ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC/28/33
1 October, 2021

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Twenty-Eighth Meeting
Bonn, Germany (Virtually held) 11-13 October 2021

Agenda Item 9 b)

PROPOSAL FOR LARGE INNOVATION PROJECT FOR SOMALIA

Background

1. At its thirtieth meeting, having considered document AFB/B.30/5/Rev.1, the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) decided:

(a) To adopt the medium-term strategy as amended by the Board, as contained in the Annex 1 of the document AFB/B.30/5/Rev.1 (the MTS); and

(b) To request the secretariat:

(i) To broadly disseminate the MTS and work with key stakeholders to build understanding and support;

(ii) To prepare, under the supervision of the MTS task force, a draft implementation plan for operationalizing the MTS, containing a draft budget and addressing key assumptions and risks, including but not limited to funding and political risks, for consideration by the Board at its thirty-first meeting; and

(iii) To draft, as part of the implementation plan, the updates/modifications to the operational policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund needed to facilitate implementation of the MTS, for consideration by the Board at its thirty-first meeting.

(Decision B.30/42)

2. Pursuant to decision B.30/42, subparagraph (b) (ii), the secretariat prepared a draft implementation plan for the MTS, including an assessment of assumptions and risks. The secretariat shared a version of the draft with the MTS task force for comments.

3. The draft implementation plan also contains suggestions for specific funding windows that might be opened under the MTS in complement of the Fund's existing funding windows for single-country and regional adaptation projects and readiness support projects. Following the approval of the implementation plan, the secretariat would present specific proposed details for each new funding window at subsequent meetings of the Board for its consideration, in accordance with the timeline contained in the implementation plan.

4. At its thirty-first meeting, the Board discussed the draft implementation plan for the MTS, and members of the Board proposed amendments to the document. The secretariat then presented a revised draft, in document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1. Having considered that document, the Board decided:

(a) To approve the implementation plan for the medium-term strategy for the Fund for 2018–2022 contained in the Annex I to document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1 (the plan);

(b) To request the secretariat:

[…]

(iii) To prepare, for each proposed new type of grant and funding window, a specific document containing objectives, review criteria, expected grant sizes, implementation modalities, review process and other relevant features and submit it to the Board for its consideration in accordance with the tentative timeline contained in Annex I to document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1, with input from the Board's committees;

(iv) Following consideration of the new types of support mentioned in subparagraph (b)(iii), to propose, as necessary, amendments to the Fund's operational policies and guidelines Fund to better facilitate the implementation of such new types of support; and

[…]

(Decision B.31/32)

5. At the -second session of its thirty-fifth meeting, the Board considered document AFB/PPRC.26.b/16 , *Program on Innovation: Large Grants for Innovation,* and the Board decided:

(a) To approve the process for providing funding for innovation through large grants to Implementing Entities (IEs) as described in document AFB/PPRC.26.b/16; including the proposed objectives, review criteria, expected grant sizes, implementation modalities, review process and other relevant features as described in the document;

(b) That the large grants for innovation would fall outside the country cap approved by the Board in decision B.13/23 or, in the case of regional or multi-regional proposals, the regional provision, whereas they would count against the Multilateral Implementing Entity cap as per decision B.12/9;

(c) To request the secretariat to prepare the first Request for Proposals to IEs for a total amount of US $30 million to be launched by the first quarter of calendar year of 2021; and

(d) To request the secretariat to consider the need to develop specific objectives and indicators for the innovation aspects of the projects, beyond what is included in the regular project performance reporting process and make relevant recommendations to the Board at its thirty-seventh meeting.

(Decision B.35.b/8)

6. At its thirty-sixth meeting, the Board considered the document AFB/PPRC.27/28, Programme on Innovation: Operationalization of Large Grants for Innovation, and the Board decided:

(e) To approve the Innovation Large Grant Project Proposal template, the Review Criteria template and the Instructions for Preparing a Proposal for Innovation Large Grants, as described in annexes II, III and IV to document AFB/PPRC.27/28;

(f) To launch the request for proposals so that submissions of Innovation Large Grants proposals are invited to be considered as early as the thirty-seventh meeting of the Board.

(Decision B.36/24)

7. Subsequently, the first call for project and programme proposals under the indicative set-aside amount of US$ 30 million was issued to eligible Parties to submit large innovation project and programme proposals to the Fund through accredited NIEs, RIEs and MIEs.

8. The following project concept proposal document titled “Enhancing Adaptation and Resilience through Nature-based Solutions (EARNSS) in Somalia” was submitted for Somalia by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

9. This is the first submission of the proposal using the two-step submission process.

10. The current submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the thirty seventh Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, assigned it the Project ID number AF00000275, and completed a review sheet.

11. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with UNEP and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

12. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25/15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted or with track changes.

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Innovation Single Country Project Concept

Country(ies)/Region: **Somalia/ Africa**
Project Title: **Enhancing Adaptation and Resilience through Nature-based Solutions (EARNSS) in Somalia**
Thematic Focal Area: **Innovation/ Nature-based Solutions**
Implementing Entity: **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**
Executing Entities: **Sadar Development and Resilience Institute (Sadar)**
AF Project ID: **AF00000275**
IE Project ID:
Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **5,000,000**
Reviewer and contact person: **Alyssa Gomes**
Co-reviewer(s): **Eleanor Saunders, Saliha Dobardzic**
IE Contact Person: **Christophe Matthew Hodder**

Technical Summary	The project "Enhancing Adaptation and Resilience through Nature-based Solutions (EARNSS) in Somalia" aims 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. This will be done through the three components below: Component 1: Local community development plans addressing climate change adaptation developed (USD 900,000). Component 2: Reducing vulnerability of local communities to climate change and ecosystem degradation impacts through community-led Nature-based solutions (NbS) (USD 2,399,990) Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation & Knowledge management (USD 700,000). Requested financing overview: Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 545,465 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 4,545,455 Implementing Fee: USD 454,545 Financing Requested: USD 5,000,000

	The initial technical review raised several issues, such as further clarification on the innovation rationale and innovation pathway, process for inclusion of women and indigenous groups, implementation of feedback loops, the mechanism for rolling out Innovative Community led Nature-based solutions and, ESP compliance as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CAR) raised in the review. The final technical review found that majority of CRs and CARs raised have been addressed. However, a few pending issues remain to be addressed specifically related to explaining cost-effectiveness, completing an initial gender assessment, clarifying full cost of adaptation and the need to further adjust EE fees to ensure it is within the cap of 9.5%.
Date	21 September 2021

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments	
Country Eligibility	1. Is/are the beneficiary country/countries a developing country/countries Party/Parties to the Kyoto Protocol?	**Yes.**	**-**
	2. Is the participating country / are all participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	**Yes,** on pages 3- 8. The proposal adequately describes the current and projected impacts of climate change (heavy precipitation, increase in droughts) in Somalia on water resources, agriculture and food security, biodiversity, and rangelands. The projected impacts of climate change on productive sectors and vulnerable communities in the target watersheds of Hirshabelle and the Afgooye are also described.	**-**
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund / Have the governments' designated authorities for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project?	**Yes,** an endorsement letter dated 5 August 2021 was received.	**-**
	2. Does the project/programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country or countries in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience? In case of regional project/programme, is there added value using the	**Yes.** The overall objective of improving climate change adaptation and resilience of communities in the target watershed of the Lower Shabelle regions through interventions centred around community-led nature-based solutions and ecosystem services management has a strong basis in climate adaptation.	**CAR1: Cleared.**

	regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually?	**CAR1:** Kindly resubmit the proposal using the template for innovation large grant concept proposals.	
	3. Does the project/programme help spread innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies that have demonstrated success in one country to another country, countries or regions; and/or Does the project/programme pilot at larger scale innovative adaptation practices, tools or technologies generated that have demonstrated viability at a small scale?	**Needs further development.** The proposal showcases many of the basic requirements of an innovation process: - Clear problem identification - Development of a participatory process - Development plans to enable changing environments - Community based mechanism for identifying solutions - Piloting new financing options - Bringing in best practice from other projects - Gathering learnings and sharing them However, the clarity of this work specifically as an innovation process is not clear. **CR1:** Kindly clarify the innovation pathway and explicitly identify mechanisms to further develop the proposal as an innovation proposal. **CR2:** Kindly clarify how the components are interlinked and describe how they build on one another for a cohesive approach.	**CR1: Cleared,** as per details on pages 24-28. The revised proposal introduces concepts of 'convene', 'matchmaker', and 'referral' from the current innovation activities under SADAR (the EE) with more clarity and has used this to clearly explain the innovation process. The revised proposal provides robustness to the processes that will be offered, and how the work previously done by the EE can be used in this context. The project will also use a highly collaborative intervention design process (Collaborative Adaptation and Resilience Innovation Design, or CARID, approach) in which communities will work with multi-disciplinary teams of experts, scholars and stakeholders to develop system level interventions. **CR2: Cleared,** as per details provided on pages 17-23, as well as the process described on pages 24-28.

		The proposal is ambitious in its use of participatory processes, and it is mentioned throughout as an important part of the proposal. Stakeholders are also clearly identified and varied in the target areas and the region, as described on pages 9 and 22. Participatory processes are indeed supportive of innovation activities as they allow an influx of new ideas, grounding in the reality of the people on the land, better uptake of solutions, and opportunity for piloting or testing with feedback. However, the proposal would benefit from clarifying how the project will make this a fully integrated process. **CR3:** Please clarify how the participation from communities would be integrated and ongoing so that they are considered stakeholders and owners throughout the project with opportunities to shape and develop innovations as they emerge. **CR4:** Please clarify how the project will bring in actors such as women, youth, and indigenous groups (identified in the target areas) to shape the trials and ensure project	The revised project has further developed the logical flow from the need for innovation (pages 21-23), to the current system (22-23), to the proposed intervention to promote innovation in the selected regions (Pages 17-20). In addition, SADAR's own lessons learnt is more clearly outlined, and it is written with the context that their experience will be brought into this new project. It provides clarity on their ability to undertake the proposed project. (Pages 41, 43- 44) **CR3 and CR4: Cleared,** as per details provides on pages 12-13. The characteristics of the target groups to be eligible to participate in the consultative and participatory process will include climate vulnerable (drought and floods) communities, desert locust affected communities, women headed households, displacement affected communities, youth, and indigenous groups. The project will employ a i) 'targeting approach' that will be fully consultative and participatory with existing community structures including indigenous groups, their

		outcomes that are inclusively developed. **CR5:** Given the complexity of climate challenges and its linkages with natural resource conflicts as well as the on-going COVID-19 crisis described in the proposal, please clarify the process for collaboration between community members, government, humanitarian organizations, research institutions, civil society, and non-state actors. Output 1.3 'Adapted conflicts resolution mechanisms to climate security and environmental mediation' is important in the context of Somalia. Conflict-sensitive programming also has linkages with sustainability where well-intentioned conservation efforts have less risks of generating and escalating social conflict (e.g., herders-farmers). This has the potential to be a social innovation with linkages to a community-delivered systems approach. However, the proposal has not adequately described the linkages between the proposed actions under output 1.3, and actions under component 2 and 3, as well as, how it is linked with the sustainability of interventions.	leaders and elders, women and youth groups, with a focus on pastoral and agro-pastoralist communities; ii)'Targeting mechanisms' will ensure the target households that are women-head households, indigenous groups and internally displaced people (IDP) will part of the innovation process and iii) the 'targeting strategy' will ensure responsiveness to the changing needs of the communities and their beneficiaries. Furthermore, SADAR's strong capacity and track record to lead female orientated projects will be leveraged in the project. SADAR will leverage expertise and resources in Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) / Gender Equity and Diversity (GED) tools and best practices. (Pages 31 and 32). **CR5: Cleared,** as per details provided on pages 27 and 47-48**.** The approach of the project is based on the recognition that sustainable adaptation and resilience outcomes arise from linking changes at the micro (individuals and households) to the meso (organizations and

		CR6: Please explain further how conflict sensitive activities proposed under output 1.3 are mainstreamed throughout the proposal, as well as the linkages with sustainability of interventions and its role in strengthening the proposed participatory processes at the local level among different interest groups. Output 2.2 'Community led Nature based solutions' has the potential to be a strong component of an innovation process, but it is not clearly described in terms of its mechanism or activities. Furthermore, the indicative activities listed on page 13 do not clearly state any actions around developing, piloting, testing, showcasing, or sharing of NBS in the community. The activities appear to mainly focus on management and overseeing through technical support, reporting and complementarity to other projects. While these actions may be supportive, they might not be enough to run and develop community led NBS, which requires on-the-ground action. **CR7:** Please clarify and include further details on how the project will – i) capture and trial community led	communities) to the macro level (society) of systems. Te Collaborative Adaptation and Resilience Innovation Design (CARID) approach of the project will create a forum of 10-20 unlikely allies (such as business leaders, affected community members, government officials, aid agencies, scientific community) who regularly convene around key resilience and adaptation challenges in Somalia to identify networks, resources, ideas and solutions. This group will identify and analyze challenging problems and support the creation of nature-based solutions, spend time delving into the context, best practice and new and different approaches, business, and program models for impact. **CR6: Cleared,** as per details provided on page 26-30. The resubmission includes 'Community Ecosystem Service Management Plans (CESMP)' and describes how they will be used to tackle some of the existing challenges that have been identified. The conflict resolution mechanism will be introduced

		ideas through an inclusive approach involving women, youth and identified indigenous groups, ii) test the results to identify strong emerging NBS, and iii) showcase, share and trial in new areas the most promising innovations. Under component 2, the project aims to develop a community-based innovation fund. **CR8:** Please clarify the eligibility criteria for projects considered under the community innovation fund. What innovations already exist? Whether this fund is expected to either enhance those innovations, scale them up or test and roll out new innovations? The project duration is only 2.5 years. **CR9:** Please justify that this is sufficient duration to complete all participatory governance actions, set up community-based innovation fund, select, roll out and capture learning from the locally led innovative NbS solutions. NbS solutions tend to take a longer duration to accrue benefits, therefore, please clarify further on this point, as well as, more generally, whether and how the project will achieve its outcomes in 2 years.	based 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 (Component 2). Under its integrated and participatory community engagement approach, existing community governance structures in the target communities will also be appraised during the inception phase to assess if they are inclusive, functional and motivated in engaging in the project. Where these don't exist or where the existing traditional community governance structures are not inclusive of women, youth and marginalized groups, the project will set up new inclusive Community Committees for the CESMP and NbS innovation process. **CR7: Cleared,** as per details on pages 24-28, 31-33 and 47-48. The resubmission has been significantly strengthened in this area, with improvements made throughout the text.

			CR8: Cleared at concept stage, as per details provided on pages 27-28. The award of grants and criteria associated to these are present however, in the fully developed proposal stage, further details should be included in terms of developing robustness. It is not clear that the grantees are the most beneficial grantees or that they will be able to match the criteria. Further development of the criteria in line with consultation of the grantees (or an ability matching exercise) would enhance the eligibility criteria. **CR9: Cleared.** The new timescale of 4 years is an improvement and more in line with the ability to carry out an innovation project.
	4. Does the project/programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	**Needs some development.** The project provides some indication of economic, social, and environmental benefits. However, a clear comparison of the expected benefits to the baseline situation in the target areas is missing. **CR10:** Please include a clear presentation of the expected benefits in the specific target	**CR10: Cleared,** as per details on page 35. The information provided is sufficient at concept stage. The baseline situation has been clarified with additional details, including gender differentiated impacts on women. The section also describes the impact of COVID-19 on Somalia's protracted and complex

		watershed in comparison to baseline situation. Furthermore, please elaborate further on the expected social benefits to targeted communities (farmers, pastoralist, and indigenous groups with gender considerations).	humanitarian crisis largely driven by years of conflict, climatic shocks (drought and floods), desert locust, widespread poverty and long-term vulnerability. At fully developed proposal stage the socio-economic benefits needs to be further elaborated based on a robust Gender Assessment.
	5. Does the project engage, empower and/or benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups?	**Needs further development.** The proposal includes description of the beneficiaries because they have not yet been selected. It is expected that the beneficiaries will be finalized at the full proposal project stage. **CR11:** As the project target sites have already been identified, please provide a short description of the community demographic, and their current socio-economic situation. **CR12:** As the project aims to work at the community level, please include details on the outcomes of consultations with these community groups as a clear step towards the integration of the proposed participatory processes. In the 'Geographic targeting and beneficiaries' on page 8, the district is described as having a large	**CR11: Cleared at concept stage,** as per details on pages 9-10. The project consists of USPs and the beneficiaries, of the exact location and the specific nature of interventions will be defined during the design phase. Nevertheless, a short description about the two states is included in the revised proposal. The project aims to target nine (9) communities (Beletweyne 5, Jowhar 2 and Afgooye 2) comprising 17,125 households / 10275 farmers / 2337 herders / 4514 displaced persons. **CR12: Cleared at concept stage,** as per details on pages 10-11 and supplemental information in the Annex on initial consultation report.

		proportion of the indigenous group 'Bantus', a 'historically marginalised group'. **CR13:** Please clarify how identified indigenous groups are going to be supported, addressed, and integrated in the project.	**CR13: Cleared,** as per details on pages 11-12. The targeting approach, mechanism and strategy has been described in detail.
	6. Does the project advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls?	**Needs further development.** Throughout the proposal women and youth are mentioned as target groups and that they will be well integrated into the plans. The proposal acknowledges Somalia's gender equality index of 0.776, with a largely patriarchal beliefs and laws. As most women are currently not involved in the day-to-day labour force, it may require a large sale societal shift, a mindset shift, or the creation of safe spaces to allow for this type of participation. The project does not fully address how it will adapt from the current norms in this context. **CR14:** Please clarify how the project will involve women in the project in the face of existing inequalities. Please describe this in terms of strategies to encourage and involve women (and female youth) into the	**CR14 and CR15: Cleared,** as per details provided on pages 31-32. SADARs capacity to lead gender-oriented interventions is clearly explained. Furthermore, the revised proposal has described measures for how project will ensure women's involvement in all stages of the project. **CAR2: Not cleared.** While the differentiated impacts on women have been explained in various sections of the proposal, the initial gender assessment is not completed at this time. The proponent has communicated an intention to submit a comprehensive gender assessment at fully developed proposal stage.

		processes? How will the project provide a safe space for women to participate? **CR15:** Please include some details on Sadar's (EE's) capacity to lead female orientated projects. The proposal would benefit from clearer understanding of their capacity, the availability of female leaders within Sadar to be role models for the communities and its linkages with locally led groups/institutions. **CAR2:** Please clarify if an initial gender assessment was completed and please annex the document to the project proposal.	
	7. Is the project/programme cost-effective? In the case of regional project/ programmes, does the regional approach support cost effectiveness? Does the project engage, empower and/or benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups?	**Needs further development.** We note that the conflict resolution / mediation mechanism under output 1.3 will also have an impact on the quality of life of communities through the peaceful settlement of disputes an important element to ensure sustainability (page 16). **CR16:** We understand that project will consist of USPs especially related projects coming out of the community innovation fund under component 2. However, the proposal mentions that the EE (Sadar) has specific experience in rolling out innovations (page 31 and 32)	**CR16: Not cleared.** Cost-effectiveness should be addressed under II.D. No revisions have been included in this section in the revised proposal.

		through several multilateral partners in the region, therefore please include additional explanation on the criteria and process for ensuring cost-effectiveness for projects selected under the community innovation fund.	
	8. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	**Yes,** the project is in line and consistent with major relevant national strategies and programmes. (Pages 17 and 18). The project will align with National actions plans such as DINA, INDC, NAPA, NBSAP, NDP, RRF, National Youth Policy, and the Women's Charter. The Women's Charter in Somalia adopted in 2019 that is calling for the women's economic empowerment, full participation and socio-economic rights for equality and sustainable development.	**-**
	9. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	No. **CAR3:** Please include all technical standards that might apply.	**CAR3: Not cleared**. There is an intension to comply with relevant national technical standards on pages 40-41. However, these are not clearly linked with the project activities or relevant components.
	10. Is there duplication of project/programme with other funding sources?	**No.** Current projects in the country do not overlap with the target population. (pages18-20)	**CR17: Cleared,** as per details provided on pages 43-45

		CR17: Please include some details on the synergies/ complementarities with the on-going project. Has the project drawn lessons from the earlier initiatives during the project design, and learned from their problems/mistakes?	
	11. Does the project/programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	**Needs further development.** Knowledge management (page 22) refers to some good innovation practice including the collection of analysis of results of the innovations introduced. However, it is unclear from the proposal how these innovations will be selected and introduced to allow this action to occur. **CR18:** Please clarify how the innovations will be selected and introduced to collect results of the innovations introduced. The KM component is also strong in its identification that innovation can occur not only in the NbS that are developed but also in the wider context of community organisation, financing, new resource management, conflict resolution, and women's empowerment. **CR19:** The project has clearly identified that innovation can flourish	**CR18: Cleared,** as per additional details provided on pages 47-48. The KM component has been developed and now acknowledges the support it plays in upscaling. This development is positive as it links the KM component more strongly to the innovation process. **CR19: Cleared,** as per details provided on pages 25-28. The resubmission highlights the IEs ability to bring in innovations through different avenues including leveraging the existing (and developing) innovation landscape of SADAR and UNEP, utilising the nature-based solutions community, and the role of KM. **CR20: Cleared,** as per additional details provided on pages 33-34. The project will also establish a knowledge management system

		in social practices, modes of operation, and finance structures. However, please describe the mechanism for creating the environments for these innovations to occur, or be piloted, and the mechanism to capture them. Under component 3, the project will develop 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. **CR20:** Please provide additional details on the proposed tool and an explanation on how the project will foster and cultivate feedback loops/engagement with local communities (and other stakeholders) to better strengthen the sense of where things need to change or what needs to be improved with respect to an existing activity (learning and iteration and adaptive management).	that facilitates collection and exchange of indigenous and expert knowledge and innovations. The project will develop a knowledge management (KM) system that will include a set of tools to: (1) improve the identification, gathering, and analysis of relevant data on climate risks and development activities; (2) support a network of public, private, and non-governmental actors to share information and experiences related to climate risks and adaptation; (3) document indigenous knowledge (IK) on climate and resilience; and (4) document findings related to the gender dimensions of resilience.
	12. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and	**Needs further clarification.** The current consultative process that has been carried out (page 22) does not explicitly list any lay people, local people, indigenous people, or women, although they are listed on page 9 of the proposal.	**CAR4: Cleared.** An initial consultation reports is provided (Annex) and outcomes of consultations are explained on pages 49-50. **CR21: Cleared,** as per details on pages 49-50.

	Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**CAR4:** Kindly provide consultation reports (including those conducted with women and identified vulnerable groups) in an Annex to the proposal. Virtual consultations are acceptable. **CR21:** Please clarify the outcomes of initial consultations and how they been considered in the project design. Paragraph 63 states that national project partners will be consulted during the development of the full project proposal. Paragraphs 85-89 states that the project was prepared through a consultative and inclusive multi-stakeholder process at the Federal and State level and involved Government institutions, donors, INGOs, NGOs, private sector, academic, research institutions and humanitarian organizations. Please note that <u>at the concept stage,</u> <u>an initial consultative process must take place</u>, <u>with key stakeholders of the project/programme.</u> Depending on the level of involvement of local communities or governments, private sector, CSOs or universities/research centers in the execution of the project/programme,	

		those stakeholders may or may not be consulted at the concept stage. In project/programme target areas where minority groups and indigenous peoples have been identified, they should be consulted at the concept stage and their interests or concerns considered when designing the proposal.	
	13. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	**Needs further clarification.** The proposal demonstrates that the project/programme activities are relevant in addressing its adaptation objectives. **CR22:** Please clarify if project envisages co-financing. In that case, clarify that the Adaptation Fund project would be able to deliver its outcomes and outputs regardless of the success of the other project(s).	**CR22: Not cleared.**
	14. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	**No.** **CAR5**: Kindly specify the alignment with Adaptation Fund revised strategic results framework adopted in 2019 https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf	**CAR5: Cleared.** The project is aligned with Outcomes 8 (Innovation), 3,5 and 6.
	15. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes	**Needs further development.**	**CR23 and CR24:** Cleared as per additional details on pages 52-53**.**

	been taken into account when designing the project?	The project has considered sustainability of the outcomes through various means: conflict resilient programming, building capacity, raising awareness, ensuring ownership, etc. **CR23:** Please clarify sustainability from an environmental, social, economic, institutional, and financial perspective. **CR24:** Please explain in some detail processes that will be put in place to ensure adaptation benefits achieved with the help of the project/programme can be sustained after its end and enable replication and scaling up with other funds after its end.	Sustainability has been clarified from an environmental, social, economic, institutional, and financial perspective. Both development and scaling potential have been addressed in more detail on pages 33 and 34.
	16. Does the project /programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Yes, but additional clarifications are requested**. The project is categorized as B. The project contains USPs under component 2. However, this is justified considering that it involved a community-based innovation fund to roll out locally led NbS innovation projects. **CAR6:** Kindly submit the initial gender assessment/ gender analysis that adequately describes the climate change differentiated	**CAR6: Not cleared.** **CAR7: Cleared,** as per adjustments made to Table in Section II.N **CAR8: Cleared,** as per revisions made to Principle 7 in Section II.N.

		impacts on women as an Annex to the proposal main text. An initial gender assessment should ideally provide qualitative and quantitative data for gender roles, activities, needs, and available opportunities and challenges or risks for men and women. The ESP risk screening table follows the AF formatting requirements. However, a few corrective actions are requested related to the presentation of risk findings. **CAR7:** Please ensure that the focus of the risk's identification is on the risk of negative impacts, and not about the outcome of the balance of negative impacts and positive outcomes. **CAR8:** In risk management there is no risk identification or mitigation for indigenous people. However, on page 8, the target district is described as having a large proportion of the indigenous group Bantus, a 'historically marginalized group'. Please include any anticipated risks, which might also include risks related to access and inclusion of these groups.	

		It is well received that 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.	
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project funding within the parameters for large grants set by the Board?	**Yes**.	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project budget before the fee? Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)? For regional projects/programmes, are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 20 per cent of the total project/programme budget?	**No**. The Implementing Entity Management fee is 10%. The Execution costs are at 12%. Both are above the allocated caps. **CAR9**: Please revise to ensure that IE fee is at or below the cap of 8.5% of the total project budget before the fee. **CAR10**: Please ensure that Execution costs are at or below 9.5% of the total project/programme budget.	**CAR9: Cleared.** **CAR10: Not cleared.** Revised EE fees are above the cap of 9.5%.
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project submitted through an Implementing	**Yes**. UNEP is an accredited IE of the AF.	**-**

	Entity accredited by the Board?		
Implementation Arrangements	1. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? Proponents are encouraged to refer to the Guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy, for details.	n/a at concept stage	
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management	n/a at concept stage	
	3. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	n/a at concept stage	
	5. Is an explanation and breakdown of the execution cost included?	n/a at concept stage	
	6. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will	n/a at concept stage	

	be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?		
	7. Is the timeframe for the proposed activities adequate?	n/a at concept stage	
	8. Is a summary breakdown of the budget for the proposed activities included?	n/a at concept stage	
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	n/a at concept stage	
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	n/a at concept stage	

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Innovation Single Country Project Concept

Country(ies)/Region: **Somalia/ Africa**
Project Title: **Enhancing Adaptation and Resilience through Nature-based Solutions (EARNSS) in Somalia**
Thematic Focal Area: **Innovation/ Nature-based Solutions**
Implementing Entity: **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**
Executing Entities: **Sadar Development and Resilience Institute (Sadar)**
AF Project ID: **AF00000275**
IE Project ID:
Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **5,000,000**
Reviewer and contact person: **Alyssa Gomes**
Co-reviewer(s): **Eleanor Saunders, Saliha Dobardzic**
IE Contact Person: **Christophe Matthew Hodder**

Technical Summary	The project "Enhancing Adaptation and Resilience through Nature-based Solutions (EARNSS) in Somalia" aims 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. This will be done through the three components below:

	Component 1: Local community development plans addressing climate change adaptation developed (USD 900,000). Component 2: Reducing vulnerability of local communities to climate change and ecosystem degradation impacts through community-led Nature-based solutions (NbS) (USD 2,399,990) Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation & Knowledge management (USD 700,000). Requested financing overview: Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 545,465 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 4,545,455 Implementing Fee: USD 454,545 Financing Requested: USD 5,000,000 The initial technical review raises several issues, such as further clarification on the innovation rationale and innovation pathway, process for inclusion of women and indigenous groups, implementation of feedback loops, the mechanism for rolling out Innovative Community led Nature-based solutions and, ESP compliance as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CAR) raised in the review.
Date	26 August 2021

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments
Country Eligibility	3. Is/are the beneficiary country/countries a developing country/countries Party/Parties to the Kyoto Protocol?	**Yes.**
	4. Is the participating country / are all participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	**Yes,** on pages 3- 8. The proposal adequately describes the current and projected impacts of climate change (heavy precipitation, increase in droughts) in Somalia on water resources, agriculture and food security, biodiversity, and rangelands. The projected impacts of climate change on productive sectors and vulnerable communities in the target watersheds of Hirshabelle and the Afgooye are also described.
Project Eligibility	17. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund / Have the governments' designated authorities for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project?	**Yes,** an endorsement letter dated 5 August 2021 was received.
	18. Does the project/programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country or countries in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience? In case of regional project/programme, is there added value using the regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually?	**Yes.** The overall objective of improving climate change adaptation and resilience of communities in the target watershed of the Lower Shabelle regions through interventions centred around community-led nature-based solutions and ecosystem services management has a strong basis in climate adaptation. **CAR1:** Kindly resubmit the proposal using the template for innovation large grant concept proposals. Done- Resubmitted the proposal using the template for innovation large grant concept proposals.

	19. Does the project/programme help spread innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies that have demonstrated success in one country to another country, countries or regions; and/or Does the project/programme pilot at larger scale innovative adaptation practices, tools or technologies generated that have demonstrated viability at a small scale?	**Needs further development.** The proposal showcases many of the basic requirements of an innovation process: 1) Clear problem identification 2) Development of a participatory process 3) Development plans to enable changing environments 4) Community based mechanism for identifying solutions 5) Piloting new financing options 6) Bringing in best practice from other projects 7) Gathering learnings and sharing them However, the clarity of this work specifically as an innovation process is not clear. **CR1:** Kindly clarify the innovation pathway and explicitly identify mechanisms to further develop the proposal as an innovation proposal. Please refer to section B and C **CR2:** Kindly clarify how the components are interlinked and describe how they build on one another for a cohesive approach. Please refer to section B and C **CR1 and CR2 Responses:** In the specific context of Somalia, the project aims at developing an innovative integrated approach to help the most vulnerable communities adapt to the current and future impacts of climate change. To achieve this objective, the project will promote a climate change adaptation approach based on the sustainable and equitable management of ecosystem services and the development, replication and scale-up of community-led Nature-based solutions (NbS) innovations that address inequalities in vulnerability to climate risks among different groups (particularly women and marginalized groups). The following steps present the innovation pathway and the interlinkages between the different project components and expected outputs outlined in section A. **1) Recognition and understanding of the problem problem**

		The following assessments and participatory analysis planned in the project will be designed in a coherent, participatory and integrated manner to inform the project design and plan gender and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming across all the other project outputs: i) Community-led impact and vulnerability assessment (output 1.1.), ii) Gender sensitive analysis of vulnerability to climate change (output 1.2) and, iii) Identification of causes of conflict and how these will be affected by climate change/ climate security (output 1.3). *2)* **Convening and solution finding** ; Building on the analysis of the findings from Step 1 and the mapping of existing planning instruments and relevant development projects , the project team will disseminate and analyse the findings with the target communities and local stakeholders to inform the participatory design of **Community Ecosystem Service Management Plans** (*CESMP*) with communities, local Peace Committees and local authorities (output 1.2) The CESMP is a new and innovative concept to Somalia which will draw lessons from the existing community-level and district level natural resources management plans, resilience plans, community development plans or similar instruments already in place. Depending on the size of the target communities and the suitable level of governance of the CESMP, where relevant, the project will encourage a systems-based approach to the design of CESMPs, covering several communities with similar exposure and sensitivity to risk (ex. riverine flooding in Shabelle riverine communities) and which are part of the same ecosystem and the same administrative unit. CESMP based on ecosystem units rather than isolated community-level plans is considered a more relevant approach to ecosystem services management. Additionally, his will potentially facilitate cross-learning among communities and improve cost-effectiveness, as well as facilitate the later integration of other surrounding communities with similar climate risks. Inter-community governance structures with committees representing members from different communities and local authorities is considered the most feasible and sustainable governance structure for CESMPs covering several communities. In

		order to facilitate women participation, CESMP inter-community Committee meetings will remain at the local level to facilitate women's participation and reduce costs. The Inter-community Committee in collaboration with district authorities will be responsible for the CESMPs implementation and periodic review and adaptation based on the lessons learned from the project and future iterations (output 3.2). The CESMP will act as the framework for the development of NbS innovations and the NbS Community Innovation Grants (output 2.1) will support the implementation of NbS solutions aligned with the priorities and vulnerabilities defined in CESMP. A project assumption is that joint planning process of CESMP will facilitate the incubation of NBS innovations and later replication among the communities sharing the same CESMP. Step 1 and 2 will be supported by the capacity building of communities and local authorities which includes training in vulnerability assessment, planning and safeguards (output 1.1.) and the capacity building of local Peace Committees (output 1.3). The development of gender-sensitive integrated CESMPs (Component 1) must ensure both the effective participation of women and vulnerable groups in decision-making and the consideration of their concerns in local development and climate change adaptation priorities. In order to sustain and scale up this innovative tool, the project foresees to build the capacity of government officials at the national and federal levels to enable them to integrate local plans into appropriate national and federal policy frameworks, through the component 3 - M&E and Knowledge management. **3) <u>Design and development of innovation mechanisms.</u>** The project will establish two interlinked innovation mechanisms; i) a community -driven NbS innovation process (CONVENE) and ii) a NbS Community Innovation Fund (MATCHMAKER and REFERRAL) i) Community -driven NbS innovation process. (CONVENE)

		SADAR will provide technical support and advice for the identification of community-led NbS innovations aligned with CESMP and other relevant policy frameworks and programmes mentioned in the proposal (output 2.2). The project will seek to source, develop and scale innovations by tapping into the innovation potential available not just at national level and globally but also at community level. To ensure inclusive sourcing of innovation for all categories of stakeholders including communities. women and indigenous groups the project will deploy a set of innovation sourcing approaches that catalyze maximum inclusion, participation and merging of indigenous knowledge and scientific learning. Using Sadar approach to innovation, the project will be using three main interlinked approaches to source for innovations from communities: (1) Crowd-sourcing (2) Design-thinking based ideation - Intervention Strategy Convening (ISC) and (3) Collaborative Adaptation Resilience Innovation Design – CARID. 1. The crowd-sourcing approach will be a bottom-up approach that underscores innovative ideas come from everywhere and from anyone including community members. The project will capture existing and promising prototypes/proof of concepts in the communities at large including local universities and Somalia-based innovation hubs. Using open convenings and innovation exhibitions to crowd-source ideas, the project will identify ideas, assess their progress, and support them to develop to the next level. 2. The design thinking-based approach (DT) is a top-down approach where the project uses an intervention strategy convening (ISC) process to brainstorm, select, and launch innovations identified from the communities. The process prioritizes interventions from CESMP and NbS in target communities. In an Intervention Strategy Convening (ISC), **communities will work with technical experts and stakeholders** collaboratively using findings from assessments, CESMP and NBS to develop critical innovation intervention pathways and identify the most projects within these intervention pathways. The ISC will follow a five-step process to gain a system-level understanding of the innovation challenge and intervention pathways: - Step 1: Mapping current situation and desired outcomes

		- Step 2: Description of key issues and underlying phenomena - Step 3: Building the system map - Step 4: Stakeholder analysis - Step 5: Identifying the change levers - Step 6: Formation of intervention pathways - Step 7: Undertaking pathway filtering - Step 8: Establishing pathway synergies 3. The Collaborative Adaptation and Resilience Innovation Design (CARID) approach will be a highly collaborative intervention design process in which communities will work with multi-disciplinary teams of experts, scholars and stakeholders to develop system level interventions. The rationale is that thinking that innovative ideas can be co-created collaboratively by communities with experienced stakeholders working with the target beneficiaries. The Crowd-sourcing, ISC and CARID will be part of the Community -driven NbS innovation convening convening process which will create a fora of 10-20 unlikely allies (such as business leaders, affected community members, government officials, aid agencies, scientific community) who regularly convene around key resilience and adaptation challenges in Somalia to identify networks, resources, ideas and solutions. This group will identify and analyze challenging problems and support the creation of nature-based solutions, to spend time delving into the context, best practice and new and different approaches, business, and program models for impact. ii) NbS Community Innovation Fund. (MATCHMAKER and REFERRAL) Sadar is hosting and running the Somalia Resilience Innovation Hub (Somali RIHUB) and is also part of the Response Innovation Lab (RI) network's Somali Response Innovation Lab (SomRIL) which is an inter-agency partnership which co-creates and applies effective innovations to enhance the impact of interventions to improve the resilience of the Somali people. In these labs the project will mainstream an Adaptation and Resilience Innovation Lab that focuses on NbS and CESM plans and innovations to ensure sustainability of the CONVENE, MATCHMAKER and REFERRAL services that go beyond traditional innovations.

		A mapping of institutions and an organizational capacity assessment will be conducted to select suitable institution/s to lead, manage and coordinate the NbS Community Innovation Fund (output 3.3). This institution will be engaged from the onset of the project NbS fund to build their capacity through the NbS Community Innovation Fund process. A readiness capacity development plan for the institution managing the Fund will be developed (output 3.3). The establishment of a NbS Community Innovation Fund (output 2.1) will facilitate the piloting of new NbS innovations as well as the enhancement of existing community-led innovations contributing towards the implementation of the CEMSPs. NbS Community Innovation Fund will support Community Committees and other eligible groups in adopting innovative practices or implementing innovative activities supporting community resilience. The grants will be awarded through a public and transparent RFP process to maintain conflict sensitivity and ensure that distribution of these funds does not aggravate local conflict dynamics. Gender balance and responsiveness will be a key criterion for the grants, ensuring that women are represented in groups receiving funding and implementing projects, and that women and men, boys and girls, all benefit equally from funded projects. The project will develop innovation grants manual, and grant RFPs will not be issued earlier than month six of program implementation to allow time for the Community Committees and CESMPs to be established first. The grants will be awarded to support innovation NbS projects that promote NbS. Grants may be used to implement sustainable ecosystem services, NRM practices or related innovations. Community Committees and other eligible groups could use the innovation grants to support activities designed as part of their CESM Plans. Due to the rapidly changing operating environment, and in order to avoid the risk of supporting inappropriate activities, the project will conduct specific mini assessments, if such current market information does not already exist and if another agency has not done an assessment already. If an assessment exists the project will not duplicate the effort. Potential innovation grant activities will be identified by the communities during the assessments, CESM action plan process and NbS proposals. Communities or

		groups will write proposals with assistance from EARNSS field staff. Each proposal will include a description of the activity, budget, details of the community contribution and a cost-benefit analysis. Sadar (EE) will assist communities and other eligible groups to realistically determine cost-benefit based on market data to conduct an effective cost-benefit analysis. Proposals will be submitted to EARNSS management who will vet the proposal and ensure that it adheres to Adaptation guidelines. Grants will be approved and awarded by EARNSS in consultation with the relevant implementing partner staff and community committees. The maximum amount to be given to any one community is $10,000 however, communities may decide to submit multiple applications that do not exceed $10,000 total. Project activities will be managed by the community with oversight from EARNSS field staff. It is anticipated that in some cases contractors (Matchmaking and Referral) will be used for activities where a solution already exists or require a large degree of technical knowledge and skill. (Contractor/vendors will be identified through a tender process managed by the community, and paid directly by EARNSS. The Community Committees will be responsible to ensure effective implementation of the grants. To foster a sense of ownership and responsibility, Community Committees will be expected to mobilize the community to contribute to all awarded innovation grant projects. Various forms of contributions will be accepted (i.e. labor, material, money). Certificates of completion will be issued at the close of each small project. The eligible grantees of the NbS Community Innovation g rants will be local authorities, community committees or other community governance structures in the target areas, local learning and research institutions, and CSOs. The applicants eligibility criteria will consider as well the representation of women, youth, marginalized clans and displaced people among the applicants. Additionally, the project NCC will agree on the specific eligibility and prioritization criteria as well as the procedures for the evaluation and selection of community NbS grant proposals and the implementation arrangements. Overall, the following broad criteria will be prioritized for the allocation of innovation grants;

		● Alignment with the CESMPs and existing planning instruments at district, state and national level. ● Gender-sensitivity ● Conflict-sensitivity and contribution to climate security ● Inclusiveness of marginalized groups in the innovation process and equity in the access to the benefits of the proposed NbS. ● Cost-effectiveness ● Potential for replication and scalability at different levels. 4) Testing and adopting NBS innovations, SADAR field team will provide technical support and oversee the implementation of the community-led NbS grants with the different stakeholders involved (output 2.2). Lessons learned and community feedback will be captured in a participatory process to facilitate the adaptation and enhancement of NbS pilots during the implementation phase (output 3.2). EARNSS acknowledges that NbS require an extended period of time to fully appraise the economic, social, and environmental benefits. Hence, considering the timeframe of the project and the scale of the NbS innovations, the focus will be on identifying and selecting strong emerging NbS based on their potential for spontaneous replication among communities and their potential for scale-up and integration in planning processes. –(output 3.2). 5) Knowledge transfer and promotion of replication and scale-up The knowledge component 3 of the project will support the dissemination and uptake of tested and adopted innovative NbS in two ways; i) Community and household-led replication of tested and low-cost NbS solutions through the dissemination of best practice and lessons learned in formats accessible to the community, particularly vulnerable groups with high illiteracy rates. This may include on-site demonstration, knowledge exchange visits and oral dissemination through Community Committees.

		ii) Transfer of the knowledge and lessons learned from the CESMP process, the community-driven NbS innovation process and the NbS tested innovations to district, state and federal planning stakeholders to promote replication and scale-up of tested innovations (output 3.2) and the uptake of integrated approaches to climate adaptation and ecosystem services management into relevant policies and programs (output 1.4) The proposal is ambitious in its use of participatory processes, and it is mentioned throughout as an important part of the proposal. Stakeholders are also clearly identified and varied in the target areas and the region, as described on pages 9 and 22. Participatory processes are indeed supportive of innovation activities as they allow an influx of new ideas, grounding in the reality of the people on the land, better uptake of solutions, and opportunity for piloting or testing with feedback. However, the proposal would benefit from clarifying how the project will make this a fully integrated process. **CR3:** Please clarify how the participation from communities would be integrated and ongoing so that they are considered stakeholders and owners throughout the project with opportunities to shape and develop innovations as they emerge. **Please refer to section C** **CR4:** Please clarify how the project will bring in actors such as women, youth, and indigenous groups (identified in the target areas) to shape the trials and ensure project outcomes that are inclusively developed. **Please refer to section C** Responses to CR3 and CR4 are also below: **Integrating a participatory and community engagement approach** The Community Committees are key stakeholders to operationalize the project. They act in representation of the wider community and liaise with the district level and state level authorities as well as with the project implementing team. Their role

		includes awareness rising and engagement of different community groups, channelling project communication top –down and bottom-up, designing, managing and periodically reviewing the Community Ecosystem Service Management Plans (CESMPs), engaging communities in the NbS innovation process with the technical advisors, overseeing implementation of NbS, mobilizing community contributions, safeguarding, capturing and disseminating lessons learned in the community and other communities. The existing community governance structures in the target communities will be appraised during the inception phase to assess if they are inclusive, functional and motivated in engaging in the project. For example, some communities may already have inclusive Village Development Associations or Community Resilience Committees that may be suitable for the implementation of the project, or at least structures to build upon. Where these don't exist or where the existing traditional community governance structures (mainly elderly men) are not inclusive of women, youth and marginalized groups, the project will set up new inclusive Community Committees for the CESMP and NbS innovation process. This will be community-led with very light-touch facilitation from the project team to enhance ownership and sustainability. Community elders will be represented but not exclusively. The project team will promote adequate representation of women (50%), youth (25%) and marginalized groups (ex. Bantu) in the individual community committees and among the inter-community committees managing the CESMP. This is considered critical to ensure inclusiveness in the CESMP and NbS innovation process and the consideration of specific vulnerabilities to climate change effects. The project will conduct an initial capacity assessment at baseline stage to tailor the capacity building plan and appraise progress in capacity building and potential gaps. It is worth noting that the project will also introduce a major innovation in terms of conflict resolution mechanism through 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 (Component 2). This combination of competencies is very new in the Somali context and creates a direct link between peace and climate change adaptation. In order for these community governance structures not to be empty shells and remain purely formal, they will be fully engaged in the CESMP planning process, the NbS community-led innovation process and the decision-making process

		regarding the allocation of financial resources of the NbS Community Innovation Fund. We are also suggest including in the stakeholders' analysis of Community Committees and their role representing the wider community (accountable to the community) and liaising with the district level and state level authorities and the project implementing team. This is a key stakeholder to operationalize the project, including awareness rising and engagement of different community groups, channelling project communication top –down and bottom-up, designing, managing and periodically reviewing the CEMSP, engaging community in the identification of NBS with technical advisors, overseeing implementation of NBS and mobilization of community members and contributions, safeguarding, capturing and disseminating lessons learned in the community and other communities, etc. In addition to the different gender and inclusion aspects considered in the vulnerability assessments, CESMP and NBS grants selection criteria, it would be important to have adequate representation of women, youth and marginalized groups (including marginalized groups ex. Bantu) in the Community Committees, as these are the ones who will operationalize the project at community-level and will be responsible for ensuring inclusiveness, consideration of vulnerability and equity in access to the project benefits. The existing community governance structures can be appraised during inception to see if they are inclusive, functional and motivated in engaging in the project. For example, some communities may have village development associations or community resilience committees that may be already inclusive and suitable for the implementation of the project –or at least structures to build upon. Where these don't exist or where the existing traditional community governance structures (mainly elderly men) are not inclusive of women, youth and marginalized groups, it is advisable to set up new inclusive community committees for the CESMP and NBS , which include as well traditional community leaders, but not exclusively. This is a time –consuming exercise and needs to be completely community-led to be sustainable –with very light-touch facilitation- but has been very successful in other programs with strong community engagement approach.

