

PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

TWO STEP APPROVAL PROCESS: SUBMISSION OF CONCEPT

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category:	Innovation Funding Window/ Support Innovation
Country/ies:	Somalia
Title of Project/Programme:	Enhancing Adaptation and Resilience through Nature-based Solutions (EARNSS) in Somalia
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - Somalia
Executing Entity/ies:	Sadar Development and Resilience Institute (Sadar)
Amount of Financing Requested:	US\$ 5,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context

1. **Geographic context.** Somalia has total area of 637,657 Km², with longest coastline (3,025 Km) in 20 continental Africa, and borders Djibouti (58km), Ethiopia (1,600 Km) and Kenya (682 Km). Its land area is 98.4% (627,337 Km²) and water area 1.6% (10,320 Km²). The country comprise of highlands in the north with the rest of the country mainly plateaus, plains and coastal plains. 80% of Somalia consists of arid and semi-arid lands which are subject to extreme climatic conditions, including high average surface temperatures, prolonged periods of drought, very erratic rainfall and high winds. Much of the country is arid and semi-desert making it relatively unproductive for agriculture, with nomadic pastoralism a prevailing livelihood among rural communities. Approximately 50% of Somalia's land area can be considered permanent pasture (UNEP, 2010), while 13% is suitable for cultivation.
2. **Population.** Somalia's population is estimated at over 15 million and is extremely young. An estimated 46 per cent of the Somali population are children (age 0-14) and 27 per cent are adolescents and youth (age 15-29). Together they make up almost three quarters of the Somali population.¹ The average fertility rate is 6.6 children per woman. Forty-two per cent of the population are urban dwellers (Estimated 48 per cent female and 52 per cent male), 23 per cent are rural (estimated 49 per cent female and 51 per cent male), 26 per cent are classified as nomadic (estimated 48 per cent female and 52 per cent male) while 9 per cent are IDPs.² In the IDP population, an estimated 51 per cent are female whereas 49 per cent are male. Somali diaspora forms as important part of the population and can be found all around the world.
3. **Poverty.** Decades of civil war and political fragmentation have made Somalia one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Somalia is one of the least developed countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Only 58 percent and 10 percent of Somalis have access to an improved source of water and improved sanitation respectively, compared to an average 69 and 25 percent in low-income Sub-Saharan countries³.
4. However, regional differences in poverty between the North East (27 percent) and the North West (50 percent) are much larger than urban/rural variation (45/52 percent). In rural areas, poverty ranges from 34 percent (North East) to 61 percent (North West). Poverty incidence is highest in IDP settlements where seven out of ten people are poor, while more than 1.1 million Somalis, roughly 9 percent of the population, considered internally displaced⁴.
5. **Remittances.** One in five Somali households receive remittances and most recipients rely heavily on them. But the lack of alternative means of income generation also puts them at risk of falling into poverty if remittance income is lost. The World Bank study on Poverty states that cash transfers provide an effective means of resilience to adverse shocks, but remain largely unavailable to the most vulnerable populations. IDP households are among the poorest households, and only around 7 percent receive remittances.
6. **Food security.** The region is currently facing a severe and prolonged drought, leaving about half of the population at acute risk of famine, mostly in rural areas and IDP settlements. According to the World Food Programme, in January 2017 around 3 million people were not consuming the minimum food

¹ Independent Panel of Experts 'Population Estimates for Somalia, 2013-2018' (unpublished)

² UNFPA, 'Population Estimation Survey 2014', p.22:

<https://somalia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Population-Estimation-Survey-of-Somalia-PESS-2013-2014.pdf>

³ World Bank. June 2017. Somali Poverty Profile

⁴ Idem

requirements, while 3.3 million more were in need of assistance to avoid the crisis. In addition, 257,000 people have been internally displaced as a consequence of the drought.

7. **Nutrition.** Somalia is among the ten countries with the highest prevalence of malnutrition in the world, and the third highest in the eastern and southern Africa region, with 17.42 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) amongst children under five years (U5) and 3.2 percent severely malnourished. Food insecurity is endemic to Somalia for several decades and is closely linked with climate shocks and spatial and temporal variability of wet and dry seasons. Historical trends show droughts occurring regularly at intervals of 2-3 years in the Deyr (October - December) seasons and eight to ten years in consecutive Deyr and Gu (April - June) season⁵.
8. **Gender.** Somalia remains one of the most unequal countries with the Gender Index standing at 0.776 (1 – complete inequality) placing Somalia at the fourth-highest position globally⁶. Women's lives in Somalia are generally governed by patriarchal beliefs and customary laws that put restrictions on the participation of women in a number of areas. The labour force participation rate (% ages 15 and older) is of 19,1% for the Women and 74,3 for the Men. The Common Country Assessment finds that societal norms, partial and scant law enforcement, as well as evolving gender roles and conflict, have contributed to the increase in incidences of GBV which disproportionately impacts the most vulnerable in society. Female Genital Mutilation is still widely practiced, and women are at greatest risk to domestic and other forms of violence. Internally displaced women and girls are particularly vulnerable to rape by armed men, including government soldiers and militia members.
9. At the federal level the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development of the Federal Government of Somalia is mandated to advance the promotion and protection of gender equality and human rights, including the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups. There has been a commitment to have 30% of parliamentary seats reserved for women. A total of 24 per cent of parliamentary seats are now held by women in the FGS (increasing from 14 per cent in 2012).
10. **Youth.** In Somalia eight out of ten Somalis are younger than 35 years old, according to population estimates. unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, remains a critical issue. 25 per cent of youth aged 15-24 years are estimated to be unemployed, compared with an overall unemployment rate of 14 per cent. The space and opportunities are even further restricted for girls and young women.
11. **Indigenous People.** The clan system is the most important constituent social factor among the nomadic pastoralist Somalis, clans functioning as sub-ethnicities of the Somali nation. Clan relationship is regulated by the Somali customary law, *xeer*.⁷ 'Many minorities, such as Bantus, are in many places in South Central Somalia and are in fact local majorities. The three largest groups of minorities are the Bantu, Benadiri and Occupational Groups.

Environmental context

12. **Water resources.** The southern part of the country hosts the only two permanent rivers (Juba and Shabelle) which support the country's agricultural area; and supplies water to the largest city, Mogadishu, in addition to approximately 40% of the total population. Renewable internal freshwater resources in the country are on the decline (541 m3 in 2007 to 411 m3 in 2017)⁸ with skewed distribution

⁵ SNS Consortium. November 2015. Nutrition Causal Analysis Study in South and Central Somalia

⁶ FGS. July 2021. Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

⁷ EASO report 2014

⁸ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.H2O.INTR.PC?locations=SO>

regionally – most availability of water stand in the Juba and Shebelle basins. Water is the critical resource that ultimately determining livelihoods. Historically water management was integrated with livestock management, however currently Irrigation for agriculture use to account for over 90% of water use.

13. **Biodiversity.** Somalia is home to at least 3028 species of vascular plants and is considered a center of floral endemism and of the known species, 700 (17 per cent) are endemic. Overgrazing and charcoal production have had a profound impact on species composition, ground cover and the structure of vegetation.
14. **Vegetation.** Area under natural woody vegetation closed to open is 52.7% with 336,612 Km² area and natural woody vegetation sparse or herbaceous is 30% with 191,751 Km² area. Vegetation is dry deciduous bushland and thicket. The woody vegetation is dominated by Acacia and Commiphora shrub and woodlands. Closed forest cover occupies only about 2.4 % of the country⁹. However, large areas of riverine forests have been cleared for agriculture, and local dry forests have been cleared for charcoal. The misty forests in the north are the only true forests, themselves under threat. Forests are under great pressure to produce charcoal to meet the growing demand from urban areas and for export to Saudi Arabia. Important native forest exports include frankincense, myrrh, gum Arabic and yicib nuts.
15. **Land degradation.** Assessments by SWALIM¹⁰ have revealed that for the period 1980 to 2009, the most prevalent types of land degradation in Somalia were loss of vegetation, topsoil loss, and the decline of soil moisture. The central and north-east areas of Somalia are most affected by loss of vegetation cover (approximately 1.4% per year). There are direct and indirect causes of land degradation. Direct causes include human activity (overgrazing, tree cutting for fuel wood and charcoal production, and poor agronomic practices such as down-slope tillage and burning of animal manure (instead of incorporating it into the soil), and limited use of soil and water conservation practices in crop-production areas. The free/over grazing has led to habitat degradation in multiple ways such as leading to stunted growth of vegetation due to browsing pressure, over grazing on the other hand has marred the natural regeneration of the woody vegetation¹¹. The indirect causes include land tenure, illiteracy, poverty, war and conflict, weak governance, and high population density¹².

Climate change context

Past and current climate change

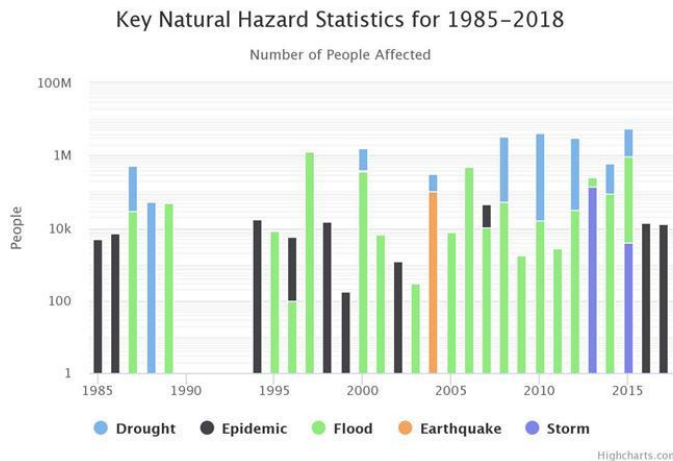
16. Natural disasters. If the tsunami is best known, the effects of droughts and floods are far more serious. From 1961-2004 18 floods killed 2,600 people, and 12 droughts killed 19,600 people. With land conversion (for irrigation, charcoal, urban needs), effects of drought 113 exacerbated. Massive coral bleaching occurred worldwide in 1998 due to climate change and resulted in widespread coral mortality, which is likely to have impacted Southern Somalia and Gulf of Aden coast. The figures below provide an overview of the most frequent natural disasters in Somalia for 1985-2018.

