



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia		
Country:	Somalia	GEF Project ID:	5529
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5268
Other Executing Partner:	Ministry of National Resources, Federal Republic of Somalia	Submission Date:	16 Sept 2013
		Resubmission Date:	22 Oct 2013 08 Oct 2013
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48 months
Name of parent program (if applicable):	Not Applicable	Project Agency Fee (\$):	760,000

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level.	LDCF	3,020,000	11,500,000
CCA-2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level.	LDCF	3,510,000	18,421,000
CCA-3: Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology.	LDCF	1,100,000	6,000,000
Project management		370,000	1,200,000
Total Project Cost		8,000,000	37,121,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Enhanced resilience and improved adaptive capacity of vulnerable Somali communities in pilot areas, and the ecosystems on which they depend, to the adverse impacts of climate change.						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Enhancing Policies, Institutional Frameworks and Government Capacities	TA (Outcome 1.1)	1.1 Policies, plans and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services	<p>1.1.1 Increased knowledge of national and sub-national institutions in integrated land and water management principles under conditions of climate change and in the ecosystem based approaches to climate adaptation (TA)</p> <p>1.1.2 Government Departments complete sectoral analyses of climate risks and vulnerability including on the economics of adaptation (TA)</p> <p>1.1.3 Government officials review, revise or draft new policies, regulations and frameworks for the protection, conservation and management of land, water and marine ecosystems under conditions of climate change (TA)</p> <p>1.1.4 National and regional Disaster Risk Reduction policies are reviewed; revised or drafted taking into account climate change scenarios and senior officials, DRM staff, and other stakeholders have the capacity to implement them. (TA)</p>	LDCF	2,020,000	6,500,000
Component 2: Piloting Ecosystem Based Adaptation strategies	INV (Outcome 2.1)	2.1 Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders.	<p>2.1.1 Ecosystem-based adaptation plans, strategies and management options for critical watersheds, rangelands, agricultural lands and forested areas are developed and piloted jointly by local governments and vulnerable communities at each location. (TA)</p> <p>2.1.2 Suite of physical techniques and adaptation</p>	LDCF	5,610,000	29,421,000

			measures including investment in medium and small-scale water infrastructure, reforestation, flood-control infrastructure, and watershed management developed and piloted to improve ecosystem resilience of critical watersheds, rangelands and forested areas. (INV)			
			2.1.3 Vulnerable communities in pilot areas develop hazard maps, assess their vulnerability to climatic changes and create and implement response and preparedness plans to reduce the identified risks. (INV)			
Sub-Total					7,630,000	35,921,000
Project Management Cost					370,000	1,200,000
Total Project Costs					8,000,000	37,121,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP along with UNEP and FAO under the UN Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Production and Alternate Livelihoods	Grant	12,321,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Cash	10,500,000
National Government	Ministry of National Resources	In-kind and Cash	8,000,000
Donor	European Union	Grant	6,300,000
Total Co-financing			37,121,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) ²	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Climate Change	Somalia	8,000,000	760,000	8,760,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)¹

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	<u>Amount Requested (\$)</u>	<u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$)²</u>
• No PPG required.	-- 0--	--0--
• (upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million	200,000	19,000
• (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million	_____	_____

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
(select) LDCF	(select) UNDP	(select) Climate Change	Somalia	200,000	19,000	219,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				200,000	19,000	219,000

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

¹ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

² PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A.1.1 Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Problem/Baseline Scenario

Climate change is an unprecedented and increasing global threat to livelihoods and to the supply of life-supporting ecosystem goods and services, particularly in developing countries. It is a global issue, though impacts are felt particularly severely among many sub-Saharan countries due to the high degree of climate variability and weak coping capacities. Climate change also presents significant threats to the achievement of the MDGs, especially those related to eliminating poverty and hunger.

LDCs in general, and Somalia in particular, can be said to be among the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change and climate variability, a situation aggravated by the interaction of multiple stresses, occurring at various levels, and coupled with a low adaptive capacity among the population. In Somalia, poverty, environmental degradation, migration and conflict are some of the major root causes for extreme vulnerability of the population, which is predicted to worsen due to climate change.

The existing major climate hazards in Somalia are droughts and extreme flooding events. In addition, there are other climate-related phenomena such as dust storms, heat waves and cyclonic winds whose occurrences, though less frequent, still pose serious threats to local livelihoods and future climate change is expected to see all of these hazards intensify. Though there are huge limitations in climate projections for Somalia, and the region in general, models indicate a gradual increase in total rainfall, with increasing seasonal variability. Extreme rainfall events can be expected to increase across the different seasonal periods.

The Root Causes: The 2012 National Human Development Report indicates that about 82% of Somalis (99% of the nomadic population) are poor across multiple dimensions. Increasing degradation of rangelands, biodiversity and watersheds as a result of unsustainable use of resources, climate change and low adaptive capacity threatens to intensify poverty in the country.

Moreover, competition over natural resources is one of the key drivers of internal conflict in Somalia. The main natural resources in the country are livestock, cash crops, charcoal, marine resources, frankincense, and potential oil and mineral reserves. Clans and sub clans clash to control these resources out of sheer economic necessity and for profit, to acquire power, or for a combination of these motives. In the relatively resource-rich (South-central) and resource-scarce (Somaliland and Puntland) regions, there are serious and recurring clashes among and within pastoral, semi pastoral and agricultural clan groups for access to and control of land for crop cultivation, animal grazing, and use of water points.

Livestock continues to be a crucial productive asset, leading to conflicts over access to the most fertile pasturelands and water points. This often brings the pastoral clan groups into conflict with agricultural clan groups because pastoralists are continuously migrating in search of grazing land. In drought years such conflicts are aggravated due to scarcity of resources and absence of a systematic response to live through the long periods of droughts. Livestock is also a lucrative export commodity, and there are conflicts over control of the main export marketing routes. Overgrazing of the land and overstocking of

livestock because of the export ban have caused the quality of the land to deteriorate and reduced its productive capacity, adding to the stress on pastoralists and agriculturalists.

In recent years, limited rainfall and lack of availability of water has also contributed to an increase in clashes within pastoral groups over access to limited fertile pasturelands. For example, in Puntland, in violation of customary pastoral law, some pastoral clans are making enclosures into grazing areas, which are violently resisted by other pastoral clans, resulting in conflict.

With projections of increasing frequency of droughts and erratic rainfall, the poverty, environment and conflict nexus has the potential to produce severe impacts on the overall welfare of the population and lead to greater vulnerability. The LDCF project seeks to address these multiple dimensions through its support to the government and communities to adopt an ecosystem based adaptation approach to climate change.

The Barriers: The LDCF project aims to address the barriers to sustainable development and the effective implementation of climate adaptation strategies. The activities will be formulated such that the impacts of the interventions on poverty, environment and conflict are thoroughly considered to ensure that maladaptive measures are not undertaken. The key barriers are described below:

Awareness: For the most part, Somali communities and local leaders are not aware of climate risks and have not incorporated climate change impacts into the humanitarian response or development planning processes. Similarly, regional and local government officials do not have in-depth knowledge of climate variability and consequently have not put in place supportive policies designed to bolster adaptive capacity. Up until now, rangelands and watersheds have been managed without consideration of long-term ecosystem resilience. Farmers have been applying traditional methods and lack the technical capacity and know-how to implement ecosystem-based adaptation approaches. Finally, most of the international assistance thus far, has concentrated on short-term stabilization programmes, rather than longer-term development approaches. Many rehabilitation efforts by necessity have taken the form of emergency assistance, with climate change adaptation and environmental management receiving less attention from the government and donors up until this stage.

