support to identify the gaps and improvement areas for pillar 4 in Somalia.	IFRC provides technical support to implement pillar 4 as the global lead.
ITU	The ITU leads the "Warning Dissemination and Communication" pillar in Somalia's EW4All initiative, ensuring early warnings reach vulnerable populations through improved connectivity and various communication channels.	Collaborates with MOCT and NTA on Pillar 3 implementation

Stakeholders	Analysis	Role in the project
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) supports the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative by improving disaster risk knowledge, enhancing early warning systems, and ensuring effective communication of warnings to vulnerable and displaced populations. They also focus on community preparedness and receive significant funding from Denmark to implement these efforts.	Can a potential implementor of Pillar 1 and 4 at the states, district and community level.
Somalia NGO Consortium	NGO Consortium that supports the Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia initiative by coordinating and sharing information among member organizations, ensuring effective implementation of early warning systems, and providing communities with timely, accurate information to prepare for and respond to disasters.	Potential in coordinating national, sub-national and community Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia across Somalia specially on Pilar1, 2, and 4.
Somalia Disability Networks (SDN)	The Somali Disability Network (SDN) has the mandate to advocate for the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities in Somalia. This includes promoting respect for their dignity, enhancing social integration, supporting skill development, and ensuring their representation in all aspects of life. They also work on humanitarian and development initiatives guided by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. SDN offers support and advocacy to people with disabilities through advocating self-help and saving groups.	SDN can support for the dissemination of EW information to people with disabilities.
Somalia Women Champion Networks	The Somalia Women Champion Network operates across various regions in Somalia, focusing on promoting women's rights and gender equality. They work in both urban and rural areas, engaging with local communities to empower women, support their participation in decision-making processes, and enhance their social, economic, and political development.	The Women Champion Network can serve as a beneficiary and support the implementation of a community-based approach to ensure that vulnerable groups, including women, people with disabilities, minorities, and marginalized communities, are aware of disaster risks, have access to early warning information, and can take anticipatory actions in target areas.

Stakeholders	Analysis	Role in the project
Somalia Indigenous groups networks	The mandate of the Somalia Indigenous Groups Networks focuses on advocating for the rights and inclusion of indigenous communities in Somalia Galmudug Youth Association Network (GAYAN) YPEER	The Somalia Indigenous Groups Networks can be engaged to ensure that indigenous communities are included in disaster risk management by promoting awareness of disaster risks, providing access to early warning information, and facilitating anticipatory actions. They advocate for the use of indigenous knowledge and ensure communication is culturally appropriate.
World Bank (WB)	The World bank has Second Urban Resilience Project for Somalia	There is potential collaboration for the project with WB projects. The development objective of the Second Urban Resilience Project for Somalia is to strengthen public service delivery capacity of local governments and increase access to urban infrastructure and services in selected areas. The project comprises of four components. The first component, urban infrastructure and services will support the preparation and implementation of all infrastructure investments in the project.
Indigenous Groups	Project beneficiaries to receive urban resilience initiatives . Challenges to reach this group due to remoteness. Somali farming groups including Somali Bantus, live on the riverine area and coastal areas and are vulnerable to river flooding and droughts as the river gets dry. Indigenous communities like the Digil group, Jiido, Eelaay , Boon, Reer-Xamar, and Eyle, live in the lower Shabelle.	Beneficiaries: Receive information on urban resilience and Early warning messages, linking the urban resilience project to the EW4ALL activities supported by GCF Engagement: Ensure their needs are addressed in urban resilience initiatives
Women’s Groups	HEAR Women Organisation, Somali Women Development Center (SWDC), Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC), Somali Women’s Agenda (SWA), We Are women network (WAWA), NAGAD Women Organization. Active organizations working on the development, protection, and empowerment of women and children in Somalia.	Gender Inclusivity: Ensure urban resilience project addresses women's specific needs as per the actions the GAP document. Engagement: Involve women in project
Youth Groups	Benadir Youth Organization	Youth organizations play a vital role in the Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to strengthen community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-induced disasters in urban areas initiative by raising awareness about disaster risks, engaging communities, training young people in disaster response,

Stakeholders	Analysis	Role in the project
		advocating for youth inclusion in policies, and helping to disseminate early warning information effectively.
	Hirshabelle Youth Association (HYA) Independent Somali Youth Organizations Jubaland Youth Network (JYN)	Youth organizations play a vital role in the Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to strengthen community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-induced disasters in urban areas
	Puntland Youth Association Network (PYAN) Somali Youth Development Network (SOYDEN)	
	Somali Youth Volunteers for Development Association (SOYVDA) Somaliland National Youth Organisation (SONYO Umbrella)	
	Somaliland National Youth Organization (SONYO)	
	Southwest Youth Forum (SWYF)	
	Youth Power Learning	
Men and Women groups including vulnerable groups such as Indigenous groups, elderly, people with disabilities, youth and Internally displaced persons	They are the project beneficiaries. Those residing in challenging urban settings, vending in markets or residing in flood-prone zones or near rivers benefit from the urban resilience initiatives and systems	Beneficiaries of the project.
Candlelight	Candlelight for Environment, Education, and Health in Somaliland focuses on sustainable development to improve living standards and protect the environment. Their programs include natural resource management, education, health, and gender initiatives	Community engagement, Awareness raising and dissemination of Early Warning alerts. And implementation of urban resilience activiites related to environment conservations, and community livelihood improvements
Other Stakeholders/Groups/Authorities	Traditional elders, local community groups, religious leaders. Local authorities and community leaders who hold significant influence and can facilitate community engagement and support for project implementation.	Community Engagement: Facilitate local buy-in and participation.
Civil Society Organizations	Civil society organizations (CSOs) in Somalia play a vital role in advocacy, service delivery, and community development. They promote human rights, democracy, and social cohesion by engaging with the government and local communities.	CSOs will collaborate with the Urban Resilience Project to carry on community engagement role and will act as watchdogs, ensuring transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance.

Stakeholders	Analysis	Role in the project
Private sector	In poor country like Somalia, the private sector creates jobs, stimulates economic growth, and reduces poverty through entrepreneurship and investment. It provides essential goods and services, including energy, healthcare, and finance, often filling gaps left by weak public institutions. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) drive local economies and innovation. Additionally, it attracts foreign investment and enhances resilience through sustainable business practices.	The private sector drives economic growth through investment, job creation, and innovation. It plays a key role in financing and implementing sustainable development solutions, including climate resilience and renewable energy. Public-private partnerships enhance infrastructure, technology, and service delivery. Additionally, it mobilizes capital for impact-driven projects, fostering inclusive and resilient economies.
Media	Somali media plays a crucial role in informing the public, shaping opinions, and promoting dialogue on key national issues. It serves as a platform for political discourse, social advocacy, and cultural preservation. Despite challenges, it continues to provide critical reporting and analysis. Additionally, digital and diaspora media contribute to amplifying voices and connecting Somali communities globally.	The media will help with awareness raising for environmental conservation and project goals. Throughout the project field activities, trainings and awareness, the media will be present to provide outreach to not only the beneficiary communities but also to wider public. Additionally, print and electronic/social media will both be engaged for advocacy and education.
Universities and Research Institutes	Academic institutions in Somalia play a key role in capacity building, research, and innovation. They contribute to workforce development, policy research, and resilience-building in sectors like agriculture, health, and governance. Additionally, they foster knowledge exchange and partnerships for national development.	State universities, colleges, research institutes and schools will be engaged for collaboration and knowledge generation and to advocate for the inclusion of Urban resilience and implementation of NbS and environmental related work.
Conflict-affected Groups	Communities in southern and central Somalia affected by conflict, especially areas impacted by Al-Shabaab.	Adaptation: Tailor urban resilient, NbS to conflict zones.
Traditional leaders, women, youth, pastoral communities, fisherfolk		At the start of the project, community level stakeholder mapping will be conducted to ensure full representation and participation of community groups in the project. Communities will be actively involved and will participate in the urban resilience, NbS actions, biodiversity conservation, law enforcement and restoration of ecosystem services efforts in and around the protected areas and economic incentives will be provided to offset their dependence on natural resources.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNDP	LDCF	Somalia	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	11,626,606.00	1,046,394.00	12,673,000.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**11,626,606.00**	**1,046,394.00**	**12,673,000.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

300000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

27000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNDP	LDCF	Somalia	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**300,000.00**	**27,000.00**	**327,000.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	11,626,606.00	2300000
Total Project Cost		**11,626,606.00**	**2,300,000.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Interior	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300000
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	500000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300000
Total Co-financing				**2,300,000.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The FGS Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), Ministry of Interior, federal affairs and Reconciliation, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will provide resources amounting to USD 2,300,000 for the implementation of the GEF/LDCF supported project "Building Urban Resilience and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia". UNDP will provide co-financing, both cash and in-kind, totaling up to USD 800,000, as well as co-financing from the Somalia government institutions totaling to USD 1,500,000. These resources will be directly used to enhance urban resilience and promote the transition to a green economy through the integration and upscaling nature-based solutions and disaster risk reduction in climate vulnerable cities in Somalia. In the context of post-HIPC, the Government of Somalia is focusing on mobilizing public investment to promote nature-based solutions, disaster risk reduction, and the creation of green jobs and business opportunities for the urban poor in Somalia. The government and donor support will include logistical assistance, the engagement of technical staff and experts for surveys, assessments, and technical support in the project interventions. Additionally, physical assets and urban infrastructure will be utilized to support flood protection, nature-based solutions, and green economic opportunities for urban communities in Somalia.