⁹ NAPA, 2013

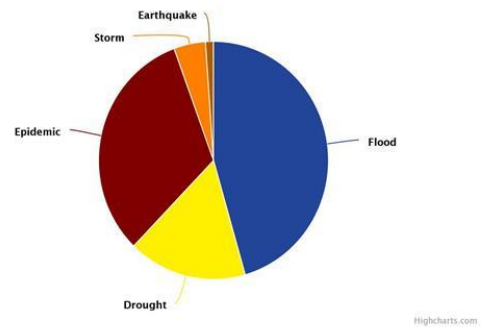
¹⁰ Somalia Water and Land Information Management

¹¹ Ullah, Saleem and Gadain, Hussein 2016. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) of Somalia, FAO-Somalia

¹² <http://www.faoswalim.org/land/land-degradation>



Average Annual Natural Hazard Occurrence for 1900–2018

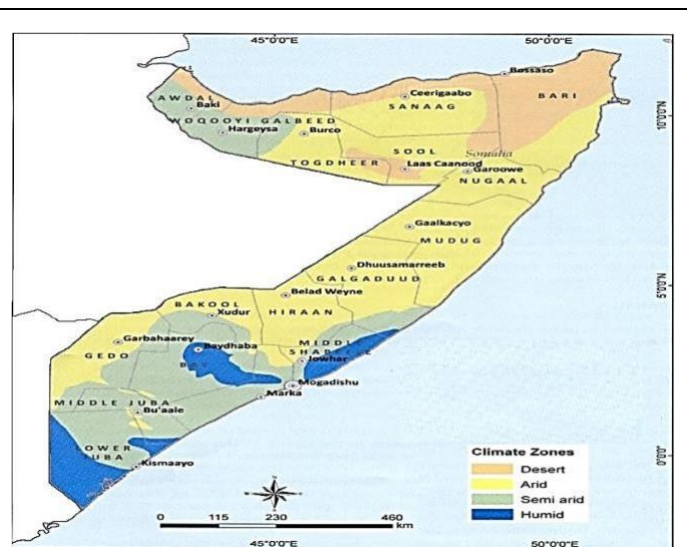
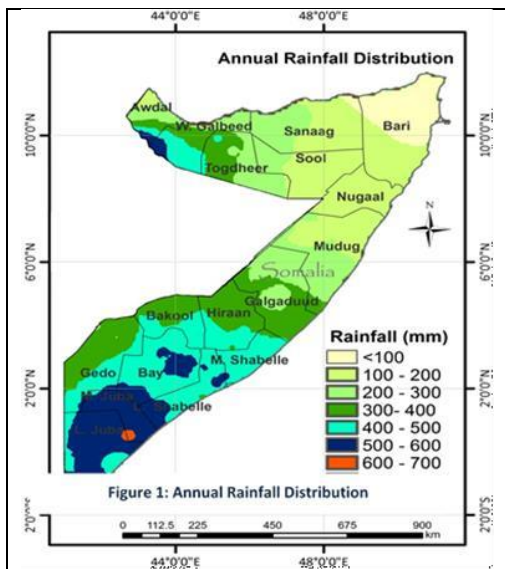


Future climate change

Climate data projections

17. Key projected climate trends are summarized below¹³:

- Global and Regional models show that **mean temperatures are expected to increase** across all areas of Somalia between 3.2°C and 4.3°C by 2080. Over the region and in all seasons the median temperature is expected to increase between 3.2°C and 4.3°C.
- Precipitation projections indicate a **general increase in annual rainfall** by the end of the century. However, Somalia is likely to experience extreme precipitation events on an increasing base. For example, days with very low precipitation are projected to increasingly occur for the same time period.



¹³ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>

Table 2: Temperature projections for East Africa Region in the MMD for A1B scenario (IPCC, 2007)

Period average	Mean projected changes (°C) for Somalia		
	2030	2050	2080
Annual	+0.8	+2.5	+3.2
Dec. to Feb. (DJF)	+0.7	+2.4	+3.2
Mar. to May (MAM)	+0.8	+2.5	+3.5
Jun. to Aug. (JJA)	+0.7	+2.8	+3.8
Sep. to Nov. (SON)	+0.9	+2.1	+3.1

Source: NAPA

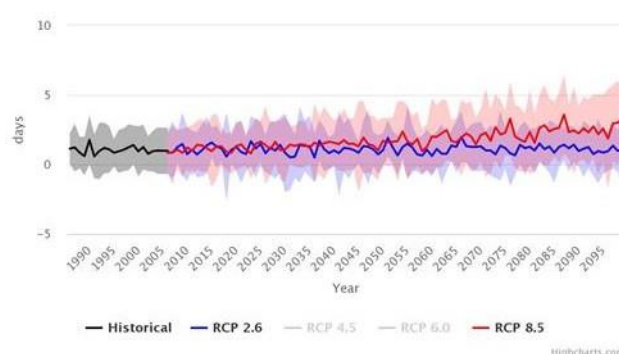
Table 3: Projected mean annual rainfall

Period average	Projected changes			Rainfall intensity projections
	2030	2050	2080	
Annual	+1%	+3%	+4%	+2-3%
MAM	+1%	+2%	+3%	+1-2%
OND	+3%	2%	1%	+2-3%

Future effects of climate change

All the models foresee an increase in the number of days with very heavy precipitation for the period 1986-2099.

Number of Days with Very Heavy Precipitation in Somalia for period: 1986-2099



18. The **probability of droughts is also increasing by 2100**, as shown in the projected change in number of heat days for the period 2040-2059, as well as in the projected maximum number of consecutive dry days for the period 1986-2099.

Change in Number of Heat Days in Somalia for period: 2040-2059

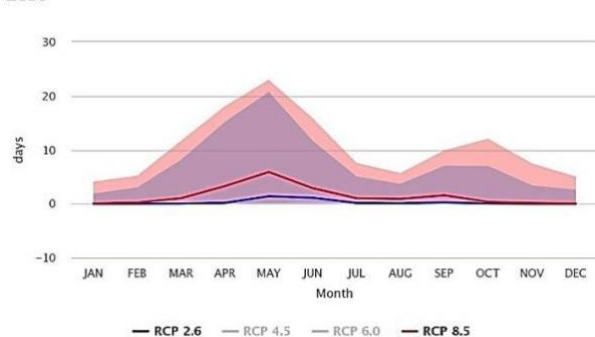


Figure 8 : Change in number of heat days 2040-2059

Maximum Number of Consecutive Dry Days in Somalia for period: 1986-2099

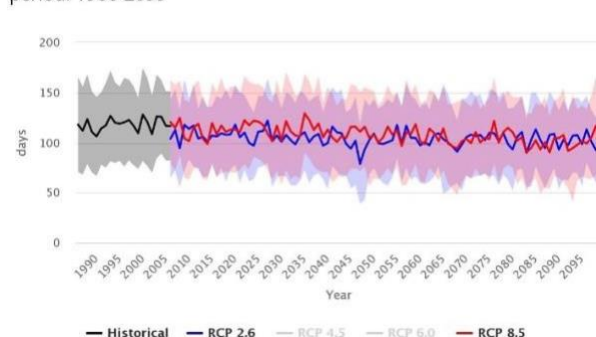


Figure 9 : Maximum number of consecutive days 1986-2099

Source: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org>

19. **Impacts of climate change.** The NAPA identified drought and flooding events as the main important hazards. It is expected the following impacts at the sectoral level

Table : Sectoral vulnerabilities

Sector	Hazard	Vulnerabilities
Water resources	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Declining water found in shallow wells (very common) and in ground resources (from boreholes access) – Limited water infiltration to the soil due to the steep terrain, shallow and thin soils and sparse vegetation, increasing risk factor with climate change. – Increases in conflict over water – Increasing demand for borehole water as shallow wells dry up first
	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Destruction of water infrastructure – No capture and storage of floodwater
Agriculture and food security	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased demand for agricultural inputs and not enough supply – Increased frequency of water shortages for agriculture as well as rising demand through increased evapotranspiration (due to higher temperatures) – Seeds are eaten to supplement diet and seeds are lost for next season planting – Increased pressure on remaining resource – River water and shallow well water salinity increases
	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Destruction of standing crops – Loss of stored food – Soil borne diseases that affect crops – Waterlogging of soil leading to low productivity – Loss of agricultural land – Loss of top soil and nutrients – Gully formation leading to reduced productivity of agricultural land
Animal husbandry and rangeland	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Scarcity of pastureland – Conflict over water and rangeland for livestock – Charcoal production increases due to need for alternate livelihood strategies – Sand dunes enter rangeland areas and affect vegetation
	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Degradation of rangelands due to erosion
Biodiversity (forests, freshwater aquatic, marine and invasive alien species)	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Deforestation and cutting down of trees and other vegetation for charcoal – Soil erosion due to deforestation – Wildlife migration – Reduction in biodiversity
	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Soil erosion and loss of nutrients – Wildlife migration. – Temporary or permanent increases in surface and ground water leading to increased aquatic productivity, including fish.