The LDCF project includes activities that are aimed specifically at raising awareness on climate change and ecosystem management. Workshops, impact/hazard mapping exercises and other tools will be developed to target decision-makers and technical staff of key ministries and departments. In addition, a community-based component will be developed that will employ participatory methodologies for raising awareness and will be implemented in the pilot areas that are selected for inclusion into the LDCF project.

Political Disintegration/Lack of Coordination: Political divisions, particularly the existence of the three distinct regions of Federal Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland make the implementation of national programmes challenging. The NAPA is one of the first national level plans to be formulated, and the LDCF Project will develop and incorporate strategies for cooperation amongst the three regions in order to maximize climate change adaptation gains and to promote long-term cooperation. Though the LDCF project is not intended to directly influence political integration, it will address this barrier by setting up mechanisms for improved coordination amongst the regions through supporting the development of inclusive national policies for managing natural resources and ecosystems. Additionally, pilot areas for investment and capacity building will be selected across the country bringing together stakeholders and representatives of each region through a common platform of ecosystem based adaptation to climate change.

Conflict: The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) peacekeeping force remains active in Somalia in its battle against the Islamic clan based insurgent and terrorist group known as Al Shabaab. In the last 24 months AMISOM have made many areas in the South and Central regions of Somalia accessible to the international community, allowing peace building and development activities to take place. Additionally, clan and sub-clan based conflicts continue to occur in various parts of the country. The LDCF Project will make use of the opportunity to access newly recovered areas and work closely and in a consultative manner with elders, clan leaders, civil society and other stakeholders for project selection, implementation and monitoring to mitigate the potential for conflict.

A key driver of conflict in Somalia is competition over scarce natural resources including water, forests and rangelands. The LDCF addresses this barrier in several ways. Firstly, it will support the development of policies for sustainable management of these resources, particularly looking at how these may be exacerbated by climate change and how ecosystem based adaptation can prevent

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

Climate Data Limitations: The prolonged civil war in Somalia saw the collapse of the climate monitoring network, hence, limited post-war data is available, with mainly pre-war data for the period 1963 to 1990. This leaves a gap of years with data limited to a few observatories, making accurate scientific analysis of climate change in Somalia difficult. During the NAPA preparation, regional data combined with the data from some of the operational observatories in Somalia, helped in developing the climate profiles of the country. To enhance the coping capacity against climatic disasters, the country needs to build a data collection and analysis network to help forecast potential threats of large-scale disasters. Furthermore, this lack of data also means that there is not enough information to develop detailed spatial mapping, which limits capacity for adequate planning for disasters risk reduction.

The LDCF will address this barrier by supporting institutional collaboration between Somali institutions such as the Meteorological Department and National Ministry of Resources with regional and international knowledge centers on climate. Additionally, the LDCF project will focus on current risks and on building the adaptive capacity of Somali institutions and communities. It will not rely heavily on a scenario driven approach to adaptation strategies, thus limiting the affect of this barrier on the project outcomes.

Human and Financial Capacity Limitations: As a country that has been plagued by two decades of conflict, Somalia is restrained by human and financial capacity, hence its ability to respond and cope with natural disasters and long-term environmental change is very limited. The LDCF project will build the adaptive capacities of national and regional institutions to cope with the impacts of the climate change. A stakeholder analysis will be carried out which will outline the key government departments that are affected by climate change impacts and the level of their adaptive capacity. Decision makers and staff will be selected from these departments for intensive training and workshops on climate impacts and in approaches for integrating climate concerns into existing plans and strategies.

Policy gaps: Somalia lacks both macro policies as well as regional and/or micro policies for the various socio-economic sectors. Where regional/macro policies are in place, they suffer from important gaps that

inhibit effective action toward sustainable development. There is also a lack of regulatory mechanisms for existing legislation and sectoral policy and of approved laws and regulations that are directly linked with climate change including environmental land and maritime laws, regulations and codes of conduct.

The LDCF is aimed at directly addressing this barrier by supporting the government in developing the required policies and frameworks alongwith capacity building to enable government to put the policies into practice.

A.1.2. Baseline Projects

This project is closely linked to a number of on-going national and internationally supported initiatives designed to increase the resilience of rural communities and build government capacity in policy development and management of natural resources. The major baseline activities currently underway are listed below (those that will contribute to the co-financing for this project are identified accordingly):

i) UN Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Production and Alternative Livelihoods (2013-2015, expected co-financing USD 12,321,000): The UN Joint Charcoal Reduction Programme (CRP) is in response to the UN Security Council resolution 2036 (2012) that seeks international cooperation to ban illegal exports of charcoal from Somalia. The successful implementation of the Joint Programme will contribute towards the protection of Somali natural resources endowments, that is critical to ensure the livelihoods of the large pastoral/agro-pastoral Somali population.

The specific objectives of the programme are: 1) Support government in Somalia as well as countries in the Horn of Africa and the region to produce pertinent legal instruments and strengthen enforcement mechanisms at national, regional and local levels; 2) Promote alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption; and, 3) Provide alternative livelihoods to the Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries (CVCBs) involved in the charcoal production and trade.

Additional Cost Reasoning:

CRP is strategically focused on the protection and management of forest resources. The LDCF will build upon this project to transform community approaches for forest management to be more integrated and responsive to climate change. The specific areas that the LDCF resources will build upon are described below:

Outcome 1.3 of the CRP is aimed at supporting the development of enabling policies on energy, forestry and natural resource management. The LDCF project will support this process by fully integrating climate change risks and vulnerabilities into these policies and building the capacity of decision-makers to understand how climate change can be mainstreamed into planning for sustainable resource management. Government institutions with existing policies will be provided training and support in integrating climate risks into both existing and future action plans. LDCF resources will also be used to develop and analyze climate scenarios to inform the planning process.

Outcome 3.1 of the CRP will support existing CBOs and traditional decision-making structures in drafting Community Action Plans (CAPs) to strengthen Natural Resources Management. The LDCF will also work with pilot communities to develop resource management plans that will incorporate climate change impacts into the community level plans. In overlapping pilot areas, the LDCF will work with the CRP to incorporate hazard and vulnerability assessments into the CAPs that are being developed under that program. Community level awareness raising activites on climate change will be carried out using LDCF resources in pilot areas.