		CR5: Given the complexity of climate challenges and its linkages with natural resource conflicts as well as the on-going COVID-19 crisis described in the proposal, please clarify the process for collaboration between community members, government, humanitarian organizations, research institutions, civil society, and non-state actors. Output 1.3 'Adapted conflicts resolution mechanisms to climate security and environmental mediation' is important in the context of Somalia. Conflict-sensitive programming also has linkages with sustainability where well-intentioned conservation efforts have less risks of generating and escalating social conflict (e.g., herders-farmers). This has the potential to be a social innovation with linkages to a community-delivered systems approach. However, the proposal has not adequately described the linkages between the proposed actions under output 1.3, and actions under component 2 and 3, as well as, how it is linked with the sustainability of interventions. Please refer to section H. Also considered in the answer to CR1/CR2 EARNSS will foster linkages between community Committees, relevant government bodies, community organizations, stakeholders, and learning institutions. EARNSS recognizes sustainable adaptation and resilience outcomes arise from linking changes at the micro (individuals and households) to the meso (organizations and communities) to the macro level (society) of systems. Evidence on resilience building that is generated from EARNSS will be used and disseminated to decision-makers at the lower levels and higher levels of government. EARNSS will play a complementary and facilitative role in terms of horizontal and vertical linkages: it will create internal, community-led processes, build upon existing resilience-focused initiatives from Adaptation Fund and other agencies. EARNSS also recognizes that higher education institutions and innovation hubs play a key role in facilitating and coordinating knowledge, application and evaluation.

		CR6: Please explain further how conflict sensitive activities proposed under output 1.3 are mainstreamed throughout the proposal, as well as the linkages with sustainability of interventions and its role in strengthening the proposed participatory processes at the local level among different interest groups. C6: Conflict sensitive activities will be mainstreamed throughout the project activities (including our innovation and intervention pathways) as well as the linkages among the project components and sustainability of interventions as part of the project participatory processes design and innovation process. From the design and innovation pathway and the interlinkages between the different project components, conflict sensitivity will be mainstreamed right from the sept one: Recognition and understanding of the community problem. The assessments and participatory analysis will have both substantial variables to capture gender and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming across all the other project outputs. Theses assessment will include Community-led impact and vulnerability assessment (output 1.1.), Gender sensitive analysis of vulnerability to climate change (output 1.2) and, Identification of causes of conflict and how these will be affected by climate change/ climate security (output 1.3). All these assessments and their subsequent analysis and dissemination will have variables, questions and sections covering conflict sensitivity from different perspectives. The project will promote dialogue and collaboration within community committees and between communities and local authorities as well as experts and activists. Through our knowledge management process, the learning forums will be designed to foster not only learning of innovation and supporting roll-out and scalability but promote discuss conflict sensitive innovative solutions that works for create climate security and climate change impact adaptation and building resilience. The project will also empower and encourage the role of local academic, research and civil society to engage and support facilitation of locally led dialogue and equip them with tools to undertake dialogue and learning around the interlinkages of climate change and security within fragile and conflict affected communities.The innovation grants will also be designed and awarded through a public and transparent RFP process to promote and maintain transparency and conflict sensitivity and ensure the grants not aggravate local conflict dynamics but rather serve as connector project for peace and social cohesion.

		considered in the answer to CR1/CR2 Output 2.2 'Community led Nature based solutions' has the potential to be a strong component of an innovation process, but it is not clearly described in terms of its mechanism or activities. Furthermore, the indicative activities listed on page 13 do not clearly state any actions around developing, piloting, testing, showcasing, or sharing of NBS in the community. The activities appear to mainly focus on management and overseeing through technical support, reporting and complementarity to other projects. While these actions may be supportive, they might not be enough to run and develop community led NBS, which requires on-the-ground action. **CR7:** Please clarify and include further details on how the project will – i) capture and trial community led ideas through an inclusive approach involving women, youth and identified indigenous groups, ii) test the results to identify strong emerging NBS, and iii) showcase, share and trial in new areas the most promising innovations. Elements captured in CR1/2 CR4, CR18 and CR20. Please refer to Section B, C, H and J Under component 2, the project aims to develop a community-based innovation fund. **CR8:** Please clarify the eligibility criteria for projects considered under the community innovation fund. What innovations already exist? Whether this fund is expected to either enhance those innovations, scale them up or test and roll out new innovations? Considered in the answer to CR1/CR2. Please refer to Section B and C, The eligible grantees of the NbS Community Innovation grants will be local authorities, community committees or other community governance structures in the target areas, local learning and research institutions, and CSOs. The

		applicant's eligibility criteria will consider as well the representation of women, youth, marginalized clans and displaced people among the applicants. Additionally, the project NCC will agree on the specific eligibility and prioritization criteria as well as the procedures for the evaluation and selection of community NbS grant proposals and the implementation arrangements. Overall, the following broad criteria will be prioritized for the allocation of innovation grants; • Alignment with the CESMPs and existing planning instruments at district, state and national level. • Gender-sensitivity • Conflict-sensitivity and contribution to climate security • Inclusiveness of marginalized groups in the innovation process and equity in the access to the benefits of the proposed NbS. • Cost-effectiveness • Potential for replication and scalability at different levels. The project duration is only 2.5 years. **CR9:** Please justify that this is sufficient duration to complete all participatory governance actions, set up community-based innovation fund, select, roll out and capture learning from the locally led innovative NbS solutions. NbS solutions tend to take a longer duration to accrue benefits, therefore, please clarify further on this point, as well as, more generally, whether and how the project will achieve its outcomes in 2 years. The project duration is revised now to be 4 years. Considering the period required to establish and roll out the NBS innovation fund and the actual implementation of NBS solutions including the iterative process of learning and adaptation by local stakeholders and to generate evidence and lessons learned on the adopted NBS solutions benefits and innovative approaches. We are considering a period of 4 years to cater for a least 2 to 3 rainy seasons (Gu +Deyr), so that NBS can be tested/adapted and results monitored.

	20. Does the project/programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	**Needs some development.** The project provides some indication of economic, social, and environmental benefits. However, a clear comparison of the expected benefits to the baseline situation in the target areas is missing. **CR10:** Please include a clear presentation of the expected benefits in the specific target watershed in comparison to baseline situation. Furthermore, please elaborate further on the expected social benefits to targeted communities (farmers, pastoralist, and indigenous groups with gender considerations). Please refer to Section D.
	21. Does the project engage, empower and/or benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups?	**Needs further development.** The proposal includes description of the beneficiaries because they have not yet been selected. It is expected that the beneficiaries will be finalized at the full proposal project stage. **CR11:** As the project target sites have already been identified, please provide a short description of the community demographic, and their current socio-economic situation. Please note that the geographic targeting is globally defined, the specific project target sites have not been yet identified. As mentioned under the paragraph "Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs)" the beneficiaries, of the exact location and the specific nature of interventions will be defined during the design phase. However, a short description about the two states were provided. Refer to section A/Part I: Geographic targeting and beneficiaries/ Community demographic, and current socio-economic situation. **CR12:** As the project aims to work at the community level, please include details on the outcomes of consultations with these community groups as a clear step towards

		the integration of the proposed participatory processes. Refer to Section A/Part I: Geographic targeting and beneficiaries/ Outcome of community consultations Community Consultation on developing local resilience action plan with communities held on the DRR Capacity building in Somalia (27 to 29 July 2021) when this concept was being designed covered participants from government, civil society organizations, local authorities, communities including women, youth and indigenous groups.[1] Discussions on the challenges and gaps under adaptation, resilience and DRR in the target areas in Hirshabelle State and South West State. Consultations indicated that need to create collective, unified, flexible, efficient and sustainable system, which will ensure reduction of climate disaster risks through concerted efforts and coordinated activities of the both communities and Somalia government agencies and other actors in the Somalia. The outcomes can be summarised in four main areas: ● a) Limited evidence to understand adaptation, ecosystem services, resilience and disaster risk reduction which include - limited vulnerability and risk assessment capacity, limited technical expertise and resources of communities and government agencies working on adaptation, resilience and DRR, Lack of systemized mechanisms of collecting, managing data, and sharing information, knowledge and lack of National Multi-Hazard Early Warning ad Develop comprehensive ● (b) Weak adaptation, ecosystems services and natural management, resilience and disaster risk governance: lack of a structured and systematic coherent polices, poor coordination on adaptation, ecosystem, NRM and DRR activities at community and national levels, inadequate resources to empower and build institutional capacity Creating coordination platform or structure at the local level. ● (c) Limited investments to support adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction: constraints in the national budget allocation and lack of prioritization to mainstream climate change adaptation, resorting

[1] Report attached

		ecosystems, NRM, and DRR initiatives and approaches, and absence of Public Private Partnerships to fund adaptation, resilience and DRR related projects and programmes. • (d) Enhancing preparedness, adaptation and resilience building systems: lack of clear community and national level preparedness and contingency plans to support the effectiveness of response capacity and predictability. Provision of adequate resources including financial supports and institutional capacity building for communities and local authorities and support the development of land and ecosystem planning strategies and plans, strengthen or support infrastructural and reconstruction of major infrastructure to boost responses and management of disasters. Limited consideration of community and indigenous coping mechanisms for conflict, flood and drought hazards In the 'Geographic targeting and beneficiaries' on page 8, the district is described as having a large proportion of the indigenous group 'Bantus', a 'historically marginalised group'. **CR13:** Please clarify how identified indigenous groups are going to be supported, addressed, and integrated in the project. **Please see response to CR11 above and refer to** Section A/Part I: Geographic targeting and beneficiaries/ Beneficiaries targeting approach including indigenous groups**. However, the project will deal with Indigenous Peoples in accordance with the AF ESP Principle 7 regarding Indigenous Peoples** **The targeting approach** will be fully consultative and participatory with existing community structures including indigenous groups, their leaders and elders, women and youth groups in selected districts. With this targeting mechanism, the program is designed in such a way so that those affected by climate change the most will choose to participate in the program for example by making screening and eligibility criteria for women and other identified vulnerable groups. Livelihood options related

		to ecosystem services that women and minorities already manage will be prioritized so other more privileged members do not self-target. While the project has universal eligibility and its inclusive, the design places incentives that seek to encourage self-selection of targeted groups. EARNSS will target a group consisting mainly of pastoral and agro-pastoralist communities, and IDPs. EARNSS envisions targeting at least 50% of the total number of beneficiaries to be women and 25% youth. The project will specifically focus on traditionally marginalized groups, such as minorities, indigenous groups, women and girls, young men aged 18-30 years old affected by COVID-19, Conflict and Climate shocks. **Targeting mechanisms** will ensure that vulnerable households (i.e. women-head households, indigenous groups) participate in the project and are part of the innovation process. EARNSS targeting mechanisms will be: a) self-selection targeting measures to ensure that Project interventions respond to the priorities and livelihood strategies of the beneficiaries (such as women, indigenous groups, WHHs, IDPs and returnees). The strategy will also ensure that selected NbS activities are tailored for all groups, in particular women, youth and indigenous groups; b) direct targeting mechanism, will ensure that specific groups, particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged (such as women, indigenous groups, WHHs, IDPs and returnees) are selected to participate in Project interventions and particular attention will be given to offer safe spaces culturally appropriate for all participants. **The characteristics of the target groups** to be eligible to participate in the consultative and participatory process will include climate vulnerable (drought and floods) communities, desert locust affected communities, women headed households, displacement affected communities, youth and indigenous groups. At the design stage, EARNSS will improve the targeting conducting assessments to collect primary and secondary data on vulnerability, gender dynamics and Climate, Conflict and COVID-19 exposure and disaster risk impacts **The targeting strategy** will be responsive to the changing needs of the communities and their beneficiaries. Project beneficiaries will be selected by the community based on a range of criteria, including women headed households (WHHs), indigenous groups and youth. The Project will also adopt a gender and youth sensitive implementation approach with targets for women and youth participation

		(at least 50% and 25% respectively) and setting sex and age disaggregation to be built into the M&E systems and corrective actions taken if gender equity is not achieved. To further ensure including of marginalized, minorities and indigenous groups, the strategy will also include: ● Adequate representation of marginalized groups in the Committee Committees- and ideally in the National Coordination Committee (NCC). ● Encourage marginalized groups participation in training and coordination processes by adequately disseminating communication and on these processes and facilitating access. ● Consideration of marginalized specific vulnerability to climate risks in the assessments in the Community Ecosystem Service Management Plans (CESMPs) and NbS proposals. ● Inclusion of marginalized groups in different stages of NbS projects as part of the NbS fund selection criteria. ● Consideration of marginalized groups voices in the monitoring of NbS and lessons learned, as well as through the GRM. ● Consideration of knowledge dissemination approaches accessible to marginalized groups (adapted to low-literacy, using existing community groups/ associations, like the displacement affected communities (DAC) forums for IDP groups, etc.)
	22. Does the project advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls?	**Needs further development.** Throughout the proposal women and youth are mentioned as target groups and that they will be well integrated into the plans. The proposal acknowledges Somalia's gender equality index of 0.776, with a largely patriarchal beliefs and laws. As most women are currently not involved in the day-to-day labour force, it may require a large sale societal shift, a mindset shift, or the creation of safe spaces to allow for this type of participation. The project does not fully address how it will adapt from the current norms in this context. **CR14:** Please clarify how the project will involve women in the project in the face of existing inequalities. Please describe this in terms of strategies to encourage and

		involve women (and female youth) into the processes? How will the project provide a safe space for women to participate? **CR15:** Please include some details on Sadar's (EE's) capacity to lead female orientated projects. The proposal would benefit from clearer understanding of their capacity, the availability of female leaders within Sadar to be role models for the communities and its linkages with locally led groups/institutions. **Women involvement** Sadar as the (EE) has strong capacity and track record to lead female orientated projects. Since 2013, Sadar has been hosting and running the Somalia Resilience Innovation Hub (Somali RIHUB) which is funded by USAID through ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) which works on strengthening the resilience of communities by nurturing and scaling innovations from the different partners and stakeholders and applies science and technology. Besides, Sadar is also part of the Response Innovation Lab (RI) network's Somali Response Innovation Lab (SomRIL) which is an inter-agency partnership which co-creates and applies effective innovations to enhance the impact of interventions to improve the resilience of the Somali people. With funding from USAID and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Sadar has implemented projects focusing on women empowerment in resilience, food security and climate smart agricultural practices. With USAID, Sadar (aka SDRI) in association with Catholic Relief Service, George Washing University's Institute for Disaster and Fragile Resilience led a project on" Data-Driven Resilience Programming with Communities: Women Empowerment and Food Security in Somalia (2017) as part of the USAID flagship resilience program in Somalia (Program to Enhance Resilience in Somalia) . In the project, Sadar worked on identity intervention pathways for women's empowerment and areas of relevance for resilience programming. With IFAD, Sadar conducted a project on Mapping of Climate Smart Agricultural Practices of Somali Women under IFAD Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP). The project looked at mapping women friendly climate smart agricultural technologies and practices. The findings of this study informed the design of the IFAD funded and Sadar implemented program (Resilient Livelihoods Action for COVID-19) with its target beneficiaries are 50% women. In 2020, Sadar in association with CEF and CESVI, has received a new award from European Union to implement FREE – Fundamental Rights, Equality and Empowerment for Girls and Women in Somalia. The project aims to promote the rights of women and girls and contribute and reducing all forms of sexual and

		gender-based violence, with a particular focus on female genital mutilation (FGM) in Bari and Nugal Regions of Puntland State of Somali. Within Sadar's senior ranks, female staff as senior directors serve and lead different programmes and projects. The Sadar Head of Community Mobilisation, Head of Strategic Communication and Head of Innovation are female experts with over at least 10 years of experience in community engagement, strategic communication and innovation. Besides their role with Sadar, Sadar female experts also resume academic and research roles in the local universities inspiring female students in higher education to be part of Sadar program design and field operations. Sadar will leverage expertise and resources in Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) from its ongoing projects to strengthen the application of GESI/ Gender Equity and Diversity (GED) tools and knowledge of best practices. More specifically the project will roll out the following measures to ensure women involvement in all stages of the project: • Adequate representation of women required in the NCC and the Committee Committees. Proposals presented by committees whose number include at least 50% women would have preferential consideration in the selection. • Encourage women participation in training and coordination processes by adapting time and location of meeting to women's work schedule (seasonal variability) and including women facilitators among SADAR and SIEP staff where possible. • Consideration of women's specific vulnerability to climate risks in the assessments inform the gender sensitive CESMPs and NBS proposals. • Participation of women specific crowd-sourcing, intervention strategy convening (ISC) and Collaborative Adaptation and Resilience Innovation Design Process workshops (CARID) • Inclusion of marginalized groups in the different stages of NbS community-driven innovation process. • Prioritization of gender- sensitivity in the allocation criteria of the NbS Community Innovation Fund. • Consideration of women's voices in the monitoring of NbS grants, lessons learned, as well as through the Grievance and Redress Mechanism at community level (GRM).

		• Consideration of knowledge dissemination approaches accessible to women (adapted to low-literacy, using existing women groups like self-help groups, associations, etc.) **CAR2:** Please clarify if an initial gender assessment was completed and please annex the document to the project proposal. Gender assessment was not conducted and will be undertaken at the full design phase
	23. Is the project/programme cost-effective? In the case of regional project/ programmes, does the regional approach support cost effectiveness? Does the project engage, empower and/or benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups?	**Needs further development.** We note that the conflict resolution / mediation mechanism under output 1.3 will also have an impact on the quality of life of communities through the peaceful settlement of disputes an important element to ensure sustainability (page 16). **CR16:** We understand that project will consist of USPs especially related projects coming out of the community innovation fund under component 2. However, the proposal mentions that the EE (Sadar) has specific experience in rolling out innovations (page 31 and 32) through several multilateral partners in the region, therefore please include additional explanation on the criteria and process for ensuring cost-effectiveness for projects selected under the community innovation fund. Please refer to section B, C and J. Also considered in the answer to CR1/CR2.
	24. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation	**Yes,** the project is in line and consistent with major relevant national strategies and programmes. (Pages 17 and 18). The project will align with National actions plans such as DINA, INDC, NAPA, NBSAP, NDP, RRF, National Youth Policy, and the Women's Charter. The Women's Charter in Somalia adopted in 2019 that is calling for the women's economic empowerment, full participation and socio-economic rights for equality and sustainable development.

	programs of action and other relevant instruments?	
	25. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	No. **CAR3:** Please include all technical standards that might apply. Refer to Cf. § 90 and 91
	26. Is there duplication of project/programme with other funding sources?	**No.** Current projects in the country do not overlap with the target population. (pages18-20) **CR17:** Please include some details on the synergies/ complementarities with the on-going project. Has the project drawn lessons from the earlier initiatives during the project design, and learned from their problems/mistakes? Please refer to section G. **Lesson Learned, Synergies and Complementarities with the on-going projects** **Synergies and Complementarities** The EARNSS project will benefit from UNEP's membership of the UN Country Team and other development partners forums complement its implementation with that of related climate, resilience and environment interventions by government, local and international development partners. EARNSS will also make the most of synergies with similar projects in Somalia, which aim to strengthen ecosystem services, natural resource management, adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change reinforce the institutional capacities of community and government institutions in order to empower Somalia's climate and environmental adaptation sector. The project will foster synergies and avoid duplication with other projects to mitigate the effect of Conflicts, Climate and COVID-19 on the vulnerable population's livelihoods. UNEP and Sadar field experiences will be shared across with other implementing and development partners. In particular, the Ministries in charge of Environment, Disaster Management, Livestock, Forestry and Range and Agriculture and Irrigation together with SADAR will engage with various governmental, UN and

		NGO stakeholders to foster coherence in alignment with the Somalia National Development Plan, NAPA, other relevant policies. The EARNSS project will foster partnerships with other donors and implementing partners such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, Global Environmental Facility (GEF) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP USAID, Italian Cooperation, Saudi Arabia's King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center and other climate and environmental financing. The partnership with these agencies will be strengthened for synergy in the humanitarian-development spectrum. EARNSS project will also develop special operational partnerships with the World Bank's and other donors' climate and environment, water, resilience and food security projects to integrate the ecosystem service and nature-based solutions approaches using EARNSS community driven innovation approach. EARNSS interventions are envisioned to serve a platform for innovation investments where other discrete projects (e.g. food security, agriculture, etc) can benefit from the nature based solution and strengthen community institutions and planning capabilities. **Lessons Learned:** From the implementation of the Sadar and UNEP's ongoing projects and other similar initiatives in Somalia, four lessons learnt are worth mentioning: **Firstly,** partnerships and strong field coordination in the implementation of activities supported by different donors in the same project area will key for EARNSS project delivery and successful implementation. In a context where communities face a particular complex conflict, climate and COVID contexts such as Somalia with a multifaceted crisis of acute food insecurity in need of not only humanitarian assistance but longer-term resilience building and adaptation. The EARNS response needs to consider and capitalize on in-country partnerships in order to be able to tackle the combined impact of emerging and past shocks.

		Secondly, working with local community structures and state level ministries with the guidance of the local community committees, federal and state level ministries, have proven to provide an inclusive model to identify the local needs and effective targeting of the most vulnerable populations. **Thirdly**, a needs-based, demand-driven, and problem-solving approach in addressing and sequencing the interventions to beneficiaries' needs maximizes the likelihood of attaining results of minimizing the combined impacts of Conflict, Climate and COVID-19 on livelihoods, resilience, and food security. **Fourthly**, understanding the innovation ecosystem has proven opportunities for enhanced learning, rolling out and scaling concrete innovations. Sadar's experience in rolling out and managing innovation programs, undertaking Innovation Ecosystem Mapping process and piloting and testing innovation Labs and hubs in Somalia, understanding existing keystone actors, knowledge broker and/or network builder within the innovation ecosystem identifying, testing, rolling out and scaling innovations. Innovation requires locally sustained convening power to recognize who is and who is not relevant to reduce gender barriers and facilitate the participation of women in the innovation ecosystem as well as those communities who have been most affected by climate, conflict, and disaster. The evolving innovation ecosystem in Somalia offers great potential to solve the humanitarian, resilience and adaptation challenges of its communities if given the appropriate convening, matching (technical and financial) and referral opportunities
	27. Does the project/programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	**Needs further development.** Knowledge management (page 22) refers to some good innovation practice including the collection of analysis of results of the innovations introduced. However, it is unclear from the proposal how these innovations will be selected and introduced to allow this action to occur. **CR18:** Please clarify how the innovations will be selected and introduced to collect results of the innovations introduced.