Problem to be addressed by the project

20. The problem to be addressed by the project is that climate change is not integrated into the ecosystem services and natural resource management at local level and that local communities are not equipped and trained to develop integrated and sustainable ecosystems service and natural resource management plans adapted to climate change. To address this problem, the project will focus on overcoming a number of specific challenges, namely:
- Communities and the ecosystems increasingly affected by the impacts of climate change and natural disasters, including direct and indirect impacts, particularly flooding and drought.
 - Ecosystem degradation, such as deforestation, desertification, riverbank destabilization & biodiversity loss, exacerbates flooding/climate change impacts and conflict over natural resources
 - Lack of Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approaches to manage ecosystems to reduce the vulnerability of communities to climate change.
 - Lack of sustainable livelihood options contributes to unsustainable practices, maladaptation & conflict (e.g. over natural resources, via radicalisation of youth)
 - Severe impacts of COVID-19 on community and household livelihoods, resilience and food security and its negative economic and social effects on food supply chains and market systems
 - Technical and organizational capacity to include climate change adaptation into community development plans is limited or inexistent
 - Sharing of knowledge is limited

Geographic targeting and beneficiaries.

21. The target area of the project includes the Hirshabelle and the Afgooye watersheds, respectively located in the Hirshabelle State and South West State.
22. The Shabelle River rises in the Ethiopian highlands and flows southeast into Somalia, passing through Hirshabelle and South West States, before flowing south and flowing into the Indian ocean at Jubba. The upper/middle watershed of the river in Hirshabelle State is one of the two target areas for this project and it is considered the most fertile agricultural land and Somalia's green basket. This watershed is prone to flash flooding, causing widespread impacts each year, such as displacement of people, livelihood losses and waterborne diseases, and feeding into ongoing armed conflict. In 2020, 75% of all displacements in Somalia were due to flooding and drought¹⁴, and the number of displaced persons in the Hirshabelle watershed doubled.¹⁵ Water is one of the root causes of conflict in Hirshabelle State, along with competition over land and resources, especially during droughts and after floods.
23. Afgooye district in Lower Shabelle region near Mogadishu has a population of around 135,000 people and is home to many agro-pastoralists, as well as a large population of IDPs in camps along the Afgooye corridor, a major road between Mogadishu and Afgooye town. Somali Bantus, a historically marginalized group, make up a large segment of the population here. Agro-pastoralists in Afgooye are extremely vulnerable due to disruptions from drought and conflict in recent years.
24. This project will target nine (9) communities (Beletweyne 5, Jowhar 2 and Afgooye 2) comprising 17,125 households / 10275 farmers / 2337 herders / 4514 displaced persons.

¹⁴ UNHCR (2021) Person In Need Relief Mission (PNRM)

¹⁵ FAO (2021) SWALIM Flood and Drought Analysis (Feb. 2021)

25. This project will target community members in the Hirshabelle watershed (focused on three districts/areas in the upper/middle and lower watershed: Beledweyne District, in Hiran Region; and the capital of Hirshabelle State, Jowhar) and Afgooye District in Lower Shabelle Region (South West State), including farmers, agropastoralists, clan elders, women, youth and Displacement Affected Communities (DACs) (including IDPs, returnees, host communities and refugees), who will be engaged in the development and implementation of Nature Based Solutions (NbS) community development plans as well as capacity development and institutional strengthening.
26. The broad stakeholder groups related to this action include:
- Community members, including farmers, herders, clan elders and community leaders, women and youth.
 - Displacement affected communities (including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, host communities and refugees).
 - Local authorities working in the Hirshabelle and Afgooye watersheds, including Peace Committees and flooding taskforces,
 - Federal agencies and large-scale programmes relevant to governance, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, peacebuilding and natural resource management, e.g. Directorate of Environment, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, and the Joint Programme on Local Governance.
 - Humanitarian, peace and development partners, as well as environmental organisations, working on stabilization, peacebuilding, environmental protection, durable solutions and local governance in Hirshabelle State and South West State, including African Union Mission In Somalia (AMISOM) and UNSOM.
 - Non-state actors such as local NGOs and CSOs, media, and private sector groups.

Project / Programme Objectives:

27. The overall objective of the project is to improve climate adaptation and resilience of communities in the Hirshabelle and Afgooye (Lower Shabelle region) watersheds to better respond to, and cope with, climate hazards and environmental degradation.
28. Specific objectives (i.e. outcomes) are as follow:
- (a) The capacity of local communities to integrate climate adaptation approaches and climate risks in ecosystem service management strengthened;
 - (b) Reduced vulnerability of local communities to climate hazards such as flooding, drought and heatwaves, ecosystem degradation impacts and conflict management through the implementation of community-led nature-based solutions (NbS);
 - (c) Knowledge management improved through the implementation of a communication strategy, the systematic collection and documentation of best practices, and the lessons learned from the project captured and disseminated for upscaling.

Project / Programme Components and Financing

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Concrete Outputs	Amount (US\$)
1. Local community development plans addressing climate change adaptation developed	1. The capacity of local communities to integrate climate adaptation approaches and climate risks in ecosystem service management strengthened;	1.1. Local communities' capacity developed on integrated approaches for climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and ecosystem service management 1.2. Participatory and gender-sensitive integrated community Ecosystem Service Management plans elaborated 1.3. Adapted conflicts resolution mechanisms to climate security and environmental mediation 1.4. Uptake of integrated approaches to climate adaptation, DRR, and ecosystem service management into relevant policies and programs	900,000
1. Reducing vulnerability of local communities to climate change and ecosystem degradation impacts through community-led NbS.	2. Reduced vulnerability of local communities to climate hazards such as flooding, drought and heatwaves, ecosystem degradation impacts and conflict management through the implementation of community-led nature-based solutions (NbS);	2.1 Community-led Nature-based Solutions implemented 2.2 A community-based mechanism for identifying nature-based development projects in the context of climate adaptation, and gender sensitive established 2.3 A pilot financing mechanism for community-led Nature-based Solutions established	2,399,990
3. M&E & Knowledge management	3. M&E and Knowledge management established through the implementation of a communication strategy, the systematic collection of data, the documentation on best practices, and the lessons learned from the project captured and disseminated for upscaling	3.1 M&E system set-up 3.2 KM products elaborated 3.3 A communication strategy implemented 3.4 Strengthened institutional preparedness to lead, coordinate and manage large funding streams for climate adaptation	700,000
Total components			3,999,990
6. Project/Programme Execution cost (12%)			545,465
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			4,545,455
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) 10%			454,545
Amount of Financing Requested			5,000,000

Projected Calendar:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	January 2022
Project/Programme Closing	December 2023
Terminal Evaluation	June 2024

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. *Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.*

To achieve its objective, the project will implement three (3) components, the details of which are provided below.

29. **Component 1. Local community development plans addressing climate change adaptation developed**
30. **Outcome 1.** The capacity of local communities to integrate climate adaptation approaches and climate risks in ecosystem service management strengthened;
31. **Output 1.1.** Local communities' capacity developed on integrated approaches for climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and ecosystem service management
32. The project will engage in awareness raising and training of local communities on climate adaptation issues and their integration into the local ecosystem service management plans. The project will disseminate evidence collected from climate research results from other UNEP, Sadar as well as the local NGOs (SIEP) projects. The project will particularly target traditional leaders, women and youth to carry out specific sensitization actions on the issue of gender and, more generally, on the consideration of the interests of vulnerable groups (including people with disabilities and internally displaced persons IDPs) in the allocation of resources and the choice of activities.

Indicative activities:

- Preparation of a community-led climate change and disaster risk vulnerability and impact assessment, integrating indigenous and local knowledge;
- Building the capacity of participating communities and local authorities in NbS, climate adaptation and ecosystem service management, including training on vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning and safeguards;
- Building the capacity of participating communities to ensure participation of marginalized groups, including women, youth, elderly and disabled.

- 1.5. **Output 1.2.** Participatory and gender-sensitive integrated community Ecosystem Service Management plans elaborated

33. The project will support the elaboration of gender sensitive community ecosystem service management plans as the framework for granting local projects based on equity, as foreseen in Component 2.

Indicative activities:

- Carry out a comprehensive, participatory and gender-sensitive analysis of vulnerability to climate change (including the social, economic and political determinants of vulnerability);

- Mapping of existing planning instruments and relevant development projects in the target area to inform planning and help to identify for piloting and for promoting measures to improve the coherence of plans
- Conduct Community Workshops to review climate change risks and design local community ecosystem service management plans that are gender sensitive

34. **Output 1.3** Adapted conflicts resolution mechanisms to climate security and environmental mediation

35. The project will build on an assessment of existing conflicts resolution mechanisms (such as local Peace Committees) with a view to strengthening them so as to broaden their competencies to include climate risk issues, climate security as well as the gender dimension.

Indicative activities:

- Strengthen the capacity of the existing local Peace Committees to adequately address the conflictual consequences of climate change as well as the gender dimension;
- Introduce climate security to local conflict management approaches;
- Improve communication and information sharing among interest groups;
- Identify and address the causes of conflicts in a collaborative manner;
- Build the capacity of communities to manage conflict through environmental mediation

36. **Output 1.4** Uptake of integrated approaches to climate adaptation, DRR, and ecosystem service management into relevant policies and programs

Indicative activities:

- Ecosystem service management policy landscape mapping
- Stakeholder mapping
- Uptake of integrated approaches based on the findings of this programme

37. **Component 2: Reducing vulnerability of local communities to climate change and ecosystem degradation impacts through community-led NbS.**

38. **Outcome 2.** Reduced vulnerability of local communities to climate change and ecosystem degradation impacts through community-led Nature-based Solutions.

39. **Output 2.1** A financing mechanism for community-led Nature-based Solutions established

The financing mechanism will have the objective of granting small scale projects, in line with the Community development plans, and promoting Nature-based Solutions.

