

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title

Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia

Region

Somalia

GEF Project ID

11564

Country(ies)

Somalia

Type of Project

FSP

GEF Agency(ies):

UNDP

GEF Agency ID

9746

Executing Partner

Climate adaptation and Sustainable Environment International
(CASE International)

Executing Partner Type

CSO

GEF Focal Area (s)

Climate Change

Submission Date

3/20/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy

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

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)	Total Co-financing
12,673,000.00	37,300,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
300,000.00	27,000.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
327,000.00	13,000,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

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. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”.(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The impacts of climate change, with increasing temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, and more frequent and intense extreme weather events like heat stress, floods and droughts, are affecting Somalia. According to the ND-Gain Index of vulnerability and readiness to face climate change, Somalia is ranked the most vulnerable country and one of the least ready[1]1. Climate change, current and projected changes of increasing average surface temperatures threaten urban areas and communities, with significant social and economic consequences that can take years to fully recover from. This is frequently attributed to inadequate adaptation strategies and absence of climate-resilient planning and action within multi-sectoral institutions and policies, infrastructures, innovation, and services. In fact, over three decades of conflict have fractured Somalia, dismantling its institutions, deepening poverty, and increasing vulnerability. This, combined with climate-related disasters in urban areas such as floods and droughts [2]2, has hindered investments in crucial sectors like water, infrastructure, agriculture, worsening poverty levels and human security. Somalia’s natural resources have suffered during this time, and ongoing political disputes and divisions pose challenges to achieving sustainable governance[3]3

Somalia ranks as the most vulnerable country globally to climate change, with a projected 128% increase in climate-induced disasters, including urban floods², leading to large number of casualties as well as social, economic and environmental impacts in Somalia’s urban areas³. Given Somalia’s rapid urbanization, with urban population of 6.45 million, comprising 45% of the national population, and Mogadishu alone hosting 10%, the urban centers face challenges such as decentralized and unplanned growth, weak infrastructure, and susceptibility to climate risks. Urban areas contribute significantly to Somalia’s GDP, with 75% of the national GDP exposed to climate risks. This highlights the urgent need for effective urban planning and climate resilience measures to address these challenges and mitigate future risks.

Climate crises in Somalia have been shown to contribute to exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and social marginalization of women and have induced massive displacement, with the majority of the displaced women and children[4]4. Prolonged exposure to drought has extended traditional coping strategies, such as migration and family separation, contributing to school drop-outs of boys and girls and disproportionately increasing women’s unpaid care work responsibilities such as increased travel distances in search of water and firewood. During drought, vulnerable people, including child and female-headed households, are exposed to protection risks such as forced evictions,

discrimination based on status, family separations due to lack of support structures and ungoverned settlements. As women and girls travel longer distances without protection to find water, food, livelihoods, and other resources, particularly IDPs traveling outside formal or informal settlement areas, they are more exposed to gender-based violence (GBV)^[5] – between 2021 to 2022 there was a 200% increase in GBV cases among IDPs^[6].

To address climate change impacts in urban areas of Somalia, the proposed project will introduce a **systematic gender responsive and** integrated adaptation approach which takes Nature based Solutions (NbS) into consideration to build resilience of communities and enhance adaptive capacities to climate induced disasters in urban areas. In doing so, the project will not only look to restore degraded ecosystems, but also work with urban areas to adopt approaches such as piloting the adoption of sponge city concept to increase urban drainage, harvest rainwater under more intense events and nearby peri-urban communities, local authorities and private sector. The project aims to integrate climate risk informed urban planning, address a subset of the drivers of degradation and incentivize sustainable practices among vulnerable communities, including displaced communities and excluded groups. These actions will be supported by the development of strategies and policies for urban planning that are informed by project climate change, including frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Where possible, this project will complement and make use of improved climate information services generated from the GCF supported EW4ALL initiative and focus on mainstreaming NbS that reduce the uptake of maladaptive practices, and on productive and inclusive green enterprise development – underpinned by innovative finance mechanisms that unlock private sector engagement and investment that contribute to job creation.

The project will build in existing lessons learned from previous LDCF^[7]^[8] in Somalia, including on integrated water resource management and agricultural development, as well as build close linkages to, the proposed Green Climate Fund (GCF) project, on Early Warning Systems (EWS)^[9], among others to provide an integrated approach with innovative and adaptive practices to achieve sustainable outcomes. This is especially important, considering that in Somalia, there is a general recognition and growing awareness that NbS are effective and promising adaptation approach in the urban context, increasing climate resilience, while ensuring the delivery of sustainable infrastructure services and contributing to flexible integrated planning in line with transformation. **Previous LDCF financed work found that women in Somalia are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to their extensive involvement in natural resource management, especially linked to livestock rearing and caregiving responsibilities for the household. At the same time, women's significant role as entrepreneurs and local business owners was noted as a way to leverage them as key project stakeholders and as a social group likely to be the most responsive to outside support due to their comparatively higher vulnerability^[10].**

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 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.

[1] ND-Gain Index: <https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/somalia>

[2] <https://reliefweb.int/attachments/95fc9fa4-42cf-4089-81bb-69e1c9194118/Somalia%20A%20victim%20of%20two%20Extreme%20Weather%20Patterns.pdf>

[3] <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/ACR/2023-07/Somalia%20Adaptation%20Communication.pdf>

[4] UNDP. 2018. Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment. <https://www.undp.org/publications/somalia-drought-impact-and-needs-assessment>

[5] IBID

[6] UNDP Somalia Gender Equality Strategy 2023-2026. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-06/undp_somalia_gender_equality_strategy_2023-2026_summary.pdf

[7] UNDP. 2014. Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia. GEF, Washington DC. Available at: <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/5592>

[8] UNDP. 2019. Support for IWRM to ensure water access and disaster reduction for Somalia's pastoralists. GEF, Washington DC, USA. Available at: <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/8028>

[9] The multi-country EWS project proposal to the GCF is at a Project Preparation Facility (PPF)-phase, aiming to support the design and funding of the regional and global initiatives for multi-hazard early warning systems, with specific proposal and studies planned for Antigua, Cambodia, Chad, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji and Somalia, supported by UNDP at national, regional and global level. <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/multi-country-project-advancing-early-warnings-all-cw4all>

[10] UNDP. 2019. Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia Terminal Evaluation <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/detail/15373>

Indicative Project 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: 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 (\$)
1,875,021.00	8,150,000.00

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 **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.
- 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.
- 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 (\$)
4,514,205.00	9,535,000.00

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 (\$)
4,351,544.00	15,250,000.00

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.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
332,189.00	2,686,500.00

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: 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.	1,875,021.00	8,150,000.00
component 2: Enhancing urban climate resilience to floods through improved NbS adoption and management.	4,514,205.00	9,535,000.00
component 3: Leveraging sustainable finance through private sector investments	4,351,544.00	15,250,000.00
M&E	332,189.00	2,686,500.00
Subtotal	11,072,959.00	35,621,500.00
Project Management Cost	553,647.00	1,678,500.00

Total Project Cost (\$)	11,626,606.00	37,300,000.00
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Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly 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

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, overgrazing, among others, which pose significant challenges for restoration efforts. This has led to loss of forests, 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 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.

Climate Change Context

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.

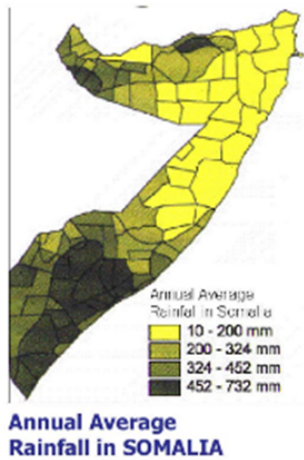


Figure 1 – Annual Rainfall

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 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 2014 (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 years. 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 rivers in the past two decades.