The project initially planned for co-financing of $37.3 million, which was expected to be explored during the PPG stage. However, due to changing circumstances in the funding landscape, co-financing opportunities for two urban-targeted projects still remain unfunded. These include the Programme of Sustainable Charcoal and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) for charcoal and the BluInvest Programme, the latter aims to sustainably improve the economic returns of Somalia's coastal communities through strategic investments. These two urban-focused programmes were intended to receive $30 million, each 15m from the Somalia Joint Fund. However, both projects have not yet secured funding. Similarly, an additional $5 million in funding was anticipated from the African Development Bank (AfDB) for related projects, but this remains pending as well. Despite these challenges, the programmes still have potential for future funding and could create valuable synergies during the project implementation phase

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/15/2025	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	6/15/2025	Ahmad Afaneh		ahmad.afaneh@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Abdullahi Godah Barre	Minister	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	5/2/2025
Abdullahi Godah Barre	Minister	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	11/20/2025

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 5. Gender Equality ; Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth ; Goal 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ; Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Goal 11. Sustainable cities and communities and, Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: This project will contribute to the following country outcome /Country Programme Documents : NATIONAL PRIORITY : National Environment Policy (2019) ; Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) ; National Drought Plan for Somalia (2020); National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2015) ; National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (2013)
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia GEF Agency Project ID: 9746

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: To enhance the resilience of urban systems and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable urban communities and ecosystems to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change on urban areas in Somalia.	To enhance the resilience of urban systems and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable urban communities and ecosystems to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change on urban areas in Somalia						
	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Existing country pr oject/prog ram and policy report and platforms, Project reports	Very few people, women/ men had benefite d from urban resilience invention in the project locations	213, 220 women (50%) and 213, 219 men Total : 426, 439 people	426,439 Women ; 426,438 men Total : 852,877 people	Project reports, training/ workshop surveys, reports from partner organizati ons Field visits	Communitie s implementin g urban resilience projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: - **Indicator 2*:* Area of forest and forest land under restoration**	Baseline data and targets based on consultati ons with local governme nts and Forest Departme nt staff and managem ent. Existing project/pr ogram and policy report and platforms, Project reports	Very limited urban areas (surface areas) has been improved in the project location as green spaces	2,500 ha	5,000 ha	Baseline data and targets based on consultati ons with local governme nts and Forest Departme nt staff and managem ent	Resilience projects under the UNDP are carried out in partnership with local government s, NGOs, private sector or other enabling stakeholder. In GEF terminology, restoration may include ecosystem restoration, which reduces the decline and improves basic functions, or ecological restoration that enhances habitats, sustains resilience and conserves biodiversity
Project compon ent 1	Strengthening government and institutional capacities in climate change adaptation planning and programming through expanding knowledge transfer and strengthening policy frameworks to mainstream nature-based solutions for climate adaptation in Urban areas.						
Project Outcom e 1	**Indicator 3:** Total number of policies, plans, and frameworks with gender and	Baseline data and targets based on consultati	There in no policy, plan and framework integrated	5	10	Project reports, workshop surveys, reports	National and local government s and Communitie

Enhanced institutional capacity for climate risk management and spatial planning for the adoption of NbS in climate resilient urban planning at national, sub-national and local levels.	IDP options that mainstreamed urban climate resilience and NbS	ons with local governments and Forest Department staff and management. Existing project/program and policy report and platforms, Project reports	urban resilience taking into consideration gender and IDP priorities not only at national level but at local scale too			from partner organizations. Filed visits	s implementing urban resilience projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results including policy and plans integrating climate adaptation and NbS
	Indicator 4: Number of trainings/capacity building/strengthening organized on NbS practices and data management for promoting climate resilience in vulnerable urban areas	Baseline data from existing project/program and policy report and platforms, and targets based on consultations with local governments	Previous climate resilience technical capacity building interventions were focused on other sectors and didn't prioritize urban system and communities	7	14	Project reports, workshop surveys, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	National and local governments and Communities implementing urban resilience projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results including policy and plans integrating urban climate adaptation and NbS
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	1.1. Multi-sectoral working group established with gender parity to build institutional capacity for cross-sectoral coordination and decision making in support of integrated climate resilient Urban planning with NbS as a one key adaptation approach. 1.2. Nature-based Solution for climate resilience promoted in vulnerable urban areas through trainings, including on spatial planning and use of data, knowledge transfer and improved awareness at national, sub-national and local levels ensuring the active involvement and leadership of women. 1.3. Strengthened coherence within the policy framework through updates to policies to enable climate risk informed urban planning at national, regional and local levels Gender and IDP responsive climate adaptation and climate risk multi-sectoral plans, including integration of relevant NbS approaches to inform on-the-ground interventions developed.						
Project component 2	Enhancing urban climate resilience to floods through improved NbS adoption and management.						
Outcome 2 NbS uptake in urban	**Indicator 5:** number of urban resilience infrastructures (Floods defense, control, drainages	Baseline data from existing project/program and policy report and	Very limited resilience infrastructures (Floods defense,	At least 1 urban resilience infrastructure by project location	At least 2 urban resilience infrastructures by project location	Project reports, workshop surveys, reports from partner	National team including M&E expert implementing urban resilience

areas at sub-national and local levels are increased	systems) constructed/rehabilitated to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience to urban risks inside targets cities	platforms, and targets based on consultations with local governments	control, drainages systems) In 2023, El-Nino flash floods affected at least 247,000 people in 384 informal settlements [1][6].			organizations. Filed visits	projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results
	Indicator 6: Number of green spaces or corridors implemented/created in target sites to mitigate urban risks (heatwave, storm, etc.)	Baseline data from existing project/program and policy report and platforms, and targets based on consultations and field visits with local governments	Very limited green spaces and corridors exist in the project locations Somalia also faces an alarming deforestation rate of approximately 35,000 hectares per year, resulting in the felling of 4.375 million trees annually[2][7].	At least 1 green spaces or corridors implemented/ created in target sites	At least 2 green spaces or corridors implemented/ created in target sites	Project reports, workshop surveys, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	National team including M&E expert implementing urban resilience projects receive adequate support to monitor and report results
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	2.1. Improved resilience in urban areas through gender-responsive spatial planning for targeted adoption of NbS to reduce flood hazards, improved water resource and drought management. 2.2. Sponge city concept, green spaces and corridors (as part of NbS) implemented in target sites to reduce urban heat stress, increase water absorption and reduced flood risks.						
Project component 3	Leveraging sustainable finance through private sector engagement and investments						

Outcome 3 Innovative financing architecture is available to incentivize private sector investment in climate-resilient and NbS technologies, and enterprises	**Indicator 7:** Number of green MSMEs engaged (with gender representation) through grant provisions and trainings in Sustainable urban climate-resilient and NbS technical assistance activities	Baseline data from existing project/program and policy report and platforms, and targets based on consultations and field visits with local governments	Very limited green MSMEs is engaged in urban resilience and NbS in the project locations	At least 1 green MSME will be engaged through grant provisions and trainings in each project target site	At least 2 green MSME will be engaged through grant provisions and trainings in each project target site (a total of 34 MSMEs over project duration)	Project reports, workshop surveys, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives
	7.1: Enterprises engaged/created through capacity-building	Training attendance & certification.	0	17	34 entrepreneurs (youth & women-led) completing NbS business-development programme	Project reports, workshop surveys, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives
	7.2: Enterprises financially supported	Grant agreements & PMU disbursement records	0	17	17x 2 (34) green MSMEs – two per project site – receiving matching grants & TA under Outcome 3 (Logframe Indicator 7).	Project reports, workshop surveys, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiative
	Indicator 8: Private finance mobilised	Baseline data from existing project/program and policy report and platforms, and targets based on consultations and field visits Bank facility	0	0.5 M	2 M via risk-sharing facility and MSME equity (Component 3 finance architecture).	Project reports, workshop surveys, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives

		statements, audited.					
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	3.1. Sustainable climate-resilient and NbS enterprise development in targeted areas through provision of training, including gender responsive training modules and guidance tools for increased technical and financial capacities of MSMEs. 3.2. Assessing the absorptive capacity and needs of MSMEs including women led enterprises to operate on urban adaptation. 3.3 Establishment of financing facility for MSMEs, to integrate NbS and green entrepreneurship, with a particular emphasis on supporting women entrepreneurs. 3.4 Technical assistance provided to private sector stakeholders to ensure sustainability and scalability of private sector engagement						
Project component 4	**Monitoring & Evaluation** Information and knowledge management and dissemination to facilitate national and sub-level information exchange and scaling up						
Outcome 4 Improved sustainability of adaptation actions, replication of NbS in urban areas	**Indicator 9:** Number of lessons and best practices and educational materials produced on NbS, and documented and disseminated	Baseline data from existing project/program and policy report and platforms, and targets based on consultations and field visits with local governments and all stakeholders	0	At least 4 materials produced on urban resilience planning and best practices captured link to NbS	At least 8 materials produced on urban resilience planning and best practices captured link to NbS	Project reports, workshop surveys, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives
	Indicator 10: Midterm and Terminal evaluation materials/reports	Baseline data from existing project/program and policy report and platforms, and targets based on consultations and field visits with local governments and all stakeholders	0	On report on Midterm evaluation	Deux reports with one on midterm evaluation and a second one on Terminal evaluation	Project reports, workshop surveys, reports from partner organizations. Filed visits	Project national team, Partner organizations supporting monitoring and evaluation of community initiatives

Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	4.1.: Communication strategy and knowledge sharing platform established inclusive dissemination of information to enable community engagement, ensuring the integration of women's perspectives and experiences on NbS application. 4.2.: Monitoring, evaluation and data collection for effectiveness of policies, institutional capacity strengthening and NbS interventions.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for project Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia	300,000.00	213,633.42	86,366.58
Total	**300,000.00**	**213,633.42**	**86,366.58**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Banadir	2.02	45.315	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Garowe	8.407	48.487	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Galkacio	6.787	47.439	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bosasso	11.276	49.188	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Hargeisa	9.561	44.067	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Burco	9.526	45.535	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Berbera	10.435	45.014	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Borama	9.936	4.317	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dhusamareeb	5.538	46.387	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Hobyo	5.352	4.852	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
South Galkacio	6.758	4.744	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Baladweyn	4.736	45.204	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jowhar	2.777	45.502	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Baidoa	3.114	43.652	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Hudur	4.123	43.889	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kismayo	0.356	42.546	

Location Description:

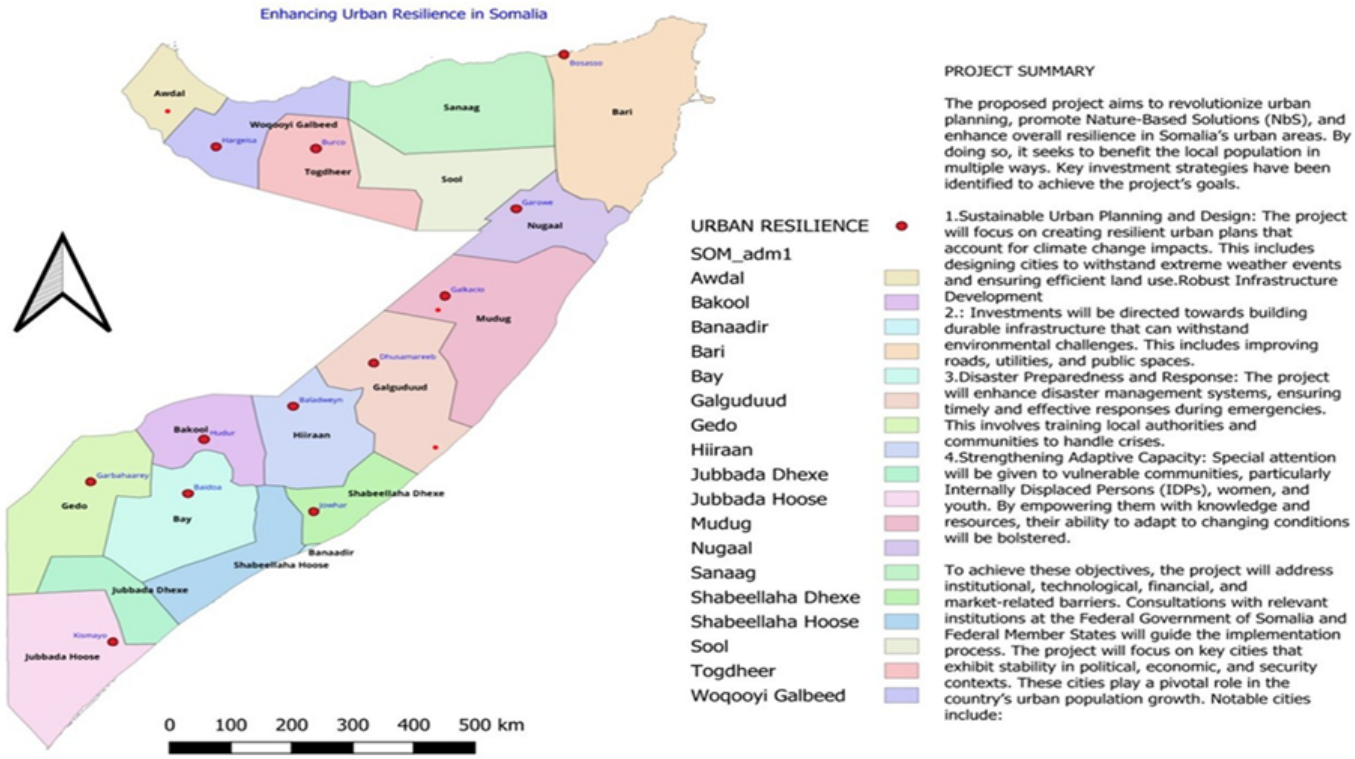
Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Garbahaarey	3.33	42.219	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



ID	Location_Name	Latitude	Longitude	Region
1	Banadir	2.02	45.315	Banadir Regional Administration
2	Garowe	8.407	48.487	Puntland
3	Galkacio	6.787	47.439	Puntland
4	Bosasso	11.276	49.188	Puntland
5	Hargeisa	9.561	44.067	Somaliland
6	Burco	9.526	45.535	Somaliland
7	Berbera	10.435	45.014	Somaliland

ID	Location_Name	Latitude	Longitude	Region
8	Borama	9.936	4.317	Somaliland
9	Dhusamareeb	5.538	46.387	Galmudug
10	Hobyo	5.352	4.852	Galmudug
11	South Galkacio	6.758	4.744	Galmudug
12	Baladweyn	4.736	45.204	Hirshabele
13	Jowhar	2.777	45.502	Hirshabele
14	Baidoa	3.114	43.652	South West Somalia
15	Hudur	4.123	43.889	South West Somalia
16	Kismayo	0.356	42.546	Jubbaland
17	Garbahaarey	3.33	42.219	Jubbaland

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title
Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Environmental and Social Management Framework

Social and Environmental Screening

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

GEF Budget

		Component (USDeq.)							
Expenditure Category	**Detailed Description**	**Component 1** **Outcome 1**	**Component 2** **Outcome 2**	**Component 3** **Outcome 3**	***Sub-Total***	***M&E***	***PMC***	**Total (USDeq.)**	**Responsible Entity** **(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)**
	Information, Equipment and Technology expenses for the activities under Component 1, at USD 28,953 per year for 5 years. 2 Computers in 7 locations: 14*2,000 = $28,000 2 Monitors in 7 locations: 14*600= $8,400.00 3 Printers in each 7 locations: 21*300= $6,300.00 2 Computers in each 17 municipality: 34* 2,000= $68,000 2 Monitors in each 17 municipality: 34*600= $20,400 2 Printers in each 17 municipality: 34* 300= $10,200 2 Operating system in each 17 municipality: 34*101.91= $3,465 Total Cost: USD 144,765 **Below is the names of the 7 locations to use the computers, printers and accessories.** **(1) Ministry of Environment (MoECC at**								