Outcome 3.3 focuses on reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel and fodder. The LDCF project will select pilot areas for similar activities, ensuring that there is no overlap and that information sharing between the projects leads to integrated planning based on an ecosystem perspective. The LDCF resources will also be used to analyze and identify options to restore and rehabilitate vulnerable natural assets such as critical rangelands and watersheds, taking into account species that are likely to thrive in new climate conditions.

ii) UNDP Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection (PREP) Programme (2013-2015, expected co-financing USD 10,500,000): UNDP-Somalia Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme (PREP) supports vulnerable communities by providing pro-poor social services towards achieving the MDGs and by creating an enabling environment for reconstruction and development. It strives to increase local communities income, improve their ability to manage natural resources, and prevent or mitigate the impact of disasters, both natural and man-made. The programme particularly focuses on community support, with a broad range of partners at the community level and in the private sector. During 2011-2015, PREP interventions are focused in the areas of livelihoods improvement, economic recovery, sustainable natural resources management, environment protection, disaster risk reduction, human resource development, institutional capacity building, and formulation of policies and legal frameworks.

The goal of local economic development in PREP is primarily achieved by investing in the productive infrastructure (e.g. feeder roads, markets, irrigation systems, agricultural land reclamation, slaughter houses, fishery facilities, and water catchments for livestock use) and social infrastructure and community facilities (e.g. water networks and waste water treatment plants, health and education facilities). The geographical focus of these fast track early recovery schemes is in areas where there is high probability of achieving peace and stability and / or generates significant short-term employment opportunities. With the support of LDCF efforts will be made to pilot new and easy replicable ideas (e.g. replacing open water irrigation canals with piping systems) and climate proofing of other infrastructures that significantly reduce downstream maintenance costs and offer more enduring solutions to cope with the dominant climatic events in Somalia.

Additional Cost Reasoning: LDCF project will be implemented under the PREP programme and will contribute towards the programme objectives for building resilience and promoting sustainable solutions for local economic development. PREP does not specifically take climate change into account for in its operations while working in the areas of local economic development or private sector development. However, a number of activities under the local economic development pillar of PREP contribute towards building resilience of the communities against climatic extreme events such as droughts and floods. Local initiatives for early recovery in different parts of Somalia are also supported by PREP with the aim of employment generation and assets building for the affected population groups. These activities have helped to build a wide network of communities across Somalia, including the vulnerable communities that face frequent occurrence of disasters. The LDCF will leverage the community partnerships and projects to introduce concepts related to ecosystem based adaptation approaches to have a comprehensive area based approach instead of stand-alone sporadic interventions. The complementary work of PREP for the strengthening of local institutions and communities empowerment for local economic development will provide the solid foundations towards the outputs envisaged in the LDCF project. In particular, existing CBO's will be provided with training on how to map climate related hazards and vulnerabilities and develop adaptation strategies that improve ecosystem management in their communities.

iii) The New Deal (Potential Co-financing through Federal and Regional Level Plans - USD 8,000,000): On the 30th of November 2011, at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, the New Deal for

Engagement in Fragile States (“The New Deal”) developed through the forum of the International Dialogue for Peace-building and State-building was presented and widely endorsed.

The New Deal proposes key peace-building and state-building goals, focuses on new ways of engaging, and identifies commitments to build mutual trust and achieve better results in fragile states. Specifically, through the New Deal, the g7+ group of 19 fragile and conflict-affected countries, development partners and international organisations commit to undertake actions and reforms including:

- Using a common set of Peace-building and State-building Goals (PSGs) which include political legitimacy and inclusivity, security, justice, strong economic foundations, and good management of resource and revenue.
- To focus on new ways of engaging and to support country-led and country-owned transitions out of fragility.
- To build mutual TRUST by providing aid and managing resources more effectively and aligning these resources for results.

The Federal Government of Somalia has enthusiastically embraced the New Deal and created a taskforce, bringing together the government, lead donors, and civil society. The New Deal sets out a road map to support a national vision and plan to transition out of fragility. The country-led Compact emerging from the New Deal process and adopted in September 2013 in Brussels provides a new political, security and development architecture with key priorities under each of the PSGs. During the consultative process leading to the Compact the government and development partners made specific reference to the lack of environmental protection and lack of coping capacities to respond to climate change and how these constrains the development of the primary production sectors - agriculture, livestock, fisheries and infrastructure - and negatively impact on other social and productive sectors. . Bilateral and multilateral agencies in Somalia have been providing humanitarian support, whereas the New Deal calls for a shift to support by international organizations for long-term development needs of the country. Sustainable Development and Natural Resources management is part of the economic development objective of the New Deal Compact. As such, priorities identified in NAPA contribute directly towards the objectives of the New Deal Compact, particularly, the economic recovery pillar of the New Deal Compact.

To this end, this LDCF project will ensure that projects are in line with the key objective of the New Deal to ensure country-led approaches and are aligned with national and regional development plans. For example, the Somaliland government has developed a National Development Plan for 2012-2016 for which it will employ its own funds and seek development assistance from donors for implementation. The plan includes sectors, namely, environment, rural development, agriculture, livestock and disasters management, that are directly linked to the LDCF Project. The NDP allocates USD 36.92 for the Environment and Rural Development sector and USD 5.92 million for Disaster Preparedness and Management. The LDCF project outputs will be bolstered by these goals stated in the NDP. Federal Somalia is also in the process of preparing a national development budget. LDCF will have specific activities aligned with the federal-level plan.

Additional Cost Reasoning: The LDCF resources will build on the above initiative by bringing financing for government priorities to mainstream climate response and adaptation into the key economic sectors. LDCF funds will help in bringing sustainability while the partners under “New Deal Compact” embark on building economic foundations with the development of livestock, agriculture, extractive industries and infrastructure sectors in Somalia. Key institutions at the upstream policy level will be sensitised with the need for climate proofing the development plans for long-term sustainability of investments that are made as part of the New Deal.

iv) Joint Disasters Risks Management (DRM) Programme for Somaliland (2013 – 2015): The overall goal of the programme is to achieve a significant reduction in vulnerability of the people of Somaliland to

natural and man-made disasters, improved living conditions, accelerated recovery, and sustained human and economic development.

In order to achieve this aim, the Programme will work to improve institutional capacities of the Somaliland government to enhance national preparedness and response capacity, to improve multi-stakeholder early warning systems, contingency planning and pre-positioning of stockpiles. The Programme will strengthen longer term coping mechanisms and resilience of high-risk communities to climate related hazards, through awareness, improved resource management (e.g. water, livestock, agriculture etc.) and alternative livelihoods options by introducing the use of new technologies. The direct beneficiaries of Programme will be 1000 government officials, and 200,000 citizens of Somaliland.

Additional Cost Reasoning:

Though this program has been approved, funding has not yet been secured for implementation. The LDCF, through activities aimed at developing regional and local community disaster management plans, would contribute to the implementation of the programme.

v) European Union Assistance Package: The EU approved the EUR 158 million development assistance package for Somalia. Areas that are relevant and supportive of the NAPA priorities include EUR 42 million for the Economic Development Programme for Growth and Resilience which will maintain support to information networks such as the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Somalia Water and Land and Information Management (SWALIM) to ensure timely information on transmission on food, nutrition, livelihood security, land and water. Another important baseline project is a 25 million EUR project aimed at empowering Puntland's pastoralist communities to identify conservation priorities for MDGs acceleration and food security. The LDCF project will work closely with EU partners (mainly international NGOs) that are selected for implementation of these various initiatives to assure close coordination and to promote climate mainstreaming in the project design.