Since 2000, Somalia has experienced accelerated land degradation, desertification and deforestation. Data from early 2005 to late 2008 and 2015 to 2017 indicate a steady decline in vegetation health and cover nationwide, straining the existing flora beyond natural rehabilitation. Land degradation, compounded by droughts and poor land-use practices, damages plant life and leads to habitat fragmentation, and reduced forage and cropland productivity. Banadir has experienced a notable decrease in ecosystem resilience and biodiversity, and similar effects on ecosystems and rangelands are evident across all proposed project sites. In stakeholder consultations, local communities also attested to a decrease in rangeland plant diversity, largely attributed to increased wind and soil erosion. Furthermore, many of the sites (see table 4) show that are in low-lying areas and close to rivers and coastlines such as Afgoye and Barawe, putting these locations at risk of flooding. In fact, since 1990, Somalia has faced 30 climate-related hazards, including

12 droughts and 18 floods. This marks a threefold increase compared to the number of climate-related hazards experienced between 1970 and 1990. In 2017, a severe drought pushed Somalia to the brink of famine. Additionally, in 2019, the delayed and erratic Gu' rainy season led to the worst harvest since the 2011 famine, exacerbating flooding in the region. Somalia's climate patterns indicate varying rainfall levels between North and South regions, with the south experiencing higher rainfall. Past data suggest that floods occur with cumulative rains ranging from 85-105mm in the North 85-150+ mm in the South. With increasing rainfall patterns, these floods could affect millions of people in the selected sites (table 7), impacting sectors such as housing, health, and livelihoods. IDPs are particularly vulnerable and remain at risk, underscoring the urgent need to mitigate the impacts of floods – this is particular the case for the Puntland state. Other regions, for instance, for Baidoa and Hurdur 81 percent evaluated sites lacked adequate drainage systems, heightening the risk of waterlogging and the spread of waterborne diseases among vulnerable IDP populations. Additionally, many of the targeted areas lack access to basic services due to being susceptible to flooding, which has previously damaged infrastructure and disrupted the availability of essential goods, exacerbating the humanitarian situation.

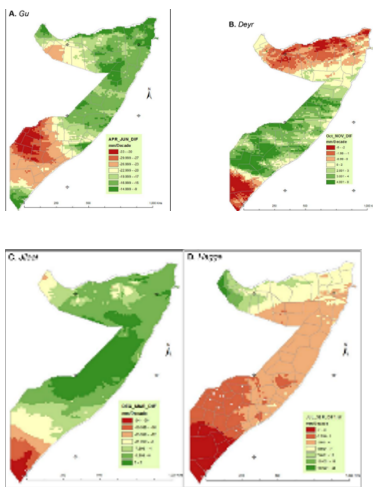


Figure 2 – Changes in seasonal rainfall (1998-2014)

Climate Change Trends and Projections

By 2100 climate change is projected to induce a 0.6–4.2, 0.5–3.9 and 0.6–4.6°C increase in mean, across all shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs, maximum and minimum annual temperature. Increase in temperature is also projected under low mitigation scenarios (SSP5-8.5 and SSP3-7.0) and is expected to make Somalia hotter than the current hottest country (Burkina Faso), and outside the historical human climate niche, this is further explained in Table 1; and Figure 3.

Table 1. Projected increases in average mean, maximum and minimum annual temperature (in °C) in Somalia under two shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs): a low emissions scenario (SSP 1) and a high emissions scenario (SSP 5).

	SSP1-1.9			SSP5-8.5			
	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	
2030		0.65	0.63	0.67	0.73	0.68	0.79
2050		0.77	0.74	0.85	1.6	1.46	1.69
2100		0.55	0.51	0.6	4.2	3.91	4.56

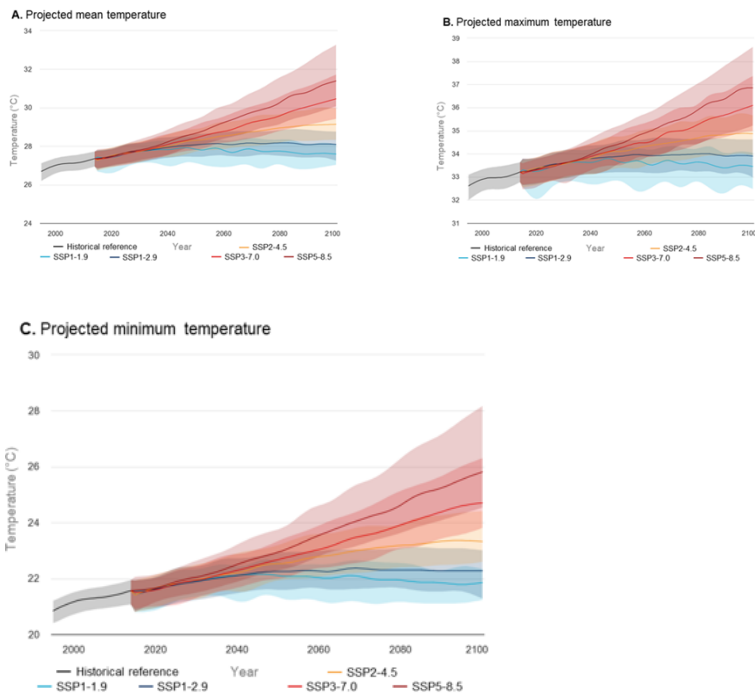


Figure 3. Projected average surface air temperature in Somalia under several shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs). **A.** Average mean annual temperature. **B.** Average maximum annual temperature. **C.** Average minimum annual temperature.

The increase in temperatures will also contribute to dry days in Somalia, while the projected increase (figure 4) in precipitation will mostly affect the coastal and southern areas of Somalia. Depending on the emissions scenario, the number of consecutive dry days in Somalia is projected to decrease overall by approximately 9–29 days by 2100 (Table 2), though this is expected mostly along coastal areas, with areas inland expecting increases.

Table 2. Projected change in the number of consecutive dry days in Somalia under two shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs): a low emissions scenario (SSP 1) and a high emissions scenario (SSP 5).

	SSP1–1.9	SSP5–8.5
2030	-9	-2
2050	-11	-8
2100	-15	-29

Figure 4 shows that climate change in Somalia is further projected to result in 55, 81 and 250 mm by 2030, 2050 and 2100, under the scenario of high emission (SSP 5). Under the low emission scenario (SSP 1), rainfall is further projected to increase by 44 mm in 2030, 66 mm in 2050 and 152 mm by 2100. On average climate change is expected to increase in annual precipitation with 44-251 mm by 2100. The average maximum number of consecutive wet days in Somalia is projected to change little (-1 to +3) by 2100. However, increases in heavy rainfall days (>20mm) are likely to occur over most of the country, particularly along the coastline and for higher SSP scenarios and later periods.

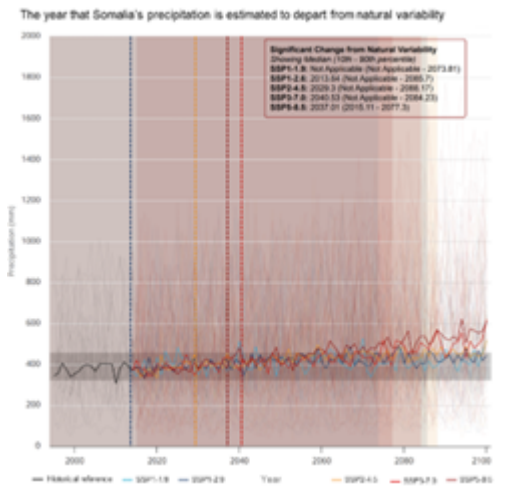


Figure 4. (left) Projected changes in annual precipitation in Somalia under several SSPs, with a 44–251 mm increase in precipitation by 2100, depending on the scenario. (right) Estimates of the year when the mean change is significantly different to natural variability.