	Federal) 2) Puntland (MoECC), 3) Galmudug (MoECC), 4) Jubaland (MoECC), 5) Hirshabele (MoECC), 6) South-west state (MoECC),and 7) Somaliland (MoECC). (The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in each state will be the beneficiary). **Below is the names of the 17 designated local municipalities:** **1)Mogadishu (Banadir region) 2) Garowe 3) Galkacio 4) Bosaso 5) Hargeisa 6) Borama 7) Berbera 8) Burao 9) Dhusamareeb 10) Hobyo 11) South Galkaio 12) Baladweyn 13) Jawhar 14) Baidoa 15) Xudun 16) Kismaio 17) Garbaharey** **The equipment will be used by the project officers, consultants, and government project focal points involved in the implementation of the project activities in the mentioned MoECC Federal and 6 FMS as well as designated 17 local municipalities.**								
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Federal) 2 Computers : 2*2,000 = $4,000; 2 Monitors: 2*600= $1,200, 3 Printers: 3*300= $900; for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,100.00)	$6,100.00			$6,100.00			$6,100.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Puntland) 2 Computers : 2*2,000 = $4,000; 2 Monitors: 2*600= $1,200, 3 Printers: 3*300= $900; for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,100.00)	$6,100.00			$6,100.00			$6,100.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Galmudug) 2 Computers : 2*2,000 = $4,000; 2 Monitors: 2*600= $1,200, 3 Printers: 3*300= $900; for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,100.00)	$6,100.00			$6,100.00			$6,100.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Jubaland) 2 Computers : 2*2,000 = $4,000; 2 Monitors: 2*600= $1,200, 3 Printers: 3*300= $900; for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,100.00)	$6,100.00			$6,100.00			$6,100.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Hirshabele) 2 Computers : 2*2,000 = $4,000; 2 Monitors: 2*600= $1,200, 3 Printers: 3*300= $900; for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,100.00)	$6,100.00			$6,100.00			$6,100.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at	$6,100.00			$6,100.00			$6,100.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of

	SouthWest State) 2 Computers : 2*2,000 = $4,000; 2 Monitors: 2*600= $1,200, 3 Printers: 3*300= $900; for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,100.00)								Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Somaliland) 2 Computers : 2*2,000 = $4,000; 2 Monitors: 2*600= $1,200, 3 Printers: 3*300= $900; for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,100.00)	$6,100.00			$6,100.00			$6,100.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Mogadishu (Benadir region); 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Garowe; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Galkacio; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers :	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

	2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)								
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Bosaso; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Hargeisa; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Borama; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Berbera; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners,	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

	civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)								
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Burco; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Dhuusamareeb; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Hobyo; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Galkacio South; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

	focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)								
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Baladweyn; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Jawhar; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Baidoa; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Mogadishu Xudun; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Kismaio; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,004.00)	$6,004.00			$6,004.00			$6,004.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for local municipality of Gedo (Garbaharey; 2 Computers: 2* 2,000= $4,000 ; 2 Monitors : 2*600= $1200; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600; 2 Operating system: 2*101.91= $203.82, for urban planners, civil engineers, coordinators, consultants, and government project focal points, under Component 1 (TOTAL :$6,001.00)	$6,001.00			$6,001.00			$6,001.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
	Information, Equipment and Technology expenses for the activities under Component 2.1, at USD 16,500 per year for 5 years. 1 Computers in each 7 states: 7*2,000= $14,000 2 Monitor in each 7 states: 14* 600= $8,400 2 Printers in each 7 states: 14*300= $4,200 1 Computer in each 17 municipality: 17*2,000= $34,000 1 Monitor in each 17 municipality: 17* 600= $10,200 2 Printers in each 17 municipality: 34* 300= $10,200 1 Operating system in each 17 municipality: 17* 88.24= $1,500 Total Cost: USD 82,500 **Below is the names of the 7 locations (1) Ministry of Environment (MoECC at**								

	Federal) 2) Puntland (MoECC), 3) Galmudug (MoECC), 4) Jubaland (MoECC), 5) Hirshabele (MoECC), 6) South-west state (MoECC),and 7) Somaliland (MoECC). (The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in each state will be the beneficiary) **Below is the names of the 17 designated local municipalities:** **1)Mogadishu (Banadir region) 2) Garowe 3) Galkacio 4) Bosaso 5) Hargeisa 6) Borama 7) Berbera 8) Burao 9) Dhusamareeb 10) Hobyo 11) South Galkaio 12) Baladweyn 13) Jawhar 14) Baidoa 15) Xudun 16) Kismaio 17) Garbaharey.** **The equipment will be used by the project officers, consultants, and government project focal points involved in the implementation of the project activities in the mentioned MoECC Federal and 6 FMS as well as designated 17 local municipalities.**								
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Federal);1 Computers i: 1*2,000= $2,000; 2 Monitors: 2* 600= $1,200; 2 Printers: 2*300= $600; under component 2 for project coordinartors, engineers and Officers in the States (TOTAL: 3,800.00)		$3,800.00		$3,800.00			$3,800.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Puntland);1 Computers i: 1*2,000= $2,000; 2 Monitors: 2* 600= $1,200; 2 Printers: 2*300= $600; under component 2 for project coordinartors, engineers and Officers in the States (TOTAL: 3,800.00)		$3,800.00		$3,800.00			$3,800.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Somaliland);1 Computers i: 1*2,000= $2,000; 2 Monitors: 2* 600= $1,200; 2 Printers: 2*300= $600; under component 2 for project coordinartors, engineers and Officers in the States (TOTAL: 3,800.00)		$3,800.00		$3,800.00			$3,800.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Galmudug);1 Computers i: 1*2,000= $2,000; 2 Monitors: 2* 600= $1,200; 2 Printers: 2*300= $600; under component 2 for project coordinartors, engineers and Officers in the States (TOTAL: 3,800.00)		$3,800.00		$3,800.00			$3,800.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Hirshabele);1 Computers i: 1*2,000= $2,000; 2 Monitors: 2* 600= $1,200; 2 Printers: 2*300= $600; under component 2 for project coordinartors, engineers and Officers in the States (TOTAL: 3,800.00)		$3,800.00		$3,800.00			$3,800.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Southwest);1 Computers i: 1*2,000= $2,000; 2 Monitors: 2* 600=		$3,800.00		$3,800.00			$3,800.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

	$1,200; 2 Printers: 2*300= $600; under component 2 for project coordinartors, engineers and Officers in the States (TOTAL: 3,800.00)								
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Jubaland);1 Computers i: 1*2,000= $2,000; 2 Monitors: 2* 600= $1,200; 2 Printers: 2*300= $600; under component 2 for project coordinartors, engineers and Officers in the States (TOTAL: 3,800.00)		$3,800.00		$3,800.00			$3,800.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Mogadishu (Banadir Administration): 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Garowe: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municipality of Galkaio: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municipality of Bosaso: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer forMunicipality of Hargeisa: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88=		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

	$88; (TOTAL: 3,288)								
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Borama: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Berbera: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Burco: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Dhuusamareeb: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Hobyo: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Galkaio South: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1*88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Baladweyn: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Jawhar: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Baidoa: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Xudun: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Kismaio: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 88= $88; (TOTAL: 3,288)		$3,288.00		$3,288.00			$3,288.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computer for Municiplaity of Gedo (Garabaharey): 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor : 1* 600= $600; 2 Printers : 2* 300= $600 ; 1 Operating system : 1* 92= $88; (TOTAL: 3,292)		$3,292.00		$3,292.00			$3,292.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

	Information, Equipment and Technology expenses for the activities under Component 3.1, at USD 8,500 per year for 5 years. 1 Computers in each 4 states: 4* 2,000= $8,000 1 Monitor in each 4 states: 4*600= $2,400 1 Printer in each 4 states: 4* 300= $1,200 1 Computers in each 10 municipality: 10*2,000= $20,000 1 Monitor in each 10 municipality: 10* 600= $6,000 1 Printers in each 10 municipality: 10* 300= $3,000 1 Operating system in each 10 municipality: 10* 88.24= $882.35 IT accessories in each 10 municipality: 10*101.76= $1,017.65 Total Cost: USD 42,500 **Below is the names of the 4 locations (1) Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Federal) 2) Puntland (MoECC), 3) Somaliland (MoECC). 4) South-west state (MoECC). (The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in each state will be the beneficiary)** **Below is the names of the 17 designated local municipalities:** **1)Mogadishu (Banadir region) 2) Garowe 3) Galkaio 4) Bosaso 5) Hargeisa 6) Berbera 7) Burao 8) Borama 9) Baidoa 10) Xudun**								

	The equipment will be used by the project officers, consultants, and government project focal points involved in the implementation of the project activities in the mentioned MoECC Federal and 3 FMS as well as designated 10 local municipalities mentioned above.								
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Federal)1 Computers : 1* 2,000= $2,000; 1 Monitor : 1*600= $600; 1 Printer 1* 300= $300; Under component 3 (TOTAL $2,900.00)			$2,900.00	$2,900.00			$2,900.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Puntland)1 Computers : 1* 2,000= $2,000; 1 Monitor : 1*600= $600; 1 Printer 1* 300= $300; Under component 3 (TOTAL $2,900.00)			$2,900.00	$2,900.00			$2,900.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Somaliland)1 Computers : 1* 2,000= $2,000; 1 Monitor : 1*600= $600; 1 Printer 1* 300= $300; Under component 3 (TOTAL $2,900.00)			$2,900.00	$2,900.00			$2,900.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	Equipment for Ministry of Environment (MoECC at Southwest)1 Computers : 1* 2,000= $2,000; 1 Monitor : 1*600= $600; 1 Printer 1*			$2,900.00	$2,900.00			$2,900.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