Indicative activities:

- Establish a fund (community innovation grants) to support the implementation of community development plans through Nature-based Solutions (definition of the rules, the eligibility criteria, the gender balance in funding and implementing projects);

40. **Output 2.2** Community-led Nature-based Solutions developed

The project will provide a technical support and a follow-up during all the implementation process to the different local actors.

Indicative activities:

- Ensure technical support and advice for the identification and implementation of NbS

- Ensure follow-up and reporting
- Ensure complementarity with other NbS activities in the area

Component 3: M&E and Knowledge management

41. Outcome 3. M&E and Knowledge management

42. Output 3.1 an M&E system set-up

The M&E system will be the key instrument to collect data in view of reporting and evaluation of the action. It will provide useful and important information for considerations on the scaling up of successful experiences.

Indicative activities:

- Carrying out a baseline survey of biodiversity and land degradation markers
- Carrying out thematic studies
- Collecting data on the on-ground activities and results,
- Documenting the project indicators,
- Production of the annual Project Progress Reports (PPR),
- Conducting the annual ESMP reports
- Conducting the Terminal Evaluation

43. Output 3.2 KM developed

44. The project will develop the knowledge management component as a strategic tool to promote the exchange of experience between actors, and to identify best practices and disseminate them through relevant knowledge products and formats.

Indicative activities:

- Establishment of a Communication strategy
- Collaboration with a media outlet for awareness raising
- Elaboration of knowledge products
- Promotion of knowledge exchange among stakeholders
- Capturing the lessons learned from the project and disseminating them for upscaling
- Identifying and documenting the best practices
- Transfer of the knowledge and lessons learned from the action to national and federal planning processes for promoting replication through policy and programmes across the country.

45. Output 3.3 Strengthened institutional preparedness to lead, coordinate and manage large funding streams for climate adaptation

Indicative activities:

- Undertake Organization Capacity Assessment of relevant institutions
- Come up with a readiness capacity development plan

B. *Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.*

Economic benefits

46. The activities planned under Component 1 aim to enhance the ecosystem service planning and management capacities of local communities. It can thus be expected a better management of natural ecosystems and biodeversity and an optimal use of services for sustainability.
47. Economic activities will be mainly supported under component 2, in the framework of combatting land degradation, preserving biodiversity and adapting to climate change. the project will promote Nature-based Solutions as an economic, social and environmental asset. Nature-based solutions (NbS) are defined as “actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits”¹⁶. In the face of climate change, NbS can significantly contribute to disaster risk reduction (DRR), improve water management and contribute to long-term food security¹⁷. It is also acknowledged that nature-based solutions can reduce the risk from flooding and flash floods through improving storm water management and watershed restoration, which in turn lowers the risk of rivers flooding and run-off into sewage systems¹⁸.
48. NbS in agriculture can protect nature and increase productivity through innovations in agroecology and ecological intensification. Soil erosion is directly impacting the livelihoods of rural communities and combatting land degradation will increase land productivity. These solutions can replace use of fertilisers and pesticides, by improving the delivery of natural ones like natural pest control, pollination, water quality regulation and enhanced soil fertility¹⁹.
49. The full design project will identify the economic activities eligible under the funding mechanism that the project will establish.

Social benefits

50. Under Component 1 the training and capacity building support to local committees to develop integrated community-level plan for managing natural resource and disaster risk will promote the inclusion of gender-sensitive considerations and the inclusion of vulnerable groups: women, youth, elders, disables, IDPs. Women and young will be prioritised in the selection of project sites to ensure that benefits accruing from on-the-ground activities are directly accessible.

¹⁶ WCC-2016-Res-069

¹⁷ Kopsieker L. et al. 2021. Nature-based solutions and their socio-economic benefits for Europe's recovery: Enhancing the uptake of nature-based solutions across EU policies. *Policy briefing by the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) and the Ecologic Institute.*

¹⁸ (Raymond et al.2017. An Impact Evaluation Framework to Support Planning and Evaluation of Nature-based Solutions Projects, United Kingdom: EKLIPSE.

¹⁹ Maes, J. and Jacobs, S. 2015. Nature-based solutions for Europe's Sustainable Development', *Conservation Letters*, 10(1), pp. 121-124

51. The vulnerable groups will benefit from the project, since the project will take care to protect their economic and social rights, in line with the ESP guidelines of the Adaptation Fund. The full design project will carry out an Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) detailing, inter alia, the protective norms of the vulnerable groups. In addition, the full design project will carry out a gender gap analysis in view of providing evidence for supporting gender equality.
52. Under Component 2, grants will be awarded to projects that are designed according to a set of criteria gender sensitive and taking into account vulnerable groups.

Environmental benefits

53. Activities under Component 1 aim at strengthening the institutional framework guiding ecosystem service management and will increase the local capacity to address the effects of climate change. Through improved local committees' role, the project's activities will improve the integrated management of natural resources.
54. Under component 2 the project will directly support activities aiming at combatting land degradation, and preserving biodiversity under the stress of climate change. The set of criteria for eligible projects will explicitly include such considerations. More globally the project will promote, through a financial mechanism, conceived as a grant facility, the implementation of Nature-based Solutions which are, by definition, "actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural and modified ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, to provide both human well-being and biodiversity benefits ²⁰". Technical trainings on NbS will also promote the use of nature-friendly technologies.

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.

55. Under Component 1, the project plans to strengthen the capacity of local communities to plan their socio-economic development through ecosystem system management plans. This action should have a definite impact on the optimal use of services and the improvement of its usage, in quality and quantity, thanks to their better management. Therefore, the benefit of the interventions in Component 1 will be disproportionately large, relative to the project's investment. Furthermore, the implementation of a conflict resolution mechanism will also have an impact on the quality of life of communities through the peaceful settlement of disputes
56. Under Component 2, the use of NbS is crucial to highlight the cost-effectiveness of the project. Most of the interventions in natural or semi-natural ecosystems were reported to have ameliorated adverse climate impacts²¹. nature-based interventions were most often shown to be as effective or more so than alternative interventions for addressing climate impacts. Indeed, NbS can enhance climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction while delivering important co-benefits for society, economy and environment

²⁰ [About - Nature-based Solutions | IUCN](#)

²¹ Alexandre Chaussou et al. September 2020. Mapping the effectiveness of nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation. (<https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15310>)

D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

57. The 9th National Development Plan (NDP-9) 2021-2024, is the overarching development framework defining the FGS's current development priorities. It constitutes the basis for the Government's fiscal strategy and sector plans. The NDP-9 elaborates a vision and direction for Somalia's socio-economic development and poverty reduction agenda. It also outlines associated financing needs and major sources of funding. The NDP-9 integrates climate change as a constraint to both Pillar 2 (Improved Security and Rule of Law) and Pillar 3 (Economic Development), and places climate change and recurrent drought as a major cause of poverty in the country. The National Development Plan emphasize the need for climate-smart pastoralism and agriculture, disaster management, water infrastructure development, and investments in renewable energy to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change.
58. **Somalia National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA):** This action will build upon and complement on Somalia National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2013) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which it hopes to finalize this year 2021. The country submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC in 2016 and revised and submitted its **Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)** plan of action in July 2021. The estimated cost of implementing Somalia's NDC is approximately USD 55.5 billion for the period 2021- 2030²².
59. The priority areas for climate change adaptation in Somalia from 2021 to 2030 are informed by its 2020 adaptation baseline assessment. The project's planned activities are fully consistent with the sectoral priorities identified for 2020-20230. These include the following sectors and priorities:
- Agriculture and food security:**
- Developing irrigation systems including dams, channel & water reticulation system
 - Build adaptation capacity in climate-resilient agronomic practices for smallholder farmers
 - Promote rainwater harvesting and conservation of water, including improved water use efficiency
 - Implement integrated Water Resources Management strategy
- Disaster preparedness and management:**
- Increase resilience of communities, infrastructures and ecosystems to droughts and floods
 - Livelihood support for the vulnerable groups
- Forestry and environment:**
- Enhance the participation of women and youth in activities related to adaptation and environmental conservation
 - Promote climate change resilient traditional and modern knowledge of sustainable pasture and range management systems
 - Climate change communication, education and public awareness raising
60. It should be noted that the updated 2021 NDC introduces a new point on gender mainstreaming. This recognizes that women and children are more affected by impacts due to lack of access to and control

²² See Somalia Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Plan:
<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Somalia%20First/Final%20Updated%20NDC%20for%20Somalia%202021.pdf>

over critical resources, and that the promotion of gender equality is critical for effective climate adaptation and mitigation in Somalia. As a response to this challenge, the NDC calls for enhancing the participation of women and youth in activities related to adaptation and environmental conservation in order to empower them and enhance their adaptive capacity.

61. The most relevant national policies, strategies and sectoral plans on which the project is aligned are the following:
- The National Disaster Management Policy (2018), which aims to improve community resilience and preparedness in the face of disaster and climate emergencies in order to significantly reduce the loss of lives and property;
 - The intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) which focus mainly on sustainable land management and food security through enhanced productivity, integrated water management, and reducing risk among of vulnerable populations from natural disasters;
 - The Project is directly implementing the adaptation measures recommended in the NAPA for Agriculture and Food Security, Water and Natural Disasters sectors.
 - The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, December 2015) with the objective to create a shared understanding of biodiversity among the stakeholders at the national and regional levels in Somalia;
 - Government of Somalia requested a Drought Impact and Needs Assessment (DINA) and subsequent Resilience and Recovery Framework (RRF) in August 2017 to identify the root causes of recurrent drought and develop a strategy for medium term recovery and long-term resilience. The DINA and RRF align with the NDP and the National Disaster Management Policy.
 - The National Youth Policy of the Federal Government of Somalia (2018) aiming at promoting youth participation in all sphere of development;
 - The Women's Charter for Somalia, adopted in March 2019, calling for the women's economic empowerment, full participation and socioeconomic rights are cornerstones for equality and sustainable development.

E. Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

62. The project is aligned with the requirements of the 2013 Environment and Social Policy as well as the 2016 Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. As the Adaptation Fund-accredited Implementing Agency, UNEP will ensure that the project follows procedures outlined in the Environment and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. This includes the requirement that project activities funded by the Adaptation Fund reflect local circumstances and needs and draw upon national actors and capabilities.
63. The national project partners will be consulted during the development of the full project proposal to ensure that all project activities comply with relevant national standards. If required, Environmental Impact Assessments of the project's on-the- ground activities will be undertaken. Appraisal of the project activities will be based on a detailed quality programming checklist to ensure that necessary safeguards are addressed and incorporated into the project design.

64. At the social level, the project will comply with the requirements relating to the safety of workers in accordance with ILO Convention No. 62 insofar as they are applicable to the project.

F. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.

65. There is no duplication with ongoing projects in Somalia. The project will, however, draw lessons from the following projects implemented in the area of action of the present project.

Food Security and Sustainability in Fragile Situations (FSSFS), (IFAD Project Duration: 2018 – 2022; Total cost: US\$ 3.21 million) – Implemented by CEFA and Sadar Institute

66. The overall goal of the programme is to sustainably improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods, and build resilience among vulnerable households and their communities. The beneficiaries comprise 13,278 small and big farmers, 50 agriculture service providers, nearly 20 members of the water managing committee located in the lower Shabelle region. The programme will specifically target traditionally marginalized groups such as: women and girls (comprising at least 30 per cent of the total targeted beneficiaries); and young men 15-25 years affected by poverty, social exclusion, unemployment and displacement (at least 10 per cent will be internally displaced people). The project develops four main components: 1) Conflict management; 2) Rehabilitation of hydro infrastructures; 3) Alternative water sources; Improvement of productivity.

Rural Poor Stimulus Facility's Program for Building Resilient Livelihoods Action to COVID-19 (RLAC-19) – (IFAD Project Duration: 2020 – 2022 Total Cost: 3.5 million) – Implemented by Sadar Institute

67. This project is financed through the IFAD Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) which is a response package for the COVID affected communities in the developing countries. The RPSF for Somalia is fully aligned to IFAD objectives and particularly the proposed project activities respond to Pillar 1 of the RPSF and would allow minimizing the impacts of COVID-19 on livelihoods, resilience and food security of IFAD's target group. The proposed support contributes to the urgent call for IFAD to play its part to help mitigate the economic and social effects of COVID19 on poor rural producers and maintain the food supply chains operating, thus contributing to more resilient rural livelihoods in Somalia. The proposed IFAD response to COVID-19 for Somalia is also fully aligned to the Government of Somalia's Comprehensive Socio-Economic Impact and Response Plan for Covid-19, launched on 27 March 2020 on which the UN Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP) is anchored.
68. The project goal is to contribute to the reduction of small-scale producers' vulnerability, enhance their resilience to COVID 19 shocks on their livelihoods in the targeted areas, and improve their incomes. The project objectives are to: (i) Maintain and improve agricultural productive capacity of small-scale producers and fisheries through availability of inputs and their continued accessibility by small-scale producers, and (ii) Safe and sustainable food systems and market linkages supported through public and private partnerships to achieve improved food supply chains and market access.

Water for Agro-pastoral Productivity and Resilience (WAPR) (World Bank project, duration: 2019-2023, total cost: US\$ 42 million)

69. The development objective of the Water for Agro-Pastoral Productivity and Resilience Project for Somalia is to develop water and agricultural services among agro-pastoralist communities in dryland areas of Somalia. The project focuses primarily on: i) improving access to multiple-use water resources (for human consumption, livestock and small-scale irrigation) in dry lands of Somalia; ii) strengthening capacity of communities and local, state and national-level institutions; iii) supporting community-led

investments in sustainable land management; iv) promoting the uptake of productivity-enhancing innovations among target rural communities; thereby v) strengthening the adaptive capacity of rural communities in Somalia and their resilience to the impacts of Climate Change.

70. The project comprises the following technical components: 1) Support development of multiple use water sources (US \$ 15 Million IDA); 2) Institutional and Capacity Development (US \$ 6 Million IDA) ; 3) Supporting Sustainable Land Management and Livelihoods Development Around Water Points (\$9.5 million IDA).
71. One hundred (100) community sites will be developed with a combination of small-scale water, agriculture and livestock interventions, forty (40) in Puntland and forty (40) in Somaliland. In Galmudug and South West states, twenty (20) water points will be developed, ten (10) in Galmudug and ten (10) in South West States.

The Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods project (a joint UNDP, UNEP, and FAO project; Duration: 2016-2022, amount contributed: US\$ 6,348,230)

72. The project aims to reduce demand for charcoal while also providing Somalis with alternative options for clean energy and sustainable livelihoods.
73. The first major component of the project is to build the capacity of those in power, and to build awareness of the environmental issues associated with charcoal production. The project has worked with all levels of government, supporting the development of a charcoal policy, but also strengthening the capacity of Somalia's sub-federal states. The second component is to reduce demand for charcoal inside Somalia through producing and distributing fuel-efficient stoves.
74. The final component of the project, led by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is promoting alternative livelihoods, such as livestock raising, horticulture, and bee-keeping, for those currently working in charcoal production.

Rural Livelihoods Resilience Programme-RLRP (IFAD, Duration: 2021-2027; total cost: US\$ 50,000,000)

75. The goal of the RLRP is "to contribute to improved and resilient livelihoods of rural smallholders in Somalia". National in scope the Programme Development Objective (PDO) is to increase the participatory decision making and productive capacities of 432,000 (72,000 households) small scale agro-pastoralists producers for sustainable, resilient and profitable agricultural livelihoods and food and nutrition security.
76. The programme will have two technical components and a component for Programme coordination: Component 1: Community development and conflict risk management; Component 2: Support to sustainable agricultural livelihoods.

Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (World Bank, Duration: 2020-2024; total cost: US\$ 137.5 million)

77. The Project Development Objective is to "support the recovery of livelihoods and infrastructure in flood and drought affected areas and strengthen capacity for disaster preparedness nationwide." The Project targets the three flood-affected states of Hirshabelle, South West, and Jubaland, while advancing a national approach to the locust response and longer-term resilience building. To achieve its objective the project will be developed through 5 components: *Component 1*: Immediate basic services and livelihood support for early recovery; *Component 2*: Medium-term flood recovery; *Component 3*: Longer-term

disaster risk management and preparedness; Component 4: Project Management; Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component

G. *If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.*

78. The project includes a specific outcome on KM: “Knowledge management improved through the implementation of a communication strategy, the systematic collection and documentation of best practices, and the lessons learned from the project captured and disseminated for upscaling”.
79. Supported by a strong communication strategy, Knowledge management will aim first of all at strengthening the direct beneficiaries of the project, through the transfer of knowledge on successful experiences in climate change adaptation and sustainable management of natural resources, land and water resources in particular. In addition, the project will aim to systematically collect and analyze the results of the innovations introduced, in terms of local community organization, resource management mechanisms, innovative financing mechanisms for nature-based projects, conflict resolution mechanisms. This will feed the reflection and debates at the national and federal levels for the scaling up of successful experiences.
80. knowledge sharing and lessons learned from experiences will constitute an important part of the project, the purpose being to enable upscaling of successes from project implementation. The KM programme will carry out case studies on lessons learnt from measurement of impact, sectoral/thematic issues and analysis of the project actions.
81. The lessons to be learnt could result from different kind of actions developed such as: the different forms of natural resource management promoted by the project, such as NbS, the innovative planning and land management methodologies, the modes of community organization, the women's empowerment or the appropriate conflict management mechanisms implemented.
82. The KM component will have two main expected results: 1) *the best practices are collected and disseminated*. This will contribute to strengthen local actors' capacities; 2) *the lessons learned for upscaling*. Indeed, the innovations introduced by the project in the context of Somalia, such as the participatory and gender sensitive elaboration of integrated community development plans, the promotion of Nature-based Solutions projects, the establishment of a financial mechanism gender sensitive and taking care of vulnerable groups interests, which are all initiatives whose results should be analyzed in order to potentially be used as a model by the government for duplication in other regions.
83. The project design will determine the nature and the consistence of the different knowledge management products the project will deliver, for which target audience and under which format.

H. *Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.*

84. The project was prepared through a consultative and inclusive multi-stakeholder process at the Federal and State level. The consultative approach include₂d₁ workshops conducted in Mogadishu – the capital city, and Jowhar City in Hirshabelle State. The consultative process engagements involved Government institutions. At the federal level, the project engaged the Directorate of Environment at the Office of the

Prime Minister, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and Ministry of Agriculture. The consultative processes engaged Ministries in charge of Environment and Disaster Management at the State level in Hirshabelle and South West State.