Climate Risks

The impacts of climate change in Somalia are diverse, with considerable interconnectivity between climate hazards, impacts and baseline drivers. With increased loss and damages, Somalia has already witnessed severe climate induced loss and damages – where in 2011, a drought claimed the lives of 260,000 individuals, with half of the victims being children. In 2017, another climate change-induced disaster forced the displacement of over 1.1 million people. The drought in 2017 alone caused damages and losses across a number of sectors in the country, totaling over USD 3.25 billion, mainly affecting agriculture and urban development and municipal sectors with the highest recovery needs, representing 28 percent and 17 percent of the total needs, respectively.

Further, severe drought conditions drove 7.8 million people from their homes in 2022. The heightened pace of these events can be attributed to prolonged instability, insufficient investments in resilient systems for effective climate adaptation, inadequate disaster risk reduction measures, a lack of natural resource management.

Climate risks in Somalia, are increased temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns, seasonality and intensity, with more frequent and intense flood risks, droughts and damages to crops and infrastructure. While Somalia often confronts extreme events linked to drought-like conditions in the surrounding landscape of urban areas, seasonal variabilities impact urban areas through floods due to heavy rainfall, mainly during the Deyr season, largely influenced by rainfall in the upper catchments of the Shabelle and Juba Rivers in neighboring Ethiopia. Moreover, rainfall variability primarily drives flood risks. Currently, rainfall in Somalia fluctuates considerably, and this will likely persist in the future. Based on the climate projections of rainfall becoming more variable as we approach 2100 incidents of heavy rainfall are predicted to become more intense and regular. Despite these projections, flood forecasts have substantial uncertainty because of the wide range of future precipitation scenarios. Climate projections for Ethiopia, which are the headwaters of rivers flowing into Somalia, suggest analogous trends of increasing rainfall variability and intensified rainstorm events. These projections indicate that intense rainfall upstream of the Juba and Shabelle rivers in Ethiopia will likely induce downstream flooding in Somalia with increasing regularity, compounding the impacts of droughts during dry periods in Somalia. In fact, already, heavy rainfalls in Somalia have triggered severe flooding, resulting in fatalities, extensive displacement, and significant damage to infrastructure and cropland. Regions such as Gedo, Hiraan, Lower and middle Shabelle, and lower and middle Juba have all already experienced flooding. The Belet Wayne and its surroundings faced one of the largest floods in recent memory. The Shabelle River in Beledwayne town has risen rapidly, reaching unprecedented levels in just few days and maintaining bank-full levels in numerous areas. In 2016, the early season flooding affected thousands of people, including those already displaced and living in low-lying camps. Flooding has also contaminated several water sources, heightening concerns of potential malaria and cholera outbreaks. This trend is expected to become more frequent and amplified, as projections indicate increased rainfall in Somalia.

In fact, future climate projections for 2030, 2050 and 2070 show that Somalia's development and future livelihoods will remain under threat from extreme climate events. This is particularly true for droughts and fluvial and pluvial floods, which are projected to have high economic costs, associated mortality and poverty linkage (Table 3).

Table 3. Summary of Somalia’s climate risks associated with drought and floods with magnitude and trend measures. Adapted from the World Bank’s ‘Somalia Climate Risk Review.

Risk	Frequency	Economic cost	Mortality	Poverty linkage	Climate trend
Drought	Frequent (at least 50% of years)	Extremely high >US\$1 billion	Extremely high >10,000	Poor are affected more than others	Weak increase
Floods	Frequent (at least 50% of years)	High US\$100 million–1 billion	Moderate 10–100	Poor are affected <u>much</u> more than others	Weak increase

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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 PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Problem Statement and Preferred Solution.

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.

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 channelling 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 area. **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 prioritise 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 catalyse future investments into climate resilience beyond the project’s lifespan, laying the foundation for upscaling throughout Somalia and the region.

Barriers

In Somalia, the implementation of Nature-based Solutions faces various barriers arising from both institutional and private sector barriers.

Barrier 1: 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.

Somalia also faces significant challenges in terms of limited capacity and resources to address urbanization-related issues. Weak institutional capacity, lack of skilled personnel, and limited financial resources hinder effective urban planning and the integration of NbS into development initiatives. This can delay the planning and execution of nature-based solutions and insufficient trained personnel and technical expertise may hinder project implementation. Weak coordination among different government departments and agencies can also lead to fragmented efforts and inefficiencies in implementing nature-based solutions.

Barrier 2: Inadequate coordination, planning and implementation among ministries, and local authorities.

Civil unrest in the country have weakened the governance, coordination and collaboration among ministries, local authorities and other important stakeholders in Somalia. Furthermore, state-level differences in planning, budgeting and implementation further impede coordinated action, and while several adaptation projects exist in the country, there is a lack of coordinated efforts and scattered interventions across sectors that do not sufficiently address climate risks in Somalia. Best practices and lessons learned from previous projects, including LDCF (2014–2019)[1]¹¹ and LDCF (2019–2023)[2]¹² — as well as various other projects implemented in the Horn of Africa in the past, have provide a wealth of concrete ways forward in Somalia, including: i) improving intersectoral coordination among stakeholders for effective climate change adaptation; ii) adopting a participatory, community-based approach to climate change adaptation; iii) consolidating climate data among institutions; iv) tailoring the capacity building of local institutions; and v) prioritising inclusivity, gender equality and economic empowerment for local communities. Furthermore, there is limited synergy and coordination among various sectoral programmes, impeding a unified approach to climate change adaptation and sustainable natural resource management.

Barrier 3: 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.

Insufficient data and information on ecosystems, biodiversity, and climate change present a significant barrier to the development of evidence-based policies and strategies for effective urban planning and the integration of nature-based solutions. Without comprehensive data on these critical environmental factors, decision-makers lack the necessary insights to formulate informed policies

and initiatives that promote sustainability and resilience in urban areas. As a result, policymakers may struggle to identify priority areas for intervention or allocate resources effectively. Additionally, without sufficient information, it becomes challenging to predict future trends and anticipate potential consequences of various urban planning decisions. The absence of sufficient data and information acts as a barrier by limiting the ability to develop informed policies and strategies that promote sustainable urban development and resilience to climate change.

Barrier 4: Limited Access to Financing for Nature-Based Solutions.

Private sector involvement in nature-based solutions may be constrained by limited access to financing and as a result, the lack of available funds for sustainable projects can prevent private investment in environmentally friendly initiatives. At the same time ongoing security challenges in Somalia can discourage private sector investment in nature-based solutions and potential investors may be reluctant to operate in insecure environments. In addition, the private sector in Somalia may also have limited awareness and understanding of the benefits of nature-based solutions. This lack of awareness can result in a reluctance to invest in or adopt environmentally sustainable practices. Furthermore, Somalia's economic challenges, including a reliance on traditional sectors and a lack of diversification, can discourage private sector investment in nature-based solutions. Consequently, businesses may prioritize immediate economic profits over long-term environmental sustainability.

Barrier 5: lack of adequate infrastructure

The lack of adequate infrastructure exacerbates the vulnerability of urban areas in Somalia. Many settlements face challenges in providing essential services such as clean water, sanitation, and electricity. Inadequate drainage systems and poor waste management further contribute to environmental degradation and health hazards. Poor infrastructure makes these urban areas susceptible to the impacts of natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, which are increasingly common. These events can have severe consequences for urban areas that are ill-equipped to handle such extremes. Urban development often in Somalia prioritizes concrete infrastructure over green spaces and natural ecosystems. This neglect of NbS deprives urban areas of crucial buffers against climate-related hazards and exacerbates environmental degradation, including deforestation, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity.