	300= $300; Under component 3 (TOTAL $2,900.00)								
Equipment	1 Computers in municipality of Mogadishu : 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor i: 1* 600= $600; 1 Printer: 1* 300= $300; 1 Operating system : 1* 88.24= $88.24; IT accessories : 1*101.76= $101.76; under component 3 (TOTAL $3,090.00)			$3,090.00	$3,090.00			$3,090.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computers in municipality of Garowe: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor i: 1* 600= $600; 1 Printer: 1* 300= $300; 1 Operating system : 1* 88.24= $88.24; IT accessories : 1*101.76= $101.76; under component 3 (TOTAL $3,090.00)			$3,090.00	$3,090.00			$3,090.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computers in municipality of Bosaso : 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor i: 1* 600= $600; 1 Printer: 1* 300= $300; 1 Operating system : 1* 88.24= $88.24; IT accessories : 1*101.76= $101.76; under component 3 (TOTAL $3,090.00)			$3,090.00	$3,090.00			$3,090.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computers in municipality of Galkaio : 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor i: 1* 600= $600; 1 Printer: 1* 300= $300; 1 Operating system : 1* 88.24= $88.24; IT accessories : 1*101.76= $101.76; under component 3 (TOTAL $3,090.00)			$3,090.00	$3,090.00			$3,090.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computers in municipality of Hargeisa : 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor i: 1* 600= $600; 1 Printer: 1* 300= $300; 1 Operating system : 1* 88.24= $88.24; IT accessories : 1*101.76= $101.76; under component 3 (TOTAL $3,090.00)			$3,090.00	$3,090.00			$3,090.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computers in municipality of Borama: 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor i: 1* 600= $600; 1 Printer: 1* 300= $300; 1 Operating system : 1* 88.24=			$3,090.00	$3,090.00			$3,090.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)

	$88.24; IT accessories : 1*101.76= $101.76; under component 3 (TOTAL $3,090.00)								
Equipment	1 Computers in municipality of Berbera : 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor i: 1* 600= $600; 1 Printer: 1* 300= $300; 1 Operating system : 1* 88.24= $88.24; IT accessories : 1*101.76= $101.76; under component 3 (TOTAL $3,090.00)			$3,090.00	$3,090.00			$3,090.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computers in municipality of Burco : 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor i: 1* 600= $600; 1 Printer: 1* 300= $300; 1 Operating system : 1* 88.24= $88.24; IT accessories : 1*101.76= $101.76; under component 3 (TOTAL $3,090.00)			$3,090.00	$3,090.00			$3,090.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computers in municipality of Baidoa : 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor i: 1* 600= $600; 1 Printer: 1* 300= $300; 1 Operating system : 1* 88.24= $88.24; IT accessories : 1*101.76= $101.76; under component 3 (TOTAL $3,090.00)			$3,090.00	$3,090.00			$3,090.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment	1 Computers in municipality of Xudun : 1*2,000= $2,000 ; 1 Monitor i: 1* 600= $600; 1 Printer: 1* 300= $300; 1 Operating system : 1* 88.24= $88.24; IT accessories : 1*101.76= $101.76; under component 3 (TOTAL $3,090.00)			$3,090.00	$3,090.00			$3,090.00	UNDP (Procurement on behalf of Government)
Equipment for PMC	Information, Equipment and Technology expenses for the activities under PMC , at USD 6,860 per year for 5 years. 2 Computers in 2 locations: 4* 2,000= $8,000 2 Monitor in 2 locations: 4* 600= $2,400 2 VTC: 2* 10,000= $20,000 3 Operating system in 2 locations: 6*						$34,300.00	$34,300.00	UNDP

	100= $600 4 Presentation Screen: 4* 825= $3,300								
Contractual services-Company	Urban Resilience Infrastructures Budget for floods defense, control, drainages systems, green infrastructures and corridors rehabilitation, construction, strengthening and upgrading inside targets cities under the activities to achieve outcome 2.2 (Component 2) Details on infrastructures construction/rehabilitation: Floods defense, control, drainages systems construction/rehabilitation in 17 urban areas with USD 185,369/area (subtotal: USD 3,151,273) this is well detailed with urban areas name in the procurement plan) Details green space installation and upgrading: Creation/Rehabilitation of green infrastructures and corridors in 17 urban areas with USD 160,167/area (subtotal: USD 2,722,839) this is well detailed with urban areas name in the procurement plan) Project infrastructure costs (Greening and flood control for 17 locations # Location Total amount 1 Mogadishu (Banadir adminstration) $345,536.00 2 Garowe $339,943.22 3 Galkacio $370,900.00 4 Bosasso $348,408.76 5 Hargeisa $342,044.81 6 Burco		$5,874,112.00		$5,874,112.00			$5,874,112.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)

	$346,987.01 7 Barbera $345,630.88 8 Borama $328,711.29 9 Dhusamareeb $344,191.43 10 Hobyo $344,351.17 11 South Galkacio $344,191.43 12 Baladweyn $345,536.00 13 Jowhar $345,536.00 14 Baidoa $345,536.00 15 Hudur $345,536.00 16 Kismayo $345,536.00 17 Garbahaarey $345,536.00 TOTAL $5,874,112.00								
Contractual services-Company	Specialist in M&E of urban infrastructure installation: USD 90,000 over the project duration Cost of Monitoring Person		$90,000.00		$90,000.00			$90,000.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)
Contractual services-Company	External Engineer: USD 75,000 over project duration Cost of External Engineer		$75,000.00		$75,000.00			$75,000.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)
Contractual services-Company	Implementing Partners (enterprise for green infrastructures and corridors creation) $123,246.00		$123,246.00		$123,246.00			$123,246.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)
Contractual services-Company	Implementing Partners (enterprise for green infrastructures and corridors creation) $124,016.00		$124,016.00		$124,016.00			$124,016.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)
Contractual Services - Individ	Individual Contract: Climate Resilient Urban Planner Leads spatial urban climate planning, develops NbS urban guidelines and integrates climate risk into land use & masterplans. Trains municipalities,	$105,000.00			$105,000.00			$105,000.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)

	works with MoPW&H, MoECC on standards. Supports city level NbS prioritization + zoning decisions. (60days@250/days =USD 15000 for each DRM plan; USD 7500 x = USD 105, 000, subtotal= USD105,000).								
Contractual Services - Individ	Individual Contract: Consultancy service to support the activity implementation (52days x 7 FMS =364Days x $300 = USD 109,200) at outcome 1.	$109,200.00			$109,200.00			$109,200.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)
Contractual Services - Individ	Individual Contract: NbS Specialist / Ecosystem Restoration Expert: Defines ecosystem-based solutions most suited to urban Somalia context (wetlands, green corridors, permeable surfaces). Develops restoration protocols + site-level NbS packages. Trains MoECC, municipalities on implementation quality , supervision. (113.5238 days x 7 FMS =794.67 Days x $300 = USD 238,400) at outcome 1.	$238,400.00			$238,400.00			$238,400.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)
Contractual Services - Individ	Individual Contract: Climate Finance / Private Sector Engagement Expert/Local Consultancy service to support outcome 3, for the activity implementation at both FGS and FMS (56 Days X 7 FMS = 392 days x $300)/ at 5 years. Develops green MSME financing architecture, enterprise support tools. Trains cooperatives/businesses on business modelling, facilitates access to financing, and supports design of small-scale climate enterprise pilots. Total component 3			$117,600.00	$117,600.00			$117,600.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)

	budget contribution by consultant days: USD 117,600								
Contractual Services - Individ	(1) National Coordinator (50% contribution) $3,000 per month x 12 Months x 5 years =$180,000. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products.						$180,000.00	$180,000.00	UNDP
Contractual Services - Individ	(2) Project Assistant (50% contribution) $1,800 per month x $12 months x 5 years= $108,000. Tasks: Project administration, database management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results.						$108,000.00	$108,000.00	UNDP
Contractual Services - Individ	3) Financial specialist: National financial specialist to manage financial and support procurement aspects of the project. The Project Finance (50% contribution) Salary $1,660 x $12 months x 5 years= $99,600						$99,600.00	$99,600.00	UNDP
Grants	Grants Community grants awarded to CSOs and MSMEs for upscaling urban resilience best practices where the project is implementing (USD 1,473,991+ 6% ; sub-total: USD 1,562,430). According to GEF Operational Guidelines, small grants can be			$1,641,930.00	$1,641,930.00			$1,641,930.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)