85. Besides government institutions, the consultation also involved donors, International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs), National and Local NGOs, CBOs, private sector, academic, and research institutions throughout the process. In association with United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction Office (UNDRR), the project's components were informed from the National Consultations on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and National DRR Priorities of Somalia National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy. With the support of Sadar Development and Resilience Institute, the components align with the key national DRM and Climate Change adaption priorities and risks. Further consultations were engaged with World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations World Food Program, Food and Agricultural Organizations (FAO), United Nations Mission in Somalia, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSRelief), Africa Development Bank, Intergovernmental Authority of Development (IGAD) Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).
86. The project also engaged INGOs, including World Vision International led Somalia Resilience Program (SomRep). SomRep is a consortium of seven international agencies (Oxfam, ADRA ACF, Danish Refugee Council, Care, Cooper and World Vision International) to build resilience across Somalia. Similar consultations were made with the Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC) led consortium Building Resilient Communities in Somalia consortium (BRCiS). Five organisations from the BRCiS Consortium: the Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC), Save the Children International (SCI), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Concern Worldwide and CESVI.
87. The project made additional consultations with national and local NGOs under the Somalia NGO Consortium, hosting over 80 NGOs operating in Somalia. Specific consultations were made with national and local NGOs working with vulnerable groups such as displacement affected communities, women, and people with disabilities such as Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC), Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), WARDI Relief and Development Initiative (WARDI), Gargar Relief and development Organisation (GREDO), Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA) and Somali Women Studies Centre (SWSC).
88. The project also engaged research, academics and think Tanks, including Somali Research and Education Network (SomaliREN) (a consortium of 14 leading Somali universities), Sadar Development and Resilience Institute (Sadar), United Nations University for Peace (UPEACE) and The Somali Institute for Environmental Peace (SIEP).
89. Additional consultations were made with the private sector operating in agriculture, banking and micro-finance. Consultations involved the Somali Banker's Association and micro-finance institutions such as Bushra Micro-finance and Saga Micro-finance supporting farmers and young entrepreneurs.

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

90. Under component 1 the Improve management capacity of local actors, the strengthening of development planning processes for an optimal management of the natural resources, Therefore, the benefit of the interventions in Component 1 will be disproportionately large, relative to the project's investment.

91. Under Component 2 the cost-effectiveness of the project on-the-ground adaptation interventions will be greatly enhanced by the NbS approach. Nature-based solutions is designed to provide environmental, social and economic benefits, and build resilience. It can enhance climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction while delivering important co-benefits for society, economy and environment. Environmental factors, including climate change, often play a critical role in the development and trajectory of complex crises, and NbS can uniquely contribute to developing cost-effective, innovative and durable solutions within crisis-hit areas.

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.

92. Under Component 1, by strengthening local community organizations and involving them in the management of natural resources, by developing an integrated and gender sensitive approach of natural resource management, the project will provide the tools and the conditions for local organizations and communities to continue sustainable natural resource management post-project.
93. Under component 2, the support that the project will provide to the implementation of NbS projects will contribute to the sustainable management of land, will provide income-generating activities, particularly for women and youth, and will thus help reduce youth unemployment and empower women, factors of sustainability. The establishment of conflict resolution mechanisms will allow a peaceful management of natural resources and will contribute to the sustainability of post-project activities.
94. Under Component 3, the knowledge management component will contribute to strengthen the local actors capacities through the collection and the dissemination of best practices and the share of lessons learned from the project.

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

95. The proposed project activities are unlikely to result in significant negative social and environmental impacts. Based on the AF ESPs the risk classification for the Project is B, due to the fact the Project is expected to generate positive social and environmental impact with limited risk. The explanations and justifications developed in the table below will be finetuned during the project design phase.
96. **Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs).** Component 2 include ‘Unidentified Sub-projects’ (USPs) that are not yet fully defined: under this component, it is expected to set up a financing mechanism to grant local projects which are not yet defined (nor the beneficiaries, the exact locations or the specific nature of the interventions). Once the USPs of Component 2 have been defined in detail they will be screened, as it will be defined in the project’s Environmental and Social Management Plan and it will undergo a screening procedure as detailed in the USP guidance document. All activities will be screened against the 15 Environmental and Social Principles.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
ESP 1 Compliance with the Law.	x	The project activities (components and sub-projects) will be designed to comply with relevant national laws, regulations and policies. To ensure this, during the development of the full project proposal, both local and national stakeholders will be consulted to ensure that all relevant legal requirements are met. However, due to the fact that country specific guidelines

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		are missing at both State and National level, due to volatile political and security context in Somalia, the project activities will comply with the « Guidelines for Conducting Integrated Environmental Assessments » of the UNEP as well as the « Environmental and Social Policy » and the « Gender Policy » of the Adaptation Fund
ESP 2 Access and Equity		<p>The project is designed to decrease the vulnerability, and increase resilience, of targeted communities, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalised groups such as women, the disabled, and youth.</p> <p>The project will ensure that the benefits of the project are being distributed fairly with no discrimination nor favoritism. The project will pay special attention to women and youth for equitable access to the benefits of the project.</p> <p>Building organizational and support capacities will enable women to advocate for equality and equity for sustainable development.</p> <p>Equity will be also guaranteed by the very nature of the interventions, particularly those provided for in Component 2: the financial mechanism for NbS projects will provide equal access to men and women</p>
ESP 3 Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		<p>The project beneficiaries are the entire households living in the Hirshabelle and Afgooye watersheds, especially women and youths. The vast majority of women are still subject to gender inequalities.</p> <p>The project will carry out during the design phase a beneficiary surveys to target the most vulnerable and most affected by the risks of water shortage. Under Component 1 the project will support the elaboration of participatory and gender-sensitive integrated community development plans (outcome 1). The project will ensure participation of marginalized groups, including women, youth, elderly and disabled, recognizing that shocks and disasters impact these groups differently and their perspectives must be respected and included. This will be included in the ESMP which will be elaborated in line with the ESP guidelines of the Adaptation Fund. In this spirit, the Conflict resolution mechanisms foreseen by the project will also ensure that the interests of vulnerable groups are taken into account. Under Component 2, with respect to the financial mechanisms to be put in place for the delivery of the sub-projects, the project will ensure the participation of marginalized groups, including women, youth, the elderly, and the disabled, as well as a balance among key community groups and stakeholders.</p>
ESP 4 Human Rights	X	No further assessment of potential impacts and risks is required for compliance with human rights since the project is designed

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		<p>to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights in compliance with the ESP.</p> <p>As UN organisation UNEP is committed to support the realization of the United Nations principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the toolkits for mainstreaming employment and decent work.</p> <p>No activities will be proposed that could present a risk of non-compliance with either national requirements relating to Human Rights or with International Human Rights Laws and Conventions.</p>
ESP 5 Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment		<p>The Project will ensure women's integration in all planned activities: water resources; agricultural production, NbS subprojects. The project will also ensure the integration of women into the decision-making bodies of local communities.</p> <p>The project will provide for specific activities for women, under the Outcome 2, by financing subprojects capable of ensuring their financial empowerment. The design of the sub projects will avoid the pitfall of delivering project benefits or implementing livelihood activities that disadvantage women based on the traditional roles and responsibilities of women. The subprojects will involve women in their design and implementation processes to ensure they are not limited from accessing or benefiting from the proposed measures. The project's monitoring-evaluation system will be gendered.</p>
ESP 6 Core Labour Rights		<p>The Labour Code of the FGS, elaborated in 2018 with ILO support, is still at a draft level. UNEP will ensure that the project will fully comply with relevant labour laws guided by the ILO labour standards. The ESMP will refer explicitly to the obligation for the contractors to comply with the requirements relating to the safety of workers in accordance with ILO Convention insofar as they are applicable to the project.</p> <p>Activities throughout the project are targeted at reducing inequality and raising gender awareness for gender equality to overcome traditional stereotypes regarding the role of women in society. Positive discrimination in favour of women will be used to provide fair and equal opportunity to women who seek employment as labour and gain from wages earned.</p> <p>The project will respect, promote, and realize the principles mentioned in the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and ensure that they are respected and realized in good faith by the Executing Entity and other contractors.</p> <p>The project activities will not involve aspects where forced labour and/or child labour will be used</p>

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
ESP 7 Indigenous Peoples	X	No risk
ESP 8 Involuntary Resettlement	X	No risk The subprojects' components will not involve activities potentially leading to involuntary, physical or economic resettlement of any people settled in or using the area of influence of the project. It will be specified in the ESMP.
ESP 9 Protection of Natural Habitats		<p>The project is not expected to have any negative impact on critical natural habitats including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities.</p> <p>However, as part of the ESMP, the project will identify the national critical habitat areas and monitor that the project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that encroach in to any declared or proposed protected area of natural habitats or that result in the conversion of natural habitat to other purposes. The project will develop environmental guidelines and selection criteria that exclude interventions near protected areas.</p> <p>The subprojects will not be located within, or in the vicinity of, areas protected or designated for their biological conservation values or with the potential to qualify as critical habitat (as defined under IFC PS6 (IFC, 2012))</p>
ESP 10 Conservation of Biological Diversity		<p>The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that negatively affects wild species populations and conservation status. The project will be in line with the FGS' priorities in the intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) which focus mainly on: sustainable land management and food security through enhanced productivity, integrated water management, and reducing risk among of vulnerable populations from natural disasters.</p> <p>Somalia became the 193rd Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2009. The project will be implemented in accordance with the CBD and with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan adopted in 2015.</p>
ESP 11 Climate Change		<p>The project will not promote any drivers of climate change (emission of carbon dioxide gas from the use of fossil fuel and from changes in land use, methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture, emission of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon₂S₆, sulphur hexafluoride, other halocarbons, aerosols, and ozone).</p> <p>Project activities will be aligned on priorities defined in the NAPA as well as the INCD since, by essence, the project is</p>

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		focusing on the adaptation to climate change. The Project is directly implementing the adaptation measures recommended in the NAPA for Agriculture and Food Security, Water and Natural Disasters sectors.
ESP 12 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		<p>The project will not pose any significant risks to resource efficiency (water) or pollution risks. Although the way the project is designed this there is no risk to this ESP, the Subprojects (which are considered as USPs according to the Adaptation Fund definition) will be screened against this risk.</p> <p>The limited use of pesticides in certain circumstances cannot however be ruled out. In order to, where possible comply with international good practice and in the context of the increasing controls on pesticide use (e.g. by WHO) should its use, even limited quantities, be anticipated, conditions should be set out in a pesticide management plan which should cover amongst others: alternative approaches (e.g. organic approaches); approved substances; protection of ecosystems, permitting and other requirements of national authorities.</p>
ESP 13 Public Health		<p>The project is expected to have an overall beneficial impact on the public health with improved, healthier and more resilient natural environments. Reduced unemployment and the development of community-driven sustainable income generating activities will also improve food security and bring nutritional benefits.</p> <p>Due to the global COVID – 19 pandemic there is an increased risk to public health that is beyond the control of the project to prevent.</p> <p>COVID – 19. The project will work to reduce COVID – 19 associated risks by following international and WHO standards for the prevention of infection and raise awareness during all training and capacity building efforts. Should large public gatherings not be possible, then suitable alternatives will be sought that are in compliance with best practices in reducing the risk of infection.</p>
ESP 14 Physical and Cultural Heritage		<p>The project will not have negative impacts on the physical and cultural heritage of Somalia.</p> <p>Through the ESMP the project will identify if any national or international cultural heritage will be included in or near the project zones and describe the location of the heritage in relation to the project and if absolutely necessary explain why it cannot be avoided and what measures are being taken to minimize negative impact.</p> <p>All USP grant activities will be screened and monitored for compliance with project activities.</p>

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		<p>Somalia ratified the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the 1972 World Heritage Convention, and the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.</p> <p>Community members and traditional leadership within targeted areas will be engaged to ensure that the project implementation does not affect cultural resources like burial sites.</p>
ESP 15 Lands and Soil Conservation		<p>The project aims at the conservation of soil and land through the design and implementation of integrated natural resource management plans adapted to climate change, which include the promotion of Nature-based Solutions Projects. By definition NbS are aiming at enhancing the soil health and soil functions through which local ecosystem services will be maintained or restored. All subprojects grant activities will be screened and monitored for compliance with project activities. Owing to the small-scale nature of the sub projects, and their promotion of NbS, the potential for soil degradation and consequent impacts on ecosystem services is likely to be limited.</p>

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

Project management

97. In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's (AF) fiduciary and safeguard standards while accessing financial resources from the Fund, Somalia, due to its current lack of nationally accredited entities, cannot access resources from the AF's envelope. Somalia can only access AF through a Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) or a Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE).
98. The Federal Government of Somalia, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, have nominated and endorsed UNEP - an accredited Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) to serve as the Implementing Entity (IE), which will provide oversight and guidance and be responsible for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the project's implementation. As an accredited Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE), UNEP will be in charge of all financial monitoring and reporting aspects to the Adaptation Fund. UNEP will assist in building the capacity of the participating Somali line ministries and local implementing partners (IPs). It will also provide the experience basis for implementing AF programmes, fiduciary standards and prepare Somalia to have National Implementing Entities (NIEs).
99. UNEP will use a multi-ministerial hybrid coordination process, which integrates local level actors. This is being the first request from Somalia to access AF funding; UNEP will work with line ministries of Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MEWR), Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD) and Directorate of Environment (DoE) under the Office of the Prime Minister.

Project coordination

100. The project coordination arrangement will include Project Management Unit (PMU) and National Coordination Committee (NCC). Hosted by UNEP in partnership with the Executing Entity: Sadar Development and Resilience Institute (Sadar), the project will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU), which will be responsible for overseeing project execution activities. The PMU will also be responsible for the day-to-day coordination of the project and promoting and facilitating stakeholder engagement.
101. UNEP and Sadar will draw technical expertise of Federal and CBO organizations. At the Federal level, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and Office of the Directorate of Environment based at the office of the Prime Minister will be engaged in environmental, climate change, disaster risk reduction and watershed management related aspects. At the CBO level, the project will partner with and draw the Somali Institute for Environmental Peace (SIEP) technical expertise in specific sectoral areas of expertise. SIEP, as a community-based organization (CBO), will technically contribute and engage in training, research and awareness-raising on climate change adaptation issues and their integration into the local natural resource management plans. The project will utilize the expertise of SIEP in the areas of research, community-level vulnerability and risk assessments, trainings and capacity building of local communities.
102. The National Coordination Committee (NCC) will be a national multi-stakeholder coordination body of the project and responsible for overseeing project execution. The NCC will be composed of representative stakeholders from the key institutions, namely the Executing Entity: Sadar, UNEP and

line ministries such as Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MEWR), Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and Directorate of Environment (DoE) under the Office of the Prime Minister, Civil Society Organizations CSOs/NGOs, SIEP Institute, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and private sector. Gender mainstreaming will be a priority aspect of the project. The project will be targeted to have up to 50% of NCC members being women. This will be an opportunity for women to be empowered in decision-making.

Implementing entity

103. The project will be implemented by the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). As an accredited Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE), UNEP will be in charge of all administrative, management, financial, monitoring and reporting aspects to the Adaptation Fund. The executing agency will be Sadar which will work in partnership and under supervision of UNEP Somalia.
104. UNEP, together with UNDP, currently implement the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA), a US\$ 10 million small grant aggregator programme. UNEP and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) jointly launched a €20m Global Fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation [2020-2024] titled “Support for the Implementation and Upscaling of Ecosystem-based Adaptation²³.” Since 2008, UNEP has been at the heart of national, regional and global efforts bridging the programmatic, evidence and advocacy gaps in the climate change adaption. In 2009, upon request by the UN Secretary-General, UNEP provided technical inputs to drafting the report to the General Assembly entitled "Climate Change and its Possible Security Implications" (A/64/350). The climate-security nexus is also a priority for EU external action as recognized under EU's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) funded project 'Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks' implemented by UNEP. This four-year project (2017–2021) is designed as a response to the recommendations of the 'A New Climate for Peace: Taking Action on Climate Fragility Risks' report (2015) commissioned by members of the Group of 7 aiming at assisting crisis-affected countries in tackling the insecurity effects of climate change. This action will build on the expertise and foundations laid in implementing what has been among the first initiatives to take concrete action on climate-security risks at national and community levels²⁴.
105. UNEP is also active in relevant specialist networks and mechanisms, including the UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit (JEU), the Environment and Humanitarian Action Network (EHAN) and the Friends of EbA (FEBA), which will provide platforms for knowledge exchange across disciplines. UNEP in Africa is currently implementing a regional project to reduce vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change in the five Lake Victoria Basin countries by building climate resilience funded by the Adaption Fund. UNEP globally has been at the forefront of implementing climate adaptation projects in the Americas and Asia with funding from the Adaptation Fund.
106. UNEP Somalia supports the Federal Government to deliver on Somalia's National Environmental Action Plan and charcoal and forestry policies and is developing a geospatial web platform called STRATA to enhance monitoring, analysis, and early warning of early warning environmental and climate security risks²⁵. With co-funding from the EU Delegation in Ethiopia, UNEP has also developed an online water monitoring portal, the Jubba-Shebelle Transboundary Monitoring Observatory (TMO)²⁶, which

²³ See: <https://globalebafund.org/about/>

²⁴ See for example https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/addressing-climate-fragility-risks?_ga=2.222391899.19477296.1624276854-245574196.1623037396

²⁵ See: <https://newsroom.eodatascience.com/geo-gee-project-strata-uneps-earth-stress-monitor>

²⁶ Available at: www.jubashabelle-tmo.org

provides free access to over 160 spatially and temporally distributed datasets on climate, vegetation, soil and other parameters and tools for analysis. In addition, the UK's Foreign Cooperation and Development Office (FCDO), FAO and UNEP are researching the potential use of NbS in the Hirshabelle watershed that will inform adaptation to climate change approaches using innovation and evidence-based interventions. This modelling will form a major input to developing an integrated climate change adaptation and DRR plan for the watershed under this action. Platforms such as STRATA and TMO also offer synergies in terms of data management, analysis and sharing.

Executing Entity

107. The project execution will involve stakeholders at national and local levels. Overall, the project will be executed by the Sadar Development and Resilience Institute (Sadar). Sadar has experience in executing similar activities bilateral donors and Adaptation Fund accredited multilateral organizations, for example, a project entitled Program to Enhance Resilience in Somalia - PROGRESS" worth of USD\$5 Million from the USAID, "Provision of Desert Locust Control, Emergency Response Support to Affected Communities, and Re-Establish of the Desert Locust Surveillance and Control System worth of 10 million USD from World Bank and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IFAD Rural Poor Stimulus Facility funded Resilient Livelihoods to Covid-19 (RLAC-19) worth of 3.5 million USD from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Food Security and Sustainability in Fragile Situations (FSSFS) worth of US\$ 3.21 million from IFAD, Development of a Disaster Management Strategy and Capacity Building Plan for the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management worth of 0.311 million USD which is part of the Short – Term Regional Emergency Response Project (STRERP) worth of 20 million USD from African Development Bank (AfDB) in partnership with Save Children International and Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD). Sadar Institute is the lead implementing agency for the DRR Capacity Building Project in Somalia, funded by the Government of Italy through the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). At the national level, the project is developing a National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, while at the subnational level, it is developing a multi-hazard early warning system for Hirshabelle Watershed.
108. As an Executing Entity for several AF accredited Multilateral Implementing Entities in Somalia, including the World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and African Development Bank (AfDB), Sadar brings a wealth of expertise in program design and management, procurement and financial management, monitoring and evaluation and learning to ensure activities are on track. The roles of UNEP, Sadar and the technical partner SIEP will be elaborated and formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding during the full proposal development stage.
109. It is expected that the project will raise the profile of community resilience and nature-based solutions and lay the foundation for building capacity and establishing a structure that will be responsible for strengthening national and community institutions and facilitate promote nature-based solutions, thereby increasing climate adaptation and resilience of communities and their ecosystems to the impacts climate change
110. Sadar is a not-for-profit, local Somali organization targeting resilience building of local communities and marginal environments – i.e. environments where natural resources are either limited or have been degraded. Sadar identifies, develops and promotes resilience and the adoption of innovative solutions that can increase community resilience, climate change adaptation, food security, nutrition and water security, improve the resilience and livelihoods of people, peace and security and protect natural resources. Sadar's focus areas include natural resources, climate change adaptation; land and water

management technologies; climate-smart agriculture, crop productivity and diversification; water sources; capacity building; and community action planning and strategy policy formulation. Sadar has been involved in the identification, introduction and large-scale resilience and climate adaptation. Promoting climate-smart agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and environmental protection is significant for Somalia, which suffers from recurrent droughts and floods and where many areas are affected by high levels of salinity.