		In the KM component, as part of the lessons learned on the NBS and innovative process, it could be useful to have basic Value for Money analysis of the innovations results , looking into the 4 E's (Economy, Efficiency, Effectiveness and Equity) and simple cost-benefit analysis on NBS innovations. This would help generate evidence to identify the best innovations for replication and scale-up (through the NBS fund, policy instruments/enabling environment and spontaneous replication by communities –see comment to CR13, 14, CR19, 20, CR24). The KM component is also strong in its identification that innovation can occur not only in the NbS that are developed but also in the wider context of community organisation, financing, new resource management, conflict resolution, and women's empowerment. **CR19:** The project has clearly identified that innovation can flourish in social practices, modes of operation, and finance structures. However, please describe the mechanism for creating the environments for these innovations to occur, or be piloted, and the mechanism to capture them. C19: The project has both mechanism and approaches for creating the conducive environments sourcing and fostering innovation as well as documenting the learning coming out of the innovation process. The innovation mechanism starts with inclusive sourcing of innovation mechanism through interlinked steps of Convene, Match and Refer). At the convene level, project innovation approach follows three different but complementary approaches (stepwise) to ensure that innovation is source from anyone (including marginalized communities) and anywhere (locally and globally). The approach is crowd-source (bottom-up), design thinking (intervention strategy convening – top-down – this a process where communities and experts and stakeholders work as a team to define innovation and intervention pathways) and collaborative adaptation and resilience design (CARID) – which highlight collaborative that takes the intervention pathways to full innovative projectized solutions. This whole process will not be undertaken in isolation but rather work with existing innovation labs hosted or affiliated with Sadar. Through those, labs the project will mainstream an adaption and resilience focused lab within Sadar affiliated labs (SomalRIHUB and SomaliRIL) which currently lack Nature

		Based Solution lenses and focus – an added value. These labs will not only contribute to be part of the convene, testing, piloting but will also support the matchmaking and referral process. In order to turn the ideas into solutions, the project will have an Innovation Grant scheme to enable both problem holders (communities/others) to work with other solution holders (communities/others). The innovation financing will facilitate translation of innovative ideas to be tested/piloted and where relevant roll-out/scaled up. The project will also design knowledge management framework dedicated to capture and document the learning process. The framework will have tools throughout the process innovation and learning connected to the project M&E and MEAL process. The knowledge management framework will guide identification and documentation of both indigenous and expert knowledge and innovation process. The framework will also benefit from and support in turn the matchmaking and referral mechanism to avoid re-inventing the wheel where solutions already exist locally or internationally including Somali diaspora Moreover, the project innovation process will have innovation roll-out and scaling up strategy with clear steps to guide in applying project innovation mechanism, approaches. CR13, 14, CR19, 20, CR24). Under component 3, the project will develop 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. **CR20:** Please provide additional details on the proposed tool and an explanation on how the project will foster and cultivate feedback loops/engagement with local communities (and other stakeholders) to better strengthen the sense of where things need to change or what needs to be improved with respect to an existing activity (learning and iteration and adaptive management). (linked to comment CR13 and CR 14). Responses to CR18, 19, and 20: To promote robust learning among communities, implementers, Adaptation Fund and others, the project will develop a contextually-relevant Adaptation and Resilience Framework to guide knowledge management (KM) and documentation of innovative and promising practices, indigenous knowledge of climate and

		resilience, and lessons learned from program implementation. UNEP and Sadar' understanding of gender dynamics in target areas will be expanded, particularly related to household roles and responsibilities of men and women, control of resources, and participation in local decision-making (power relations). Knowledge-sharing linkages will be established among the target communities, implementers, Adaptation Fund and other key actors. The framework will provide a platform for understanding the complex and dynamic drivers of vulnerability and risk, identifying adaptive factors within communities, designing program strategies that not only prioritize vulnerabilities but also build on existing capacities, and ensures the program M&E approaches are relevant and well suited to capturing complex changes in resilience outcomes. It will be used to devise appropriate methods of building resilience in identified communities. The project will also establish a knowledge management system that facilitates collection and exchange of indigenous and expert knowledge and innovations. EARNSS will develop a knowledge management (KM) system that will include a set of tools to: (1) improve the identification, gathering, and analysis of relevant data on climate risks and development activities; (2) support a network of public, private, and non-governmental actors to share information and experiences related to climate risks and adaptation; (3) document indigenous knowledge (IK) on climate and resilience; and (4) document findings related to the gender dimensions of resilience. Organize forums for exchange of knowledge and learning on resilience and best practices and lessons learned. These forums will take place at the district or regional level with Community Committees and other community leaders, government officials, and other implementing NGOs. At the national level, EARNSS will organize quarterly knowledge sharing forums with Adaptation Fund and other government and donor agencies, academic and research institutions, and other development and implementing partners. Forum participants will discuss adaptation and resilience evidence and research tools and methods, best practices and challenges in building resilience evidence. The project will train local academic partner institutions in applying appropriate tools (including appropriate gender and disability tools) to research community resilience.

		At the core of EARNSSs approach is the development of local organizations' capacity –also recognizing that higher education institutions and innovation hubs play a key role in facilitating and coordinating knowledge, application and evaluation. EARNSS will provide training and capacity building on building evidence and learning for resilience.
	28. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Needs further clarification.** The current consultative process that has been carried out (page 22) does not explicitly list any lay people, local people, indigenous people, or women, although they are listed on page 9 of the proposal. **CAR4:** Kindly provide consultation reports (including those conducted with women and identified vulnerable groups) in an Annex to the proposal. Virtual consultations are acceptable. Attached. The consultation was **CR21:** Please clarify the outcomes of initial consultations and how they been considered in the project design. Paragraph 63 states that national project partners will be consulted during the development of the full project proposal. Paragraphs 85-89 states that the project was prepared through a consultative and inclusive multi-stakeholder process at the Federal and State level and involved Government institutions, donors, INGOs, NGOs, private sector, academic, research institutions and humanitarian organizations. Please note that at the concept stage, an initial consultative process must take place, with key stakeholders of the project/programme. Depending on the level of involvement of local communities or governments, private sector, CSOs or universities/research centers in the execution of the project/programme, those stakeholders may or may not be consulted at the concept stage. In project/programme target areas where minority groups and indigenous peoples have been identified, they should be consulted at the concept stage and their interests or concerns considered when designing the proposal.

	29. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	**Needs further clarification.** The proposal demonstrates that the project/programme activities are relevant in addressing its adaptation objectives **CR22:** Please clarify if project envisages co-financing. In that case, clarify that the Adaptation Fund project would be able to deliver its outcomes and outputs regardless of the success of the other project(s). Consider
	30. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	**No.** **CAR5**: Kindly specify the alignment with Adaptation Fund revised strategic results framework adopted in 2019 https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf See - Cf. PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS / F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund
	31. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	**Needs further development.** The project has considered sustainability of the outcomes through various means: conflict resilient programming, building capacity, raising awareness, ensuring ownership, etc. **CR23:** Please clarify sustainability from an environmental, social, economic, institutional, and financial perspective. Cf. § 127 Table: Consideration of sustainability in project design **CR24:** Please explain in some detail processes that will be put in place to ensure adaptation benefits achieved with the help of the project/programme can be sustained after its end and enable replication and scaling up with other funds after its end.

		In section J component 1; in relation to capacity building contribution to sustainability, I would recommend to include capacity assessment of local community organizations at baseline and term of the project to appraise capacity building and remaining gaps at the end of the project. I think a capacity assessment is mentioned for the entity that will manage the innovation fund but not for the participating communities (Community Committees) and local authorities. Both the baseline capacity assessment of local actors and the community-led climate change and risk vulnerability assessment can then inform the design of the capacity building plan in NbS, climate adaptation and ecosystem service management. This could also help narrow down the training content and methodology. Could also be advisable to tailor the training to the main climate risks affecting each specific area (i.e. flooding). For component 1 and 3, recommend to identify who will be responsible for continuous capacity building of local community organizations beyond the project (as it's a long-term process that will need to continue beyond the project duration) with a focus on on-the-job capacity building and continued iterative revisions of the ESM plans and knowledge sharing. What would be the role of district-level authorities and state-level authorities in continuous capacity building, monitoring of ESM plans/NBS initiatives and uptake of EbA approaches in local planning and policies after the project ends? In section J, Under component 2 and 3, I would highlight the fact that the project aims to identify a suitable national institution to lead the innovation funding stream for NBS, strengthening their capacity and readiness to manage the fund beyond the project, which is a strong sustainability aspect of the proposal. The continuity of the innovation fund would enable the replication and scalability of tested solutions as well as considering new innovations based on the first round learning. In terms of financial sustainability, if the innovation fund is successful and best practice disseminated effectively it could attract investments in EbA to replenish the fund from other funding streams. Co-financing options with the private sector could also be explored if NBS proposed result in potential benefits for the private sector in

		a marked-based approach. This could also strengthen the innovative and sustainability aspect of the proposal significantly. For example, micro-finance institutions present in Somalia are increasingly offering small group loans with more flexible return conditions and expanding geographically to enlarge their customer base. Formal MFIs/banks are present in Jowhar, Afgoye and Beledweyne but their extension services in rural communities are inexistent due to lack of incentive. The project could play a facilitation role linking communities with existing micro-finance services existing in the area to facilitate replication and scalability of tested solutions, and disseminate knowledge generated on NBS solutions among the identified MFI/stakeholders. Other non-negligible funding sources to mention are community contributions (monetary and in-kind), both from local community members, business people, saving groups (Self Help Groups and VSLA) and diaspora, which can be quite significant if the NBS are community-led, sense of ownership developed and benefits clearly perceived by communities. Communities or even individual households willing to replicate tested NBS solutions, for example to limit riverine farms exposure to flooding, could tap into MFI loans to cover the costs as well as community contributions (both could be co-funding options for the innovation fund- ideally promoted from the onset of the NBS fund). The replication and scalability would require raising communities' awareness on the cost-benefit of the tested NBS solutions (under output 3). If the benefits in terms of income generation and savings in livelihood asset protection significantly outweigh the cost of implementing NBS solutions, this could scale up the uptake by other communities and individual households, either through community contributions, saving groups, micro-loans and external resources such as the innovation fund.
	32. Does the project /programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the	**Yes, but additional clarifications are requested**. The project is categorized as B.

	Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	The project contains USPs under component 2. However, this is justified considering that it involved a community-based innovation fund to roll out locally led NbS innovation projects. **CAR6:** Kindly submit the initial gender assessment/ gender analysis that adequately describes the climate change differentiated impacts on women as an Annex to the proposal main text. Gender assessment will be conducted as the full design stage. An initial gender assessment should ideally provide qualitative and quantitative data for gender roles, activities, needs, and available opportunities and challenges or risks for men and women. Gender assessment will be conducted as the full design stage. The ESP risk screening table follows the AF formatting requirements. However, a few corrective actions are requested related to the presentation of risk findings. **CAR7:** Please ensure that the focus of the risk's identification is on the risk of negative impacts, and not about the outcome of the balance of negative impacts and positive outcomes. Adjusted **CAR8:** In risk management there is no risk identification or mitigation for indigenous people. However, on page 8, the target district is described as having a large proportion of the indigenous group Bantus, a 'historically marginalized group'. Please include any anticipated risks, which might also include risks related to access and inclusion of these groups. ESP 7 reformulated. Cf Table page 31 It is well received that 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.
Resource Availability	3. Is the requested project funding within the parameters	**Yes**.

	for large grants set by the Board?	
	4. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project budget before the fee? Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)? For regional projects/programmes, are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 20 per cent of the total project/programme budget?	**No**. The Implementing Entity Management fee is 10%. The Execution costs are at 12%. Both are above the allocated caps. **CAR9**: Please revise to ensure that IE fee is at or below the cap of 8.5% of the total project budget before the fee. Fee reformulated. **CAR10**: Please ensure that Execution costs are at or below 9.5% of the total project/programme budget. Fee reformulated.
Eligibility of IE	2. Is the project submitted through an Implementing Entity accredited by the Board?	**Yes**. UNEP is an accredited IE of the AF.
Implementation Arrangements	11. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? Proponents are encouraged to refer to the Guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy, for details.	n/a at concept stage

	12. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management	n/a at concept stage
	13. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage
	14. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	n/a at concept stage
	15. Is an explanation and breakdown of the execution cost included?	n/a at concept stage
	16. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	n/a at concept stage
	17. Is the timeframe for the proposed activities adequate?	n/a at concept stage
	18. Is a summary breakdown of the budget for the proposed activities included?	n/a at concept stage
	19. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	n/a at concept stage
	20. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	n/a at concept stage

ADAPTATION FUND

SINGLE COUNTRY/ REGIONAL INNOVATION PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

Title of Project/Programme:	Enhancing Adaptation and Resilience through Nature-based Solutions (EARNSS) in Somalia
Country/ Countries:	Somalia
Thematic Focal Area[1]:	Innovation/ Nature-based Solutions
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Executing Entities:	Sadar Development and Resilience Institute (Sadar)
Amount of Financing Requested:	US$ 5,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

[1] Thematic areas are: Agriculture, Coastal Zone Management, Disaster risk reduction, Food security, Forests, Human health, Innovative climate finance , Marine and Fisheries, Nature-based solutions and ecosystem based adaptation, Protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, Social innovation, Rural development, Urban adaptation, Water management, Wildfire Management.

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project / Programme Background and Context:

~~*Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the country perspective. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate in those countries.*~~

~~*Describe the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Write this as a concise problem statement: The current situation, the desired future, and the gap between the two.*~~

~~*Provide brief further information on the current situation including both the regional and the country perspective. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate in those countries. Describe the climate change vulnerabilities impacting the country/region as well clearly explain the problem area that would be the focus of the innovation.*~~

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.[2] 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.[3] 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 countries[4].

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

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

[3] 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

[4] World Bank. June 2017. Somali Poverty Profile

where seven out of ten people are poor, while more than 1.1 million Somalis, roughly 9 percent of the population, considered internally displaced[5].

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 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) season[6].

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 globally[7]. 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

[5] Idem

[6] SNS Consortium. November 2015. Nutrition Causal Analysis Study in South and Central Somalia

[7] FGS. July 2021. Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

is regulated by the Somali customary law, xeer.[8] '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)[9] with skewed distribution regionally – most availability of water stands in the Juba and Shebelle basins. Water is the critical resource that ultimately determinesing livelihoods. Historically water management was integrated with livestock management, however currently Irrigation for agriculture use to accounts for over 90% of water use.

13. **Biodiversity.** Somalia is home to at least 3,028 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 country[10]. 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 SWALIM[11] 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 vegetation[12]. The indirect causes include land tenure, illiteracy, poverty, war and conflict, weak governance, and high population density[13].

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

[8] EASO report 2014

[9] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.H2O.INTR.PC?locations=SO

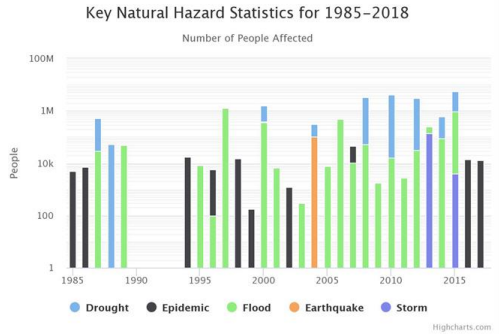
[10] NAPA, 2013

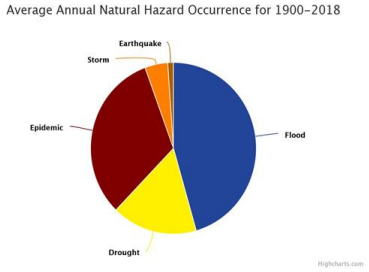
[11] Somalia Water and Land Information Management

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

[13] http://www.faoswalim.org/land/land-degradation

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.





<u>Future climate change</u>

Climate data projections

17. Key projected climate trends are summarized below[14]:

- 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.

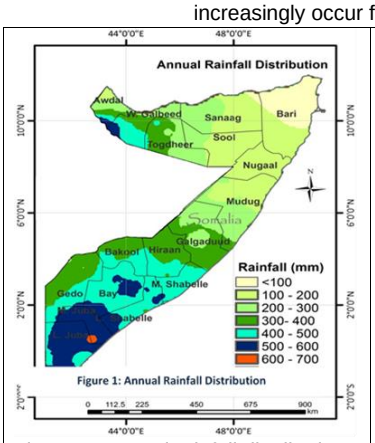


Figure 5: Annual rainfall distribution

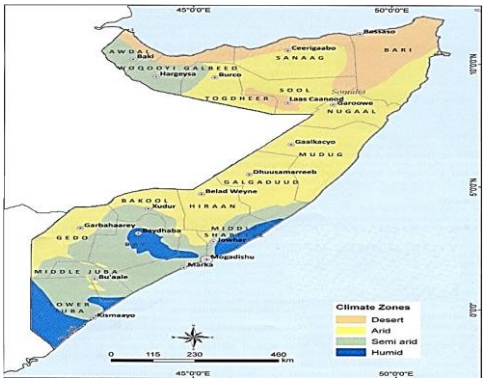


Figure 6: Climate zones delineated by rainfall
Source: NAPA

[14] 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 (ºC) 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

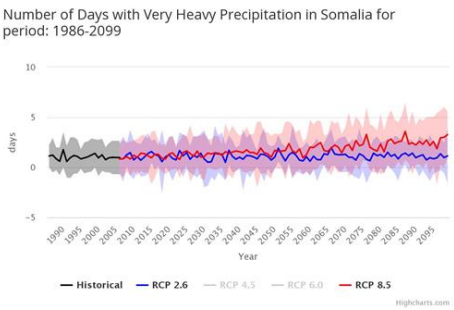
Source: NAPA

Table 3: Projected mean annual rainfall

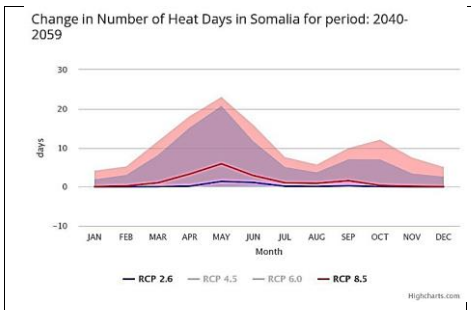
Period average	**Projected changes**			**Rainfall intensity projections**
	2030	**2050**	**2080**	
Annual	**+1%**	**+3%**	**+4%**	**+2-3%**
MAM	+1%	+2%	+3%	+1-2%
OND	+3%	2%	1%	+2-3%

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.



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.



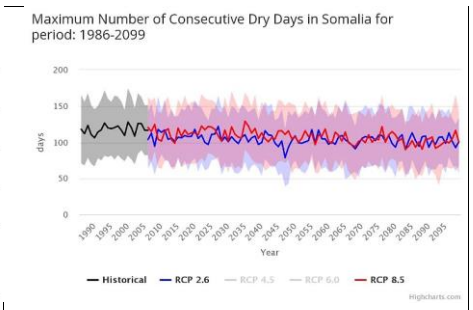


Figure 8 : Change in number of heat days 2040-2059	Figure 9 : Maximum number of consecutive days 1986-2099

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**	– 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	– Destruction of water infrastructure – No capture and storage of floodwater
Agriculture and food security	**Drought**	– 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	– 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**	– 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	– Degradation of rangelands due to erosion
Biodiversity (forests, freshwater aquatic, marine and invasive alien species)	Drought	– Deforestation and cutting down of trees and other vegetation for charcoal – Soil erosion due to deforestation – Wildlife migration – Reduction in biodiversity
	Flooding	– 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 existing plans, the ecosystem services are not well understood classified and localized and natural resource management is not sustainable at local level and that local authorities and communities are not equipped and trained to develop Climate Adaptive~~integrated and sustainable ecosystems services and natural resource management~~ Environmental and social safeguards (ESS) 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 and ESS into community development plans is limited or inexistent
- Sharing of knowledge is limited

Commented [SL1]: Are they well known, understood, classified and localized?
If not this should be the beginning. Otherwise we are integrasting CC into the management of something that isn't even being managed currently.

Commented [SL2]: –Assumption that this is well defined: pastureland, river water, groundwater and woody vegetation

Commented [SL3]: Who develops the plans currently? Is it the community that needs training or the planners? We cannot improve a planning process if we need to create it first.

Commented [SL4]: UNEP-DHI

Commented [SL5]: UNEP-DHI

Commented [SL6]: UNEP-DHI

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.

23. 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 drought[15], and the number of displaced persons in the Hirshabelle watershed doubled.[16] 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.

24. Afgooye district in Lower Shabelle region (South West State) 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 and other historically marginalized groups, 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.

25. 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.

26. 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, indigenous groups, 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.

27. The broad stakeholder groups related to this action include:

- 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.
- Community members, including farmers, herders, clan elders and community leaders, women and youth including indigenous groups and minorities.
- 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.~~

Commented [SL7]: Shouldn't this be linked to at least state government and most likely the MOEWR For these interventions to be sustainable, the local experts and mandated people to address this problem sitting in government need to be targets as well of parallel high level capacity building

Commented [SL8]: I would move this to the top as targets

Commented [SL9]: I would move this to the top as targets

[15] UNHCR (2021) Person In Need Relief Mission (PNRM)

[16] FAO (2021) SWALIM Flood and Drought Analysis (Feb. 2021)

- 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 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.

28. The proposal includes description of the beneficiaries because they have not yet been selected. It is expected -that the beneficiaries will be finalized at the full proposal project stage.

Community demographic, and current socio-economic situation.

29. According to UNFPA PESS Report (2014), the population estimation in Hirshabelle State is 1,036,721 with (Hiran Region is a home 520,685 - approximately 50 percent of the population is nomadic & Middle Shabelle is a home of 516,036 (approximately 25% of the population is nomadic). Population in South West State is 2,361, 627 with Lower Shabelle Region is a home for 1,202,219 17. According to the DTM Somalia, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia is estimated at 1.6 million with 500,000 affected by drought (est). The number of IDPs living in target areas estimated at 268, 000 with Hiran is estimated at 78,000, Middle Shabelle: 51,000 and Lower Shabelle (139,000)1819The Main sources of income in the project target areas are livestock development and trade, agriculture production and fisheries and small businesses/micro-enterprises2021. The Territory of Hirshabelle is: 56,000 km² (Hiran 34,000 km² & Middle Shabelle 22,000 km²) and South West (Lower Shabelle xyz)

~~28.~~30. The geographic targeting is globally defined, the specific project target sites have not been yet identified. As mentioned under the paragraph "Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs)" the beneficiaries, of the exact location and the specific nature of interventions will be defined during the design phase.