	awarded up to USD 48, 292.05 per grant for 17 target locations, each with two grants. Strategic grant awarded to an MSMEs for adaptation business, for knowledge management, supporting the development of a NbS and urban resilience, facilitating and convening GEF learning fora (estimated two during the 5-year project implementation timeframe), delivering capacity building to CBOs on urban and peri-urban sustainable agriculture, organizing a one south-south learning exchange, and production urban climate adaptation business products and events (USD 75,000 + 6%; sub-total: USD 79,500). This takes into account target project interventions. “The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance with UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". Total Cost: USD $1,641,930 (2 grants per locations x USD 48, 292.05 per grant x 17 locations, which totals USD 1,641,930)								
International Consultants	Consultancy: Specialist to develop urban climate adaptation and DRM plans, strategy, guidelines for the 14 target cities over 5 years (30days@500/days =USD 15 000 for	$105,000.00			$105,000.00			$105,000.00	UNDP

	each DRM plan; USD15 000 x 7 = USD 105 000, subtotal= USD105,000).								
International Consultants	Consultancy to build a digital platform for disseminating knowledge products of the project (40 days@ 700/days = USD 28,000 plus USD 5,700 for travel arrangements, subtotal= USD 33,700).	$33,700.00			$33,700.00			$33,700.00	UNDP
International Consultants	Consultancy – support for the completion of scoped ESIA, SESA and SES (100days@650/days over 5 years = USD 65,000)	$65,000.00			$65,000.00			$65,000.00	UNDP
International Consultants	International Consultant: Innovative financial mechanisms specialist for developing guidance tools and building technical capacities of MSMEs (40 days@ 650/days = 26,000).			$26,000.00	$26,000.00			$26,000.00	UNDP
International Consultants	International Consultant: Specialist to develop a national roadmap for green MSMEs involvement in urban adaptation and resilience actions (45 days@ 650/days = 29,250).			$29,250.00	$29,250.00			$29,250.00	UNDP
International Consultants	International consultant conducting Midterm review (Total: USD 40,000).					$40,000.00		$40,000.00	UNDP
International Consultants	International consultant conducting Terminal evaluation (Total: USD 40,000).					$40,000.00		$40,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Technical specialist to support technical aspect and knowledge management activities under component 1 (100days@340.5/day = USD 34 050).	$34,050.00			$34,050.00			$34,050.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)
Local Consultant	Consultancy: Specialist to deliver urban climate data management system trainings to experts (20 days@300/week = 6 000) ,	$6,000.00			$6,000.00			$6,000.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)

Local Consultant	Consultancy: urban resilience specialist for developing a set of urban resilience guidelines that include best practices (60 days@ 250/days = 15,000).	$15,000.00			$15,000.00			$15,000.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)
Local Consultant	National Consultants to support the international consultant in developing urban climate adaptation and DRM plans, strategy, guidelines at least in 7 target FMS over 5 years (50 days x 7 FMS =350 days x USD 300 = USD 105,000 for 5 years = USD 105 000).	$105,000.00			$105,000.00			$105,000.00	UNDP (MoECC is Executing as RP to UNDP through LoA)
Local Consultant	Consultancy: NbS and urban resilience specialist for Conducting scoping study highlighting best NbS approaches against flood hazard (30 days@ 500/days = USD 15 000).		$15,000.00		$15,000.00			$15,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Consultancy: Specialist to develop capacity building tools/materials on gender-responsive spatial planning for targeted adoption of NbS (40 days@ 300/days = USD 12 000). Total Cost: USD 27,000		$12,000.00		$12,000.00			$12,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Local consultancy service to support outcome 2, the activity implementation at both FGS and FMS (392 days @ $300)/ 56 days per FMS/5 years. Provide support on tasks: in preparation of project concepts and proposals, authorize project planning grants, establish close working relationships with stakeholders, and support grantees in securing co-financing and project level partnerships, establish close working relationships with stakeholders, and		$117,600.00		$117,600.00			$117,600.00	UNDP

	supporting UNDP and MoCC team in securing co-financing and project level partnerships. Total component 2 budget contribution by consultant days: USD 117,600								
Local Consultant	Local consultant: specialist providing capacity building to short-listed MSMEs, formulating business models in urban adaptation and NbS (50 days@ 300/days = USD 15,000).			$15,000.00	$15,000.00			$15,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Local consultant: Specialist in giving training on cooperative building, develop guidance tools on business management (50 days@ 300/days = USD 15,000).			$15,000.00	$15,000.00			$15,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Local consultant to Conduct a survey and report on identification of the capacity and needs of MSMEs in each target urban area of the project (20 days@ 300/days = 6,000).			$6,000.00	$6,000.00			$6,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Local consultant to establish and deliver capacity building training programs to community on sustainable peri urban agriculture practices and water conservation techniques (20 days@ 450/days = 9,000).			$9,000.00	$9,000.00			$9,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Local consultant specialist to develop a guideline document on the establishment of financing facility for green MSMEs (50 days@ 300/days = 15,000).			$15,000.00	$15,000.00			$15,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Gender-Safeguards Specialist, providing support in monitoring project indicators and the implementation of the ESMF and gender action plan (100 days@300/day= USD 30,000).					$30,000.00		$30,000.00	UNDP

Local Consultant	M&E Specialist, carrying out monitoring/evaluation of GEF core indicators and preparing GIS mapping at (100 days@300/day= USD 30,000).					$30,000.00		$30,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Midterm Review Evaluation Consultant, supporting the midterm review (30 days@300/day= USD 9,000)					$9,000.00		$9,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Terminal evaluation Consultant (30 days@300/day= USD 9,000)					$9,000.00		$9,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultant	Consultancy: Development of Community resource use management plans (30 days@400/day= USD 12,000)					$12,000.00		$12,000.00	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Taking into consideration of the several capacity building and knowledge strengthening aspect to achieve outcome 1.1; USD 77,204 per year for the 5 years of project implementation are allocated for trainings, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building and partnership development activities under component 1. Total cost: USD 386,020	$386,020.00			$386,020.00			$386,020.00	MoECC
Training, Workshops, Meetings	USD 87,721 per year for the 5 years of project implementation are allocated for trainings, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building, local establishment of early warnings, partnership development activities under component 2. Total cost: USD 438,605		$438,605.00		$438,605.00			$438,605.00	MoECC
Training, Workshops, Meetings	USD 72,359 per year for the 5 years of project implementation are allocated for training, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building, local			$361,795.00	$361,795.00			$361,795.00	MoECC

	establishment of early warnings, partnership development activities under component 3. Total cost: USD 361,795								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	USD 20,000 is allocated for workshops and other capacity building, for activities under the M&E component. Total cost : USD 20,000					$20,000.00		$20,000.00	UNDP
Travel	Travel expenses for the activities under Component 1, at USD 10,500 per year for 5 years. Total Cost: USD 52,500	$52,500.00			$52,500.00			$52,500.00	UNDP
Travel	travel expenses for the activities under Component 2 for workshops, the field and supervision visits for infrastructures construction, at USD 15,500 per year for 5 years. Total Cost: USD 77,500		$77,500.00		$77,500.00			$77,500.00	UNDP
Travel	travel expenses for the activities under Component 3 for workshops, the field and grants implementation/activities supervision visits for community led and MSMEs projects implementation, are USD 153,055 Total Cost: USD 153,055			$153,055.00	$153,055.00			$153,055.00	UNDP
Travel	Travel expenses associated with the achievement of the outcome 4.1 is USD 22,532 over the duration of the project. It includes travel expenses for project inception workshop(s), meetings and M&E, midterm review, and the terminal evaluation, etc. Total Cost: USD 22,532				$0.00	$22,532.00		$22,532.00	UNDP
Travel	travel expenses for the for the project management, at USD 46,500 over 5 years. Total Cost: USD 46,500				$0.00		$46,500.00	$46,500.00	UNDP

Other Operating Costs	Rental & Maintenance-Premises. Rent of office space for field offices by the PMO. USD 10,800/year for 5 years. Total cost: USD 54,000				$0.00		$54,000.00	$54,000.00	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	A Financial audit managed by UNDP. USD 10,000/twice during the project duration = USD 20,000. Total cost: USD 20,000				$0.00		$20,000.00	$20,000.00	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Miscellaneous Unforeseen expenses (Bank charges, currency exchange, changes in prices) USD 10,330 for 5 years. Total cost: USD 10,330				$0.00		$10,330.00	$10,330.00	UNDP
Grand Total		**$1,399,635.00**	**$7,029,579.00**	**$2,432,130.00**	**$10,861,344.00**	**$212,532.00**	**$552,730.00**	**$11,626,606.00**	