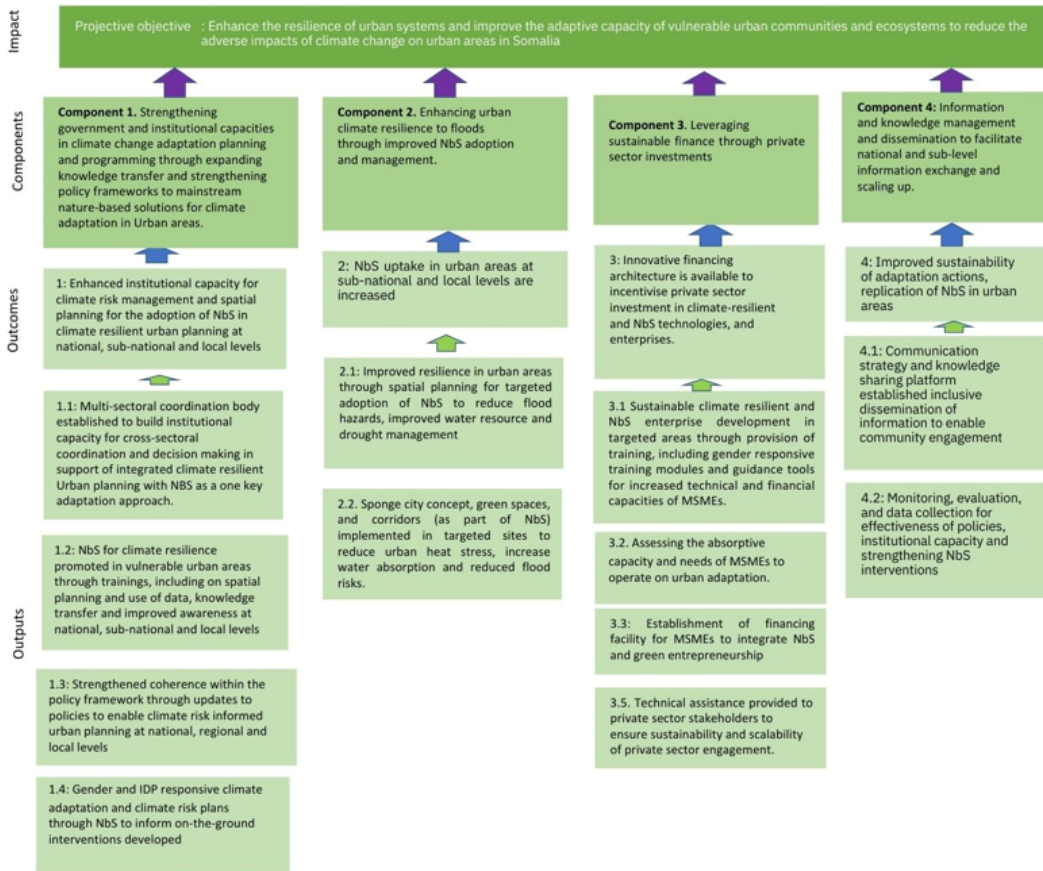
Enablers

In spite of the identified barriers to adaptation, there are several crucial enablers that have been identified to support the effective implementation of the proposed project. In Somalia, the policy landscape acknowledges the pressing necessity for comprehensive climate action. Specifically, the National Adaptation Plan and Nationally Determined Contributions serve as the overarching framework, directing the creation of a cohesive strategy for adaptation. Furthermore, this policy context demonstrates and translates into robust political backing for adaptation efforts. In addition, the MOECC is actively advancing green growth and fostering sustainable economic development in Somalia, with a focus on transitioning towards a more resource-efficient nation. This involves initiatives in waste management, sustainable agriculture, and the establishment of green infrastructure. Nevertheless, support is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of these efforts by complementing and enhancing the resilience of urban systems and improving the adaptive capacity of vulnerable urban communities and ecosystems.

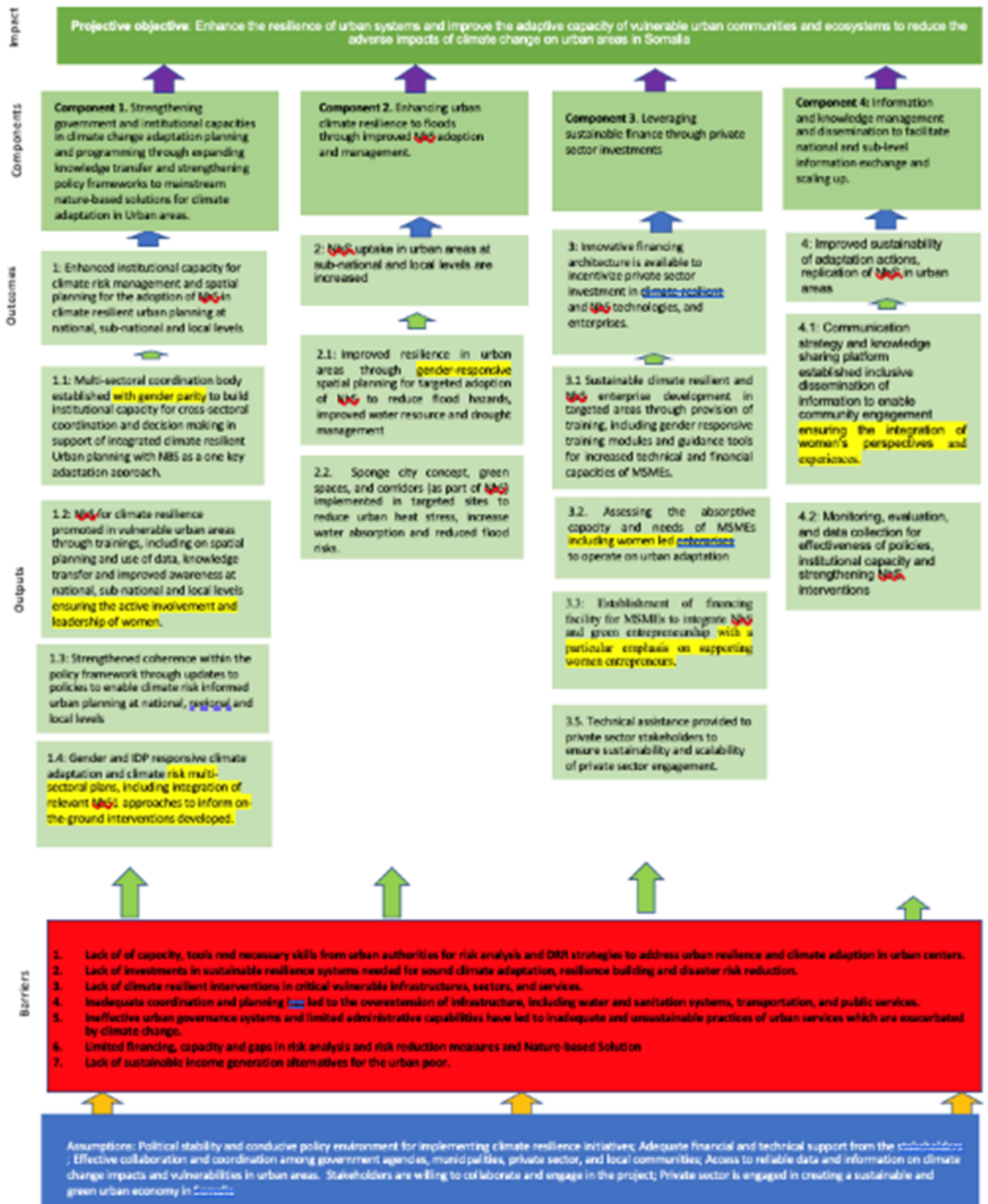
PROJECT OBJECTIVE

To enhance climate change resilience in urban areas against mainly floods, droughts, sea-level rise, and heat-island effects in Somalia, the proposed project will implement a systematic, **gender responsive** and integrated approach, focusing on filling the capacity gaps to facilitate climate adaptation at national, sub-national and local levels in Somalia. platform. so by i) addressing the barriers for effective 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.

Theory of Change



Theory of Change



The project interventions aim to foster and support gender equality, emphasizing the enhancement of women's capabilities, knowledge, and active involvement in project activities. This project will be implemented in several key cities across Somalia which were identified and considered based on of their geographic representation and stability in political, economic, and security aspects (Table 4). Furthermore, special attention was given to understanding their specific vulnerabilities, especially in terms of the concentration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

Table 4. Key cities (Annex C contains further detail)

No	Name	State
1	Baidoa and Hudur	South West state
2	Garowe, Galkacyo/Bosaso	Puntland state
3	Kismayo and Garbahareya	Jubaland state
4	Mogadishu	Banadir region
5	Dhusamreeb	Galmudug
6	Beletweyn/Jowhar	Hirshabelle
7	Hargeisa/Burao/Berbera	Somaliland

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.