Additional Cost Reasoning:

At the time of writing of the LDCF PIF, detailed sourcing of EUR 158 million at activity level is not available. It is expected that around EUR 5 million (USD 6.3 million) will be spent in ten out of a total of forty districts of Puntland to establish water harvesting / rangeland improvement schemes under the MDGs Acceleration and Food Security project. These water harvesting / rangeland improvement schemes will be at demonstrational level and would provide useful lessons while implementing the investment components of LDCF project. UNDP has been co-opted as the member of EU project steering committee; this will help in concretely identifying the complimentary and baseline for LDCF project during the PPG phase.

A.1.3 Preferred Solution

The overall programme strategy employs an ecosystem based adaptation approach to enhancing climate resilience. Managing ecosystems to conserve and improve their health is crucial for sustaining the various ecosystem services important to human well-being. Moreover, healthy and well-functioning ecosystems increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people to the adverse effects of climate change.

LDCF funding is being mobilised to meet the additional costs imposed on vulnerable communities to meet their urgent adaptation needs due to the adverse impacts of climate change. The proposed LDCF project has been developed following extensive consultations with a wide range of actors in Somalia to develop the NAPA. The NAPA highlights and prioritizes action against three major challenges: land degradation, water scarcity and disaster risks. The NAPA identified that one of the key barriers to addressing these challenges relates to a lack of policies and plans at the national, regional and local levels. Therefore, the first component of the LDCF project focuses on providing support to policy and planning,

and institutional strengthening through capacity building of policy makers in areas of integrated land and water management, taking into account the impacts of climate and disaster risks. .

The second component of the LDCF seeks to demonstrate approaches for ecosystem-based adaptation in pilot areas. Activities will include measures aimed at physical demonstration of climate resilient technologies and infrastructure and improving planning processes to reflect integrated and adaptive strategies.

In addition to protection from climate change impacts, the approach will provide other benefits to communities through the rehabilitation of degraded land and water resources. Afforestation and protection of forest and non-forest resources will also contribute to reducing emissions from ecosystem loss and degradation, and enhancing carbon sequestration.

The two project components are intrinsically linked and complementary to each other, with the first component providing an enabling environment for local level adaptation. A central management unit will be responsible for the overall programme, with sub-teams for each component.

The first year of the project will require extensive data collection, planning and capacity building given the dearth of information and technical capacities. Project site selection will be carried out during the first year of the project, through a comprehensive consultation that will be guided by an agro-ecological zoning approach. Site selection will be evidence-based, underpinned by data and scientific knowledge.

The main activities to be carried out over the first year include:

- Carrying out a baseline study to collect data and information on climate, water, land-use, indicators of vulnerability and other key inputs for project design and the M&E framework.
- Design of the project including site selection for physical investments and implementation of demonstrative pilot projects, selection of implementing partners, establishment of programme and financial management committees, M&E framework, workplans and budgets.
- Capacity building of implementing partners in the financial management and implementation of the programme with the aim that the implementing partners in relevant government institutions, with less oversight, will ultimately manage the funds.

A.1.4 Project Components, Outcomes and Outputs:

Component 1: Enhancing Policies, Institutional Frameworks and Government Capacities

Somalia has ended a 20 year-long era of transitional and interim administration that spawned statelessness, protracted conflicts and a political vacuum. After more than two decades, the country has assumed full responsibility of post transitional government, adopted a new federal Constitution, installed a new president and a prime minister and downsized parliament. More than 15 years without an effective central government and a chaotic state of ongoing civil conflict and lawlessness have had a devastating effect on the country's population and the resources they depend upon for their survival.

The new Federal Government is posed with the meeting the challenge of leading the transition of the country into stability, for which strong governance systems are vital.

Although a new constitution has been adopted, there is no Supreme Court functioning and no nationwide legal system and a lack of policies across multiple sectors. Given the lack of human and financial resources, the government is in need of significant support to develop functional policies and legal frameworks across multiple sectors.

Particularly, Somalia has not had a central body for environmental issues nor functioning environmental policies, environmental management plans or strategies. The country has never had a water act or policy at a federal level. Somaliland and Puntland have institutions and policies in place, but the NAPA consultations in these areas underlined the lack of government capacity to implement them effectively to curb deforestation and land degradation. This was highlighted as a key priority area for adaptation.

Alternative Scenario - Adaptation Activities:

The LDCF, along with baseline project CRP, will support the Ministry of National Resources in the review of existing and development of new national policies and frameworks on water, forestry and natural resource management. The scope of LDCF supported activities will also cover the enhancing of capacities to mainstream climate change for coming up with climate sensitive policy frameworks. Training workshops and other capacity building activities that build the knowledge of government stakeholders in addressing the barriers to implementation of key plans and policies at national and regional levels will be carried out.

While the CRP is working to curb the use of charcoal, there is a need for integrated planning that takes into account climate change. The LDCF resources will build upon this baseline project through integrating climate change and variability into the frameworks, plans and policies that are being developed to protect land and water resources.

LDCF funding will support the analysis of climate scenarios and train policy makers on the likelihoods of impacts and the economic costs of adaptation. Training will also focus on integrated land and water management principles and ecosystem based adaptation approaches, which will build the capacity of policy makers to review policies and frameworks that are sustainable and adaptive to climate change. In Somaliland and Puntland, where some regional level policies for environmental management have been enacted, LDCF will assist the regional authorities in evaluating the existing policies and strategies and updating them through the integration of climate concerns and aligning them with national priorities. As such, LDCF resources will build on the baseline achieved through other national efforts, including CRP, to mainstream climate change adaptation and response in policy and planning frameworks.

At the district level, in selected pilot areas, the LDCF will build the capacity of local government institutions to develop integrated land use management (rangeland, reforestation, agro-forestry and watershed management) planning principles. This will build upon the UNDP PREP project, which works closely with local governments across Somalia on a range of development issues. The LDCF will work with these existing partners to bring climate change and holistic approaches to planning processes.

Adaptation Benefits

This component of the LDCF is aimed at enhancing the capacity of national and regional institutions to balance overuse and conflicting uses of scarce land and freshwater resources in a changing climate through policy, planning and legislative reform that incorporates information on climate variability and change. The table below presents the expected outputs of this component. With stronger governance systems in place, it is expected that Somalia will be better able to cope with the impacts of climate change and will be in a position to adopt adaptive practices that safeguard lives and livelihoods in the future.

Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
<p>1.2 Policies, plans and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services</p>	<p>1.1.1 Increased knowledge of national and sub-national institutions in integrated land and water management principles under conditions of climate change and in the ecosystem based approaches to climate adaptation.</p> <p>1.1.2 Government Departments complete sectoral analyses of climate risks and vulnerability including on the economics of adaptation.</p> <p>1.1.3 Government officials review, revise or draft new policies, regulations and frameworks for the protection, conservation and management of land, water and marine ecosystems under conditions of climate change (TA)</p> <p>1.1.4 National and regional Disaster Risk Reduction policies are reviewed; revised or drafted taking into account climate change scenarios and senior officials, DRM staff, and other stakeholders have the capacity to implement them. (TA)</p>

Sustainability and Scale-up

Component 1 of the LDCF is a key to sustainability of the project as a whole as it builds the capacity of the federal, regional and local governments in planning for and addressing climate change. Somalis have a long tradition of managing their natural resources by taking joint decisions and self-regulating the access to resources under different circumstances. This system continues to function even after protracted conflict in Somalia. LDCF proposal is based on a catalytic approach to work through traditional ways of decision making and link more scientific based vulnerability assessment to help in capacity building for climate change adaptation. At the same time LDCF focus on formal institutions at the national level will strengthen capacities for a proactive response to climatic extreme events. The activities undertaken during the implementation of LDCF project will be internalized in the institutions. These efforts both at grass roots and institutional level will sustain the investments and bring continuity in policies for climate change adaptation. Through the project, it is also expected that coordination between different departments will be increased, further enhancing the sustainability of the project. Key leaders and policy makers will be provided with comprehensive training and training tools that can be used to further train other staff members so that the project benefits can be scaled up across government departments.

Component 2: Piloting Ecosystem Based Adaptation Strategies

There is urgent need to resolve the global challenge to produce more food to feed rapidly rising global populations, while at the same time preserving the biological production potential, resilience, and environmental maintenance systems of land and water. Somalia has a history of food insecurity resulting from a combination of rising food costs, poor seasonal rains and conflict. Internal violence has wreaked havoc on the livelihoods of Somalis by making land ownership tenuous, cutting off access to markets, and causing the country's feeble infrastructure to fall into disrepair. An increase in population growth by 3.2 percent each year also has placed additional strain on land, leading to more conflict and environmental degradation in a society heavily dependent on natural resources.

When considered separately these factors are already formidable. Evidence suggests that climate change could compound these existing vulnerabilities, making future famine crises even more severe.

Projections of warming across Africa vary from 0.2°C per decade to more than 0.5°C per decade and also indicate that climate change could result in a slight increase in the amount of rain received each year. However, the variability of rainfall patterns is also set to increase from an already very high variable range. Because of this high variability in rainfall patterns, it is not clear how seasonal rainfall (both wet and dry seasons alike) will change. El Nino events, which result in delayed onset of rainfall and less

rainfall at certain times of the year, may also become more frequent and severe in effect. This may have far reaching implications on the incidents of drought, floods and water quality. Progressive climate change is also likely to affect the yield of ground water and shallow water reservoirs, from year to year. In coastal areas sea level rise is likely to increasingly affect groundwater through coastal erosion, surface inundation and seawater intrusion into coastal aquifers.

Areas highlighted in the NAPA as particularly vulnerable were land and water resources.

Land Resources

With existing pastoralist and farming systems and methods already under threat from poor land management, existing climatic variability combined with longer term impacts of climate change could inevitably undermine the entire sector and result in increased rural to urban migration, increased conflict over natural resources and the continued loss of lives and livelihoods. Deforestation for charcoal production is also a major factor for land degradation leading to further vulnerability.

Water Resources

Water is a scarce and critical resource that is under-developed in Somalia. At the community level water is primarily supplied through shallow dug wells or through boreholes. Among the nomadic pastoralist communities, ensuring access to watering points is a matter of survival. During the dry season water sources sometimes reduce significantly in flow and can lead to communities needing to travel far to reach alternative sources. Watering points have an inherent potential to act as conflict triggers between nomadic peoples, particularly during times of drought.

The south of Somalia hosts the country's only two permanent rivers, the Juba and Shabelle, which supply water for irrigation of the country's most promising cultivatable land, and to urban centers including the capital Mogadishu. During intense rainfall events water is quickly lost through gulying, while also removing valuable topsoil in the process. Groundwater resources (aquifers) are believed to exist in deep-water aquifers but are not currently accessed. Shallow water aquifers and wells are accessed with little understanding of longer-term hydrological impacts. Often during periods of drought water is tankered to areas of need, which is expensive and cannot be sustained to meet the daily needs of the users in normal years.

In relation to water resources management and protection, the NAPA consultations revealed a number of specific concerns, notably the inability to capture and contain rainfall - particularly intense rainfall events that lead to flash flooding creating damage to land, gulying, soil erosion and loss of soil fertility, existing water supply schemes and damage to infrastructure. This trend is combined with frequent and persistent water scarcity events across the whole of the country resulting from delays in rainfall onset and an extension in the dry season, sometimes lasting for many months. Consequently, the need for the protection and development of water resources through integrated and strategic approaches was ranked second in the list of NAPA priorities.

Alternative Scenario - Adaptation Activities:

A shift in approach for management of natural resources must take place to acknowledge the impact that climate change will have on resource-dependent livelihoods. The exact impact that climate change will have is uncertain given the lack of information. But the fundamental question is not if climate change will impact Somalia, but when and to what extent. Under these circumstances, sustainable management of land and water resources will ensure that agricultural and livestock based livelihoods become part of the environmental solution, rather than remaining an environmental problem. It is also essential to employ integrated approaches that address challenges to both land and water resources together. Component 1 is designed as such, whereby frameworks and capacities of the governmental institutions are incorporate integrated ecosystem management approaches to enhance the adaptive capacity of institutions and people.

The baseline project PREP is working with communities in Somalia to better utilize environmental and natural resources in a sustainable, equitable, gender - and conflict-sensitive manner. However, the PREP project does not directly address climate change. The LDCF project will build upon PREP's work with communities in pilot areas to introduce approaches that address the impacts of climate change in the management of resources. Specifically, climate-sensitive infrastructure investments, training in integrated land and water management and hazard and risk assessments will be implemented. The primary target of activities under this component will be pastoralists and farming communities with limited access to assets and resources, including an emphasis on women and youth among these communities.

The selection of pilot areas for LDCF investments will be based on the UNFCCC recommended criteria that were applied during the preparation of NAPA to identify/ rank the adaptation needs at the national level. The criteria will, however, be applied at the local districts and communities level, instead of national, to zero-in on the most vulnerable areas and communities that can be selected as pilots for eco-systems based adaptation. This would be with the view to ensure viable pathways for sustaining and scaling up successful, climate resilient practices and technologies; and to avoid the risk of spreading the limited grant resources too thinly across large number of pilot sites in different regions. The selection process will be completed during PPG phase following a consultative process. Four criteria points including, identification of immediate climate change needs, contribution to poverty reduction/ resilience building, cost effectiveness and contribution to national plans and priorities will help in the ranking of locations for the pilots. In addition, existing situation vis-à-vis on-going activities with the support of other donors/development partners will also be considered for building synergies and avoiding duplications.

The programmatic focus of Component 2 supports the Federal Government of Somalia's Six Pillar Policy: in particular, Pillar 2 – Economic Recovery for Livelihoods; Pillar 3 – Peace building and Social Reconciliation; and Pillar 4 – Service Delivery for Environment. It also supports the existing EC funded programme in the Puntland region aimed at strengthening livelihoods through improvements in rangelands and natural resources. Component 2 is also directly linked to thirteen different components of the Somaliland 5 year development plan related to livelihoods, rangelands, the environment and management of natural resources. These synergies are in line with the commitments of The New Deal.