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	**Quantum Output and Activity (GEF Outcome)**	**Quantum Responsible Party (Responsible Party/ , IP, or UNDP)**	**Quantum Fund ID**	**Quantum Donor ID**	**Quantum Budgetary Account Code**	**Quantum Budget Account Description**	**Amount Year 1 ($)**	**Amount Year 2 ($)**	**Amount Year 3 ($))**	**Amount Year 4 ($)**	**Amount Year 5 ($)**	**Total (USD)**	**See Budget note**
Component 1. Strengthening government and institutional capacities in climate change adaptation planning and programming through expanding knowled	**Outcome 1.1.** Enhanced institutional capacity for climate risk management and spatial planning for the adoption of NbS in climate resilient urban	UNDP	62000	*01000 3*	71200	International Consultants	$40,740	$40,740	$40,740	$40,740	$40,740	$203,700	1
					71300	Local Consultants	$32,010	$32,010	$32,010	$32,010	$32,010	$160,050	2
					71300	Local Consultants	$90,520	$90,520	$90,520	$90,520	$90,520	$452,600	3
					71600	Travel	$10,500	$10,500	$10,500	$10,500	$10,500	$52,500	4
					72800	Information Technology Equipment	$28,953	$28,953	$28,953	$28,953	$28,953	$144,765	5
		MoECC	62000	*01000 3*	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	$77,204	$77,204	$77,204	$77,204	$77,204	$386,020	6

ge transfer and strengthening policy frameworks to mainstream nature-based solutions for climate adaptation in Urban areas.	planning at national, sub-national and local levels.												
	Total Outcome 1.1						$279,927	$279,927	$279,927	$279,927	$279,927	**$1,399,635**	
Total Component 1							$279,927	$279,927	$279,927	$279,927	$279,927	**$1,399,635**	
Component 2, Enhancing urban climate resilience to floods through improved NbS adoption and management.	**Outcome 2.1.** NbS uptake in urban areas at sub-national and local levels are increased.	UNDP	62000	*010003*	71300	Local Consultants	$28,920	$28,920	$28,920	$28,920	$28,920	$144,600	7
					71600	Travel	$15,500	$15,500	$15,500	$15,500	$15,500	$77,500	8
					72800	Information Technology Equipment	$16,500	$16,500	$16,500	$16,500	$16,500	$82,500	9
					72100	Contractual Services-Companies	$0	$2,095,458	$2,095,458	$2,095,458	$0	$6,286,374	10
		MoECC	62000	*010003*	75700	Trainings, Workshops and conferences	$87,721	$87,721	$87,721	$87,721	$87,721	$438,605	11
	Total Outcome 2.1						$148,641	$2,244,099	$2,244,099	$2,244,099	$148,641	$7,029,579	
Total Component 2							$148,641	$2,244,099	$2,244,099	$2,244,099	$148,641	**$7,029,579**	
Component 3. Leveraging sustainable finance through private sector engament and investments	**Outcome 3.1**: Innovative financing architecture is available to incentivize private sector investm	UNDP	62000	010003	71200	International Consultant	$11,050	$11,050	$11,050	$11,050	$11,050	$55,250	12
					71300	Local Consultants	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$60,000	13
					71400	Contractual Services - Individ	$23,520	$23,520	$23,520	$23,520	$23,520	$117,600	14
					72600	Grants	$0	$410,482	$410,482	$410,483	$410,483	$1,641,930	15
					71600	Travel	$30,611	$30,611	$30,611	$30,611	$30,611	$153,055	16

	ent in climate-resilient and NbS technologies, and enterprises.				72800	Information Technology Equipment	$8,500	$8,500	$8,500	$8,500	$8,500	$42,500	17
		MoECC	62000	*01000 3*	75700	Trainings, Workshops and conferences	$72,359	$72,359	$72,359	$72,359	$72,359	$361,795	18
	Total Outcome 3.1						$158,040	$568,522	$568,522	$568,523	$568,523	**$2,432,130**	
Total Component 3							$158,040	$568,522	$568,522	$568,523	$568,523	**$2,432,130**	
Component 4: (M&E) Information and knowledge management and dissemination to facilitate national and sub-level information exchange and scaling up	Outcome 4.1. Improved sustainability and adaptation actions, replication of NbS in urban areas	UNDP	62000	01000 3	71200	International Consultants	$0	$0	$40,000	$0	$40,000	$80,000	19
					71300	Local Consultants	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000	$90,000	20
					71600	Travel			$7,000	$8,532	$7,000	$22,532	21
					75700	Trainings, Workshops and conferences			$5,000	$10,000	$5,000	$20,000	22
	Total Outcome 4.1						$18,000	$18,000	$70,000	$36,532	$70,000	**$212,532**	
Total Component 4							$18,000	$18,000	$70,000	$36,532	$70,000	**$212,532**	
Project management	**PMC**	UNDP	62000	01000 3	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	$77,520	$77,520	$77,520	$77,520	$77,520	$387,600	23
					71600	Travel	$0	$15,500	$15,500	$15,500	$0	$46,500	24
					72800	Information Technology Equipment	$6,860	$6,860	$6,860	$6,860	$6,860	$34,300	25
					73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	$10,800	$10,800	$10,800	$10,800	$10,800	$54,000	26
					74100	Professional Services	$0		$10,000	$0	$10,000	$20,000	27
					74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	$2,065	$2,065	$2,065	$2,065	$2,070	$10,330	28

	Total PMC	**Sub-total GEF**	**$97,245**	**$112,745**	**$122,745**	**$112,745**	**$107,250**	**$552,730**
Project management Cost			**$97,245**	**$112,745**	**$122,745**	**$112,745**	**$107,250**	**$552,730**
PROJECT TOTAL			**$701,853**	**$3,223,293**	**$3,285,293**	**$3,241,826**	**$1,174,341**	**$11,626,606**

Budget Notes:

1	- International Consultancy: Specialist to develop urban climate adaptation and DRM plans, strategy, guidelines for the 14 target cities over 5 years (30days@500/days=USD 15 000 for each DRM plan; USD15 000 x 7 = USD 105 000, subtotal= USD105,000). - Consultancy to build a digital platform for disseminating knowledge products of the project (40 days@ 700/days = USD 28,000 plus USD 5,700 for travel arrangements, subtotal= USD 33,700). - Consultancy – support for the completion of scoped ESIA, SESA and SES (100days@650/days over 5 years = USD 65,000) - **Total Cost: USD 203,700**
2	- Technical specialist to support technical aspect and knowledge management activities under component 1 (100days@340.5/day = USD 34 050) - Consultancy: Specialist to deliver urban climate data management system trainings to experts (20 days@300/week = 6 000) , - Consultancy: urban resilience specialist for developing a set of urban resilience guidelines that include best practices (60 days@ 250/days = 15,000). - National Consultants to support the international consultant in developing urban climate adaptation and DRM plans, strategy, guidelines at least in 7 target FMS over 5 years (50 days x 7 FMS =350 days x USD 300 = USD 105,000 for 5 years = USD 105 000). - Total cost: USD 160,050 -
3	- Individual Contract: Climate Resilient Urban Planner Leads spatial urban climate planning, develops NbS urban guidelines and integrates climate risk into land use & masterplans. Trains municipalities, works with MoPW&H, MoECC on standards. Supports city level NbS prioritization, zoning decisions. (60daysX $250/day=USD 15000 for each guideline; USD 15,000 x 7 states= USD 105, 000,). Individual Contract: Consultancy service to support the activity implementation (52days x 7 FMS =364Days x $300 = USD 109,200) at outcome 1. Individual Contract: NbS Specialist / Ecosystem Restoration Expert: Defines ecosystem-based solutions most suited to urban Somalia context (wetlands, green corridors, permeable surfaces). Develops restoration protocols + site-level NbS packages. Trains MoECC, municipalities on implementation quality , supervision. (113 days x 7 FMS =791 Days x $301.3906 = USD 238,400) at outcome 1. Each Federal Member States will have 104 days/5 years **Total Cost: USD 452,600**
4	Travel expenses for the activities under Component 1, at USD 10,500 per year for 5 years. **Total Cost: USD 52,500**
5	Information, Equipment and Technology expenses for the activities under Component 1, at USD 28,953 per year for 5 years. 2 Computers in 7 locations: 14*2,000 = $28,000 2 Monitors in 7 locations: 14*600= $8,400.00 3 Printers in each 7 locations: 21*300= $6,300.00 2 Computers in each 17 municipality: 34* 2,000= $68,000 2 Monitors in each 17 municipality: 34*600= $20,400 2 Printers in each 17 municipality: 34* 300= $10,200 2 Operating system in each 17 municipality: 34*101.91= $3,465 **Total Cost: USD 144,765**
6	Taking into consideration of the several capacity building and knowledge strengthening aspect to achieve outcome 1.1; USD 77,204 per year for the 5 years of project implementation are allocated for trainings, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building and partnership development activities under component 1. **Total cost: USD 386,020**
7	- Consultancy: NbS and urban resilience specialist for Conducting scoping study highlighting best NbS approaches against flood hazard (30 days@ 500/days = USD 15 000).