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.

The conflict in Somalia is multifaceted, stemming from historical events, social factors and political complexities. The prolonged crises since the 1990s have resulted in fragmented governance, economic downturns and widespread displacement. Continuing conflicts over scarce natural resources, worsened climate induced disasters and displacement have fueled land disputes, social discord, and political strains. These challenges are worsened by institutional disunity, both horizontally among various ministries and agencies, and virtually between the federal government and agencies governed by its member states. Years of civil unrest have eroded effective governance, coordination and collaboration within and among public institutions, hindering the delivery of public services, including those that enhance climate and urban resilience. Furthermore, communities face constraints in preparation for climate change, such as shifting rainfall patterns, extreme weather events like droughts and floods, and availability of water and protection. Given the multiple stakeholders involved, including communities, ministries, local governments, and municipalities, as well as the cross-sectoral nature of the systems-based approach, effective management of the urban resilience and NbS adoption landscape requires effective coordination and collaboration between various public sector ministries and agencies, vulnerable communities and local governance entities, and the private sector.

The first output seeks to establish a coordination body to build institutional capacity for sectoral collaboration and coordination whose composition will be confirmed and finalized during Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase. 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.

The proposed interventions under Outcome 1 seeks to promote sustainability through two main aspects, firstly, they aim to support government institutions at the national, sub-national and district levels in managing natural resources, coordinate on policy implementation for urban resilience. This support will be provided in a coordinated, climate-informed manner, focusing on improving technical and institutional capacity. This approach will prioritize adaptation options for urban resilience and to enhance NbS across sectors, enabling the mobilization of public funds to scale up adaptation interventions and efforts. Secondly, the coordination body will be important to enhance efforts to equip communities with the technical capacities to implement easily adopted NbS solutions and actions. It will complement the Project Management Unit (PMU) as the coordination body will act as a central body for the broader initiatives, acting as a pivotal role in leadership, coordination, oversight and policy planning and devilment of integrated and climate informed NbS for adaptation and urban resilience across Somalia. This is important, especially considering that despite enduring a state collapse from 1991 – 2004 and operating under a transitional government from 2004-2012, Somalia has made strides in developing institutional and regulatory frameworks for low-emission and climate resilience development pathways since establishing a federal political system in 2012. The country is aligned with various multilateral environmental agreements, including UNFCCC, CBD, CCD, the Kyoto Protocol, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Paris Agreement. Somalia has also established several national planning frameworks and strategies. However, the practical implementation of these frameworks faces significant challenges due to limited synergies among sectoral programs. The lack of central coordination within the Government of Somalia (GoFS) results in conflicting ministry mandates, territorial disputes among ministries, ineffective spending, stark regional disparities in institutional development, and focus on short-term crisis management. These issues dilute the efficacy of climate resilient strategies. Furthermore, fragmented climate data and limited technical and operational capacity hinder the development and implementation of localized adaptation strategies, especially in urban resilience sectors. These challenges are exacerbated by ongoing conflict, corruption and resource limitations. Notably, the absence of a unified water policy and reliance on the 2013 NAPA highlight the need for enhanced intersectoral coordination, capacity building, and a shift towards integrated, long-term planning and implementation. The outcome therefore seek to address these gaps to ensure that institutional and regulatory frameworks effectively support Somalia’s low-emission, climate resilient development pathways in a country-driven and coordinated manner.

This coordination body will unlock synergies and enhance planning among the various stakeholders and ongoing projects, as well as the ambition to transition to long-term solutions such as implementing robust, climate-proof infrastructure, particularly for urban areas and water quality changes. Moreover, with financial support from GCF, under the EWS4All Initiative in Somalia, the coordination body will be able to bridge the latest data from climate projections and unlock synergies. Given the importance of this coordination body, it will also enhance horizontal coordination (between different ministries) and vertical coordination (between national, sub-national and local levels). This will also bring multiple synergies to engage with local leadership structures, civil society, private sector to promote collaboration and co-management of resources. The below outputs will be executed through the encouragement of SESA which will be essential to ensure equal participation in the development, amendment and update of the national, sub-national and local level policies, legislation and frameworks. The coordination body will further be important in order to incorporate NbS into policies, develop relevant legislation and sectoral regulations that will facilitate the integration of NbS into urban areas across Somalia.

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 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. 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 (see table 4), 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 1.4). 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 will determine locally appropriate parameters, to be undertaken during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase.

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.

Outcome 2. 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). 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 2.2). 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:

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;**

Under this outcome, 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.

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.

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.

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.

Outcome 3.1: Innovative financing architecture is available to incentivise 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.

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

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. 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 3.3 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.

3.3: 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 and will be established for evaluating returns on investment. To mobilize capital for NbS, trough 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.

3.4: 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 trainings 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 actors 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.

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.

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

Through this outcome, 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 (Output 4.1). Training will be conducted on monitoring and evaluation and data collection and analysis methodologies for NbS (Output 4.2). Seminars and conferences will be promoted to disseminate information about the implementation of NbS and their benefits in urban areas. Communication strategies will be developed and implemented to engage and involve communities, with a particular focus on women, to understand NbS principles and practices in urban areas, ensuring their participation, ownership, and support (Output 4.2). 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:

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.

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 act 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 likely exists as an online hub accessible to relevant parties. It serves as a central repository for information.

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 the 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 as Maay and Maxxatiri.

4.2 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.

Baseline Investments

The proposed project has been designed to complement and build on a number of ongoing initiatives and baseline investments in Somalia. Key baseline projects are described below.

Table 5: Potential synergies with recent and current projects in Somalia

Project name and implementation period	Objectives of the project	Potential areas of collaboration
World Bank: Somalia Urban Resilience Project II (SURP II). Duration: 2019 - 2026	The objective of this project is to strengthen public service delivery capacity of local governments and increase access to urban infrastructure in selected areas.	The GEF/LDCF/UNDP project will capitalize on the adaptation practices, techniques and technologies developed under SURP II Sub-Component 1.2. Investment in Urban Infrastructure and Services. Particularly in terms of the urban infrastructure that will be designed and constructed by the SURP II taking into consideration the impacts of climate change
GCF/UNDP: Climate-resilience rangelands in Somalia. Duration: 2024-2030	The objective of project is to support the GoFS to increase the climate-risk preparedness and adaptive capacity of pastoral and agropastoral communities and production systems across Somalia. This goal will be accomplished by investing in integrated, climate-informed water and rangeland management at 58 sites in all six federal member states.	The GEF/LDCF/UNDP project will cooperate with the GCF/UNDP initiative in terms of climate-informed adaptation interventions and disaster management and specifically on its climate-informed approach to water management that will ensure both complementarity and synergies.
GCF/UNDP: Multi-country Project Advancing Early Warnings for All (EW4All). Duration: Approved Project Preparation – September 2023	The main goal of the project across multiple countries is to expedite and expand support for Early Warning Systems (EWS) to these nations. This will be achieved by improving the accessibility and utilization of risk information at the national, sub-national, and local levels.	Component 1 of the proposed project will have close synergies with the GCF project to make sure that planning of urban areas and coordination includes future climate projections and information. In addition, the proposed project aims to enhance the resilience of the water supply system to climate impacts by