Outcome of community consultations

31. Community Consultation on developing local resilience action plan with communities held on the DRR Capacity building in Somalia (27 to 29 July 2021) when this concept was being designed covered participants from government, civil society organizations, local authorities, communities including women, youth and indigenours groups.[22] ~~designed being s covered~~ Ddiscussions on the challenges and gaps under adaptation, resilience and DRR in the target areas in Hirshabelle State and South West State. Consultations indicated that need to create collective, unified, flexible, efficient and sustainable system, which will ensure reduction of climate disaster risks through concerted efforts and coordinated activities of the both communities and Somalia government agencies and other actors in the Somalia. The outcomes can be summarised in four main areas:

- **(a) Limited evidence to understand adaptation, ecosystem services, resilience and disaster risk reduction** which include - limited vulnerability and risk assessment capacity, limited technical expertise and resources of communities and government agencies working on

Commented [SL10]: Report

[17] Population Estimation Survey
[18] Humanitarian Needs Overweiw (2018): https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia_2019_HNO.PDF
[19] https://displacement.iom.int/somalia
[20] https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/12/beletweyne_urban_profile.pdf
Somali health and demographic profile 2020
[21] https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Som%20Gvt%20UNFPA%20Press%20Release_SHDS%20Rpt%20Launch_29-04-20_Final.pdf
[22] Report attached

adaptation, resilience and DRR, Lack of systemized mechanisms of collecting, managing data, and sharing information, knowledge and lack of National Multi-Hazard Early Warning

- **(b) Weak adaptation, ecosystems services and natural management, resilience and disaster risk governance:** lack of a structured and systematic coherent polices, poor coordination on adaptation, ecosystem, NRM and DRR activities at community and national levels, inadequate resources to empower and build institutional capacity Creating coordination platform or structure at the local level.
- **(c) Limited investments to support adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction:** constraints in the national budget allocation and lack of prioritization to mainstream climate change adaptation, resorting ecosystems, NRM, and DRR initiatives and approaches, and absence of Public Private Partnerships to fund adaptation, resilience and DRR related projects and programmes.
- **(d) Enhancing preparedness, adaptation and resilience building systems:** lack of clear community and national level preparedness and contingency plans to support the effectiveness of response capacity and predictability. Provision of adequate resources including financial supports and institutional capacity building for communities and local authorities and support the development of land and ecosystem planning strategies and plans, strengthen, or support infrastructural and reconstruction of major infrastructure to boost responses and management of disasters. Limited consideration of community and indigenous coping mechanisms for conflict, flood and drought hazards

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Beneficiaries targeting approach

32. **The targeting approach** will be fully consultative and participatory with existing community structures including indigenous groups, their leaders and elders, women and youth groups in selectected ~~in the targeted~~ districts. With this targeting mechanism, the program is designed in such a way so that those affected by climate change the most will choose to participate in the program for example by making screening and eligibility criteria for women and other identified vulnerable groups. Livelihood options related to ecosystem services that women and minorities already manage will be prioritized so other more privileged members do not self target. While the project has universal eligibility and its inclusive, the design places incentives that seek to encourage self selection of targeted groups. EARNSS will target a group consisting~~sts~~ mainly of pastoral and agro-pastoralist communities~~s~~, and IDPs. EARNSS envisions targeting~~to target~~ at least 50% of the total number of ~~the targeted~~ beneficiaries to be women and 25% ~~will be~~ youth. The project will specifically focus on ~~target~~ traditionally marginalized groups, such as minorities, indigenous groups, women and girls, young men aged 18-30 years old affected by COVID-19, Conflict and Climate shocks.

Commented [SL12]: Partner

33. **Targeting mechanisms** will ensure that vulnerable ~~the target~~ households ~~and the vulnerable~~ (i.e. women-head households, indigenous groups) participate in the project and are part of the innovation process. ~~have access to Project benefits~~. EARNSS targeting mechanisms will be : a) self selection -targeting measures to ensure that Project interventions respond to the priorities and livelihood strategies of the beneficiaries (such as women, indigenous groups, WHHs, IDPs and returnees) ~~target groups~~. The strategy will also ensure that selected NbS

activities are tailored for~~tailoredsuitable for~~ all groups, in particular women, youth and indigenous groups; b) direct targeting mechanism, will ensure that specific groups, particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged (such as women, indigenous groups, WHHs, IDPs and returnees) are selected to participate in Project interventions and particular attention will be given to offer safe spaces culturally appropriate for all participants.~~.~~

34. **The characteristics of the target groups** to be eligible to participate in the consultative and participatory process will include climate vulnerable (drought and floods) communities, desert locust affected communities, women headed households, displacement affected communities, youth and indigenous groups. At the design stage, EARNSS will improve the targeting conducting assessments to collect primary~~collecting primary~~ and secondary data on vulnerability, gender dynamics and Climate, Conflict and COVID-19 exposure and disaster risk impacts

35. The t~~T~~**argeting strategy** will ~~ensure to~~ be responsive to the changing needs of the communities and their beneficiaries. Project beneficiaries will be selected by the community based on a range of criteria, including women headed households (WHHs), indigenous groups and youth. The Project will also adopt a gender and youth sensitive implementation approach with targets for women and youth participation (at least 50% and 25% respectively~~of beneficiaries~~) and setting sex and age disaggregation to be built into the M&E systems and corrective actions taken if gender equity is not achieved. To further ensure including of marginalized, minorities and indigenous groups, the strategy will also include

- Adequate representation of marginalized groups in the Committee Committees- and ideally in the National Coordination Committee (NCC).
- Encourage marginalized groups participation in training and coordination processes by adequately disseminating communication and on these processes and facilitating access.
- Consideration of marginalized specific vulnerability to climate risks in the assessments in the Community Ecosystem Service Management Plans (CESMPs) and NbS proposals.
- Inclusion of marginalized groups in different stages of NbS projects as part of the NbS fund selection criteria.
- Consideration of marginalized groups voices in the monitoring of NbS and lessons learned, as well as through the GRM.
- Consideration of knowledge dissemination approaches accessible to marginalized groups (adapted to low-literacy, using existing community groups/ associations, like the displacement affected communities (DAC) forums for IDP groups, etc.)

Project / Programme Objectives:

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

~~29.~~36. The overall objective of the project is to improve climate change adaptation and~~-~~ enhance the resilience of communities in the Hirshabelle and Afgooye (Lower Shabelle region) watersheds ~~to~~ to better respond to, and cope with, climate hazards and environmental degradation, by powering existing planning processes with science based and evidence decision support and by generating actionable outcomes for future policy-making.~~.~~

~~30.~~37. Specific objectives (i.e. outcomes) are as follow:

Commented [SL13]: There should be an objective for common understanding of ESS and natural resources and another for high level government stakeholders. To improve their policy making capacity, I propose a formulation

Commented [SL14]: What about an objective for conflict reduction or local water diplomacy?

(a) Creation of local institutional platform tasked with the coordination on adaptation, ESS management and community led NbS for increased climate change adaptation and resilience

(b) Characterization and classification of ecosystem services and generating common understanding of availability, use and climate resilient management of these services

(c) The capacity of local communities to integrate climate adaptation approaches and climate risks in ecosystem service management and to carry out NbS strengthened;

~~(a)~~(d) The capacity of government level planners and decision makers to use community-led NbS directly in their NRM and DRR planning processes and policy-making strengthened;

(e) Support the establishment of local development plans that include community led NbS and climate resilient ESS and natural resource management.

~~(b)~~(f) 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);

(g) Knowledge management improved through the development and 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.

~~(c)~~

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Concrete Outputs	Amount (US$)
1. **Local community ~~development~~ ESS management plans addressing climate change adaptation ~~established~~developed~~developed~~**	1. ~~The capacity of local communities to integrate climate adaptation approaches and climate risks in ecosystem service management strengthened;~~The capacity of local communities to integrate climate adaptation approaches and climate risks in ecosystem service management and to	1.1. Local communities' capacity developed on integrated approaches for climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and ecosystem service management ~~1.1.~~1.2. Planning process of planners and decision makers supported with NbS and climate resilient ESS management ~~1.2.~~1.3. Participatory and gender-sensitive ~~integrated community Ecosystem Service Management plans~~local community ESS management plans elaborated that include NbS for climate change impacts	1000,000

Commented [SL15]: Instead of adding new components, I've tried to work the new proposed specific objectives to the existing ones

	carry out NbS strengthened; The capacity of government level planners and decision makers to use community-led NbS directly in their NRM and DRR planning processes and policy-making strengthened; 1.	and climate resilient ESS management 1.3.1.4. Adapted conflicts resolution mechanisms to climate security and environmental mediation 1.4.1.5. Uptake of integrated approaches by local and government level stakeholder targets to climate adaptation, DRR, and ecosystem service management into relevant policies and programs	
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); 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.	2.1 In-depth identification, characterization and classification of ESS as well as of the existing community and government level ESS and natural resource existing planning processes 2.2 Establishment of common understanding between community and government level stakeholders of the ESS availability, use and management 2.3 A local platform and mechanism for identifying nature-based development projects in the context of climate adaptation, creating policy-making recommendations, and for coordination with government established 2.4 Community-led Nature-based Solutions prioritized and implemented 2.2 A community-based mechanism for identifying nature-based development projects in the context of climate adaptation, and gender sensitive established 2.53 A pilot financing mechanism for community-led Nature-based Solutions established	2,399,990

Commented [SL16]: This could even have it's own component linked to a specific objective

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~~ improved through the development and 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. ~~3.~~	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	740,385
Total components			4,140,375
6. Project/Programme Execution cost (9.5%)			475,000
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			4,615,375
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) 8.5%			384,625
Amount of Financing Requested			5,000,000

Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	January 2022

Project/Programme Closing	December 2025
Terminal Evaluation	June 2026

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

~~A.~~ Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities, how these activities would contribute to climate resilience. For regional projects describe also how they would build added value through the regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects would contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

~~31.~~ To achieve its objective, the project will implement three (3) components, the details of which are provided below.

38.

~~2.~~ **Component 1. Local community ESS management~~development~~ plans addressing climate change adaptation developed**

39.

~~3.~~ **Outcome 1A & 1B** The capacity of local communities to integrate climate adaptation approaches and climate risks in ecosystem service management **and to carry out NbS strengthened;** The capacity of government level planners and decision makers to use community-led NbS directly in their NRM and DRR planning processes and policy-making will be strengthened by the project.

40.

~~4.~~

~~5.~~ **Output 1.1.** Local communities' capacity developed on integrated approaches for climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and ecosystem service management

41.

6.42. 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.

43. **Output 1.2** Planning process of planners and decision makers supported with NbS and climate resilient ESS management

44. Indicative activities:

- Consultation of government level planners and decision makers for a comprehensive description of planning procedures and decisions surrounding ESS management described
  - 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
- Utilizing agile development approaches for the co-design of improvements to the existing planning procedure transforming it from a static to a dynamic and adaptive cyclical mechanism with community feedback loops for consultation and M&E
- Implementation of improvements using planning methods and technology which are well-proven in the region, possibly involving:
  - Multi Criteria Decision Analysis methods, Robust Decision Making methods, operational framework for calculation of indicators, use and application of Earth Observation data, amongst others.

7.45. **Output 1.23** Participatory and gender-sensitive ESS management plansintegrated community Ecosystem Service Management plans elaborated that include NbS for climate change impacts and climate resilient ESS management

46. The project will support the establishment of gender sensitive community development plans that include community led NbS and climate resilient ESS and natural resource management. The plans will be the framework for granting local projects based on equity, as foreseen in Component 2.

8. 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.

Commented [SL17]: The biggest issue is the disambiguation between a development plan and a ESS management plan. I tried to address it, but it would need more work.

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~~
- Inventory of NbS applicable to the characterization and common understanding of ESS obtained under Output 2.1
- Selection of NbS to impacts of floods and droughts
- Screening of the NbS for flood and drought impacts using science- based methods and technology for evidence generation, for example by applying hydrologic and hydraulic modelling and considering different climate change scenarios
- Utilize the improved planning procedure, the established platform and its mechanisms to develop plans that are continuously updated and monitored
- Use crowd-sourcing data and information collection methods for M&E

~~9.~~47. **Output 1.~~3~~4** Adapted conflicts resolution mechanisms to climate security and environmental mediation

~~10.~~48. 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

~~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~~
~~o~~

~~11.~~49. **Output 1.5** Uptake of integrated approaches by local and government level stakeholder targets to ~~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

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

to climate change and ecosystem degradation impacts through community-led Nature-based Solutions.

51. **Outcome 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);

13.52. **Output 2.1** In-depth identification, characterization and classification of ESS as well as of the existing community and government level ESS and natural resource existing planning processes

The project will carry out the comprehensive characterization and classification of ecosystem services and generating common understanding of availability, use and climate resilient management of these services.

We will apply a classification framework that evaluate changes in ESS by linking biophysical, economic, and sustainability assessments sequentially developed on the basis of the Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) (Haines-Young and Potschin, 2010b) and the DPSIR adaptive management cycle (EEA, 1999). The former is a standardized system for the classification of ESS developed by the European Union to enhance the consistency and comparability of ESS assessments. The latter is a well-known concept to disentangle the biophysical and social aspects of a system under study.

14.53. Indicative activities:

- Identification and classification of ESS
  - Characterising the problem by identifying the drivers, pressures and people impacted and selecting state parameters which quantify the state of the system and can be used as indicators to measure the impact of a proposed future planning measure.
  - Community level activities for data collection and ESS surveying and mapping
  - Community expert knowledge integrated into base classification

54. **Output 2.2** A local platform and mechanism for identifying nature-based development projects in the context of climate adaptation, creating policy-making recommendations, and for coordination with government established

55. The project will create a local platform tasked with the coordination on adaptation, ESS management and community led NbS for increased climate change adaptation and resilience. The platform will bridge between community and government targets.

56. Indicative activities:

- Establishment of the ToR for the local platform, organizational structure and budget
- Identification of stakeholders for the platform
- Appointment of platform members
- Refinement of scope of work and work plan

15.57. **Output 2.3** Establishment of common understanding between community and government level stakeholders of the ESS availability, use and management

16.58. Indicative activities:

- Series of iterative review and validation procedures coordinated by the local platform bridging between community and government targets
- Appraisal of availability and use of ESS

- Final classification of the ecosystem services based on common understanding from all target stakeholders

~~17. **Output 2.3** A local platform and mechanism for identifying nature-based development projects in the context of climate adaptation, creating policy-making recommendations, and for coordination with government established~~

~~18. Indicative activities:~~
~~19.~~

~~20.~~59. **Output 2.4** 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);

~~21.~~60. **Output 2.5** Community-led Nature-based Solutions prioritized and implemented~~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 which resulted from the Component 1's ESS management plans
- Ensure follow-up and reporting
- Ensure complementarity with other NbS activities in the area
-
-

Component 3: M&E and Knowledge management.

~~22.~~61. **Outcome 3.** M&E and Knowledge management improved through the development and 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.

~~23.~~62. **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

~~24.~~63. **Output 3.2** KM developed

~~25.~~64. 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.

~~26.~~65. 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.~~A. Describe how the project/programme would promote new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies, and mechanisms.

Innovation Rationale: Problem Statement

66. The current model of resilience and adaptation interventions, in response to the growing number of climate risks and disasters, is increasingly unsustainable and lacking focus on restoring nature at a large scale and informed by science. This global trend of escalating disaster risks and climate vulnerability is exemplified in Somalia where the combination of conflict, displacement and climate variability have worsened recurring natural disasters, such as drought and floods. This has eroded the social, institutional, livelihood, and environmental reserves of Somali communities, leaving them increasingly vulnerable to recurrent shocks which produce an almost perpetual state of crisis. Climate patterns have led to this year's drought, desert locust outbreaks which has left over 2.7 million people –in need of humanitarian assistance (FEWS-NET, 2021)23. Besides the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the myriad of disasters and climate change impacts in Somalia include food insecurities, severely disrupted agriculture activities, natural resources, environmental and ecosystem services degradation, poor rains and harvest, desert locust outbreaks, asset losses, displacement, water shortages, lack of early warning systems, marginalization of pastoralists, poverty and lack of livelihoods and employment opportunities in peri-urban areas are severe, the unemployment rate for youth is one of the highest in the world (UNDP, 2012: xix)24, a lack of education and skills, coupled with limited access to financial services and livelihood opportunities, with a particular burden on women and girls.

[23] FSNAU-FEWSNET Technical Release, 4 February 2021 https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/FSNAU-FEWS%20NET-2020-Post-Deyr-Technical-Release-4-Feb-2021.pdf

[24] UNDP (2012): Somalia Human Development Report 2012 https://www.undp.org/publications/somalia-human-development-report-2012

67. Existing humanitarian response tools and services have not resulted in new, better, more efficient, faster, and more appropriate ecosystem service-oriented solutions to reduce the impact of disasters in Somalia. As a result, pressure is building to fundamentally alter the way business is done, and many humanitarian actors and donors are looking to innovation as a vehicle for introducing these changes[25]. Unfortunately, the humanitarian, resilience and climate change adaptation sectors in Somalia has been slow to act in promoting response and innovation practice due to old ways of thinking, low investment, low capacity and support, and a lack of evidence and know how to implement innovation methodologies[26]. Complex and challenging emergencies require thinking and acting differently, implementing innovation in a professional, supported, coordinated way to create a step change for far greater efficiency, effectiveness and impact. The incredible impact of well-actioned innovation, and the corresponding advances in technology have changed the way most sectors now operate. In the context of Somalia, while innovation projects have been deployed and tested within the development space they have not been applied to the humanitarian-peace- development nexus interventions. The application of an innovation platform in improving climate and ecosystems services for resilience and adaptation has yet to be realized.

68. This proposed program of work seeks to bring together in partnership of relevant stakeholders active in the nexus work to establish, operationalize, and test an existing mechanism for adaptation and restoration of ecosystem services innovation in Somalia. The gap of an innovation platform in the current Somali climate resilience and adaptation is clear, with the application of to improve impact during a cyclical disaster.

69. The Adaptation Fund (AF) promoted innovation throughout its history. Through its Medium-Term Strategy (MTS), AF focuses on innovation as part of the MTS is to promote and support innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies[27]. Through the Innovation Facility, AF accelerates, encourages, and enable innovation for sustainable adaptation to climate change

70. Over the last few years as there has been an increased demand for innovation to think and act differently and be more agile and technology based. In Somalia, EARNSS partners collaborate with international and local resilience and climate organizations, many of whom have expressed a need for innovation support in Somalia. Perhaps most importantly, in affected Somali communities, EARNSS partners have seen firsthand the demand for different ways of working and innovative methodologies that bring science and field practices both directly to communities. Furthermore, research has shown broad demand from affected communities in specific areas such as technology[28]. The need and demand are clear both at a global and field level. EARNSS has identified the following challenges to adaptation and humanitarian innovation:

71. **In-country innovation support and the creation of an enabling innovation ecosystem for adaptation innovation** is almost non-existent and there are currently no evidenced inter- agency methodologies to operationalize this. One of the innovation success factors mapped out in multiple case studies and research is the existence and support of an enabling innovation ecosystem or backbone infrastructure to facilitate innovation[29]. There is widespread acknowledgement that partnership and collaboration make greater impacts in innovation success[30]; moreover, that there is a need for innovation between actors and innovation thinking and action to be done across sectors (in

[25] Betts, A. & L. Bloom. (2014). Humanitarian Innovation: The State of the Art. Occasional Policy Paper. OCHA Policy and Studies Series. Policy Development and Studies Branch. Issue 009. OCHA, PDSB 2014.

[26] More than just luck: Innovation in humanitarian action'. HIF/ALNAP Study. Obrecht, A. and T. Warner, A. (2016)

[27] https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/innovation-grants/large-grants-for-innovation/

[28] OCHA Policy and Studies Series, November 2014: https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OP9_Understanding%20Innovation_web.pdf

[29] The Humanitarian R&D Imperative' Report for the WHS March 2015

[30] Deloitte, 2015; Ramalingam et al., 2015; UN Innovation, 2015

the country at field-level)[31] The adaptation innovation ecosystem is top-down oriented at the expense of localization with more inclusive, collaborative, and participatory approaches that engage smaller community-based organizations and affected populations at the forefront of climate change. Non-traditional actors such as social entrepreneurs, digital volunteer networks, and the private sector are not engaged in rural settings and smaller urban settlements which reduces their potential impact in ecosystem restoration nor focused on nature. While there are an increasing number of actors oriented towards enhancing the coordination of initiatives at the global level, brokering partnerships, and harnessing the power of networks, we still find these efforts mostly at the global level, without being successfully translated into in country level innovation for, by and with affected communities.

72. **Evidence support for innovation and evidence for innovative methodologies is a core need and barrier** to successful humanitarian-peace-development innovation[32]. Innovation programs are mostly ad hoc, without long-term support and have a high chance of ending up in the 'pilot graveyard' without an understanding of evidence gathering or routes to scale. The sector suffers from a lack of understanding of innovation. There is a dearth of research and evidence-based policy design, a high burden of proof for innovation pilots, and poor information sharing and learning across contexts, which altogether limit the transformative potential of innovation to meet humanitarian challenges. At the project-level, the under investment in the tools, processes, and support to rapidly gather and make sense of real-time evidence during the pilot phase places a significant burden on innovators in disaster affected contexts when it comes to scaling up and scaling out their solutions. At the system level, the failure to translate learning from innovation (i.e. what works, what doesn't and why) has resulted in weak innovative capability in the sector, invisible solutions, a duplication of efforts and a reinvention of the wheel[33]. In addition, evidence of success is rarely gathered and packaged in an effective way; innovations lack the promotion and channels necessary to find their way into the hands of those that can use them which relates directly back to challenge of – the lack of an in-country enabling ecosystem.

73. **The investment to humanitarian and adaptation sector to date is insignificant and mostly made from global capitals**. Where investment in innovation has a direct correlation to innovation impact - the paper sector and wood sector spend more on innovation that the humanitarian sector (and have far fewer complex challenges)[34]. Further challenging is that most investments for innovation are made from a global level rather than in building field support and capacity for innovation or providing local small flexible funding for nature-based innovation projects. Donors consistently advise there are not enough good ideas to fund, and multiple studies[35] point to the fact that support needs to be provided at a field level on quality problem definition, analysis, supporting actor diversity, connections for innovative ideas and action and supporting methodologies for collecting evidence on innovation projects.

[31] More than just luck: Innovation in humanitarian action'. HIF/ALNAP Study. Obrecht and Warner 2016 + Ocha 2014 understanding%20innovation_web

[32] More than just luck: Innovation in humanitarian action'. HIF/ALNAP Study. Obrecht and Warner 2016

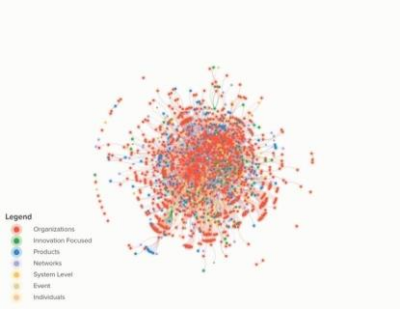
[33] Working paper: Monitoring humanitarian innovation', HIF/ALNAP Working Paper Warner 2017.