	- Consultancy: Specialist to develop capacity building tools/materials on gender-responsive spatial planning for targeted adoption of NbS (40 days@ 300/days = USD 12 000). **Total Cost: USD** 27,000 Local consultancy service to support outcome 2, the activity implementation at both FGS and FMS (392 days @ $300)/ 56 days per FMS/5 years. Provide support on tasks: in preparation of project concepts and proposals, authorize project planning grants, establish close working relationships with stakeholders, and support grantees in securing co-financing and project level partnerships, establish close working relationships with stakeholders, and supporting UNDP and MoCC team in securing co-financing and project level partnerships. Total component 2 budget contribution by consultant days: USD 117,600 **Total BN: 144,600**
8	travel expenses for the activities under Component 2 for workshops, the field and supervision visits for infrastructures construction, at USD 15,500 per year for 5 years. **Total Cost: USD 77,500**
9	USD 87,721 per year for the 5 years of project implementation are allocated for trainings, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building, local establishment of early warnings, partnership development activities under component 2. **Total cost: USD 438,605**
10	Urban Resilience Infrastructures Budget for floods defense, control, drainages systems, green infrastructures and corridors rehabilitation, construction, strengthening and upgrading inside targets cities under the activities to achieve outcome 2.2 (Component 2) Details on infrastructures construction/rehabilitation: Floods defense, control, drainages systems construction/rehabilitation in 17 urban areas with USD 185,369/area (subtotal: USD 3,151,273) this is well detailed with urban areas name in the procurement plan) Details green space installation and upgrading: Creation/Rehabilitation of green infrastructures and corridors in 17 urban areas with USD 160,167/area (subtotal: USD 2,722,839) this is well detailed with urban areas name in the procurement plan) Specialist in M&E of urban infrastructure installation: USD 90,000 over the project duration Externe Engineer: USD 75,000 over project duration Implementing Partners (enterprise for infrastructure construction): USD 123,246 Implementing Partners (enterprise for green infrastructures and corridors creation): USD 124,016. **Total Cost: USD 6,286,374**
11	Information, Equipment and Technology expenses for the activities under Component 2.1, at USD 16,500 per year for 5 years. 1 Computers in each 7 states: 7*2,000= $14,000 2 Monitor in each 7 states: 14* 600= $8,400 2 Printers in each 7 states: 14*300= $4,200 1 Computer in each 17 municipality: 17*2,000= $34,000 1 Monitor in each 17 municipality: 17* 600= $10,200 2 Printers in each 17 municipality: 34* 300= $10,200 1 Operating system in each 17 municipality: 17* 88.24= $1,500 **Total Cost: USD 82,500**
12	International Consultant: Innovative financial mechanisms specialist for developing guidance tools and building technical capacities of MSMEs (40 days@ 650/days = 26,000). International Consultant: Specialist to develop a national roadmap for green MSMEs involvement in urban adaptation and resilience actions (45 days@ 650/days = 29,250). **Total Cost: USD 55,250**
13	Local consultant: specialist providing capacity building to short-listed MSMEs, formulating business models in urban adaptation and NbS (50 days@ 300/days = USD 15,000). Local consultant: Specialist in giving training on cooperative building, develop guidance tools on business management (50 days@ 300/days = USD 15,000). Local consultant to Conduct a survey and report on identification of the capacity and needs of MSMEs in each target urban area of the project (20 days@ 300/days = 6,000). Local consultant to establish and deliver capacity building training programs to community on sustainable peri urban agriculture practices and water conservation techniques (20 days@ 450/days = 9,000). Local consultant specialist to develop a guideline document on the establishment of financing facility for green MSMEs (50 days@ 300/days = 15,000). **Total Cost: USD 60,000**
14	Individual Contract: Climate Finance / Private Sector Engagement Expert/Local Consultancy service to support outcome 3, for the activity implementation at both FGS and FMS (56 Days X 7 FMS = 392 days x $300)/ at 5 years. Develops green MSME financing architecture, enterprise support tools. Trains cooperatives/businesses on business modelling, facilitates access to financing, and supports design of small-scale climate enterprise pilots. Total component 3 budget contribution by consultant days: USD 117,600
15	Grants Community grants awarded to CSOs and MSMEs for upscaling urban resilience best practices where the project is implementing (USD 1,473,991+ 6% ; sub-total: USD 1,562,430).

	According to GEF Operational Guidelines, small grants can be awarded up to USD 48, 292.05 per grant for 17 target locations, each with two grants. Strategic grant awarded to an MSMEs for adaptation business, for knowledge management, supporting the development of a NbS and urban resilience, facilitating and convening GEF learning fora (estimated two during the 5-year project implementation timeframe), delivering capacity building to CBOs on urban and peri-urban sustainable agriculture, organizing a one south-south learning exchange, and production urban climate adaptation business products and events (USD 75,000 + 6%; sub-total: USD 79,500). This takes into account target project interventions. "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance with UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". **Total Cost: USD $1,641,930 (2 grants per locations x** USD 48, 292.05 per grant x 17 locations, which totals USD 1,641,930)
16	travel expenses for the activities under Component 3 for workshops, the field and grants implementation/activities supervision visits for community led and MSMEs projects implementation, are USD 153,055 **Total Cost: USD 153,055**
17	USD 72,359 per year for the 5 years of project implementation are allocated for training, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building, local establishment of early warnings, partnership development activities under component 2. **Total cost: USD 361,795**
18	Information, Equipment and Technology expenses for the activities under Component 3.1, at USD 8,500 per year for 5 years. 1 Computers in each 4 states: 4* 2,000= $8,000 1 Monitor in each 4 states: 4*600= $2,400 1 Printer in each 4 states: 4* 300= $1,200 1 Computers in each 10 municipality: 10*2,000= $20,000 1 Monitor in each 10 municipality: 10* 600= $6,000 1 Printers in each 10 municipality: 10* 300= $3,000 1 Operating system in each 10 municipality: 10* 88.24= $882.4 IT accessories in each 10 municipality: 10*101.76= $1,017.6 **Total Cost: USD 42,500**
19	International consultant conducting Midterm review (Total: USD 40,000). International consultant conducting Terminal evaluation (Total: USD 40,000). **Total Cost: USD 80,000**
20	- Gender-Safeguards Specialist, providing support in monitoring project indicators and the implementation of the ESMF and gender action plan (100 days@300/day= USD 30,000). - M&E Specialist, carrying out monitoring/evaluation of GEF core indicators and preparing GIS mapping at (100 days@300/day= USD 30,000). - Midterm Review Evaluation Consultant, supporting the midterm review (30 days@300/day= USD 9,000) - Terminal evaluation Consultant (30 days@300/day= USD 9,000) - Consultancy: Development of Community resource use management plans (30 days@400/day= USD 12,000) **Total: USD 90,000**
21	Travel expenses associated with the achievement of the outcome 4.1 is USD 22,532 over the duration of the project. It includes travel expenses for project inception workshop(s), meetings and M&E, midterm review, and the terminal evaluation, etc. **Total Cost: USD 22,532**
22	USD 20,000 is allocated for workshops and other capacity building, for activities under the M&E component. **Total cost : USD 20,000**
23	Contractual Service Individuals (1) National Coordinator (50% contribution) $3,000 per month x 12 Months x 5 years =$180,000. Tasks: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. (2) Project Assistant (50% contribution) $1,800 per month x $12 months x 5 years= $108,000. Tasks: Project administration, database management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results. 3) Financial specialist: National financial specialist to manage financial and support procurement aspects of the project. The Project Finance (50% contribution) Salary $1,660 x $12 months x 5 years= $99,600 **Total cost PMU: USD 387,600**
24	Travel expenses for the for the project management, at USD 46,500 over 5 years. Travel for project management activities, including coordination, oversight, and reporting, M&E, midterm review, and terminal evaluation. **Total Cost: USD 46,500**

25	Information, Equipment and Technology expenses for the activities under PMC , at USD 6,860 per year for 5 years. 2 Computers in 2 locations: 4* 2,000= $8,000 2 Monitor in 2 locations: 4* 600= $2,400 2 VTC: 2* 10,000= $20,000 3 Operating system in 2 locations: 6* 100= $600 4 Presentation Screen: 4* 825= $3,300 **Total cost: USD 34,300**
26	Rental & Maintenance-Premises. Rent of office space for field offices by the PMO. USD 10,800/year for 5 years. **Total cost: USD 54,000**
27	A Financial audit managed by UNDP. USD 10,000/twice during the project duration = USD 20,000. **Total cost: USD 20,000**
28	Miscellaneous Unforeseen expenses (Bank charges, currency exchange, changes in prices) USD 10,330 for 5 years. **Total cost: USD 10,330**

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.