Adaptation Benefits

This component of the LDCF project is aimed at increasing the resilience of communities and ecosystems in select pilot areas through demonstrating various tools, technologies and approaches for ecosystem based adaptation. Awareness on climate change and its likely impacts will be developed and communities will be supported to understand risks and method for addressing them, encouraging a more proactive and less response-oriented approach to climate hazards. The pilot areas will serve as models for climate sensitive investments into infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, and management of rangelands.

The recommendations in the community endorsed Eco-system based Adaptation Plans in pilot areas will be implemented under the proposed project. The local strategies and area specific vulnerability assessment will help in prioritising the most relevant physical infrastructure and biological measures for medium to long-term adaptation investment in the pilot areas. The scope of these measures will aligned with the adaptation needs identified in NAPA and is likely to entail: a) water harvesting schemes in the form of *berkeds*, shallow wells, community water storage ponds for basic human and livestock needs as well as the input for sustainable livelihoods activities; b) embankments and check dams to climate proof the communities and productive/social infrastructure against floods; c) introduction of appropriate technologies for efficient use of resources (land and water) and build resilience to cope with periods of climatic stresses (droughts or floods); d) rangelands/ habitat improvement works against water and wind erosion; and, e) revitalise rotational grazing systems by considering the carrying capacity of the eco-systems both in normal and drought years. Alongside the physical infrastructure, the knowledge and

capacity of communities to monitor and manage resources through community-based systems will be enhanced.

Expected Outcomes/Adaptation Benefits	Expected Outputs/Adaptation Activities
2.1 Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders.	<p>2.1.1 Ecosystem-based adaptation plans, strategies and management options for critical watersheds, rangelands, agricultural lands and forested areas are developed and piloted jointly by local governments and vulnerable communities at each location. (TA)</p> <p>2.1.2 Suite of physical techniques and adaptation measures including investment in medium and small-scale water infrastructure, reforestation, flood-control infrastructure, and watershed management developed and piloted to improve ecosystem resilience of critical watersheds, rangelands and forested areas.</p> <p>2.1.3 Vulnerable communities in pilot areas develop hazard maps, assess their vulnerability to climatic changes and create and implement response and preparedness plans to reduce the identified risks. .</p>

Sustainability and scale-up

This component of the project will ensure that existing structures and institutions including local councils, leaders and village elders, CBOs and other stakeholders own and lead the project in pilot areas.

Somalis have a homogenous clan based social structure. The current civil unrest in the country is because of the power struggle between the interest groups on ideological differences hinged on religious interpretations. In practical terms, Somalis do understand the need for implementing innovative approaches for dealing with the frequently occurring droughts and floods. The need for building resilience and enhancing adaptive capacities to climate change is high on their priority. The pilot areas will serve as models for ecosystem management to improve resilience to climate shocks. The LDCF project will provide a forum whereby experiences and lessons learned can be shared with other communities and government stakeholders. Successful implementation of the project will help in replicating the approach through other similar initiatives.

A.2 Key Stakeholders: Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

Stakeholder	Expected Role
Ministry of National Resources (MNR), Federal Republic of Somalia	<p>The MNR has the mandate to develop Somalia’s natural resources in a responsible and sustainable manner. It aims to promote farming production, investment and marketing of national resources with the immediate goals of providing clean water; developing water conservation and sanitation services; developing strategic reforestation policies; supporting the fishing industry and expanding the livestock and agricultural sectors.</p> <p>MNR will be the national level lead agency for this LDCF 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.</p>

Stakeholder	Expected Role
	MNR will designate a senior official to act as the National Project Director (NPD). UNDP will form a Programme Steering Committee comprised of experts from MNR as well as other relevant ministries and representatives from regional governments. The NPD will provide the strategic oversight and guidance to project implementation in line with the established procedures for UNDP assisted projects and programmes in Somalia. The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a Project Coordinator and a Project Administrative Assistant (PAA). The Project Coordinator will liaise and work closely with UNDP, regional bodies and all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programmes and initiatives.
Ministries of Planning	The Federal Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, along with Ministries of Planning in Puntland and Somaliland, will be responsible to coordinate the formulation of regional, district and sector development policies, plans and strategies and create an enabling environment for cross-sectoral work. These ministries will also be responsible for mobilizing other resources to complement the LDCF project and NAPA objectives.
Disaster Management Agencies	The National Disaster Management Agency at federal level will be provided technical support for disaster preparedness and strengthening of local disaster response mechanisms. Similar support will be provided to the Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness and Management Authority, Somaliland, and the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency, Puntland. The Component 2 of the project will be implemented in close collaboration of these agencies.
Local Government: Governor and Councils	Local government representatives will coordinate and implement projects at the district level and will help to channel communication between communities and the project. Community based monitoring and early warning systems will be established at the local level. These systems will have representations of the local governments and councils to facilitate links between the local stakeholders and national institutions.
UN Agencies	Given their expertise with agricultural extension, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will be involved in implementing relevant sub-components of the project. The main areas of FAO work will be to improve livelihoods and food security in Somalia and enhancing information management. FAO's SWALIM programme will also provide important information for the baseline work to be carried out for project selection. The technical expertise from UNEP will be engaged for setting the ecosystem based approach for the areas selected under the project. UNDP and UNEP successful experiences under the Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) will be replicated in Somalia for reaching out to the most vulnerable population groups.
Civil Society	UNDP has extensive experience of working with local civil society organizations and NGOs in Somalia and will develop criteria for award of sub-contracts to civil society organizations for the implementation of projects under each of the three components.
Communities (traditional elders, religious leaders, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, women's groups, youth groups, community-based organizations, etc.)	For each selected pilot project, as well as for larger programmatic interventions, a comprehensive mapping of community stakeholders will be undertaken to ensure inclusiveness and participation of all stakeholders at the grassroots level.
Educational Institutions	Universities, colleges, research institutes and schools will be engaged for collaboration and knowledge generation and to advocate for the inclusion of climate change and

Stakeholder	Expected Role
	environmental related work into their curricula.
Private sector	The private sector, particularly related to the livestock and energy industries will play an important role in the success of the project through the adoption of sustainable practices and creating opportunities for employment through value-chain improvements. Other private sector players such as telecommunications, fisheries, tourism, etc. will be explored as potential partners on sub-projects.
Media	Partnering with various media outlets will assist in the sub-components of Awareness Raising that are included in each of the three components. Print and electronic media will both be engaged for advocacy and education.

A.3 Risk: Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Risk	Rating	Risk Mitigation Measure
Political Disintegration/Lack of Coordination: Political divisions, particularly the existence of the three distinct regions of Federal Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland make the implementation of national programs challenging.	Medium	During the project inception phase, strategies for cooperation amongst the three regions will be developed along with specific management arrangements that will allow for appropriate roles of all the stakeholders. Implementation arrangements for each of the three regions will be formulated to be responsive to the context of the respective region and will likely differ across the regions. However, a central governance body will be formulated which has strong representation of all three regions and all stakeholders. Strong and clear coordination mechanisms (both at the federal and regional levels) will be developed in order to maximize programme outcomes. The recent efforts of the international community to build consensus among the three regions and reunify Somalia are positive. It is expected that positive progress will be made in this direction and political environment will become conducive for implementing national projects. UNDP Somalia has excellent relationships with all the key partners and will play an active role in facilitating coordination.
Conflict: Security risks could affect project implementation. The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) remains active in getting rid of the insurgent groups. Additionally, clan-based conflicts are common, particularly related to competing uses of natural resources.	Medium	In less secure areas the project will work through local NGOs to deliver the project outputs. The security situation in the selected districts will be monitored closely and if necessary, project activities will be shifted to more secure districts or regions. The LDCF project will work closely with customary dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve any conflicts. It will also ensure an inclusive, participatory approach involving all key stakeholders and an equitable distribution of benefits. The NAPA was formulated with input from a wide range of stakeholders including traditional leaders, religious leaders and clan elders. The recognition of the new federal government by EU and USA and supportive resolution of the UN Security Council to strengthen the national institutions is already having positive impact for peace building in Somalia.