		incorporating digital solutions developed under the Early Warning Systems for All (EWS4All) Initiative.
<p>GEF/LDCF/IFAD: Adaptive Agriculture and Rangeland Rehabilitation (A2R2) Project — Somalia</p> <p>Duration: 2024-2028</p>	<p>The objective of the project is to enhance the climate resilience of poor rural households in Somalia through sustainable natural resources management on multiple levels: improved water resources and rangelands management; eco-agriculture and climate-proof livelihoods; forest/habitat rehabilitation; improved governance and information systems for land degradation and biodiversity</p>	<p>Given that one of the focus of the A2R2 will be on Nature-based Solutions and climate resilient technologies and practices, the Urban Resilience project will ensure that during PPG there will be consultations with the A2R2 team to ensure complementarity between both projects and avoid duplication of efforts. Collaboration between the two projects will also extend to the A2R2 implementation on climate-proofing infrastructure and the development of adaptive, climate-resilient hydraulic systems.</p>
<p>United Nations Somalia Joint Fund (SJF): Mobilizing scale up investment pipelines for water sector development Somalia.</p> <p>Duration: 2024-2028</p>	<p>The primary objective of the project is to mobilize and expand investments in the development of pipeline water sectors, focusing on climate-resilient initiatives and capitalizing on the current deficiencies in Somalia's water sector.</p>	<p>The proposed GEF/LDCF/UNDP project will foster synergies with the SJF initiative regarding the assistance that it will provide to create a governance framework for climate adaptation in the water sector as well as hydrometeorological services for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and the rehabilitation of current water infrastructure.</p>
<p>SJF: Blueinvest Investing in Blue Economy to improve fishing communities' livelihoods and coastal ecosystems in Somalia</p> <p>Duration: 2024-2027</p>	<p>The BluInvest Programme aims to sustainably improve Somalia's coastal communities' economic returns through strategic investments. By building capacities, disseminating best practices, and incentivizing sustainable, resilient livelihoods and value chains, the programme will address direct threats to fisheries and coastal ecosystems. Simultaneously, support for evidence-based, equitable governance will strengthen stakeholders' ability to manage marine resources within ecological limits.</p>	<p>The BluInvest initiative, with its emphasis on Somalia coastal regions, will complement the GEF/LDCF/UNDP project's efforts in its targeted coastal cities by supporting income-generating activities and promoting private sector engagement. Moreover, it will coordinate with the BluInvest program to strengthen human, technical, and organizational capacities within blue economy sectors. This collaboration extends to enhancing legal, regulatory, and planning frameworks to encourage sustainable blue economic activities.</p>
<p>SJF: UN agencies' Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG)</p>	<p>The JPLG is helping to enhance the efficiency of government operations at both city and state levels across all five Member States. This aims to foster</p>	<p>The GEF/UNDP will complement the urban regulatory framework developed under the JPLG as well as on the capacity that has been provided to the local governments</p>

Duration: 2018-2023	economic development and enhance community resilience in response to challenges such as conflict, climate disasters, and other adversities	in integrated urban planning processes.
GEF/LDCF/UNDP: Support for Integrated Water Resources Management to Ensure Water Access and Disaster Reduction for Somalia's Pastoralists. Duration: 2019-2023	The project reinforced technical and operational capacities at federal, state, and local levels to manage water resources sustainably to build the climate resilience of agro-pastoralists in Somalia	The proposed project will build on the work already accomplished by the Integrated Water Resource Management project in terms of climate resilient water resources management and it will further develop the successes achieved through the implementation of nature-based solutions aimed at enhancing groundwater infiltration and mitigating land degradation.
GEF/UNDP: Support for Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Planning for the Federal Republic of Somalia Duration: 2019-2023	The main objective of this project was to strengthen National and State level capacity and coordination for climate change adaptation planning and implementation in Somalia.	The proposed project will draw on the institutional reviews and capacity building needs developed by the NAP project to determine the gaps that still need to be addressed. The proposed project will also build on the NAP guidelines and tools for climate-proofing investment projects, which have been developed to incorporate climate data and information.
Multi-donor funding- EU, FAO, USAID, SDC, FCDO and Government of France: Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) Duration: 2003-2022	The SWALIM project originated from the necessity for Somali institutions to independently produce and handle information related to the management of natural resources. Since its establishment in 2003, SWALIM has undergone six phases, each with specific goals, all aimed at creating a well-maintained platform with current weather data. SWALIM's achievements thus far encompass the establishment of networks for weather and river monitoring, monitoring of groundwater aquifers, profiling, and mapping of water sources, conducting comprehensive assessments of land resources, and the development of various information systems.	The GEF/LDCF/UNDP project will draw on the tool that SWALIM developed, and which relies on remote sensing through radar images to identify flooded areas in near real-time. This tool operates consistently throughout the entire year.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

An M&E plan will be prepared at PPG stage and validated at the inception of project implementation, and periodically reviewed and adjusted to respond to the project context. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated during project implementation.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements. Activities under the M&E component will include the hosting of an Inception Workshop (and development of the associated report); producing annual GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs); monitoring of Social and Environmental Safeguards Screening, stakeholder engagement and gender action plans; supervised site visits and on-the-ground assessments; an Independent Mid-term Review (MTR); and a Terminal Evaluation (TE).

Stakeholders and Implementation Modality

Given this fragile operational context in Somalia, with limited national capacities, and other challenges, particularly in terms of its governance, security, legal frameworks, and logistical aspects, the UNDP 2021-25 Country Programme cycle follows a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and so UNDP will be responsible for the overall implementation and execution of the project. This means 100% of resources from the project budget will be used by UNDP to undertake the planned execution role and directly responsible for delivery of project resources. 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.

DIM arrangements are necessitated by the lack of adequate capacities within government regarding the receipt and disbursement of funds, which will present a major stumbling block to implementation progress. The Somalia national treasury procedures use a single account framework, resulting in slow and bureaucratic processes, multiple transaction steps, and processing schedules that present significant misalignment with the project cycle management. There is also no digitization of processes, no clear procurement system, and no up-to-date register of suppliers and service providers. The government also lack a system for assessing and monitoring the performance of service providers and contractors. Despite these challenges, UNDP has played a crucial role in Somalia, leveraging its neutrality and engagement to address these issues, while working closely with the government counterparts to handle administrative, financial, and technical aspects, ensuring quality, disbursing funds, overseeing contractors, managing procurement, and maintaining information systems to monitor project progress amidst these complexities. Capacity building and skills transfer is an integral part of this DIM arrangements.

As the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Agency) for the project, during the PPG UNDP will conduct full technical capacity assessment of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) and any other entity proposed by government to determine their roles in execution of the project and formally engage them as Responsible Parties in line with UNDP rules and procedures (e.g., through Letters of Agreements) including the articulation of fund disbursement modalities that will apply during implementation. Other institutions at Federal and State levels will also be assessed to determine capacity needs and role in implementation. Project implementation arrangements will be such that the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) will lead on the overall implementation of the project activities on the ground, with UNDP providing support with procurement of goods and services, including hiring of consultants, management of contracts, processing

of payments directly to service providers on request of MOECC and overall management of and reporting on project finances. The preparation of project workplans and budgets will be jointly handled by MOECC and UNDP and approved by the Project Steering Committee/Project Board jointly chaired by UNDP and MOECC. At State levels, the respective ministries of environments shall be the responsible institutions of the project. Utilising the existing structures or forming inter-ministerial working groups on environment and natural resources management at federal and state levels, the project coordination activities will take place for either federal level institutions, state level institutions or federal and state level institutions combined.

The proposed project will benefit from cooperation with the ongoing UNDP projects in Somalia such as, the UNDP/GEF Integrated Water Resources Management project; and GCF EWS4All Initiative, among other important initiatives looking to enhance resilience of communities across Somalia.

Collaboration will also take place with the UNDP Resilience Hub through Water, Environment and Disaster Management project which is building the capacity of the Somali authorities and communities in their efforts to promote sustainable and resilient development through targeted support in the areas of integrated water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction.

The UNDP/GCF National Adaptation Plan, which is currently being prepared, 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.