[34] The Humanitarian R&D Imperative' Report for the WHS March 2015

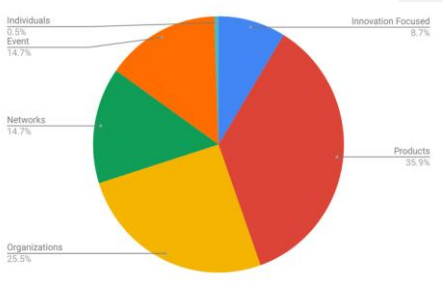
[35] The Humanitarian R&D Imperative' Report for the WHS March 2015

Somalia Innovation Ecosystem

74. In 2019, with funding from USAID and technical assistance from the George Washington University, Sadar mapped out the Somalia Innovation Ecosystem[36]. The purpose of the ecosystem mapping was to gain an in-depth understanding of the Somali innovation ecosystem and its infrastructure within the resilience and humanitarian sector. The mapped out key actors in the humanitarian innovation ecosystem in Somalia, their principal roles in the humanitarian innovation ecosystem, their relationships in terms of functionality and barriers and drivers to innovation. The findings revealed that Somali innovation ecosystem map is comprised of 1519 independent elements and 4068 connections. The Ecosystem Elements by type, n=1519, Organizations represented the most common type of element in the ecosystem (64.6 %) followed by products (11. 7 %) and networks (9.0 %).



~~27.~~75. Among the 1519 independent elements, 252 were labeled as innovations, 107 of which were Somali-led and 77 of which were innovations operating in Somalia (labeled as Somali-focused). The majority of innovation elements were products (35.9 %) comprised of 48 programs, 22 applications, and 10 approaches, and one report; followed by organizations (25.5 %) and events and networks (each at (14.7 %)



76. In the specific context of Somalia, the project aims at developing an innovative integrated approach to help the most vulnerable communities adapt to the current and future impacts of climate change. To achieve this objective, the project will promote a climate change adaptation approach based on the sustainable and equitable management of ecosystem services and the development, replication and scale-up of community-led Nature-based solutions (NbS) innovations that address inequalities in vulnerability to climate risks among different groups (particularly women and marginalized groups). ~~that will condition communities' access to resources to the mandatory and concomitant consideration of the interests of the most vulnerable groups - youth, women, disabled people, IDPs. - and nature-based solutions. These two fundamental criteria will guide all project activities.~~

77. The following steps present the ~~proposal~~ innovation pathway and the interlinkages ~~causal linkages~~ between the different project components and expected outputs outlined in section A. ~~and mainstreaming of conflict - sensitivity and gender-sensitivity;~~ Steps;

Commented [18]: Blue text from Paz Lopez-Rey. Paz made a great contribution.

1) Recognition and understanding of the problem ~~of issue/~~

The following assessments and participatory analysis planned in the project will be designed in a coherent, participatory and integrated manner to inform the project design and plan gender and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming across all the other project outputs: ~~and plan will contribute to through~~

i) ~~Through the c~~Community-led impact and vulnerability assessment (output 1.1.),

~~-~~ii) ~~the g~~Gender sensitive analysis of vulnerability to climate change (output 1.2) and,

[36] Bryant, D. E., Shields-Haas, L. J., Gitta, B.T., Mohamoud, et al (2019). Response Innovations for Somalia Emergencies (RISE) – The Innovation Ecosystem Mapping Report. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/RISE-Ecosystem-Mapping-Report-Final.pdf

iii) I~~the i~~dentification of causes of conflict and how these~~is~~ will ~~-~~be affected by climate change/ climate security (output 1.3).

2) Convening and s~~S~~olution finding ;

Building on the analysis of the findings from Step 1 and the mapping of existing planning instruments and relevant development projects , the project team will disseminate and analyse the findings with the target communities and local stakeholders to inform the participatory design of ~~-through the facilitation of community workshops to review Step 1 climate change risks and vulnerability findings and design~~ **Community Ecosystem Service Management Plans** (*CESMP*) with communities, local Peace Committees and local authorities (output 1.2)~~, as well as the mapping of existing planning instruments and relevant development projects that will support the design the CESMP and NBS. (output 1.2).~~

The CESMP is a new and ~~/~~innovative concept to Somalia which will draw lessons from the existing community-level and district level natural resources management plans, resilience plans, community development plans or similar instruments already in place. ~~The Community Committee in collaboration with district authorities will be responsible for the CESMPs *during and after the project.*~~

Depending on the size of the target communities and the suitable level of governance of the CESMP, where relevant, the project will encourage a systems-based approach to the design of ~~consider joint~~ CESMPs, covering several communities with similar exposure and sensitivity to risk (ex. riverine f~~F~~looding in Shabelle riverine communities) and which ~~that~~ are part of the same ecosystem and the same administrative unit. CESMPs based on ecosystem units rather than isolated community-level plans is considered a more relevant approach to ecosystem services management. Additionally, ~~t~~This will potentially facilitate cross-learning among communities and improve cost-effectiveness, as well as facilitate the later integration of other surrounding communities with ~~sharing~~ similar climate risks. ~~contexts and which are part of the same system.. This is also relevant in the context of the neighboring communities who share common natural resources, water points, rangelands, markets, etc., and the boundaries are not defined. Therefore, defining the CESMP based on ecosystem units rather than isolated communities could be a more relevant approach to ecosystem services management.~~

Inter-community governance structures with committees representing members from different communities and local authorities is considered the most feasible and sustainable governance structure for CESMPs covering several communities. ~~-are feasible taking into consideration the challenge to ensure the participation of women.~~ In order to facilitate women participation, CESMP inter-community Committee meetings will remain at the local level to facilitate women's participation and reduce costs and will include at least 40% women. The Inter-community Committee in collaboration with district authorities will be responsible for the CESMPs implementation and periodic review and adaptation based on the lessons learned from the project and future iterations (output 3.2).

The CESMP will act as the framework for the development of NbS innovations and the NbS Community Innovation grants (output 2.1) will support the implementation of NbS solutions aligned with the priorities and vulnerabilities defined in CESMP. A project assumption is that the joint planning process of CESMP will ~~-Another advantage is that joint CESMP could~~ facilitate the incubation of NBS innovations and later replication among the communities sharing the same~~sharing same~~ CESMP.

~~The linkage between the CESMP and the NBS innovation grants is that the community innovation grants (output 2.1) will support the implementation of NBS that are part of/align with the CESMP.~~

Step 1 and 2 will be~~are~~ supported by the capacity building of communities and local authorities~~,~~ which includes training in vulnerability assessment, planning and safeguards (output 1.1.) and the

capacity building of local Peace Committees (output 1.3). The development of gender-sensitive integrated CESMPs (Component 1) must ensure both the effective participation of women and vulnerable groups in decision-making and the consideration of their concerns in local development and climate change adaptation priorities. In order to sustain and scale up this innovative tool, the project foresees building~~to build~~ the capacity of government officials at the national and federal levels to enable them to integrate local plans into appropriate national and federal policy frameworks, through the component 3 - M&E and Knowledge management.

3) Design and development of innovation mechanisms~~ phase~~.

~~- Through;~~

The project will establish two interlinked innovation mechanisms; i) a community -driven NbS innovation process (CONVENE) and ii) a NbS Community Innovation Fund (MATCHMAKER and REFERRAL)

i) Community -driven NbS innovation process. (CONVENE)

SADAR will provide technical support and advice for the identification of community-led NbS innovations aligned with CESMP and other relevant policy frameworks and programmes mentioned in the proposal (output 2.2).
The project will seek to source, develop and scale innovations by tapping into the innovation potential available not just at national level and globally but also at community level. To ensure inclusive sourcing of innovation for all categories of stakeholders, including women and indigenous groups, the project will deploy a set of innovation sourcing approaches that catalyze maximum inclusion, participation and merging of indigenous knowledge and scientific learning. Using Sadar approach to innovation, the project will be using three main interlinked approaches to source for innovations from communities: (1) Crowd-sourcing (2) Design-thinking based ideation - Intervention Strategy Convening (ISC) and (3) Collaborative Adaptation Resilience Innovation Design – CARID.

1. The crowd-sourcing approach will be a bottom-up approach that underscores innovative ideas come from everywhere and from anyone including community members. The project will capture existing and promising prototypes/proof of concepts in the communities at large including local universities and Somalia-based innovation hubs. Using open convenings and innovation exhibitions to crowd-source ideas, the project will identify ideas, assess their progress, and support them to develop to the next level.
2. The design thinking-based approach (DT) is a top-down approach where the project uses an intervention strategy convening (ISC) process to brainstorm, select, and launch innovations identified from the communities. The process prioritizes interventions from CESMP and NbS in target communities. In an Intervention Strategy Convening (ISC), **communities will work with technical experts and stakeholders** collaboratively using findings from assessments, CESMP and NBS to develop critical innovation intervention pathways and identify the most projects within these intervention pathways. The ISC will follow an eight-step process to gain a system-level understanding of the innovation challenge and intervention pathways:
   - Step 1: Mapping current situation and desired outcomes
   - Step 2: Description of key issues and underlying phenomena
   - Step 3: Building the system map
   - Step 4: Stakeholder analysis
   - Step 5: Identifying the change levers
   - Step 6: Formation of intervention pathways

Commented [19]: please review, there are 8 steps below

Commented [20R19]: Thanks, Paz. This was content from a different source and please feel free to take it out if not making sense. I think your approach is more practical and in line with what we want here. Take them out.

Commented [21R19]: thanks Mohamed, please see comment above on the crowd0sourcing and CARID process. If ISC retained as the most suitable methodology then I suggest to keep the detail of the steps involved in the process

- Step 7: Undertaking pathway filtering
- Step 8: Establishing pathway synergies

3. The Collaborative Adaptation and Resilience Innovation Design (CARID) approach will be a highly collaborative intervention design process in which communities will work with multi-disciplinary teams of experts, scholars and stakeholders to develop system level interventions. The rationale is that thinking that innovative ideas can be co-created collaboratively by communities with experienced stakeholders working with the target beneficiaries.

   The Crowd-sourcing, ISC and CARID will be part of the Community -driven NbS innovation convening convening process which will create a fora of 10-20 unlikely allies (such as business leaders, affected community members, government officials, aid agencies, scientific community) who regularly convene around key resilience and adaptation challenges in Somalia to identify networks, resources, ideas and solutions. This group will identify and analyze challenging problems and support the creation of nature-based solutions, to spend time delving into the context, best practice and new and different approaches, business, and program models for impact.

ii) NbS Community Innovation Fund. (MATCHMAKER and REFERRAL)

Sadar is hosting and running the Somalia Resilience Innovation Hub (Somali RIHUB) [37] and is also part of the Response Innovation Lab (RI) network's Somali Response Innovation Lab (SomRIL) which is an inter-agency partnership which co-creates and applies effective innovations to enhance the impact of interventions to improve the resilience of the Somali people. In these labs the project will mainstream an Adaptation and Resilience Innovation Lab that focuses on fNbS and CESM plans and innovations to ensure sustainability of the CONVENE, MATCHMAKER and REFERRAL services that go beyond traditional innovations.

A mapping of institutions and an organizational capacity assessment will be conducted to select suitable institution/s to lead, manage and coordinate the NbS Community Innovation Fund (output 3.3). This institution will be engaged from the onset of the project NbS fund to build their capacity through the NbS Community Innovation Fund process. A readiness capacity development plan for the institution managing the Fund will be developed (output 3.3).

The establishment of a NbS Community Innovation Fund (output 2.1) will facilitate the piloting of new NbS innovations as well as the enhancement of existing community-led innovations contributing towards the implementation of the CEMSPs.

NbS Community Innovation Fund will support Community Committees and other eligible groups in adopting innovative practices or implementing innovative activities supporting community resilience. The grants will be awarded through a public and transparent RFP process to maintain conflict sensitivity and ensure that distribution of these funds does not aggravate local conflict dynamics. Gender balance and responsiveness will be a key criterion for the grants, ensuring that women are represented in groups receiving funding and implementing projects, and that women and men, boys and girls, all benefit equally from funded projects. The project will develop innovation grants manual, and grant RFPs will not be issued earlier than month six of program implementation to allow time for the Community Committees and CESMPs to be established first.

[37] https://www.ranlab.org/

The grants will be awarded to support innovation NbS projects that promote NbS. Grants may be used to implement sustainable ecosystem services, NRM practices or related innovations. Community Committees and other eligible groups could use the innovation grants to support activities designed as part of their CESM Plans. Due to the rapidly changing operating environment, and in order to avoid the risk of supporting inappropriate activities, the project will conduct specific mini assessments, if such current market information does not already exist and if another agency has not done an assessment already. If an assessment exists the project will not duplicate the effort.

Potential innovation grant activities will be identified by the communities during the assessments, CESM action plan process and NbS proposals. Communities or groups will write proposals with assistance from EARNSS field staff. Each proposal will include a description of the activity, budget, details of the community contribution and a cost-benefit analysis. Sadar (EE) will assist communities and other eligible groups to realistically determine cost-benefit based on market data to conduct an effective cost-benefit analysis. Proposals will be submitted to EARNSS management who will vet the proposal and ensure that it adheres to Adaptation guidelines. Grants will be approved and awarded by EARNSS in consultation with the relevant implementing partner staff and community committees. The maximum amount to be given to any one community is $10,000 however, communities may decide to submit multiple applications that do not exceed $10,000 total.

Project activities will be managed by the community with oversight from EARNSS field staff. It is anticipated that in some cases contractors (Matchmaking and Referral) will be used for activities where a solution already exists or require a large degree of technical knowledge and skill. (Contractor/vendors will be identified through a tender process managed by the community, and paid directly by EARNSS.

The Community Committees will be responsible to ensure effective implementation of the grants. To foster a sense of ownership and responsibility, Community Committees will be expected to mobilize the community to contribute to all awarded innovation grant projects. Various forms of contributions will be accepted (i.e. labor, material, money). Certificates of completion will be issued at the close of each small project.

The eligible grantees of the NbS Community Innovation g~~G~~rants will be~~;~~ local authorities, community committees or other community governance structures in the target areas, local learning and research institutions, and CSOs. The applicants eligibility criteria will consider as well the representation of women, youth, marginalized clans and displaced people among the applicants.

Additionally, the project NCC will agree on the specific eligibility and prioritization criteria as well as the procedures for the evaluation and selection of community NbS grant proposals and the implementation arrangements. Overall, the following broad criteria will be prioritized for the allocation of innovation grants;

- Alignment with the CESMPs and existing planning instruments at district, state and national level.
- Gender-sensitivity
- Conflict-sensitivity and contribution to climate security
- Inclusiveness of marginalized groups in the innovation process and equity in the access to the benefits of the proposed NbS.
- Cost-effectiveness
- Potential for replication and scalability at different levels.

~~1)~~4) Testing and adopting ~~Invest in~~ NBS innovations~~;~~

SADAR field team will provide technical support and oversee the implementation of the community-led NbS grants with the different stakeholders involved (output 2.2). Lessons learned and community feedback will be captured in a participatory process to facilitate the adaptation and enhancement of NbS pilots during the implementation phase (output 3.2).

EARNSS acknowledges that NbS require an extended period of time to fully appraise the economic, social, and environmental benefits. Hence, considering the timeframe of the project and the scale of the NbS innovations, the focus will be on identifying and selecting strong emerging NbS based on their potential for spontaneous replication among communities and their potential for scale-up and integration in planning processes. –(~~KM component~~ output 3.2).

~~2)~~5) Knowledge transfer and promotion of replication and scale-up

The knowledge component 3 of the project will support the dissemination and uptake of tested and adopted innovative NbS in three~~wo~~ ways;

i) Community and household-led replication of tested and low-cost- NbS solutions through the dissemination of tested NbS cost-benefit analysis, best practice and lessons learned in formats accessible to the community, particularly vulnerable groups with high illiteracy rates. This may include on-site demonstration, knowledge exchange visits and oral dissemination through Community Committees. It is expected that spontaneous replication of NbS is likely to take place among households and communities when the co-benefits of NbS become apparent to communities, particularly in terms of improved productivity and enhance protection of livelihood assets from climate hazards, which may take place beyond the timeframe of the project. Community contributions, diaspora contributions and access to micro-finance products will act as enablers of small-scale spontaneous replication of tested low-cost and effective solutions.

ii) Transfer of the knowledge and lessons learned from the CESMP process, the community-driven NbS innovation process and the NbS tested innovations to district, state and federal planning stakeholders to promote replication and scale-up of tested innovations ~~in the country~~ (output 3.2) and the uptake of integrated approaches to climate adaptation and ecosystem services management into relevant policies and programs (output 1.4)

iii) The documentation of best practice and lessons learned from the community- NbS innovation process and implemented NbS will contribute to inform the adaptation of the NbS Community Innovation Fund for future allocations. The learning will feed into the communication and knowledge sharing strategy with broader stakeholders in order to incentivize contributions to the NbS financial mechanism after the project.

Commented [22]: added this, please see if you agree

~~C.~~**B.** Describe how the project/programme aims to develop successful innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies and/or describe how the project aims to scale up viable innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies.

Integrating a participatory and community engagement approach

The Community Committees are key stakeholders to operationalize the project. They act in representation of the wider community and liaise with the district level and state level authorities as

well as with the project implementing team. Their role includes awareness rising and engagement of different community groups, channeling project communication top –down and bottom-up, designing, managing and periodically reviewing the Community Ecosystem Service Management Plans (CESMPs), engaging communities in the NbS innovation process with the technical advisors, overseeing implementation of NbS, mobilizing community contributions, safeguarding, capturing and disseminating lessons learned in the community and other communities.

The existing community governance structures in the target communities will be appraised during the inception phase to assess if they are inclusive, functional and motivated in engaging in the project. For example, some communities may already have inclusive Village Development Associations or Community Resilience Committees that may be suitable for the implementation of the project, or at least structures to build upon. Where these don't exist or where the existing traditional community governance structures (mainly elderly men) are not inclusive of women, youth and marginalized groups, the project will set up new inclusive Community Committees for the CESMP and NbS innovation process. This will be community-led with very light-touch facilitation from the project team to enhance ownership and sustainability. Community elders will be represented but not exclusively. The project team will promote adequate representation of women (50%), youth (25%) and marginalized groups (ex. Bantu) in the individual community committees and among the inter-community committees managing the CESMP. This is considered critical to ensure inclusiveness in the CESMP and NbS innovation process and the consideration of specific vulnerabilities to climate change effects. The project will conduct an initial capacity assessment at baseline stage to tailor the capacity building plan and appraise progress in capacity building and potential gaps.

It is worth noting that the project will also introduce a major innovation in terms of conflict resolution mechanism through 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 (Component 2). This combination of competencies is very new in the Somali context and creates a direct link between peace and climate change adaptation.

In order for these community governance structures not to be empty shells and remain purely formal, they will be fully engaged in the CESMP planning process, the NbS community-led innovation process and the decision-making process regarding the allocation of financial resources of the NbS Community Innovation Fund.

~~CR13: Please clarify how identified indigenous groups are going to be supported, addressed, and integrated in the project.~~

~~• Adequate representation of marginalized groups in the Committee Committees- and ideally in the NCC.~~

~~• Encourage marginalized groups participation in training and coordination processes by adequately disseminating communication and on these processes and facilitating access.~~

- Consideration of marginalized specific vulnerability to climate risks in the assessments in the CESMPs and NBS proposals.

- Inclusion of marginalized groups in different stages of NBS projects as part of the NBS fund selection criteria.

- Consideration of marginalized groups voices in the monitoring of NBS and lessons learned, as well as through the GRM.

- Consideration of knowledge dissemination approaches accessible to marginalized groups (adapted to low literacy, using existing community groups/ associations, like the DAC forums for IDP groups, etc.)

CR14: Please clarify how the project will involve women in the project in the face of existing inequalities. Please describe this in terms of strategies to encourage and involve women (and female youth) into the processes? How will the project provide a safe space for women to participate?

CR15: Please include some details on Sadar's (EE's) capacity to lead female orientated projects. The proposal would benefit from clearer understanding of their capacity, the availability of female leaders within Sadar to be role models for the communities and its linkages with locally led groups/institutions.

Women iInvolvement and inspiration

Sadar as the (EE) has strong capacity and track record to lead female orientated projects. Since 2013, Sadar has been hosting and running the Somalia Resilience Innovation Hub (Somali RIHUB) which is funded by USAID through ResilientAfrica Network (RAN)[38] which works on strengthening the resilience of communities by nurturing and scaling innovations from the different partners and stakeholders and applies science and technology. Besides, Sadar is also part of the Response Innovation Lab (RI) network's Somali Response Innovation Lab (SomRIL) which is an inter-agency partnership which co-creates and applies effective innovations to enhance the impact of interventions to improve the resilience of the Somali people. With funding from USAID and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Sadar has implemented projects focusing on women empowerment in resilience, food security and climate smart agricultural practices. With USAID, Sadar (aka SDRI) in association with Catholic Relief Service, George Washing University's Institute for Disaster and Fragile Resilience led a project on" Data-Driven Resilience Programming with Communities: Women Empowerment and Food Security in Somalia (2017) as part of the USAID flagship resilience program in Somalia (Program to Enhance Resilience in Somalia)[39]. In the project, Sadar worked on identity intervention pathways for women's empowerment and areas of relevance for resilience programming. With IFAD, Sadar conducted a project on Mapping of Climate Smart Agricultural Practices of Somali Women under IFAD Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP). The project looked at mapping women friendly climate smart agricultural technologies and practices. The findings of this study informed the design of the IFAD funded and

[38] https://www.ranlab.org/
[39] https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GW_IDFR_ProgressResilienceAssessment.pdf

Sadar implemented program (Resilient Livelihoods Action for COVID-19[40]) with its target beneficiaries are 50% women. In 2020, Sadar in association with CEF and CESVI, has received a new award from European Union to implement FREE – Fundamental Rights, Equality and Empowerment for Girls and Women in Somalia. The project aims to promote the rights of women and girls and contribute and reducing all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, with a particular focus on female genital mutilation (FGM) in Bari and Nugal Regions of Puntland State of Somali.

Within Sadar's senior ranks, female staff as senior directors serve and lead different programmes and projects. The Sadar Head of Community Mobilisation, Head of Strategic Communication and Head of Innovation are female experts with over at least 10 years of experience in community engagement, strategic communication and innovation. Besides their role with Sadar, Sadar female experts also resume academic and research roles in the local universities inspiring female students in higher education to be part of Sadar program design and field operations.

Sadar will leverage expertise and resources in Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) from its ongoing projects to strengthen the application of GESI/ Gender Equity and Diversity (GED) tools and knowledge of best practices.