<p>Climate Data Limitations: The prolonged civil war in Somalia saw the collapse of the climate monitoring network, hence, little postwar data is available, with mainly pre-war data for the period 1963 to 1990. This leaves a gap of years with sparse data, making accurate scientific analysis of climate change in Somalia difficult. Furthermore, this lack of data also means that there is not enough information to develop detailed spatial mapping to allow for adequate planning for risk reduction.</p>	Low	The project will employ a risk management approach that is not highly dependent upon climate change scenarios and will build the capacity of government, communities and individuals in making critical risk management decisions in the face of uncertainty. The project will also carry out activities to expand the climate-monitoring network and utilizing satellite information, proxy data and traditional knowledge for understanding climate trends and risks.
<p>Human Resource Capacity Limitations: As a country that has been plagued by two decades of conflict and is still trying to secure all of its regions, Somalia, is restrained by human and financial capacity, hence its ability to respond and cope with natural disasters and long-term environmental change is very limited.</p>	Medium	The issue of the unavailability of requisite human resources will be mitigated by recruitment of international experts who will work closely with in-country counterparts and by targeted capacity building activities. Training activities of local personnel will also be part of all aspects of the work and the relevant institutions will be encouraged to expand the staff base if it is weak in particular areas. The first year of the project will focus strongly on building capacity for financial monitoring and management of the project.
<p>Climate Variability: Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events may result in poor adaptation results.</p>	Low	The project will take into account region-specific current climatic variability in the selection of the adaptation technologies.

A.4. Coordination: (Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives)

A large majority of initiatives in Somalia have focused on humanitarian assistance as opposed to long-term development due to the prolonged conflict of the past several decades. With respect to climate adaptation, there are no adaptation actions being implemented by the government or NGOs in Somalia, likely a function of its past political situation and the lack of a permanent governance structure. International development agencies were deterred by the political volatility of various areas of the country, or preferred to focus on funding of relief services.

However, Somalia now has entered a new phase of peace-building, stability and recovery and many donors and INGOs are realigning their strategic plans to support long-term development initiatives. Along with the activities mentioned in Section B.2, the LDCF project will continue to identify new initiatives given that Somalia is in a pivotal phase with regard to its development. During the formulation phase of the project, efforts will be made to align the project with new initiatives in the climate, livelihoods, natural resources and environment sectors.

Coordination for International Support to Somalia

The main active donors in Somalia have been coordinating under a forum of International Support to Somalia (CISS) whose membership includes the Somalia Donor Group (SDG), the NGO Consortium and

the UN country team (UNCT). The LDCF project will work closely with these coordinating bodies to promote synergies with on-going work.

Somali Development Aid Framework

Though no final framework has been developed, there has been agreement by the international community to create a new Somali Development Aid Framework and Plan with the new government. The LDCF project, through the ministries, will engage in these discussions where possible to find areas for collaboration and coordination and also to highlight the need for development assistance for climate adaptation as highlighted in the NAPA.

Environment Working Group-Somalia (EWG-SOM)

EWG-SOM has been activated by UNEP and UNDP at a time when donors, International Funding Institutions (IFIs) and other stakeholders are realising the complex environmental issues faced by Somalia. The objectives of the EWG-SOM are to create a forum for the UN agencies, environment institutions, sectors and the development partners to discuss and build a common position on matters relating to the management of the environment in the country. Addressing the climate issues is high on the agenda of EWG-SOM and members of the group will get regular information about the LDCF project. Information sharing at the EWG-SOM platform will help to build synergies among development partners.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

Despite enormous challenges posed by protracted conflict, the Federal Government of Somalia took some of the first important steps to bring the country in line with global efforts to address environmental issues through ratifying the UNFCCC, and the Convention on Biodiversity; UNCCD; the Kyoto Protocol, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Given that the Federal Government of Somalia was sworn in 2012, new programmes, plans and policies are under development. The recently completed NAPA³ is the first national-level document that identifies urgent and immediate climate change adaptation needs of the most vulnerable groups through Somalia. The overarching goal of NAPA is to enhance resilience of the Somali people against the impacts of climate change by implementing priority adaptation activities under three programmatic areas that include: a) Sustainable Land Management; b) Watershed Management and Development; and, c) Disasters Management. The LDCF project covers the priorities identified in the NAPA document under these broader programmatic areas. In essence, successful implementation of LDCF project will directly contribute to the overarching goal of NAPA in resilience building and meeting the most felt adaptation needs in Somalia.

In addition, the intrinsic nature surrounding issues of climate change, desertification and biodiversity that are all relevant in Somalia means that potential synergies exist between the selected climate change adaptation activities identified in the NAPA, and the multi-lateral environmental agreements to which Somalia is a signatory. The LDCF project, building upon the findings of the NAPA, satisfies multiple objectives and conventions in that it aims to decelerate land degradation and desertification through reinstatement of the natural resource base; increase the resilience against climatic shocks of natural habitats that are essential for the maintenance of biodiversity through strengthening ecosystem and ecosystem services (including forest ecosystems); and build adaptive capacity to cope with climate change and climate related disasters. At the organizational level, Government of Somalia, UNDP, UNEP

³ Somalia – National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (April 2013)

and FAO have established a coordination platform to exchange information and build synergies among various initiatives that support the UN Conventions. For instance, UNEP and UNDP are closely working and using the government led national consultative platforms established during NAPA preparation to prepare the National Action Programme (NAP) on Desertification. Similarly, UNDP and FAO jointly support the national process for coming up with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. This is strategic collaboration to encourage feedback loop that benefit NAPA, NBSAP and NAP for meeting Somalia obligations under relevant conventions.

In late 2012 the Somali people witnessed the adoption of a new constitution and the inauguration of parliament that ushered in the new Government of Federal Somalia (GFS) as the first permanent central government in the country since the start of the civil war. Attached to this significant political shift towards stability is the hope that Somalia is emerging from its turbulent past into a promising and prosperous future. The new provisional constitution for Somalia is cognizant of the importance of sustainable resource management for stability and progress. Article 25 of the constitution states that *“every person has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials; and that every person has the right to have a share of the natural resources of the country, whilst being protected from excessive and damaging exploitation of these natural resources”*.

It is important to note that though there is now an internationally recognized federal government, the regions of Somaliland and Puntland continue to have strong regional governance authorities and thus have their own development goals, though many of them are similar and overlapping to Federal plans. The plans and policies of each of the regions are taken into consideration in the LDCF Project.