Entity	Mandate and role in the project
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	UNDP will act as the GEF Implementing Agency and in this role will provide oversight as well as co-financing, quality assurance, as well as social and environmental safeguards accountability. During the PPG, detailed assessments will be conducted to determine the capacity of Climate Adaptation and Sustainable Environment (CASE) International, and any potential executing entities, under the direction and supervision of and in collaboration with UNDP and MOECC.
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	<p>The MOECC will assume the primary responsibility at the federal level for overseeing this project and ensuring the attainment of its goals and objectives. It will have a joint role with UNDP for coordination and oversight. Throughout the implementation of the project, MOECC will work closely with its counterparts at federal member states in the target areas.</p> <p>The MOECC 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 nature-based solutions to enhance resilience and it plans and implements strategies related to environmental protection, climate adaptation, and disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, this Ministry collaborates with other government structures at Federal and State levels.</p>

	<p>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. The MOECC will be the federal level lead agency for this project and will have the overall responsibility for achieving the project goal and objectives. It will have a joint role with UNDP for coordination and oversight. During project implantation MOECC will collaborate with its counterparts at federal member states in the target areas.</p>
<p>Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development and Ministries of Planning at Federal Member State levels</p>	<p>This Federal Ministry 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.</p> <p>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 mechanisms and promoting access to climate finance to sustain implementation of NbS in urban areas.</p>
<p>Federal Ministry of Finance and Ministries of Finance at Federal Member State levels</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Federal Ministry of Public Works and Housing and Ministries of Public Works and Housing at Federal Member States</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

<p>Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and Ministries of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation at Federal Member States</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Local governments and Municipalities in the different Federal Member States</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Civil Societies and NGOs</p>	
<p>Climate Adaptation and Sustainable Environment International (CASE International),</p>	<p>Climate Adaptation and Sustainable Environment International (CASE International), an NGO, has preliminarily been identified to undertake execution of the project. During PPG stage, UNDP will conduct detailed capacity and risk assessment to determine the modality under which funds are transferred to CASE International and these will be comprehensively outlined in the CEO Endorsement Request as appropriate.</p>
<p>Traditional leaders, women, youth, pastoral communities, fisherfolk</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Private sector, professional associations, cooperatives</p>	
<p>Private sector</p>	<p>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</p>

	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.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

No

If so, please describe that role here. 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

Given this fragile operational context in Somalia, with limited national capacities, and other challenges, particularly in terms of its governance, security, legal frameworks, and logistical aspects, the UNDP 2021-25 Country Programme cycle follows a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). 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 is an integral part of this DIM arrangements.

As the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Agency) for the project, during the PPG UNDP will conduct full technical capacity assessment of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) and Climate Adaptation and Sustainable Development (CASE) International [1]¹³ and any other entity proposed by

government to determine their roles in execution of the project and formally engage them as Responsible Parties in line with UNDP rules and procedures (e.g., through Letters of Agreements) including the articulation of fund disbursement modalities that will apply during implementation. Other institutions at Federal and State levels will also be assessed to determine capacity needs and role in implementation. Project implementation arrangements will be such that the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC).

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 ongoing UNDP projects in Somalia such as, the UNDP/GEF Integrated Water Resources Management project which is currently assisting rural households across Somalia to access water for farming and livestock use. It is also supporting the water management capacities at all levels, specifically by establishing new water points and providing flood control and early warning mechanisms.

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.

Core Indicators

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). false		
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below		
Green Climate Fund true	Adaptation Fund false	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) false

This Project has an urban focus.

true

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation

true

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	30.00%
Climate information services	5.00%
Coastal zone management	5.00%
Water resources management	20.00%
Disaster risk management	30.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	10.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	0.00%
Total	100.00%

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

Sea level rise true	Change in mean temperature true	Increased climatic variability true	Natural hazards true
Land degradation true	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation false	Groundwater quality/quantity 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 action	5.00			

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	Moderate	In order to address and reduce potential social inequity concerns, this initiative will actively engage local communities in the planning and decision-making phases.
Political and Governance	Moderate	The continued armed conflict in Somalia poses a potential threat to the implementation of this project alongside with the political, governance and security concerns. Nevertheless, UNDP Somalia will leverage its experience from past and current projects implemented in the country. Thus, the project will carefully choose target areas based on the criterion of having a stable security situation. To enhance security, the project will collaborate with local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) that possess experience in project implementation. 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	Moderate	The project will address these risks by careful planning, stakeholder engagement, and a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress and adjust interventions as necessary. 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	This project will mitigate these risks, thorough pilot testing, stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and continuous monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, fostering partnerships with local communities, governments, and relevant organizations can help ensure the successful adoption and sustainability of technological innovations for enhancing urban resilience in Somalia
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	To mitigate those risks, the project will undertake careful planning, stakeholder engagement, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation throughout the project lifecycle. This involves tracking progress, assessing performance, and identifying any deviations from the plan

EXECUTION

Capacity	Low	These risks will be addressed by the project through capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and risk management throughout the project lifecycle.
Fiduciary	Moderate	The use of UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality will mitigate some fiduciary risks. In addition, regular monitoring, transparent communication, and robust risk management strategies will help mitigate these risks and ensure the successful implementation of the project.
Stakeholder	Low	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
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

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

Describe 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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

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. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed LDCF project is aligned with the following GEF-8 programming theme: 3-Nature-Based Solutions. It is also designed to contribute to the LDCF Priority Area 1: Scaling Up Finance, Priority Area 2: Strengthening Innovation and Private Sector Engagement and Priority Area 3: Fostering Partnership for Inclusion and Whole-of-Society Approach.

Climate forecasts indicate that certain regions of the country are expected to witness higher levels of rainfall within shorter timeframes, thereby raising the probability of both flooding and soil erosion. Through its interventions, and in line with LDCF Theme 3, this project will implement nature-based adaptation solutions for resilience building in urban areas and Somali cities. Activities of this project will implement NbS for flood protection, water, and stormwater management to ensure flood risk management, and uninterrupted water supply. This project will also support the development and implementation of nature-based solutions to adapt to floods, heat island effects and landslide to enrich water sources, natural streams and improved infiltration, restoration, and recharge. Component 3 of the proposed project focuses on enhancing the understanding and capabilities of governments, businesses, NGOs, and communities to access climate finance. This aligns with Priority Area 1 of the LDCF, which aims to scale up finance. The activities under this component also aim to facilitate institutional coordination and partnerships for better access to climate finance that will contribute to mainstream NbS in urban contexts leading to more resilient, sustainable, and livable cities. The same component will also contribute to Priority 1 by integrating innovative public and private financing mechanisms and instruments for NbS into the nature-based urban development plans. Activities will support the creation of an investment pipeline with multiple innovative mix of financial instruments (grants, guarantees, equity, loans) to support NbS and in turn contribute to economic recovery.

Component 4 of this project will also contribute to this LDCF Priority Area in terms of enhancing tools and metrics as enablers for adaptation impact. This will be achieved through training that will be conducted on monitoring and evaluation and data collection that will be used for analysis methodologies for NbS sustainability and replication initiatives in urban areas. Gender participation

will be mainstreamed across the 4 components of this project. This LDCF project is aligned with Priority Area 3: Fostering Partnership for Inclusion and Whole-of-Society Approach and will contribute to build partnerships and ensure active participation of all the stakeholders in the project areas, particularly women. The project will provide capacity-building and training programs that will enhance women's knowledge and understanding of NbS, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. It will also support and build partnerships that will improve the participatory process of women. Through this LDCF project, communication strategies will also be developed and implemented to engage and involve women in NbS projects in urban areas, ensuring their full participation, ownership, and support.

This LDCF project will contribute Priority Area 2: Strengthening Innovation and Private Sector Engagement by promoting innovation and encouraging private sector participation in adapting to climate change. The project will engage the private sector through activities that support green businesses and digital start-ups, promoting their participation in developing innovative and sustainable business ideas for climate adaptation. Additionally, the project seeks to improve technical knowledge and entrepreneurial skills, specifically targeting youth, women, and internally displaced persons.