~~Women involvement will serve as the key entry point for engagement in the project area. The Project will support women and in particular women headed households WHHs to participate in the NCC, and the project. As Incentive for inclusion of women in the Community Committees, community plans, and~~

More specifically the project ~~will involve women through direct participation and involvement in the project, including identifying needs, decision making in all project components. Besides,~~ will roll out the following ~~extra~~ measures ~~will be taken~~ to ensure women involvement in all stages of the project:

- Adequate representation of women required in the NCC and the Committee Committees. Proposals presented by committees whose number include at least 50% women would have preferential consideration in the selection.
- Encourage women participation in training and coordination processes by adapting time and location of meeting to women's work schedule (seasonal variability) and including women facilitators among SADAR and SIEP staff where possible.
- Consideration of women's specific vulnerability to climate risks in the assessments inform the gender sensitive CESMPs and NBS proposals.
- Participation of~~Consideration of~~ women specific crowd-sourcing, intervention strategy convening (ISC) and Collaborative Adaptation and Resilience Innovation Design Process workshops (CARID)
- Inclusion of marginalized groups in the different stages of Nb~~B~~S community-driven innovation process.
- Prioritization of gender- sensitivity in the allocation criteria of the~~ pilot projects as part of the~~ Nb~~B~~S Community Innovation F~~f~~und~~ selection criteria~~.
- Consideration of women's voices in the monitoring of Nb~~B~~S grants,~~ and~~ lessons learned, as well as through the Grievance and Redress Mechanism at community level (GRM).

[40] https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/project/2000003479

- Consideration of knowledge dissemination approaches accessible to women (adapted to low-literacy, using existing women groups like self-help groups, associations, etc.)

Resilience and Adaptation Innovation Lab (RAIL) / **Scale up of viable innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies**.

Commented [23]: Some clarification is needed on the section below as it doesn't come out very clearly how the RAIL links to the project and the scale-up

78. EARNSS seeks to source, develop, roll-out and scale innovations through collaborative design of innovation challenges where the best ideas and/or solutions are identified, selected, tested and piloted for further development towards achieving widespread usage and reaching full scale. As part of the project innovation approach and process, the project will develop and adopt a step-by-step innovation roll-out and scaling strategy. The strategy will outline the utilization and institutionalization of successfully tested innovations and provides systematic planning process roll-out the innovations taking into consideration the capacity and resources needed to support ~~the~~ both the rolling out and scaling process. The strategy will be guided by the system level thinking, sustainability, scalability and inclusivity (gender and equity perspective). Adaptation practices, tools, and technologies will be rolled out through a process that will be begin by Innovation scalability action planning process, assessing and supporting capacity of the partners or stakeholders, contextual analysis of scaling-up success, use of contextual analysis to decide whether to take a vertical scaling (institutionalization) or horizontal scaling up (expansion/replication), adopt diversification, and planning managing actions to address spontaneous scaling up

79. The EARNSS partnership at the core of this mechanism for innovation involves UNEP and Sadar Institute. Sadar is part of the founders of the Somalia Response Innovation Lab (Somalia RIL[41]). The goal of the innovation process is to improve ecosystem services and nature-based solutions in Somalia achieved by operationalizing and testing a Resilience and Adaptation Innovation Lab (RAIL) in Somalia. The RAIL will be a methodology that aims to strengthen the adaptation innovation ecosystem's efficiency and capacity to innovate. The RAIL methodology aims to improve Somalia's current resilience and adaptation challenges through the implemented and iterated learning from the EARNSS program.

80. The RAIL will set up a CONVENING, co-creation and learning platform for resilience and adaptation innovation in Somalia, introduce and house the MATCHMAKER and REFER innovation projects who need further support to existing mechanisms. These three activities – convene, match-make and refer strategically work together as a system which creates the right 'innovation ecosystem".

81. The CONVENE FUNCTION will bring diverse actors together (private sector, NGOs, entrepreneurs, academics both international and national) to define and analyse ecosystem-services, resilience and adaptation problems, support these with resources, connections and advocacy. The challenges, which fit the RAIL's criteria for highest likelihood of success and impact, will then be filtered through the MATCHMAKER.

[41] https://www.responseinnovationlab.com/somalia

82. The MATCHMAKER is a service designed to bring together and pair up demonstrable and identified resilience and adaptation challenges experienced by actors working on resilience and adaptation issues, with successful innovative solutions that already exist.

83. These two services will support the diverse actors (private sector, academics and NGOs) to bring the best local and global actors and innovations to bear on Somalia's resilience and adaptation innovation challenges.

84. Where there is no solution found, or significant project support needed for challenges after the MATCHMAKER, the 'REFER' service will channel challenges and people to innovation support (hubs, labs, funding) which exists in Somalia, the region and globally.

85. UNEP in collaboration with Sadar will test whether the RAIL platform can augment existing coordination platforms (IASC Cluster, Drought Operations Coordination Centers, etc.) by strengthening existing resilience and adaptation partnerships and building new partnerships with non- traditional climate change actors (Somali innovators, Silicon Valley, etc.) to accelerate knowledge creation and to ensure that local voices shape and inform humanitarian innovations.

86. The project will support actors such as local communities, authorities, local community-based organization and academia to play a key role in supporting Community led Nature-based solutions. UNEP Somalia will provide support and technical expertise to Sadar Institute to facilitate a co-creation process with 9 communities to develop a Somali-owned nature-based solutions approach to restore key identified ecosystem services. The project will facilitate the NbS co-creation process, develop tools, cascade learning and empowering learning available to local communities and support community capacity to develop NbS plans. UNEP Somalia will bring the proven best practice for NbS and science using satellite modelling and expertise in ecosystem restoration pathways. Sadar will sub-contract UNEP DHI for specific services to support the project in areas where the expertise is required in agreed outputs.

87. The innovative community led NbS approach operates on the principles of transparency, participation, local empowerment, demand-responsiveness, greater downward accountability, and enhanced local capacity/local empowerment. Community led-NbS approach places the community at the forefront of design, implementation and monitoring their own NbS priorities. UNEP-led experience has shown that when given clear and transparent rules, access to information, appropriate capacity, and financial support, local communities can effectively organize to identify community priorities and address local problems by working in partnership with local governments and other supportive institutions.

The project's approach is based on strengthening the capacity of local communities to sustainably manage natural resources in the context of climate change adaptation, taking into account the local cultural context and the gradual state-building after decades of armed conflict. Component 3 will focus primarily on scaling up innovative and sustainable adaptation practices and tools through systematic data collection, documentation of best practices, and capturing and disseminating lessons learned from the project for scaling up. The project will also promote the exchange of experiences with and learn from other similar projects and initiatives at the national and federal levels."

CR16: We understand that project will consist of USPs especially related projects coming out of the community innovation fund under component 2. However, the proposal mentions that the EE (Sadar) has specific experience in rolling out innovations (page 31 and 32) through several multilateral partners in the region, therefore please include additional explanation on the criteria and process for ensuring cost-effectiveness for projects selected under the community innovation fund.

~~D.~~C. Describe how the project/programme would provide 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 would avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

~~**CR10:** Please include a clear presentation of the expected benefits in the specific target watershed in comparison to baseline situation.~~

Economic, Social, and Environmental Benefits

Baseline situation

88. The country is generally arid and semi-arid with bi-modal rainfall. The NAPA delineates four climatic zones in Somalia: the desert zone in the northeast; the arid zone in the central area of the country; and the semi- arid and the humid zones in the south and parts of north-west. Since the 1960's, a warming trend has been observed in Sub-Saharan Africa[42]. Analysis of 1901-2005 global data shows a 1.0˚C increase in temperature over a century[43] The project target areas fall under the semi-arid and humid zones in the southern part of Somalia. Somalia's ecosystems are seriously degraded, threatening the resilience of people that derive their livelihoods from the land. The key direct drivers behind biodiversity degradation are among others, habitat degradation and fragmentation, overgrazing, deforestation for charcoal making and other uses. Overgrazing and charcoal production from the Acacia Bussei, an evergreen, slow growing and drought-tolerant indigenous tree species that provides fodder to pastoralists, in particular have had a profound impact on species composition, ground cover and the structure of vegetation (UNDP, 2010).

89. Socio-economic context is based largely on its natural resource endowments of agricultural and range land, livestock and fisheries, which are all susceptible to the impacts of climate change. In 2018, Somalia's GDP of US$ 4.7 billion ranked 158 out of 196 countries, while its GDP per capita of US$ 315 ranked 195 out of 196 countries[44]. About 69 percent of Somalis live under the international poverty line of US$ 1.90 per day, and 70% of youth are unemployed[45]. The Gender Inequality Index of 0.778 places Somalia in the fourth-worst position globally[46]. Culture and norms, reinforced by partial and scant law enforcement, confer low social status to women and constrain their access to productive resources, jobs, and social services. About 55 per cent of women lack access to education, compared to 40 per cent of men; and labour force participation rate is only 19 per cent for women, versus 74 per cent for men[47].

[42] World Bank (2021). Climate Change Knowledge Portal [Last Accessed = 03/03/2021: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia/]
[43] Office of the Prime Minister (2018). Somalia's First National Communication of Somalia to the UNFCCC.
[44] World Bank (2021). World Bank Data Portal.
[45] Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (undated). Somalia National Development Plan 2020 to 2024
[46] UNDP (2012). Gender in Somalia.
[47] UNDP (2019). Human Development Report 2019.

90. About 69 percent of Somalis live under the international poverty line of US$ 1.90 per day. Almost 80 per cent of the Somalia population leave below poverty line and is vulnerable to external shocks and fragility situations.[48].The World Food Programme (WFP) estimated that as of May 2018, about 5.7 million Somalis were food insecure[49]. Food insecurity is closely linked with climate shocks, especially drought. During favourable climatic seasons, as experienced from 2013 to mid-2015 and end of 2017, agro-pastoralists were generally more food secure than pastoralists likely due to own production. However, during seasons of poor climatic performance as in 2016, 2017 and early 2019, the pastoralists, riverine and coastal communities fared better on food security.

91. Impact of COVID-19 worsens Somalia's protracted and complex humanitarian crisis largely driven by years of conflict, climatic shocks (drought and floods), desert locust, widespread poverty and long-term vulnerability, the advent COVID-19 pandemic is exacerbating existing challenges, while putting further strain on nascent and weak systems. The rural populations will be more affected by the resulting poverty, and food and nutrition insecurity, due to reduced production, higher prices, loss of incomes, and depletion of savings.

Economic benefits

~~28.~~92. 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 biodiversity~~biodeversity~~ and an optimal use of services for sustainability.

~~29.~~93. 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"[50]. In the face of climate change, NbS can significantly contribute to disaster risk reduction (DRR), improve water management and contribute to long-term food security[51]. 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 systems[52].

~~30.~~94. 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 fertility[53].

~~31.~~95. The full design project will identify the economic activities eligible under the funding mechanism that the project will establish.

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[48] Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (undated). Somalia National Development Plan 2020 to 2024

[49] WFP Somalia. https://www.wfp.org/countries/somalia (accessed October 3, 2020)

[50] WCC-2016-Res-069

[51] 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*.

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

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

Social benefits

~~32.~~96. 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.

~~33.~~97. 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.

~~34.~~98. Under Component 2, grants will be awarded to projects that are designed according to a set of criteria genders sensitive and considering vulnerable groups.

~~35.~~99. The project interventions will be further designed to improving the capacity of women, youth and marginalised for benefiting from NbS and investments. The project is designed to promote governance and improved management of ecosystem services and natural resources at grassroots level local led action planning and facilitating resource implementation of the plans. The project will imitative and facilitate Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) between the communities and authorities to improves relationships and minimizes conflicts. Through capacity building of women and other community members on social cohesion, gender roles and responsibilities, gender and conflict sensitivity, leadership and managerial skills, climate and disaster risks, conflict management and COVID sensitization, the main social benefits will be improved, strengthened governance and leadership, enhanced social cohesion and reduced conflicts for ecosystem service and natural resources

Environmental benefits

~~36.~~100. 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.

~~37.~~101. 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 [54]". Technical trainings on NbS will also promote the use of nature-friendly technologies.

~~E.~~D. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project/programme and explain how the regional approach would support cost-effectiveness.

[54] About - Nature-based Solutions | IUCN

~~38.~~102. 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

~~39.~~103. 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 impacts[55]. 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

~~F.~~E. Describe how the project/programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist. If applicable, please refer to relevant regional plans and strategies where they exist.

~~40.~~104. 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.

~~41.~~105. 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- 2030[56].

[55] Alexandre Chausson et al. September 2020. Mapping the effectiveness of nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation. (https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15310)

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

~~42.~~106. 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

~~43.~~107. 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 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.

~~44.~~108. 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.

~~45.~~109. 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. The provisional Constitution of Somalia, adopted in 2012, addresses the management of the environment from various perspectives:

- Article 24 guarantees fair labour relation and provides protection against abuse of environment;
- Article 25. Environment affirms that "(1) Every person has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials. (2) Every person has the right to have a share of the natural resources of the country, whilst being protected from excessive and damaging exploitation of these natural resources".
- Article 45 on Environment, establishes the responsibility of the State in giving priority to "the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment against anything that may cause harm to natural biodiversity and the ecosystem". This article declares the duty of all people "to safeguard and improve the environment, and participate in the development, execution, management, conservation and protection of the natural resources and environment". The last paragraph states that the Federal Government shall adopt general environmental policies for the Federal Republic of Somalia, in consultation with the Federal Member States.

~~46.~~110. This constitutional provision has not yet been translated into law. In fact, only Somaliland has enacted an Environmental Impact Assessment policy. The lack of politically recognized Environmental Impact Assessment procedures causes unforeseen adverse social/environmental impacts. However, it is worth noting that the NAPA (NAPA, 2013) proposes that, with regard to Water resources management, "All new water projects to be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment". In this framework the construction and rehabilitation of community-level infrastructure, including berkkes, shallow wells, ponds and other appropriate technologies, as well as the construction of dykes/gabions and check dams to protect flood-prone areas, will also be subject to environmental impact assessment.

~~47.~~111. Thus, in absence of the Environmental Assessment Guidelines at both State and national level in such a context, UNEP, as the Adaptation Fund-accredited Implementing Agency, 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.

the project is furthermore aligned with the requirements of the 2013 Environment and Social Policy as well as the 2016 Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

~~48.~~112. Building on initial consultations the project will have additional consultations with national and local t~~ional~~ during the development of the full project proposal to ensure that all project activities comply with relevant national standards developed pursuant to the legislation outlined above.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.

~~49.~~113. 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.

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

~~50.~~114. 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

~~51.~~115. 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

~~52.~~116. 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 RPFS for Somalia is fully aligned to IFAD objectives and particularly the proposed project activities respond to Pillar 1 of the RPFS 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) in anchored.

~~53.~~117. 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 though 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)

~~54.~~118. 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.

~~55.~~119. 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).

~~56.~~120. 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 join UNDP, UNEP, and FAO project; Duration: 2016-2022, amount contributed: US$ 6,348,230)

~~57.~~121. The project aims to reduce demand for charcoal while also providing Somalis with alternative options for clean energy and sustainable livelihoods.

~~58.~~122. 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.

~~59.~~123. 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)

~~60.~~124. 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.

~~61.~~125. 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)

~~62.~~126. 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

Lesson Learned, Synergies and Complementarities with the on-going projects

Synergies and Complementarities

127. The EARNSS project will benefit from UNEP’s membership of the UN Country Team and other development partners forums complement its implementation with that of related climate, resilience and environment interventions by government, local and international development partners. EARNSS will also make the most of synergies with similar projects in Somalia, which aim to strengthen ecosystem services, natural resource management, adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change reinforce the institutional capacities of community and government institutions in order to empower Somalia’s climate and environmental adaptation sector.

128. The project will foster synergies and avoid duplication with other projects to mitigate the effect of Conflicts, Climate and COVID-19 on the vulnerable population's livelihoods. UNEP and Sadar field experiences will be shared across with other implementing and development partners. In particular, the Ministries in charge of Environment, Disaster Management, Livestock, Forestry and Range and Agriculture and Irrigation together with SADAR will engage with various governmental, UN and NGO stakeholders to foster coherence in alignment with the Somalia National Development Plan, NAPA, other relevant policies.

129. The EARNSS project will foster partnerships with other donors and implementing partners such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, Global Environmental Facility (GEF) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP USAID, Italian Cooperation, Saudi Arabia’s King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center and other

climate and environmental financing. The partnership with these agencies will be strengthened for synergy in the humanitarian-development spectrum.

~~32.~~130. EARNS project will also develop special operational partnerships with the World Bank's and other donors' climate and environment, water, resilience and food security projects to integrate the ecosystem service and nature-based solutions approaches using EARNSS community driven innovation approach. EARNSS interventions are envisioned to serve a platform for innovation investments where other discrete projects (e.g. food security, agriculture, etc) can benefit from the nature based solution and strengthen community institutions and planning capabilities.

Lessons Learned: From the implementation of the Sadar and UNEP's ongoing projects and other similar initiatives in Somalia, four lessons learnt are worth mentioning:

131. Firstly, partnerships and strong field coordination in the implementation of activities supported by different donors in the same project area will key for EARNSS project delivery and successful implementation. In a context where communities face a particular complex conflict, climate and COVID contexts such as Somalia with a multifaceted crisis of acute food insecurity in need of not only humanitarian assistance but longer-term resilience building and adaptation. The EARNS response needs to consider and capitalize on in-country partnerships in order to be able to tackle the combined impact of emerging and past shocks.

132. Secondly, working with local community structures and state level ministries with the guidance of the local community committees, federal and state level ministries, have proven to provide an inclusive model to identify the local needs and effective targeting of the most vulnerable populations.

133. Thirdly, a needs-based, demand-driven, and problem-solving approach in addressing and sequencing the interventions to beneficiaries' needs maximizes the likelihood of attaining results of minimizing the combined impacts of Conflict, Climate and COVID-19 on livelihoods, resilience, and food security.

134. Fourthly, understanding the innovation ecosystem has proven opportunities for enhanced learning, rolling out and scaling concrete innovations. Sadar's experience in rolling out and managing innovation programs, undertaking Innovation Ecosystem Mapping process and piloting and testing innovation Labs and hubs in Somalia, understanding existing keystone actors, knowledge broker and/or network builder within the innovation ecosystem identifying, testing, rolling out and scaling innovations. Innovation requires locally sustained convening power to recognize who is and who is not relevant to reduce gender barriers and facilitate the participation of women in the innovation ecosystem as well as those communities who have been most affected by climate, conflict, and disaster. The evolving innovation ecosystem in Somalia offers great potential to solve the humanitarian, resilience and adaptation challenges of its communities if given the appropriate convening, matching (technical and financial) and referral opportunities

~~H.~~G. Describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

~~63.~~135. 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”.

~~64.~~136. 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.

~~65.~~137. 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.

~~66.~~138. 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.

~~67.~~139. 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.

~~68.~~140. 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.

~~EARNSS Monitoring, Evaluation ad Leanring (MEAL) framework~~

~~Under Component 3, EARNSS will develop a Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) approach and plan, which will: guide EARNSS’s learning agenda and feedback mechanism, so that choice of program strategies and activities is based on evidence; organize EARNSS’s strategy for assessing progress towards achieving the stated program objectives by monitoring outputs and outcomes; as well as guide EARNSS’s methodological approach to ensuring that valid, reliable and credible evidence is gathered, disseminated and~~

~~utilized by stakeholders. EARNSS will weave the RAIL methodology in a feedback loop to tackle challenges with innovative solutions as the programme is being implemented.~~

- ~~Data collection and reporting will be guided by EARNS results framework. Data will be collected through baseline, cost-effective surveys and routine data collection supported by a web-based user-friendly database. Regular data quality reviews will assure the validity, precision, timeliness, reliability, and integrity of the data.~~
- ~~Program monitoring will focus on: measuring outcome and output indicators and comparing them to targets (to be set at program inception), frequent scans of changes in the operating environment, as well as examining programmatic and contextual assumptions.~~
- ~~Monitoring will identify strengths and weaknesses of program interventions, and program managers will use this information in programmatic decision making to ensure the program stays results focused.~~
- ~~The EARNSS MEAL system will institutionalize timely data collection and dynamic feedback loops that build on existing structures. This will enable EARNS to make strategic and tactic adjustments to continually improve project effectiveness.~~
- ~~EARNS will, to the extent possible, involve community, local government structures and partners in designing M&E/MEAL strategies and plans to promote a common understanding and ownership for the program's goal and objectives data collection, analysis, and review processes. Attention will be placed on involving women and girls. Participants will also take part in the analysis of results through regular meetings to ensure program activities are meeting community needs.~~
- ~~EARNSS will put in place Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) to increasing their participation and feedback in programme identification, design, delivery and lesson learning. Moreover, vulnerable groups, youth and women influence all steps of the project management cycle including initial assessment, project design, effective targeting, beneficiary selection, beneficiary verification, implementation of projects, monitoring and evaluations and project close outs. EARNSS will work with community structures including project committee's involvement in programme management doesn't only increase ownership but also enhances accountability to affected populations. EARNSS will engage communities in community forums and regular reflection meeting to understand our feedback and complaints mechanisms. Besides project AAP process, the design of the project also provides processes where vulnerable groups such as displaced persons, people with disabilities, youth, minorities and women can participate. At the highest level, the project will be targeted to have up to 50% of its National Coordination Committee (NCC) members being women and youth. This will be an opportunity for these population to be empowered in decision making. The NCC will be multi-stakeholder participatory platform which will include CSO and community-based organizations including women and youth organizations and organizations representing vulnerable groups to participate.**

Commented [24]: Suggest to integrate this in section H.

Commented [25R24]: Agree

141. To promote robust learning of communities, implementers, Adaptation Fund and others. The project will develop a contextually-relevant Adaptation and Resilience Framework to guide knowledge management (KM) and documentation of innovative and promising practices,

indigenous knowledge of climate and resilience, and lessons learned from program implementation. UNEP and Sadar' understanding of gender dynamics in target areas will be expanded, particularly related to household roles and responsibilities of men and women, control of resources, and participation in local decision-making (power relations). Knowledge-sharing linkages will be established among the target communities, implementers, Adaptation Fund and other key actors.

142. The framework will provide a platform for understanding the complex and dynamic drivers of vulnerability and risk, identifying adaptive factors within communities, designing program strategies that not only prioritize vulnerabilities but also build on existing capacities, and ensures the program M&E approaches are relevant and well suited to capturing complex changes in resilience outcomes. It will be used to devise appropriate methods of building resilience in identified communities.

143. The project will also establish a knowledge management system that facilitates collection and exchange of indigenous and expert knowledge and innovations. EARNSS will develop a knowledge management (KM) system that will include a set of tools to: (1) improve the identification, gathering, and analysis of relevant data on climate risks and development activities; (2) support a network of public, private, and non-governmental actors to share information and experiences related to climate risks and adaptation; (3) document indigenous knowledge (IK) on climate and resilience; and (4) document findings related to the gender dimensions of resilience.

144. Organize forums for exchange of knowledge and learning on resilience and best practices and lessons learned. These forums will take place at the district or regional level with Community Committees and other community leaders, government officials, and other implementing NGOs. At the national level, EARNSS will organize quarterly knowledge sharing forums with Adaptation Fund and other government and donor agencies, academic and research institutions, and other development and implementing partners. Forum participants will discuss adaptation and resilience evidence and research tools and methods, best practices and challenges in building resilience evidence.