111. Sadar is a non-profit, non-governmental organization classified under Article 54 No. (37/1973) of Somali Civil Law. It is incorporated under the federal laws of the Federal Republic of Somalia, with headquarters located in Airport Road, Wadajir District, Mogadishu, Somalia. Sadar has over eight years of experience accessing and implementing International Donor direct funding and sub-awards, including US Government-funded programs.
112. Initially established in 2013 as the Resilience Learning Academy, the academy was transformed into complete development research and learning focused institute in 2015. Sadar works in program implementation, accountability services, research, M&E, and knowledge management for government institutions, donors, civil society, private sector, communities, research centres, and universities in Somalia and abroad. Sadar has offices in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Somaliland, and all federal member states of Somalia. Sadar has regional collaborative programs in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen.
113. In the past eight (8) years, Sadar, in association with donors, Government agencies, World Bank, IFAD, USAID, EU, DFID (currently FCDO), Gates Foundation, UN and INGOs, undertook field monitoring, verification, research and technical assessments, which covered over 3000 community sites spread across Somalia. Sadar has 35 full-time programs and research faculty, staff, and over 200 trained Somali speaking field and monitoring staff who can access all regions in Somalia. Sadar field monitoring assistants use SMART phone mobile applications, call centre surveys, data collection platforms and analysis packages. They have also implemented data aggregation and reporting through the online platform for data aggregation and online reporting dashboards, which provide real-time results.

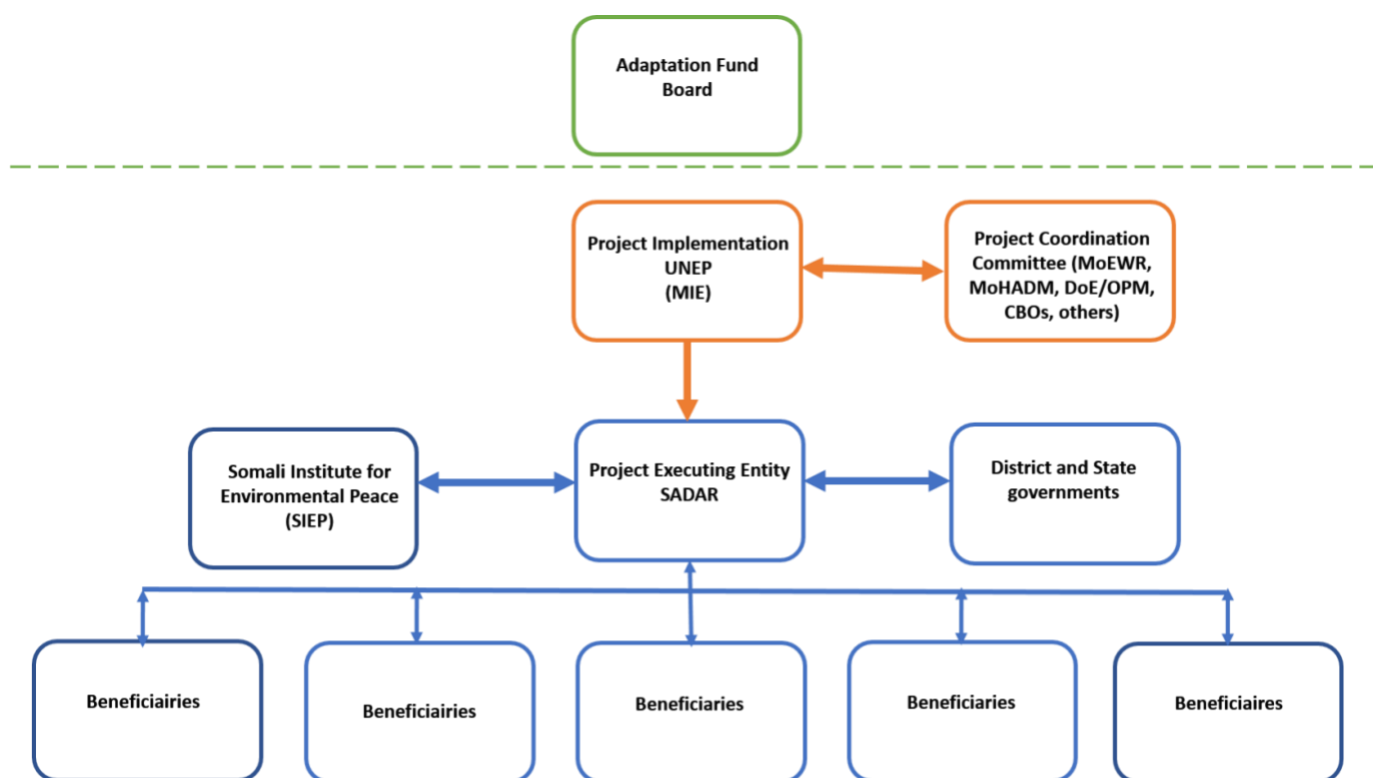
1. Implementation arrangements, roles and responsibilities of project partners

No.	Implementing Entity	
	Organization	Roles and Responsibilities
	United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Oversee overall financial and monitoring management aspects of the project ○ Reporting of project consolidated M&E and Impact results to the Adaptation Fund ○ Approval of annual work plan and budget for the partner Executing Entity (EE) ○ Approval of annual financial and technical implementation reports for the EE ○ Provide administrative and management support to the partner EE ○ Provide technical advice on aspects of the project to the partner EE ○ Support to review of partner EEE technical documents

	Project Coordination	
2.	Project Coordination Committee (EI, EE, MEWR, MoHADM, DoE/OPM, CSOs, CBOs, and Private Sector – 50% Women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide high level strategic direction for the project; ○ Facilitate the cooperation between all project local and national stakeholders, partners and facilitate collaboration between the project, and other relevant programmes, and initiatives in Somalia ○ Advise and troubleshoot on issues and problems arising during project implementation;
Executing Entity		
3.	Sadar Development and Resilience Institute (Sadar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinate project cycle management and execution, ○ Ensuring the project transforms lives and creates impact on the beneficiaries ○ Consolidation of the technical and financial results from all project sites ○ Ensure layering and integration of project interventions and increase local community ownership ○ Monitoring, evaluation and learning ○ Ensure compliance of project interventions Adaptation Fund, local and national frameworks ○ Provide designated technical staff for coordination of project execution ○ Ensure liaison on project activities among and between partner line ministries, community level committees, local governance structures and other stakeholders.
Stakeholders and institutional structures involved in the project/programme		
4.	Somali Institute for Environmental Peace (SIEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide technical advice, guidance and support to the Executing Entity and beneficiaries ○ Support in capacity building, community awareness raising, research, monitoring and evaluation ○ Participate with Executing Entity in direct implementation of project interventions ○ Participate in the screening, assessing and address environmental, social risks and gender considerations
5.	Target Districts and State Governments (Beletweyne and Jowhar Districts in Hirshabelle and Afgooye District in Southwest State;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participate with Executing Entity in planning and implementation of project interventions at community and field level

	State level Ministries of Water, Environment and Disaster Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide liaison for project implementation between the Community Committees, Beneficiaries and executing entities ○ Participate in all decision for direct implementation of project interventions
6.	Project beneficiaries including communities, women, men and youth groups, displacement affected communities, people with disabilities (PWDs), media actors private sector and CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participate in direct implementation of project interventions ○ Participate in the design of the community development plans ○ Participate in the monitoring and evaluation ○ Maintain liaison for project implementation ○ Participate in media engagement, awareness raising and communication

1. Project diagram or chart





Beneficiaries: Local Communities, women, men and youth groups, people with disabilities, displacement affected communities), private sector and CBOs

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government²

Mr. Mohamoud Mohamed Ismail, Adviser and NDA (AF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Federal Republic of Somalia)	Date: (August, 06, 2021)
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B. Implementing Entity certification

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (National Development Plan (NDP 9) 2020-2024) and the Somalia National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2013) and the Nationally Determined Contributions Plan of Action (NDS) (2021-2025), National Disaster Management Policy (2020)) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</p>	
	
<p><i>Name & Signature</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Christophe Mathew Hodder  </div>	
<p>Date: 8/3/2021 (Month Day, Year)</p>	<p>Tel. and email: +254 741 375 939 Christophe.hodder@un.org</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Project Contact Person : Michelle Glasser</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Tel. and Email: +20 122 519 3893, glasserm@un.org</p>	

⁶ Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes



Federal Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Letter of Endorsement by Government

05/08/2021

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for Enhancing Adaptation and Resilience through Nature-based Solutions(EARNSS) in Somalia.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Somalia I confirm that the above national project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Somalia.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by United Nation Environment Program (UNEP) and executed by SADAR Development and Resilience Institute.

Sincerely,

Mr. Mohamud Mohamed Ismail
Adviser and National Designated Authority (NDA)

Federal Government of Somalia