National Priorities

The project will significantly contribute to the implementation of the NDC and NAP in Somalia by addressing climate vulnerabilities of urban populations and promoting sustainable urban management in Somalia. The project also plays a role in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), and 15 (Life on Land). Additional policies and plans taken into account during the project's design include:

- National Determined Contribution (2021): It will contribute to Somalia's adaptation options specifically in terms of development of drainage and storm water systems in urban areas, increasing the resilience of communities, infrastructures and ecosystems to droughts and floods and climate proofing infrastructure developments.
- National Drought Plan for Somalia (2020): The proposed project will be aligned and will contribute to this Plan which addresses various issues related to urbanization and its impact on drought resilience and management in the country. This Plan provides some drought mitigation and preparedness measures such as imposing limits on urban development which can contribute to the acceleration of land degradation.
 - The National Environment Policy (2019) of Somalia provides a framework for the sustainable management and protection of the country's natural resources and environment. It outlines strategies and actions to address various environmental challenges facing Somalia, including degradation, pollution, and climate change impacts. This project will play a role in advancing the objectives of the National Environment Policy by addressing environmental challenges within urban areas and promoting sustainable development practices that contribute to the long-term health and resilience of Somalia's environment.
 - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015: The proposed project is aligned and will contribute to the implementation of the 5 Priority Areas.
- National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (2013): The project will contribute towards priority adaptation measures in terms of safeguarding critical water resources during extreme events which are crucial for mitigating vulnerability to dry season water shortages. NAPA outlines specific adaptation measures to address the country's most pressing climate change impacts. By incorporating NbS into urban resilience plans, it becomes possible to address both current vulnerabilities and future climate risks outlined in the NAPA.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

On October 24, 2023, a significant meeting convened at the UNDP Mogadishu Office. The gathering brought together key participants, including representatives from various ministries: the Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), the Banadir Regional Authority (BRA), the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, the Federal Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, and SODMA. Additionally, counterparts from federal member states and cities such as Baidoa, Hudur, Garowe, Galkacyo, Bosaso, Kismayo, Garbaharey, Mogadishu, Dhusamreeb, and Beletweyn, along with district mayors from Jowhar, participated in the meeting. The central focus of this meeting was the Somalia Urban Resilience Programme. Key areas of emphasis included:

- Disaster Risk Reduction and Urban Planning: Strategies to mitigate hazards such as fire and floods.
- Urban Greening and Recreational Spaces: Enhancing green areas within urban environments.
- Governance: Ensuring effective management and decision-making.
- Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Addressing the needs of displaced populations.
- Water and Sewerage Systems: Improving infrastructure for essential services.
- Energy and Access: Enhancing energy availability and accessibility.
- Public Infrastructures: Developing and maintaining critical public facilities.
- Early Warning Systems: Strengthening mechanisms to alert communities.
- Sensitization of Vulnerable Groups: Raising awareness among those most at risk.
- Climate Change Adaptation and Social Amenities: Navigating the impact of climate change.

The meeting also engaged key civil society organizations (CSOs), including Climate Adaptation and Sustainable Environment (CASE) International, WARDA, and WARDO, as well as various UN agencies such as UNDP, UN-Habitat, FAO, WFP, and UNEP. Academia played a crucial role, with participation from institutions like the Somali National University, SIMAD, and Mogadishu University. Private sector entities

were also present, including Hormud Telecommunication, Dahabshil Company, Real Estate Development, Banadir Electric Company (BECO), BlueSky Electric Company, and Mogadishu Power. Following thorough consultations, several key outcomes emerged:

- Integrating Resilience into Urban Planning: Recognizing the critical role of resilience in city planning.
- Assessing Risks and Understanding Assets: Prioritizing risk assessment and asset management.
- Post-Disaster Needs Assessment: Addressing the impacts of climatic shocks on essential urban services, infrastructure, and socio-economic development.
- Special Attention to Vulnerable Populations: Ensuring that vulnerable groups receive targeted support and consideration.

The PPG process will ensure that the consultation process will be further expanded to involve all relevant stakeholders at national, sub-national and local level, including local private sector and local organizations and communities and that their viewpoints will be included in the design of this project.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative 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)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

300000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

27000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	LDCF	Somalia	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	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

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	11,626,606.00	37300000
Total Project Cost		11,626,606.00	37,300,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Municipalities	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
Others	Somalia Joint Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	30000000
Donor Agency	Africa Development Bank (AfDB)	Grant	Investment mobilized	5000000
Total Co-financing				37,300,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will provide resources amounting to USD 37,300,000 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 SJF totaling to USD 30,000,000, as well as 5,000,000 from AfDB. 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. Further co-financing opportunities will be explored during the PPG phase, as the detailed co-financing data will be worked out in the PPG phase which will comprise of co-financing potential additional funding from SJF, Africa Development Bank, while opportunities for additional co-financing will be explored with World Bank, GCF and others, including private sectors and relevant agencies as the

Stakeholder Engagement Plan firms up. Hence it is expected that there will be an increase of the co-financing ratio at the project submission.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Nancy Bennet (Officer-in-Charge)	3/20/2024			nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	Benjamin Basmaci	3/20/2024			benjamin.basmaci@undp.org

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

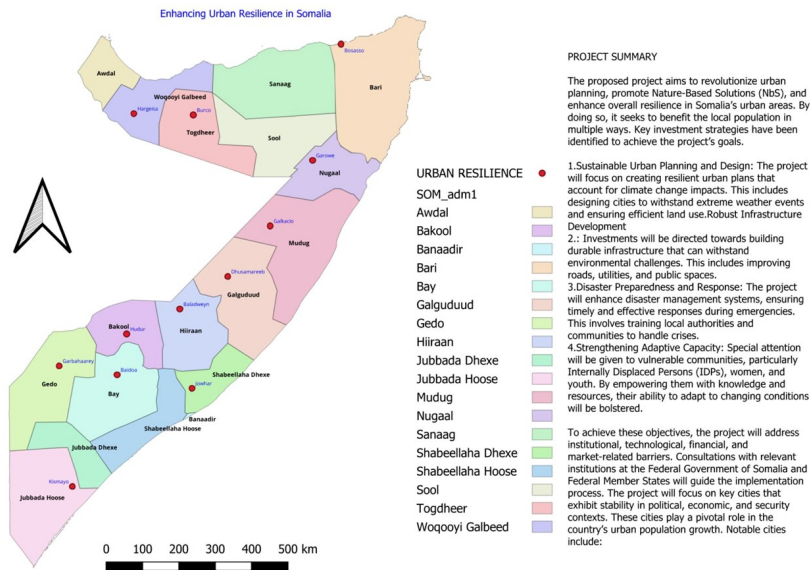
Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Liban Mohamed Abdulkadir	GEF Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	3/17/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

Geographical coordinates

No	Name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Garowe	8,407	48.487
2	Galkacio	6,787	47,439
3	Bosasso	11,276	49,188
4	Hargeisa	9,561	44,067
5	Burco	9,526	45,535
6	Barbera	10,435	45.014
7	Dhusamareeb	5,538	46,387
8	Baladweyn	4,736	45,204
9	Jowhar	2,777	45,502
10	Baidoa	3,114	43,652
11	Hudur	4,123	43,889
12	Kismayo	0,356	42,546
13	Garbahaarey	3,33	42,219



ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

SESP for internal clearance_BB_CTS_BB1_MG_BB_final

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models			
	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	Deploy innovative financial instruments		
Stakeholders			
	Private Sector		
		Capital providers	
		Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	

		Large corporations	
		SMEs	
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
	Beneficiaries		
	Local Communities		
	Civil Society		
		Community Based Organization	
		Non-Governmental Organization	
		Academia	
	Type of Engagement		
		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	
		Consultation	
		Participation	
	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behaviour Change	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Learning		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	Innovation		
	Knowledge and Learning		
		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality			
	Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender results areas		
		Participation and leadership	
		Access to benefits and services	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	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 Finance
			Least Developed Countries
			Disaster Risk Management
			Climate Resilience
			Climate information
			Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
			National Adaptation Programme of Action
			National Adaptation Plan

			Mainstreaming Adaptation
			Private Sector
			Innovation
			Community-based Adaptation
			Livelihoods