In addition to the new provisional constitution, in October 2012, the President of Somalia released a document entitled the ‘**Six Pillar Policy**’ outlining the key areas that will help in bringing stabilization and development in Somalia under the new government. The policy conveys three specific intentions related to the environment, which are as follows:

- Enact laws that preserve and protect the environment;
- Incorporate environmental education in the formal and informal education systems in the country;
- Rectify the environmental damage of the past such as deforestation and cleaning of Somali seas.

In addition to the Federal Government’s policy, both Puntland and Somaliland have also developed a number of strategies and policies for their respective regions. Most important amongst these are the Puntland 5-year development plan which is expected to commence in mid- to late 2013 and the Somaliland National Development Plan 2012-2016 (NDP) which provides a medium term framework for achieving the regions long-term development goals. Both plans emphasize the importance of environmental protection and sustainable natural resource management.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

B.2.1 Adaptation to Climate Change utilizing LDCF Resources:

The proposed intervention is fully consistent with the ‘Revised Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF’, the main objective of which is to address the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs. The proposed project directly responds to the top priorities identified in the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) for Somalia, seeks to reduce livelihood vulnerability in drought- and flood-prone communities through the rehabilitation and sustainable management of critical rangelands and watersheds, while enhancing and diversifying rural incomes and

livelihood opportunities and building the capacity of all stakeholders to reduce and manage climate related disaster risks.

In addition to contributing to the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Objectives 1 and 2, each component of the LDCF Project explicitly includes outputs aligned with the five crosscutting areas CD 1- 5 and the SGP to support community-based initiatives.

B.2.2 The LDCF/SCCF Eligibility Criteria and Priorities:

Somalia meets all three eligibility criteria of the LDCF: 1) it is classified as a Least Developed Country (LDC) due to its low income, weak human assets and high economic vulnerability, 2) it is a party to the UNFCCC, and 3) it has completed its NAPA.

Country ownership: Somalia has been a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since July 2010, under which it is considered an Annex 1 party to the Kyoto Protocol. Further to ratification of the UNFCCC, the Federal Government of Somalia has developed and submitted their NAPA and is thus entitled to benefit from the LDC Fund for the implementation of priority measures identified within the NAPA framework. The NAPA was developed through a comprehensive and consultative process according to the guidelines set by the UNFCCC and identifies three priority areas for climate adaptation. This project is directly aligned to the NAPA priorities and also supports a number of government plans and projects as outlined in Section A.2. The NAPA process was undertaken by the government by forming technical and coordination groups to identify the priorities. A series of consultations were held with different stakeholders at the regional and national levels to ensure the identification of the risks and vulnerability against climatic events. Final NAPA document was validated by the government at the national level before submitting it to the UNFCCC secretariat. The NAPA process established high degree of awareness. The LDCF funding is to implement the priorities in NAPA as first set of adaptation interventions.

Compliance with programme and LDC Fund policies: The project complies with the needs identified by the country and articulated as prioritized actions in the NAPA. As such, the proposal is in compliance with the NAPA rules and procedures and represents the response of Government of Somalia to urgent and immediate adaptation needs. The proposed project is consistent with the strategic objective of the LDCF fund to promote the LDCs' "climate compatible" development options and support the achievement of the MDGs under conditions of climate change. Each of the three components of this project focuses on enhancing resilient livelihoods and food security through sustainable natural resource management using an ecosystems approach.

Financing: The project is designed to reflect the additional adaptation costs of priority actions identified in the NAPA and builds on several other projects and programmes. Moreover, this LDCF project is catalytic as it will synergize with other ongoing initiatives to provide additional co-financing that will contribute to the sustainability of this project's activities.

Institutional Synergy and Coordination: The project will be implemented under the joint oversight of the UNDP and Ministry of National Resources (MNR), which was the lead government agency for coordinating the development and validation of the NAPA. The MNR oversees four key sectoral areas including agriculture and livestock, fisheries and marine resources, water, and environment and wildlife. The regional authorities from Puntland and Somaliland will support the MNR in coordinating and implementing in their respective regions.

The MNR, with support from UNDP, will delegate specific project activities to appropriate national and regional ministries and sub-national authorities. Details of the institutional arrangements will be elaborated during the project development phase and outlined in the project document.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The implementation of the project's activities will reflect LDCF/SCCF monitoring and evaluation standards and procedures, including tracking of indicators using AMAT, as well as UNDP guidelines on monitoring and evaluation of projects on adaptation policy. Details for monitoring and evaluation will be articulated during the project development phase.

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

UNDP has a strong comparative advantage to implement this project, both corporately based on its extensive experience and knowledge in the field of climate change adaptation and development, and locally on the ground based on its ongoing activities in the country. It is one of the most active agencies supporting the Somali government in the area of climate change, having supported its first climate-related planning exercise vis-à-vis the development of the NAPA.

Since the collapse of the State institutions in 1991, UNDP together with around 23 other UN agencies in Somalia, UNDP has been helping Somalis recover from years of conflict and set Somalia on the path to development. It supports Somalis to build peace, reconstruct their infrastructure and rebuild their institutions. In all its activities, UNDP encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women. UNDP is an important and active member of the United Nations Country Team in Somalia.

Given the long-standing commitment and experience in Somalia, UNDP has been able to develop partnerships with governments, local institutions and communities. This strong network places UNDP in an excellent position to lead the LDCF project. It has been implementing projects under four programmatic areas, which include:

- Through its Poverty Reduction and Environment Programme (PREP), UNDP has increased livelihood opportunities and improved natural resource management in vulnerable communities across Somalia. Under PREP, the UNDP has recently launched the UN Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Production and Alternative Livelihoods, which is expected to make significant contributions to increasing the resilience of communities in Somalia.
- As a trusted development partner and co-sponsor of UNAIDS, UNDP's main focus is to build national capacities of government at all levels and work closely with civil society to support a coordinated and effective response to the HIV & AIDS epidemic.
- UNDP's Rule of Law and Security Programme works towards improved security and protection under the law for all Somalis. As such, it seeks to advance human development by strengthening national and local capacities to prevent, mitigate and cope with the impact of violence.
- UNDP is expanding its work to promote gender equality and women's empowerment by providing strategic support to relevant Somali stakeholders. It aims to empower Somali women to be able to determine and lead their own agendas, as well as inspire others, and holds leadership training and provides mentoring services to women active in government, civil society and the private sector. Meanwhile, through a wider engagement with young people, communities, and institutions, UNDP boosts efforts to promote gender equality and women's rights.

With the new developments in Somalia and greater stability UNDP has taken swift actions to relocate its office for Somalia from Nairobi to Mogadishu and intends to continue with a strong presence in the capital. Due to more peaceful conditions in Puntland and Somaliland, the UNDP offices have been well established in the capitals of both regions respectively.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ahmed-Mohamed Iman	GEF Operational Focal Point and Director General of Fisheries and Environment	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES	5 AUGUST, 2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu Officer-in-Charge, and Deputy Executive Coordinator, UNDP/GEF		Nov. 08, 2013	Tom Twining-Ward	+421 903421114	tom.twining-ward@undp.org