145. The project will train local academic partner institutions in applying appropriate tools (including appropriate gender and disability tools) to research community resilience. At the core of EARNSSs approach is the development of local organizations' capacity –also recognizing that higher education institutions and innovation hubs play a key role in facilitating and coordinating knowledge, application and evaluation. EARNSS will provide training and capacity building on building evidence and learning for resilience.

146. EARNSS will foster linkages between community Committees, relevant government bodies, community organizations, stakeholders, and learning institutions. EARNSS recognizes sustainable adaptation and resilience outcomes arise from linking changes at the micro (individuals and households) to the meso (organizations and communities) to the macro level (society) of systems. Evidence on resilience building that is generated from EARNSS will be used and disseminated to decision-makers at the lower levels and higher levels of government. EARNSS will play a complementary and facilitative role in terms of horizontal and vertical

linkages: it will create internal, community-led processes, build upon existing resilience-focused initiatives from Adaptation Fund and other agencies. EARNSS also recognizes that higher education institutions and innovation hubs play a key role in facilitating and coordinating knowledge, application and evaluation.

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

~~69.~~147. The project was prepared through a consultative and inclusive multi-stakeholder process at the Federal and State level. The consultative approach included 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.

~~70.~~148. 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).

~~71.~~149. 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.

~~72.~~150. 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).

~~73.~~151. 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).

152. 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 Sagal Micro-finance supporting farmers and young entrepreneurs.

EARNSS Monitoring, Evaluation ad Leanring (MEAL) framework

153. Under Component 3, EARNSS will develop a Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) approach and plan, which will: guide EARNSS's learning agenda and feedback mechanism, so that choice of program strategies and activities is based on evidence; organize EARNSS's strategy for assessing progress towards achieving the stated program objectives by monitoring outputs and outcomes; as well as guide EARNSS's methodological approach to ensuring that valid, reliable and credible evidence is gathered, disseminated and utilized by stakeholders. EARNSS will weave the RAIL methodology in a feedback loop to tackle challenges with innovative solutions as the programme is being implemented.

154. Data collection and reporting will be guided by EARNS results framework. Data will be collected through baseline, cost-effective surveys and routine data collection supported by a web-based user-friendly database. Regular data quality reviews will assure the validity, precision, timeliness, reliability, and integrity of the data.

155. Program monitoring will focus on: measuring outcome and output indicators and comparing them to targets (to be set at program inception), frequent scans of changes in the operating environment, as well as examining programmatic and contextual assumptions.

156. Monitoring will identify strengths and weaknesses of program interventions, and program managers will use this information in programmatic decision-making to ensure the program stays results-focused.

157. The EARNSS MEAL system will institutionalize timely data collection and dynamic feedback loops that build on existing structures. This will enable EARNS to make strategic and tactic adjustments to continually improve project effectiveness.

158. EARNS will, to the extent possible, involve community, local government structures and partners in designing M&E/MEAL strategies and plans to promote a common understanding and ownership for the program's goal and objectives data collection, analysis, and review processes. Attention will be placed on involving women and girls. Participants will also take part in the analysis of results through regular meetings to ensure program activities are meeting community needs.

~~74.~~159. EARNSS will put in place Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) to – increasing their participation and feedback in programme identification, design, delivery and lesson learning. Moreover, vulnerable groups, youth and women influence all steps of the project management cycle including initial assessment, project design, effective targeting, beneficiary

selection, beneficiary verification, implementation of projects, monitoring and evaluations and project close-outs. EARNSS will work with community structures including project committee's involvement in programme management doesn't only increase ownership but also enhances accountability to affected populations. EARNSS will engage communities in community forums and regular reflection meeting to understand our feedback and complaints mechanisms. Besides project AAP process, the design of the project also provides processes where vulnerable groups such as displaced persons, people with disabilities, youth, minorities and women can participate. At the highest level, the project will be targeted to have up to 50% of its National Coordination Committee (NCC) members being women and youth. This will be an opportunity for these population to be empowered in decision-making. The NCC will be multi-stakeholder participatory platform which will include CSO and community-based organizations including women and youth organizations and organizations representing vulnerable groups to participate.

Commented [26]: Suggest to integrate this in section H.

Commented [27R26]: Agree

~~J.~~I. Describe how the project/programme draws on multiple perspectives on innovation from e.g., communities that are vulnerable to climate change, research organizations, or other partners in the innovation space, in the context in which the project/programme would take place.

160. As noted under Section B, the project will draw innovations from communities and other relevant stakeholders by deploying a set of innovation sourcing interlinked approaches: (1) Crowd-sourcing (2) Design-thinking based ideation - Intervention Strategy Convening (ISC) and (3) Collaborative Adaptation Resilience Innovation Design – CARID. The crowd-sourcing approach will best suit communities as it serves a bottom-up approach that sources innovative ideas from everywhere and from anyone. Besides communities, these will include research institutions, universities, innovation hubs, Somali diaspora and private sectors. The design thinking-based approach is a top-down approach using intervention strategy convenings or workshops where communities will work with technical experts and stakeholders to develop innovation intervention pathways and identify solutions. The Collaborative Adaptation and Resilience Innovation Design (CARID) approach is a collaborative design process in which communities will work with multi-disciplinary teams of experts, scholars and stakeholders to develop system level interventions.

~~75.~~161. UNEP and Sadar Institute will level existing innovation labs in Somalia including the labs affiliated with Sadar to co-create the development of a human/people-centered Community led Nature-based Solutions. The project will support actors such as local communities, authorities, local community-based organization and academia to play a key role in supporting Community led Nature-based solutions. UNEP Somalia will provide support and technical expertise to Sadar Institute to facilitate a co-creation process with 9 communities to develop a Somali-owned nature-based solutions approach to restore key identified ecosystem services. The project will facilitate the NbS co-creation process, develop tools, cascade learning and empowering learning available to local communities and support community capacity to develop NbS plans. UNEP Somalia will bring the proven best practice for NbS and science using satellite modelling and expertise in ecosystem restoration pathways.

Commented [28]: is this the same as the RAIL process mentioned earlier?

~~76.~~162. The innovative community led NbS approach operates on the principles of transparency, participation, local empowerment, demand-responsiveness, greater downward accountability, and

enhanced local capacity/local empowerment. Community led-NbS approach places the community at the forefront of design, implementation and monitoring their own NbS priorities. UNEP-led experience has shown that when given clear and transparent rules, access to information, appropriate capacity, and financial support, local communities can effectively organize to identify community priorities and address local problems by working in partnership with local governments and other supportive institutions.

~~77.~~163. To promote knowledge exchange and learning the project will convene a community of innovators (private sector, NGOs, academic, entrepreneurs and others) to bring hundreds of people and organizations together around Somali resilience and adaptation challenges to build resilience and adaptation innovation ecosystem where innovators are supported to create large scale resilience and adaptation impact that creates a movement to restore nature, clean the environment and adapt to climate change. This will be an open network where participants will be engaged for innovation challenges, referred to incubation and scale programs, ideas nights, events, and capacity building opportunities, and to be involved in programs for their individual skills and competencies as needed.

~~K.~~J. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

~~78.~~164. 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.

~~79.~~165. 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.

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

~~80.~~166. 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.

~~81.~~167. 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.

~~82.~~168. 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.

~~83.~~169. The following table summarises the contribution of each component to the sustainability of activities.

Table: Consideration of sustainability in project design

Component	Sustainable dimension	Project contribution
Component 1 Local Community Ecosystem Services Management Plans~~community development plans~~ addressing climate change adaptation developed	Environmental	Better local community's capacities on integrated approaches for climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and ecosystem service management
	Social	Vulnerable people, including women, involved in local decision-making processes related to Ecosystem Service Management plans
	Economic	The inclusion of climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR) into the Ecosystem Service Management plans will result in medium and long-term economic benefits
	Institutional	The existing community governance structures and local conflict resolution mechanism~~s~~ strengthened and their responsibilities expanded to include climate change and environmental issues. The establishment of conflict resolution mechanisms will allow a peaceful management of natural resources and will contribute to the sustainability of post-project activities . ~~Uptake of integrated approaches to climate adaptation, DRR, and ecosystem service management into relevant policies and programs~~
Component 2 Reducing vulnerability of local communities to climate change and ecosystem degradation impacts through community-led NbS	Environmental	All the local development projects will be Nature Based Solution projects, focusing on sustainable natural resource management and contributing to maintaining functional ecosystem services, which in turn contributes to enhance ecosystems' resilience and adaptive capacity ~~.~~
	Social	The concerns of vulnerable groups and the gender dimension will be taken into account though the set of criteria the AF Project will establish for funding NbS projects. The gender and conflict-sensitive CESMPs and NbS solution will contribute to mitigate conflict over natural resources and promote more equitable management of ecosystem services.
	Economic	The ecosystem services protected,managed and restored through NbS projects contribute to protect livelihood assets, enhance productivity and develop income-generating activities that~~will~~ contribute to empower women and reduce ~~youth~~ unemployment among youth and vulnerable

		groups, ~~and empower women and reduce inequality among vulnerable groups, factors of sustainability~~
	Financial	The NbS community innovative financial mechanism will be used for financing projects oriented towards the sustainable management of ecosystem services ~~natural resources,~~ through the NbS projects. Community contributions to the NbS projects will encourage ownership and sustainability.
	Institutional	The project will build the capacity of the institution managing the funding mechanism and develop the allocation process to sustain the NbS community innovative financial mechanism beyond the project.~~The establishment of conflict resolution mechanisms will allow a peaceful management of natural resources and will contribute to the sustainability of post-project activities.~~
Component 3 M&E & Knowledge management	Environmental	Dissemination of best practices and the sharing ~~e~~ of lessons learned from the CESMPs and NbS innovations ~~project~~ will strengthen local communities' capacity to adapt to~~cope with~~ c~~C~~limate c~~C~~hange and to ~~better~~ sustainably manage natural resources and ecosystems services in this context.
	Social	The dissemination of knowledge products will increase awareness on the greater vulnerability of women and marginalized groups to climate change ~~gender awareness~~ and enhance the role of women and marginalized groups in natural resource management and community wealth creation.
	Institutional	Uptake of integrated approaches to climate adaptation, DRR, and ecosystem service management into relevant policies and programs

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

~~N.~~M. 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.

~~O.~~N. **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 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		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. 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. Building organizational and support capacities will enable women to advocate for equality and equity for sustainable development. 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
ESP 3 Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		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. 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.
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 to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights in compliance with the ESP. 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. 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.
ESP 5 Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment .		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. 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.
ESP 6 Core Labour Rights		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. 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. 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. The project activities will not involve aspects where forced labour and/or child labour will be used
ESP 7 Indigenous Peoples		If indigenous peoples are present in the project implementation area the Impact Evaluation will: 1) Describe how the project will be consistent with the 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and particularly with regard to Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) during project design, implementation and expected outcomes related to the impacts affecting the communities of indigenous peoples. 2) Describe the involvement of indigenous peoples in the design and the implementation of the project, and provide detailed outcomes of the consultation process of the indigenous peoples. 3) Provide documented evidence of the mutually accepted process between the project and the affected communities and evidence of agreement between the parties as the outcome of the negotiations. 4) Provide a summary of any reports, specific cases, or complaints that have been made with respect to the rights of indigenous peoples by the Special Rapporteur and that are relevant to the project. This summary should include information on subsequent actions, and how the project/ will specifically ensure consistency with the UNDRIP on the issues that were raised.
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		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. 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. 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)
ESP 10 Conservation of Biological Diversity		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. **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.**
ESP 11 Climate Change		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, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride, other halocarbons, aerosols, and ozone). Project activities will be aligned on priorities defined in the NAPA as well as the INCD since, by essence, the project is 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		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. 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.
ESP 13 Public Health		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. 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. **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.
ESP 14 Physical and Cultural Heritage	.	The project will not have negative impacts on the physical and cultural heritage of Somalia. 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. All USP grant activities will be screened and monitored for compliance with project activities. 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. 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.
ESP 15 Lands and Soil Conservation		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.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme management at the regional and national level, including coordination arrangements within countries and among them. Describe how the potential to partner with national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs), has been considered, and included in the management arrangements.

B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.

C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

E. Include a results framework for the project / programme proposal, including milestones, targets, and indicators.

F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Table : Alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s)[57]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
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.		**Outcome 6:** Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	**Indicator 6.1:** Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	
			Indicator 6.2: Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	
		Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies	**Indicator 8:** Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level.	
		Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate	**Indicator 5:** Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or	

[57] The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

		change and variability-induced stress	improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Component 1/ Local community development plans addressing climate change adaptation developed				
Outcome 1: The capacity of local communities to integrate climate adaptation approaches and climate risks in ecosystem service management strengthened		**Output 6:** Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	**Indicator 6.1.1:** No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	1000,000
Component 2: Reducing vulnerability of local communities to climate change and ecosystem degradation impacts through community-led NbS.				
Outcome 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)		**Output 6:** Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	**Indicator** 6.2.1: Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario	2,399,990
		Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	**Indicator 5.1:** No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	
		Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.	**Indicator 8.1:** No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated	
			Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated	
Component 3 M&E & Knowledge management				
Outcome 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		**Output 3.2:** Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning	**Indicator 3.2.2:** No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders	740,385

G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, broken down by country as applicable, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[58] *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project / programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letters with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)	Date*: (Month, day, year)*
(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)	Date*: (Month, day, year)*
(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)	Date*: (Month, day, year)*

58 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 proposed by the implementing entities.

B. Implementing Entity certification *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

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 (……list here…..) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Name & Signature Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: *(Month, Day, Year)*	Tel. and email:
Project Contact Person:	
Tel. And Email:	

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

[Government Letter Head]

[Date of Endorsement Letter]

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

Subject: Endorsement for [Title of Project/Programme]

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

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 [implementing entity] and executed by [national or local executing entity].

Sincerely,

[Name of Designated Government Official]
[Position/Title in Government]

Initial Community Level Consultation: Towards Developing a Local Resilience Action Plan through understanding of DRR, Resilience and Adaptation Challenges in Somalia – Hirshabelle State

Organizers and Partners:

SADAR DEVELOPMENT AND RESILIENCE INSTITUTE IN ASSOCIATION WITH UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, MINISTRY OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT (MOHADM) AND HIRSHABELLE STATE AND JOWHAR DISTRICT ADMINSTRATION

Date: 27-29 July 2021

Venue: Hotel Beder, Jowhar City

Workshop Language: English and Somali

Background and Objectives

The consultations were conducted in collaboration with Sadar and UNDRR joint Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity Building Project launched in Somalia aims to strengthen National and Local DRR, resilience and climate change adaptation. The consultations were conducted alongside another workshop jontly facilitated by Sadar, UNDRR and UNEP focusing raising awareness on climate security, DRR and resilience issues, conducting local risk assessments and supporting the development of a local DRR resilience action plan through the Making Cities Resilient 2030 programme (MCR2030) and its tools.

This consultation workshop is built on a previous local level workshop conducted between 11-12 April 2021 using UNDRR's Quick Risk Estimation Tool, where participants identified the main hazards faced by the Jowhar city with regards to factors of likelihood, severity, vulnerability, and exposure.

The consultation benefited following a comprehensive DRR assessment conducted in Jowhar to identify gaps in DRR, resilience and adaptation implementation and accordingly develop a Local Resilience Action Plan.

The consultation workshop provided participants an overview of adaptation and resilience programing with communities. Sadar and UNEP also delivered a representation on climate security, Adaptation, Nature based solution, ecosystems services management.

The initial consultations attracted 27 participants with 50% being a woman and had a good representation of youth and historically marginalized groups.

The Workshop proceedings

Mr. Osman Mohamed Muqtar Barey, District Commissioner opened the consultation workshop by greeting the participants and the workshop organizers. The commissioner stated that the main focus when it comes to building disaster resilience for Jowhar city which is facing a number of shocks including but not limited recurrent flood and drought disasters and lack of flood control systems and environmental protection.

Mr. Fadi Jannan, Deputy Chief of UNDRR ROAS started his opening remarks by greeting the participants and thanking the district commissioner, Mr. Osman Mohamed. Mr Fadi mentioned that this consultation workshop comes as a part of a multipurpose consultations aiming at to improve local DRR capacity building, enhance understanding and awareness of disaster risk reduction and developing a multi-stakeholder local resilience action plan. He thanked the government of Somalia at the federal level and state level as well as SADAR Institute for the efforts in organizing this workshop.

Ms. Michelle Glasser, Planning Officer with United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) made a presentation on Environment and Climate Security in Somalia. Ms. Michelle Glasser presented key environmental and adaptation challenges facing Somalia such land degradation is estimated 27%, which is one of the highest in East Africa and highlighted that Somalia lost 686,000 hectares of forest between 2000 and 2017 accounting 6% of all trees lost in Africa. Ms Michelle shared that drought losses in livestock and crop production accounted for 1.2 billion dollars just in 2017. And this recurring drought and floods have been the cause of 75% of displaced population, which is an alarming trend. On the future trends and predictions, the environmental challenges currently faced globally and in Somalia are climate insecurity, conflict, climate change shocks, ecological damage and natural hazards that have the potential damage to drive food insecurity and increase human suffering.

Her presentation on the environmental statistics demonstrated that land degradation is estimated at 22.7 % by some and 27% by others and this affected the amount of natural capital to be utilized and the production of the resources. Additionally, she noted that more than 90% of the Somali households use charcoal and firewood as their main source of energy for cooking which is detrimental to forests and in turn can create flash floods in the country.

Summary of the Plenary Discussion informing the Outcome of community consultations

The consultation report as produced based on initial consultations at state and district levels. The physical consultation workshop was hosted in Jowhar district (one of the targt districts in the project) in Hirshabelle. Participants were invited (primarily community) from both Hirshabelle and South West States as well as representatives from Federal Ministries joined the meeting. Virtual discussions were also engaged with Federal Ministries in charge of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment to be part of the discussions.

Participants were given the flexibility to discuss key issues concerning their resilience and adaption. Consultations indicated that need to create collective, unified, flexible, efficient and sustainable system, which will ensure reduction of climate disaster risks through concerted efforts and coordinated activities of the both communities and Somalia government agencies and other actors in the Somalia. The outcomes can be summarized in four main areas:

(a) Limited evidence to understand adaptation, ecosystem services, resilience and disaster risk reduction which include - limited vulnerability and risk assessment capacity, limited technical expertise and resources of communities and government agencies working on adaptation, resilience and DRR, Lack of systemized mechanisms of collecting, managing data, and sharing information, knowledge and lack of National Multi-Hazard Early Warning ad Develop comprehensive
(b) Weak adaptation, ecosystems services and natural management, resilience and disaster risk governance: lack of a structured and systematic coherent polices, poor coordination on adaptation, ecosystem, NRM and DRR activities at community and national levels, inadequate resources to empower and build institutional capacity Creating coordination platform or structure at the local level.
(c) Limited investments to support adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction: constraints in the national budget allocation and lack of prioritization to mainstream climate change adaptation, resorting ecosystems, NRM, and DRR initiatives and approaches, and absence of Public Private Partnerships to fund adaptation, resilience and DRR related projects and programmes.
(d) Enhancing preparedness, adaptation and resilience building systems: lack of clear community and national level preparedness and contingency plans to support the effectiveness of response capacity and predictability. Provision of adequate resources including financial supports and institutional capacity building for communities and local authorities and support the development of land and ecosystem planning strategies and plans, strengthen or support infrastructural and reconstruction of major infrastructure to boost responses and management of disasters. Limited consideration of community and indigenous coping mechanisms for conflict, flood and drought hazards

Concluding Remarks by Mr. Osman Mohamed Muqtar Barey, District Commissioner

The district commissioner, Mr. Osman Mohamed Muqtar Barey thanked the participants for their time and effort in participating in the consultation workshop and encouraged the participants to act as agents of change to raise awareness on disaster resilience. He further said that although Jowhar city is the headquarter of the Hirshabelle state, the disaster preparedness level does not fit this context. He further mentioned that the city authority welcomes any initiatives for re-urbanization and for strengthening the city resilience.

Additionally, the donor communities have no reliable data on disaster risks as compared to other cities and appealed to other actors to assist in strengthening the city resilient. Previously, the city was the breadbasket for Somalia but currently the city residents depend on external support during disasters. He added that Jowhar city is affected by numerous hazards including floods, locust and other hazards. Jowhar today needs disaster resilience, for instance the airport cannot be accessed currently and boats are used to access airport as a result of the recent floods. Lastly, he thanked everyone for the efforts exerted during the three-day workshop.

1. Annexes

1.1 Workshop Attendance List

Assessing Disaster Resilience in Jowhar: Towards Developing a local Resilience Action Plan

Date: 27th July to 29th July 2021

No	Name	Department/ministry/ organization	Title	Contact/cellphone	Signature Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
1	Hakiim Mohamed Hadi	J. W. org.	chairlady	5571794			
2	Jawaria Abdulkadir Hussein	MoF	head Sec	8-594587			
3	Fadumo Mohamed	H.D. NGO	Xubin	0.615557155			
4	Raaxo Shiil Cabdow	bul Shada xaqiq	xubin	618264957	Raaxo	Raaxo	Raaxo
5	Fadxo axmed xaaji	daxmo	xabin	618570274			
6	Fartun Hodan Xeyraw	Dhalanyaraad	G.u.dh.G.	5688768	Fartun	Fartun	Fartun
7	Shamsa yusuf farax	Degmo	Staff	596779			
8	Ayaan Ahmed Ali	M. Degmo	staff	5730609			
9	Maryam sheikh Abdi	Journalist	staff	5-562888			
10	Xamdi Keynan garad	Degmo	Staff	8-567779			
11	Camaab Cadow Cismaan	Buishaada Rayid	Xubin	4199019 24			
12	noor Axmed ali	dhalin yaro	dubin	5191804	noor	noor	noor
13	Afubar yakub sirfow	Waarda Tinkaabka	xubin	615806520			
14	Maaed Abdi Muney	dhalayaro	dubin	618567680			
15	Huseen Cabdalle	Cali	dhalaniyaro	Xubin	0619276018		
16	C/fadir xasan yusuf	youth	District leader	6-177991			
17	C/samad isxaqiin Axmed	Dhalinyaro	xubin	6-5121325			
18	Abdulaali Mohamed Ali	youth	Xubin	8.148686			
19	Salaad Abdullahi Ali	Business	Xubin	5549013			
20	Abdinasir Hassan Wasuge	Business	Xubin	0615547366			
21	AXMED MAXAMED	WARIYE	XASAN	615971224			
22	Xasan maxmed Xasan	Police	Xubin	0618454001			
23	Madina Adan	women group	Chairman	615535386			
25	Muxumed Xasan Cismaan	odoy dhaqan		0615510358			
26	Osman Sheekh	Abuukenta Aadan	A	0615861818			
27	Guled Abdi Guled	ministry	Director of DDSAP	0616003134			
28							
29							
30							
31							

Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya
Wasaaradda Arrimaha Dibadda iyo
Iskaashiga Caalamiga

جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية
وزارة الشؤون الخارجية
والتعاون الدولي

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 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

Federal Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation