

**Report of the
Mid Term Review of the Project:
Enhancing Climate Resilience of the
Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in
Somalia**

**A Project of the Government of Somalia, the United
Nations Development Programme and the Global
Environment Facility**

July 2017

Dennis Fenton, Team Leader
Ismail Abdullahi Elmi, Puntland
Mukhtar Mohamoud Abdillahi, Somaliland

Mid-Term Review Report

Undertaken during April – May, 2017, by Ismail Abdullahi Elmi, Mukhtar Mohamoud Abdillahi and Dennis Fenton

Government of Somalia
United Nations Development Programme
Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change

Country:	PIMS Number	5268					
Somalia	Atlas Project Number	00084974					
	Project Type	FSP	x	MSP		EA	
Implementing Agency	UNDP Somalia (Direct Implementation Modality)						
GEF Focal Area	Climate Change						
UNDP Strategic Plan (2014 – 2017)	Environment and sustainable development Primary Outcome: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change Secondary Outcome: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.						
UNDP CP Outcome 3 (2011 – 2015)	Somali women and men benefit from increased sustainable livelihood opportunities and improved natural resources management.						

Project timeframe:

Project Budget:

Project Document Signature Date: December 2014	Total budget: US\$72,820,000 ¹ of which:
Original Planned Closing Date: December 2018	GEF funds: US\$8,000,000
Current Planned Closing Date: December 2018	UNDP funds: US\$22,820,000
Planned Project Duration: 48 months	EU funds \$34,000,000
	Government of Somalia: US\$8,000,000

¹ Figures from CEO Endorsement Request.

Contents

List of Boxes, Figures and Tables	4
Acknowledgements.....	5
Acronyms and Abbreviations	6
Executive Summary.....	7
1. Introduction to the Project and the Review	13
1.1 Background to the Project	13
1.2 Purpose of the Review	13
1.3 The Review outputs and how will they be used	13
1.4 Review methodology	14
1.5 Structure of the Review	15
2. The Project Development Context and Project Outline	17
2.1 Development context	17
2.2 UNDP Program	18
2.3 Problems that the Project seek to address	19
2.4 Overall objective and Project components.....	19
2.5 Main stakeholders and partners	19
2.6 Project start and its duration	20
2.7 Project budget and implementation status	20
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	22
3. Project Formulation	22
3.1. Approach to the Project design	22
3.2. The problem analysis	22
3.3 The Project's strategy	23
3.4 The Project's logical framework.....	24
3.5 The Project's Ownership, Partnerships and Linkages	26
3.6 The Project's Management Arrangements (including Monitoring).....	26
3.7 The Approach to Sustainability and Replicability.....	27
3.8 Other issues pertinent to Project Design.....	28
3.8.1 Gender considerations	28
3.8.2 Alignment to LDCF	29
3.8.3 Comparative advantage of UNDP	29
4. Project Implementation	30
4.1 Approach to implementation.....	30

4.2 Organizations involved in Project implementation	32
4.2.1 UNDP	32
4.2.2 Project Board	33
4.2.3 Project Management Office (PMO)/Project Implementing Team (PIT)	33
4.2.4 The Responsible Partners	34
4.2.5 Others	35
4.3 Planning, coordination and consultation	35
4.3.1 Inception Period.....	35
4.3.2 Project planning	35
4.3.3 Activity planning	36
4.4 Monitoring, reporting and knowledge management	37
4.5 Financial Status	38
4.6 Other issues	39
4.6.1 Oversight.....	39
4.6.2 Partnership arrangements and participation	39
4.6.3 Gender	40
4.6.4 Risk management.....	40
5. Project Results to Date.....	41
5.1 Outcome 1.....	41
5.2 Outcome 2.....	43
5.3 Objective	47
5.4 Ratings.....	48
5.5 Gender	49
6. Summary of Key Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations	51
6.1 Summary of the Key Findings.....	51
6.2 Conclusions	52
6.3 Recommendations	53
6.3.1 Project level	53
6.3.2 Site level	54
Annexes.....	57
Annex 1: Terms of Reference	58
Annex 2: Review Issues - Checklist.....	67
Annex 3: List of documentation consulted	71
Annex 4: National and State level stakeholders consulted.....	74

Annex 5: Templates of the data collection and date recording tools.....	77
Annex 6: Reports of the MTR site visits	81
6 (a) Site visits to Puntland state	82
6 (b) Site visits to Somaliland state	110
Annex 7: Summary of achievements under each Activity in the Project Document	129

List of Boxes, Figures and Tables

Figure 1: Project management structure – as set out in Project Document	27
Table 1: Project Co-Financiers, as set out in Project Document	20
Table 2: Review of the Project Objective, Outcomes and Outputs	24
Table 3: Overview of signed Letters of Agreement	30
Table 4: Illustrating the Project’s financial status	38
Table 5: Financial data per outcome and component	38
Table 6: Outcome 1 - summary of progress towards each Output	41
Table 7: Outcome 1 - progress to indicators in Project Document	43
Table 8: Outcome 2 - summary of progress towards each Output	44
Table 9: Outcome 2 - progress to indicators in Project Document	46
Table 10: Summarizing reports of shortcomings collected during the MTR field visits	46
Table 11: Showing Project Objective Indicators from the Project Document	48
Table 12: MTR Ratings	49
Table 13: Recommended approach to overcoming site level shortcomings.....	56

Acknowledgements

The Review Team members would like to acknowledge the hospitality, guidance and insight provided by the many stakeholders met during the Review.

During the Review, the Review Team had the opportunity to interact with many State government officers, technical experts, farmers and community representatives, who all gave their valuable time in order to contribute to this Review. This is greatly appreciated.

In particular, the Review Team would like to thank the PMO team members from Garowe, Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Nairobi for their friendly support.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AWP	Annual Workplan
CP	UNDP Country Programme
DIM	Direct implementation modality
EBA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
HADMA	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency, Puntland
HWA	Hargeisa Water Agency, Somaliland
INC	Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC
ISF	Integrated Strategic Framework, 2014-2016 of the UN agencies in Somalia
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MoERD	Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Somaliland
MoEWT	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Puntland
MTR	Mid-term review
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Plan
NDP	National Development Plan (2017 – 2019)
NERAD	National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority, Somaliland
PIT	Project Implementation Team
PM	Project Manager
PMO	Project Management Office
PREP	(UNDP's) Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection
PSG	Peacebuilding and State building Goals
RT	Review Team (for the mid-term review)
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPM	third party monitoring
UNSAS	United Nations Somalia Assistance Strategy, 2011-2015

Executive Summary

Introduction

Somalia has been characterized by violence, insecurity and chaos since the early 1990's. Large parts of the country have been unsafe throughout much of this period. Insurgents have regularly controlled large parts of the country. Further, localised inter-clan conflicts have been common and conflict resolution has often been violent. For most of this period, the Federal government has been very limited in both its commitment and its ability to govern the country in an effective manner.

Throughout most of this period, the States of Somaliland and Puntland in the Northeast and North have fared much better. These two states have witnessed significantly less violence and insecurity. The concerned State governments have been able to provide many government services and perform many governance functions.

As of around 2012, Somalia entered into a new period, characterised by the establishment of permanent political institutions and some important successful military offensives. Since this time, efforts to build peace and to construct the state have made progress, and now long-term peace and stability seems a realistic possibility. Notwithstanding, the progress so far remains fragile and reversible. In particular, with regards to implementing development projects and programmes, there are important challenges.

Within this context, Somalia ratified the UNFCCC in September 2009 and submitted its National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) to the UNFCCC in 2013. The NAPA describes the vulnerability to climate change of Somalian communities and the Somalian people. Even without climate change, the baseline climate is challenging in Somalia, and people have historically been highly exposed to climate hazards, to variability in rainfall, to droughts and to flash floods. As approximately 70% of Somalis are dependent on agriculture and pastoralism, their lives and livelihoods are highly dependent on the natural resource base, leaving them highly exposed to climate hazards.

Climate change projections suggest that the climate hazards will increase in scale and complexity in coming decades, with yet more rainfall variability and increased occurrences of both droughts and flash floods.

The Project "*Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia*" responds to this challenge. The fundamental problem addressed by the Project is the vulnerability of Somalian communities and ecosystems to climate hazards, and in particular to climate change. The Project Objective is "*enhanced resilience and improved adaptive capacity of vulnerable Somali communities in pilot areas, and the ecosystems on which they depend, to the adverse impacts of climate change*". The Project has two components:

- Component 1 is enhancing policies, institutional frameworks and government capacities;
- Component 2 is piloting ecosystem based adaptation strategies.

The Project was fully approved for implementation by GEF in November 2014. The Project Document was signed by UNDP and Government in December 2014. It is the first GEF full-sized project to be approved and to start implementation in Somalia. It is scheduled to run until the end of 2018.

In accordance with UNDP/GEF policies, all GEF-funded projects implemented by UNDP are subject to a mid-term evaluation or review. This is the report of the mid-term Review of the Project *Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia*. The Review took place

at approximately the Project mid-point. This Review's purpose is to determine the progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes, the reasons behind the progress, and to identify any necessary corrective actions. The Review is to provide a basis for learning. Most specifically, it is to provide the Project managers, the Project team, the Implementation Agency, the implementing partners and UNDP-GEF with strategic, policy and management options for more effectively and efficiently achieving the Project's expected results.

In order to undertake the Review, a Review Team consisting of three experts, one international, two Somali, was formed. The Review Team was both independent of, and external to, the Project.

Key Findings

Key finding 1: The context makes it extremely challenging to implement a development project or program in Somalia, especially community based activities.

It is reported that many international donors have not been attempting standard development projects, but have operated in a humanitarian mode or in a severely limited development mode. This context has been slowly improving over recent years, and the UN is actively transitioning to a standard development programme.

Key finding 2: The process to formulate the Project and the Project design documents provide an adequate basis for implementing the Project, notwithstanding some gaps and weaknesses.

Overall the Project design phase was adequate. The Project design process and design documents have many strong points, they address most essential issues and they are adequate as a basis for starting the implementation of this Project. Management arrangements are clear. There were very few delays in the Project development and approval process. Notwithstanding, as highlighted in the above sections, there were several gaps and weaknesses – notably with regards to the incomplete Project strategy and the lack of precision, focus and details. Ideally, many or all of the weaknesses would have been addressed during the design phase, but otherwise they could have been addressed at Project Start-up.

Key finding 3: The approach to Project implementation is adequate.

The combination of DIM and LoAs has proven itself effective in assuring efficiency, ownership and oversight in Somaliland and Puntland, with good involvement of PMO and Responsible Partners. However, little has been achieved in the southern States. For Somaliland and Puntland, efforts should be made to transition to more standard implementation modalities as soon as possible. For the southern States, lessons must be learnt – it may be that community based activities cannot be implemented at this stage.

Key finding 4: Most organizations involved in Project governance, management and implementation have been, on the whole, appropriate and effective and have major contributions to its success so far. This notably includes UNDP, the PIT and the Responsible Partners. However, the Project Board and Regional Committees have not performed the required functions. The roles of UNDP and PMO overlap sometimes.

Key finding 5: The approach to Project planning has been mixed with some strengths and weaknesses. It is likely that these weaknesses have limited the Project's impact.

Overall, the approach to planning has many strengths. The main strength is that the annual and quarterly project workplans are prepared regularly and that they are detailed and they are clear. The workplans prepared by each Responsible Partner are of good quality.

The main weaknesses relate to the inadequate inception period, the weaknesses in strategic planning and the resulting lack of connectivity across the Project's activities. With regards to activity planning, despite much technical work and consultation, there were some insufficiencies at some sites.

Key finding 6: Great efforts are allocated to monitoring and reporting. As a result, large amounts of data are collected, and there is good information and reports available. However, the overall monitoring and reporting system remains inadequate. It does not provide answers to some basic questions. It does not appear to directly contribute to Project management or Project decision-making. This may be at least in part to the complex Project structure, the lack of overall strategy and direction, and the challenging logistical situation.

Key finding 7: The Project, in an extremely challenging context, has made numerous remarkable achievements. The achievements have been mostly at the community level. There have also been 'upstream' achievements. These interim results and the partnerships created provide a good basis and good platform for further developing the Project. Whereas all activities have been highly relevant, both effectiveness and efficiency are considerably lower. At several sites, the results are not adequate. Finally, compared to most GEF countries, the cost in US\$ per achievement is high.

The Project, in an extremely challenging context has made numerous remarkable achievements at the community level. It has increased resilience and improved livelihoods. The achievements made so far result mostly from hard work 'on the ground', working in a focused manner with key partners on individual activities. The Project has also made some upstream achievements, in Puntland, Somaliland and at the Federal level – although progress is constrained due to the need to have three separate processes for Somaliland, Puntland and the Federal level. Around all these achievements, the Project has generated many important partnerships and started creating momentum. These interim results provide a good basis for further developing the Project. All activities at all levels focus on climate resilience and are highly relevant.

The activities have been isolated – the horizontal and vertical connections between activities are weak or unclear. In addition, at some sites, shortcomings in the results were observed by this Review – such as inappropriate siting and displeased beneficiaries. Overall, the chances of sustainability and replicability are not high. Also, work 'on the ground' has not even commenced in the southern States.

Key finding 8: The Project has successfully paid attention to women and gender, but has not made optimal efforts to mainstream gender or to empower women.

The Project has one Output that focuses only on women. This Output has advanced satisfactorily and this should be helping Somali women to adapt to climate change. Other than the one Output, no special measures have been taken to ensure gender considerations are mainstreamed, or that women benefit specially from this Project. Whereas women have benefitted from grants through the cooperatives, men have benefitted for paid work under the civil works. Overall women may have benefitted equally to men. The Project can be considered, in many ways, to be gender neutral.

Conclusions

The Project, in an extremely challenging context, has made numerous remarkable achievements.

The Project has demonstrated that it is possible to undertake community based, climate change adaptation projects in Somalia, at least in Somaliland and Puntland. The Project has also demonstrated that this is a worthwhile aim.

However, the Project has also demonstrated that, compared to most countries, Somalia is a challenging and expensive place to implement development projects. And, for the southern States, it may not yet be feasible to run community-oriented, development projects.

The Project has adopted an approach whereby it first focuses on 'on-the-ground' actions, and uses this to demonstrate success and to build partnerships and momentum. The on-the-ground actions have delivered success *before* steps have been taken to clarify the Project's strategic aspects. This approach has been validated so far in this Project. By the mid-term, the Project has created a good foundation. It has the potential to continue to be a highly successful project.

However, there are some weaknesses in the approach, and some subsequent weaknesses in the results achieved. Hence, corrective measures will be necessary if the Project is to meet its full potential.

Recommendations

1. To UNDP: Revitalize the Project Board

- The Project Board is essential to ensure that the Project has the appropriate strategic guidance and appropriate buy-in from all partners. These are essential for sustainability and replicability, as well as to build the capacity of Board members.
- Until now the Project Board has not been functioning. It has not met regularly, and, when it has met, it has not performed as a Board. This is in part a reflection of the low capacity at the Federal level, and a result of the logistical and institutional challenges in Somalia.
- UNDP should put significant effort into the revitalization of the Board or of a similar governance entity that can perform the functions expected of a Board – i.e. providing strategic guidance and generating high level buy-in.

2. To PMO: Clarify and strengthen the linkages between 'on the ground' pilot activities and upstream activities

- The Project includes pilot projects (under Component 1), the lessons from which should presumably feed into the upstream work (under Component 2), thereby supporting sustainability, replicability and upscaling.
- Until now the linkages, both practical and conceptual, between pilot activities and upstream activities, have been neither clear nor strong. The pilot activities occur totally separate from the upstream activities, as well as from each other. The concepts of 'pilot' and 'upscaling' are not clear in the Project approach.
- The PMO should launch a study to determine: (i) what can be learnt from the Project's pilot activities; (ii) how the Project should learn from the pilot activities; (iii) how to ensure that the appropriate state and national organizations learn from the Project activities; and (iv) the specific actions needed to ensure that these downstream – upstream linkages are operationalized.
- This may be developed as a full *theory of change* for the Project.

3. To UNDP: Establish the Regional Committees

- The three Regional Committees are necessary to ensure there is coordination and collaboration across all activities within one region, and that activities within one region form a coherent, strategic, mutually supportive package, and that local activities enjoy the support of regional level decision-makers.
- The Regional Committees have not been established. Partly as a result of this, individual activities within each region are often isolated. The Responsible Partners do not collaborate or coordinate sufficiently in a region. There are limited connections across activities at different sites, or different times.
- UNDP should establish the Regional Committees. The following steps are suggested: (i) the main Project counterpart in each region proposes Committee members; (ii) UNDP determines the tasks of the Committee; (iii) the PMO organizes one Committee meetings at least every six months; and (iv) PMO maintains communications between meetings.

4. To the Government of Somalia and UNDP: Consider cancelling community based activities in the southern States and reallocating the budget savings

- The Project document allocates a significant budget to implementing community based activities in the southern States of Somalia.
- Until now, despite the great efforts of various units in UNDP, and of the PMO, no contract or agreement has been signed for activities in Southern States. Further, should the contracts be signed, the security situation will mean that any activities are greatly constrained, and monitoring difficult.
- The funds allocated to these community based activities could be reallocated to useful activities in other components of the Project.
- If no contracts are signed by 31/7/2017, UNDP and Government of Somalia should meet to decide on whether these funds are to be reallocated.

5. To PMO: Initiate and undertake a thorough, community based, participatory planning process in at least 3 sites in Puntland and Somalia

- Community based planning is essential to ensure: (i) community ownership; (ii) the activities take place within a strategic framework and work towards a clear long term goal; (iii) priorities are set appropriately; (iv) there are linkages and synergies between actions; (v) monitoring and reporting is effective; and (vi) additional funds can be mobilized. This greatly increases chances for sustainability at the community level.
- Until now, for good reasons, actions have taken place at the community level on an individual or isolated basis, in the absence of a community or site-based plan. Other weaknesses with individual activities have included (not at all sites): insufficient technical and economic assessment; insufficient consideration of climate change; and insufficient consultation.
- PMO to select at least three sites, with at least one in Puntland, and at least one in Somaliland, and undertake a thorough and participatory planning process. These will be sites where activities have already been supported by the Project. The planning will build on the existing activities and existing partnerships. It should also:
 - Be based on a good social, economic and physical assessment of the overall site;
 - Identify climate change challenges, and specify how to determine climate change adaptation actions – as opposed to standard development actions;
 - Undertake an economic assessment of proposed actions, with an estimate of the cost-benefit analysis and of the economic internal rate of return.

6. To PMO: Address all the potential shortcomings identified at sites by the Review

The MTR identified shortcomings at several sites (see table Table 10 in main text). A timely, specific and dedicated response is required for each these. However, the response must be streamlined –

there is no need for a major bureaucratic exercise – this recommendation is for a rapid study and consultation at each listed site to clarify the problem and recommend a solution. See Table 13 in main text for full details.

1. Introduction to the Project and the Review

1.1 Background to the Project

1. Somalia ratified the UNFCCC in September 2009. It completed and submitted its National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) to the UNFCCC in April 2013. It has yet to formally submit its Initial National Communication (INC).
2. This project was subsequently developed to address the top 4 NAPA priority measures, i.e. (i) land management; (ii) increasing the quantity of water available through rehabilitation of dams; (iii) strengthening the national-level disaster management agency and; (iv) construction of river embankments, check dams and retaining walls. Accordingly, this Project is sometimes referred to as the 'NAPA project' or the 'LDCF 1 project'.
3. Much of Somalia has been experiencing high levels of civil insecurity since the early 1990's. The international community has supported many measures with the aim of promoting and developing peace and stability. These led to the formulation of the Somali New Deal Compact in 2013. This Compact framed five Peacebuilding and State building Goals (PSGs) – constituting also the agreement as to what is required to move towards peace and recovery in Somalia. Through these PSGs, the Compact established political, security, and development priorities for the period 2014-2016. Notably PSG4, on Economic Foundations, includes many issues related to natural resource management. This specifically includes the aim to *"promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions"*. This Project was developed as part of the overall Compact and PSG process, and was developed to support achieving PSG 4.

1.2 Purpose of the Review

4. In accordance with UNDP/GEF policies, all GEF-funded projects implemented by UNDP are subject to a mid-term and a final independent evaluation or review. These reviews are to consider and assess achievements, results and likely longer term impacts. Where appropriate and possible, the reviews are to propose corrective measures for the project. According to the Terms of Reference for this Review (see TOR in Annex 1), the overall purpose of the Review *"is to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of project activities in relation to the stated objective, and come up with futuristic recommendations within the context of operational realities of Somalia during the remainder implementation period of the project. The Mid-term Review serves as an agent of change and plays a critical role in supporting accountability and transparency"*. This Review should be considered as an external and independent tool to support the Project and help strengthen it.
5. The ToR also give seven specific aims, including: strengthening the project adaptive management and monitoring functions of the project; reviewing project design; strengthening organizational and development learning and; documenting the project's gender impacts.

1.3 The Review outputs and how will they be used

6. As explained in the ToR, this Review aims to determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes, the reasons behind that progress, and to identify any necessary corrective actions. It provides a basis for learning and for the accountability of managers and stakeholders. Most specifically, it is to provide the Project managers, the Project team, the Implementation Agency, the implementing partners and UNDP-GEF with strategic, policy and management options for more effectively and efficiently achieving the Project's expected results, and for replicating those results. The Review highlights issues requiring intervention, it recommends actions; and it presents initial lessons learned about the Project design, implementation and management.

1.4 Review methodology

7. A Review Team (RT) was established consisting of three experts with significant and pertinent international and national expertise. The RT had one international member and two national members. All three experts were entirely independent of, and external to, the Project (although one of the national experts had been involved in one earlier project activity).
8. The Review was guided by the TOR. The Review took a logical approach with distinct techniques and standard tools to assess the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the Project design and performance (as set out later).
9. Following initial consultations, the RT prepared the 'Review Issues - Checklist' (see Annex 2). This Checklist provided the technical structure to the Review and to all data collection. It also guided all the national and state level interviews. The Checklist was referred to constantly (at data collection phase, at analytical phase and during report preparation phases) in order to ensure that adequate coverage was being given to relevant issues, and to ensure that nothing was being overlooked.
10. Data collection The steps to collect data were: (i) a desk review of documents; (ii) semi-structured interviews with a comprehensive range of interlocutors and stakeholders at federal and state level; and (iii) field visits to a large number of Project intervention sites in Somaliland and Puntland. These steps are described in the following paragraphs.
11. The desk review covered: (a) the relevant background documentation on the Project and the context in which it was designed and in which it is being implemented; (b) the comprehensive set of Project planning, management and design documents; and (c) the technical and substantive outputs from the Project. See Annex 3 for a full list of documentation reviewed.
12. The interviews with the national and state level The stakeholders interviewed include: (a) Project staff directly involved in the planning and implementation of the Project at all levels; (b) selected representatives of UN partners and other international partners; (c) government partners – at national level, and from the Somaliland and Puntland state governments; (d) representatives of national NGOs; (e) community representatives and; (f) representatives of UNDP Somalia. The list of stakeholders interviewed is provided in Annex 4. The interviews took place in Hargeisa and Nairobi. Several of the interviews were completed by skype or by video teleconference (with stakeholders in Puntland).
13. Next, the field visits to the Project intervention sites in Puntland and Somaliland were the main activity of the Review in terms of time.
14. Prior to the field visits, the RT categorized the sites by activity/objective into the following categories: regional disaster centre; berked²; cooperative institutional strengthening; fodder production; water diversions; dam construction; strengthening grazing reserve; solar panels; strengthening disaster management committee and strengthening pastoral associations. Then, for each category, the RT determined the information to be collected and the questions to be answered and the tools to be used for collecting the information at each site to be visited. The '*Site Visit Questions and Tool Sheet*' was used to guide data collection, and the '*Site Visit Observations and Findings*' used to record findings from the sites. Annex 5 provides the templates for these two sheets.
15. The two national experts undertook the site visits: one covered sites in Somaliland and the other covered sites in Puntland. In total 8 sites in Somaliland and 10 sites in Puntland were visited. In total 48 persons were consulted. The reports of the two sets of site visits, including itinerary, people met, locations and analysis are provided in Annex 6. During the site visits, participatory techniques were combined with other approaches to gather as much information and data as

² A small, traditional water collection and storage scheme – see more details later in the report.

possible. The range of tools used included: key informant interviews; observations and photo analysis; focus group meeting and analysis of documents.

16. Following the data collection phase, the RT utilized systematic triangulation³ to verify hypotheses and findings. The RT Team Leader took the lead in this and in analysing the data and preparing the overall report. The draft Report was circulated to the UNDP, the Project Team and key counterparts. The stakeholders were given adequate time to review and comment on the draft report, and to provide factual corrections.

Limitations

17. The authors are confident that the findings and conclusions reached in this report are accurate and fair. However, it is recognised that the Review was subject to several constraints, notably the following:
18. **Insecurity and access to sites.** Due to insecurity, several of the existing and potential project sites were not accessible. The international team member was unable to visit any of the sites. One national expert visited several sites in Puntland, the other visited several sites in Somaliland. No team member visited any of the proposed sites in south Somalia. This made it impossible to collect first hand data from those sites. Overall, this meant the international team member (and the Team Leader) had only limited interactions with stakeholders, and few interactions with community and local government representatives.
19. **Incomplete data and monitoring system.** As expressed by the Project Team, the Project is complex and multi-dimensional and as a result it is a challenge to monitor. The Project indicators, although mostly valid on an individual basis, when taken together do not provide the basis for a complete assessment of Project progress. Moreover, the Project's monitoring system has not been able to collect up-to-date data related to many of the Project's indicators. As a result the Project's indicators and Project monitoring system were not of great use to the RT in this Review.⁴

1.5 Structure of the Review

20. The TOR provided a draft outline for the Review report. The structure of this report respects that outline, although some necessary modifications have been made to account for important issues that emerged during the Review process. This Review report is structured into the following Chapters:
 - This first Chapter, the **Introduction**, outlines the Project background and the purpose and methodology of the Review;
 - The second Chapter presents the **Project Development Context**. It describes the background to the climate change and development situation in Somalia. It also summarises the scope of the Project;
 - This is followed by a review of the **Project Formulation** in Chapter 3 – in particular a review of the Project's design documents;
 - The fourth Chapter of the report assesses **Project Implementation** and the processes that are affecting the achievement of intended results. It provides an analysis of management and consultation arrangements and stakeholder involvement. It also includes an assessment of the Implementing and Executing Agencies performance and a rapid assessment of financial management;
 - The fifth Chapter reviews and evaluates the **Project Results to date** under the Project components, assessing the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the Project results to date.

³ All issues, minor and major, were explored through several pathways and several sources of information.

⁴ As discussed later, it is noted that the Project Team already has plans to redress this in coming weeks.

It also comments on the prospects of sustainability and on how the Project has addressed gender issues. Overall progress is also assessed in this Chapter;

- The final Chapter provides a summary of the **Key Findings**, the **Conclusions**, and it draws together the **Recommendations** to the Project stakeholders.

2. The Project Development Context and Project Outline

2.1 Development context

21. Somalia's recent past, notably since 1991, can be characterized as violent, insecure and chaotic. Large parts of the country have been unsafe throughout much of this period. Insurgents have regularly controlled large parts of the country. Localised inter-clan conflicts have been common and conflict resolution has often been violent. Likewise, the solutions to local disputes over land, water and other natural resources have regularly been violent. In effect, the norm in many areas has been a status of civil war or near-civil war.
22. To some extent, the country can be categorized into three regions in terms of security and stability: Somaliland, in the Northwest, which, although by far the most stable, is not totally spared from the violence and insecurity; Puntland, in the North and centre, which has been less secure and stable than Somaliland, but more secure than the southern parts of the country and; the southern parts of the country, where violence, insecurity and insurgency have been greatest and continue to affect almost all aspects of life and most socio-economic activities.
23. Significant progress has been made since around 2012. This is characterised by the establishment of permanent political institutions and some important successful military offensives by the internationally recognised government. After decades of conflict and instability, a federal government has been established and consolidated through a process of national dialogue and consensus. Since 2012, a long term peace has seemed possible, although not yet secured. Some encouraging aspects are:
 - The establishment of a federal state structure, encompassing the six following states; Somaliland, Puntland, Jubbland, South-West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle. The latter four constitute the southern states – and in this report are referred to as 'the southern states'. The Federal structure also includes the capital territory of Banadir with Mogadishu as the capital;
 - The preparation, in a relatively participatory manner, of the New Deal Compact (2013) and then, in 2016, of the National Development Plan (NDP, 2017 – 2019);
 - A Parliament that successfully served a full-term - for the first time in 20 years;
 - An increased ability to resolve many conflicts in a peaceful manner. Although violent conflicts between different clans and groups continues in some areas, an increasing number of conflicts are resolved peacefully.
24. Despite these peacebuilding and state-building gains, the progress remains fragile and reversible. Further, once peace is firmly established, Somalia will continue to face enormous development challenges, mostly as a result of the 25 years of insecurity, instability and limited progress. These stability and development challenges fundamentally affect both the design and the potential of development programmes and projects, including the present Project under review. The key challenges are:
25. **Security situation.** The continuing lack of security in many areas makes it challenging, and in some cases, impossible to implement standard community-level development actions. This is particularly the case in the southern states: many areas are out of bounds or under the control of insurgents. Few activities can be actively supported in such areas. However, this even affects actions in Puntland and Somaliland, for example: international experts are often not able to visit sites, UNDP staff are often not able to visit sites and in all cases the costs for implementing any activity are greatly affected – the financial costs and the costs in terms of time;
26. **Access situation.** Related to the above, national experts, government and in particular international experts cannot easily access many sites. This is greatly exacerbated by the extremely poor state of the country's transport infrastructure;

- 27. Capacity situation.** The insecurity and civil war have lasted almost thirty years. As a result, there are very few capable people left in the country, and there are very few functioning institutions (except in Somaliland and Puntland). The vast majority of capable people present in 1991 either (i) fled the country; or (ii) were victims of the conflict; or (iii) have simply become elderly. During this period, it has not been possible to create a capable young generation.
- 28. Fragmentation.** Somaliland declared independence from Somalia in 1991 and has been operating very much as a separate country since. Although the international community does not recognise Somaliland's independence, stakeholders in Somaliland do not recognise the policies and decisions emanating from the capital Mogadishu. This makes it very difficult to implement a single, nation-wide project. Further, there is a vast difference in capacity between Somaliland and Puntland on the one hand, and the southern states on the other hand. This means that the problem analysis and proposed solutions are very different in Somaliland/Puntland than in the southern states.
- 29. Instability or constantly changing situation.** The governments in Mogadishu and in all states – including Puntland and Somaliland - are subject to regular changes and instability, with changes in key personnel and structure occurring frequently. This is particularly true for the Federal Government. This undermines processes to develop policy, plans and capacity.
- 30. Key finding 1: The context makes it extremely challenging to implement a development project or program in Somalia, especially community based activities.**
- 31.** It is reported that many international donors have not been attempting standard development projects, but have operated in a humanitarian mode or in a severely limited development mode. This context has been slowly improving over recent years, and the UN is actively transitioning to a standard development programme.

2.2 UNDP Program

- 32.** Within the framework of the United Nations Somalia Assistance Strategy (UNSAS) 2011-2015 and the Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) 2014-2016, the UNDP developed its country programme to cover the period 2011 – 2015. One important premise of all these UN plans was the need for a longer-term commitment to Somalia - as opposed to the short-term, humanitarian interventions that had dominated previously. Specifically, it was decided that the UNDP Country Programme should strike a balance between, on the one hand, intervention in support of building capacity of government institutions and, on the other hand, initiatives to help address the short and medium-term chronic development needs of the vulnerable groups of population. This transition to a longer-term, more standard development program has to be seen as challenging, within the context of the challenges listed in section 2.1 above.
- 33.** The UNDP Country Programme, 2011- 2015 (CP) had been specifically designed to contribute to the following four broad outcomes:
- Somali women and men and authorities are better able to build peace and manage conflict;
 - Somali women and men, girls and boys benefit from more inclusive, equitable and accountable governance, improved services, human security, access to justice and human rights;
 - Somali women and men benefit from increased sustainable livelihood opportunities and improved natural resources management; and.
 - Somali women and men attain greater gender equality and are empowered.
- 34.** In general, this can be considered as transitioning from a humanitarian modality to a more standard development modality. UNDP is now preparing the Country Programme for the period 2018 onwards. The draft Country Programme for this coming period, whilst recognizing the

challenging security and development context, aims to further consolidate the transition to a standard development program.

35. Within the UNDP 2011 – 2015 CP, one of the four key programming areas is ‘Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection’, or PREP. The current Project under review is managed as an integral part of the PREP programme, and it shares many activities and inputs with other PREP interventions.

2.3 Problems that the Project seek to address

36. Within the context of the ongoing efforts to re-build peace and re-establish stability, and within the framework of UNDP 2011 – 2015 Country Programme in Somalia, the fundamental problem addressed by this Project is the vulnerability of Somalian communities and ecosystems to climate hazards and in particular to climate change.
37. As stated in the Project Document, approximately 70% of Somalis are dependent on agriculture and pastoralism. Hence, their lives and livelihoods are highly dependent on the natural resource base. Further, they are highly exposed to climate hazards, notably to variability in rainfall, to droughts and to flash floods. Finally, climate change projections are that the climate hazards will increase in scale and complexity, with yet more rainfall variability and increased occurrences of both droughts and flash floods.
38. As discussed in the Project Document, this vulnerability of communities to climate risks is both a result of, and a cause of, conflicts and insecurity. On the one hand, conflicts and insecurity mean that the government cannot deliver services and that individuals are less inclined to invest and prepare for the future. These two factors leave communities more exposed and more vulnerable to climate risks and to climate change. On the other hand, climate hazards and climate change lead to water shortages and directly damage ecosystems – and the resulting shortages of resources feed conflict and insecurity.

2.4 Overall objective and Project components

39. The Project Objective is *enhanced resilience and improved adaptive capacity of vulnerable Somali communities in pilot areas, and the ecosystems on which they depend, to the adverse impacts of climate change*. As set out in the Project Document, this Objective is to be reached through two components.
40. Component 1 is enhancing policies, institutional frameworks and government capacities. The planned Outcome under Component 1 is *“policies, plans and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services”*.
41. Component 2 is piloting ecosystem based adaptation strategies. The planned Outcome under Component 2 is *“models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders”*.
42. In summary, Component 1 deals with national capacity, whereas Component 2 deals with local communities, community vulnerability and demonstrating models.

2.5 Main stakeholders and partners

43. The Project Document provides a long list of potential stakeholders and partners. These can be categorized as follows:
 - Federal Government agencies responsible for development, environment, disasters and natural resources;
 - Somaliland State Government agencies responsible for development, environment, disasters and natural resources;

- Puntland State Government agencies responsible for development, environment, disasters and natural resources;
 - Universities;
 - Local governments and community representatives;
 - National NGOs;
 - International partners and donors (including co-financiers).
44. The list of stakeholders in the Project Document is lengthy, and, ultimately not all the listed stakeholders have participated in Project implementation. The principal stakeholders involved in Project implementation have been the Federal and State government agencies responsible for environment and disasters, and the local communities at the pilot sites.
45. It is further noted that, at the time of the signing of the Project Document, the Project activities were to be focussed into three states: South Central, Puntland and Somaliland. Subsequently, South Central state was divided into the four southern States. This created a large number of potential new institutional partners in the new states.
46. The Project Document identified 8 districts in which local level, community based activities were to be implemented. These are: Balanbale, Guriel, Johwar and Afgooye districts (in former South Central State); Dangaroyo and Beyla districts in Puntland; and Burao and Hergeisa districts in Somaliland

2.6 Project start and its duration

47. The Project Concept was approved by GEF in January 2014. The Project was fully approved for implementation by GEF in November 2014. The Project Document was signed by UNDP and the Government of Somalia in December 2014. The Project Inception workshop was held in January 2015. The Project is scheduled to run for four years, i.e. until December 2018.
48. It is the first GEF full sized project to be approved and to start implementation in Somalia.

2.7 Project budget and implementation status

49. According to the Project Document, the Project is financed by LDCF and has several co-financiers (see Table 1).

Source	Amount (US\$)
GEF/LDCF	8,000,000
Ministry of Petroleum, Minerals and Environment, Government of Somalia	8,000,000
UNDP TRAC funding for Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme (PREP)	1,500,000
UNDP's Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme (PREP)	9,000,000
UN's Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Production and Alternative Livelihoods	12,320,000
EU's MDG initiative for Somalia - Reducing hunger and food insecurity in Puntland region through improved and sustainable use of rangeland resources	34,000,000
TOTAL	72,820,000

Table 1: Project Co-Financiers, as set out in Project Document

50. As of 16th May 2017, expenditures of GEF/LDCF funds were approximately \$4.1 million or 51%. In addition, at that time, under this Project, expenditures of UNDP TRAC funds were \$1.29 million⁵ and expenditures of UNOCHA were \$50,195⁶. Hence, total expenditure was \$5.438 million as of 16th May 2017.

⁵ The UNDP TRAC contribution has increased significantly since project document signature.

⁶ Funds mobilized from UNOCHA, to contribute to this Project's objectives, and financially administered as the Project funds.

51. Hence, the MTR took place at approximately the mid-point in budgetary terms.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3. Project Formulation

52. This Chapter looks at the Project formulation phase and in particular at the outputs of the Project formulation phase. It assesses the Project design documents – notably the Project Document. This Chapter looks at the approach to Project design; the problem analysis; the Project strategy; the Project's logical framework; the Project's ownership, partnerships and linkages; the management and monitoring arrangements; and the approach to sustainability and replicability.

3.1. Approach to the Project design

53. The Project concept came out of the process to prepare the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) during 2013. The process to prepare the NAPA was a nationally driven and participatory process to assess the context, to identify key and priority issues and to outline the immediate measures necessary to respond to climate change. Given the previous years of instability and the prevailing insecurity, the NAPA process was subject to constraints, notably in terms of data availability and consultation in some areas.
54. Following the NAPA, the Project preparation and approval process was very rapid. A PPG grant was awarded in December 2013 and within one year the full Project had been formulated, approved by GEF, and the Project document had been prepared and signed. According to the Project Document, the project preparatory process had involved a large number and a comprehensive range of stakeholders. This was validated by the Project Team. This Review saw no evidence of weaknesses during this phase.
55. Overall, **the approach to the Project design can be considered successful**. In particular, it did not suffer from the significant delays that many other GEF and LDCF projects have experienced in all countries.

3.2. The problem analysis

56. The Project Document contains a very detailed description of the many challenges facing Somalia, in particular with regards to sustainable natural resource management, agriculture and pastoralism. For example, it provides an overall description of the poverty, of the challenges to land management, of policy weaknesses, of the governance challenges, and many of the infrastructure weaknesses and data insufficiencies. It also provides a short description of the general challenges facing typical communities. Finally, it provides a short descriptions of the barriers to reaching a preferred or normative solution.
57. The Project document establishes two Components as mentioned above, one at the policy or planning level, the other at the community level. The Project document provides a description of the problems with regards to each component, with a further more detailed breakdown into situation in the three States (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central). The concerned sections provide more detailed information on certain key issues, such as the approach to disaster risk management and to land-use policies. Finally, Annex 7 of the Project Document provides basic information on the situation at the district level and at some of the potential Project sites, including a summary consideration of the problems.
58. Hence, the Project document contains a lengthy description and sufficient details on the problem analysis. However, this problem analysis contains several weaknesses. Most importantly, there is little evidence of a thorough assessment or analysis – either at the national level, or at the level of a site, village or ecosystem. The problem analysis is mostly a list of facts, observations and anecdotes. This remains rather general – interesting and informative, but not sufficient as a basis for designing interventions.

59. Secondly, there is no structure or hierarchy amongst the problems listed - there is no problem tree or causal analysis. The broad range of challenges facing Somalia and Somalian communities are simply listed. For example, the Project document does not differentiate amongst: (i) which problems can be directly addressed by the Project; (ii) which problems may be ultimately impacted by the Project and; (iii) which problems will not be addressed because, even though they are important, they are either beyond the scope of the Project or they are not central to achieving this Project's objective. There is no true analysis as such.
60. Finally, the Project Document provides very little information on climate change and how climate change may affect the situation at the Project sites. It does not attempt to distil out how climate change is affecting things, and how climate change plays out in the mix of problems and potential solutions.
61. In summary, the **problem analysis in the project documents can be considered adequate** as a basis for approving the Project. However, a more thorough analysis and more targeted problem analysis would normally be considered necessary before commencing activities (and this happened to some extent in the Activity Planning – see related discussion in Chapter 4).

3.3 The Project's strategy

62. The Project document discusses several strategic issues. Two of the most important are the mobilisation of country ownership and the need to build a range of partnerships. With regards to the former – country ownership – the Project document describes in detail how in theory this Project is aligned to and supportive of many national policy, legislative and governance initiatives. These range from broad development and stability initiatives to initiatives focussed on the environment and/or natural resources. It can be understood that by supporting these initiatives the Project would benefit from country drivenness and broad support – that is one element of a strategic approach. However, the mechanisms through which this Project links to the other initiatives are not spelled out and are not clear.
63. With regards to the second – building a range of partnerships - the Project Document describes a long list of planned and ongoing projects and programmes, mostly supported by international partners. In addition to the Somali government, the listed partners include the UN, UNDP, the EU, the African Development Bank, FAO, several bilateral governments, and several international NGOs. On the whole these projects/programs include a focus on natural resource management, environment and/or disaster risk management. It can be understood that by working collaboratively with some or all of these projects/programs, synergies would be generated, and the Project would more effectively meet its objectives – again a strategic approach. However, the mechanisms through which such synergies could be realised are not spelled and are not clear. Further, the geographical distribution of these partner projects is not clear – and geographical complementarity would be essential for synergies in most cases.
64. The Project Document is lacking in terms of strategy in other ways. As mentioned in the previous section, the problem analysis is lengthy but is not strategic. The document does not elaborate a Project approach – strategic or otherwise. There is no explanation as to how the activities, outputs, outcomes, etc have been constructed and how they are connected in order to work together and so have a significant effect on the problems that are to be addressed.⁷ There is a long list of challenges, and a long list of activities, but no clear strategy.
65. Paragraph 124 (in the Project document) provides a good illustration of this. Paragraph 124 describes the Project Objective. Paragraph 124 refers to the Project's '*Theory of Change*', as

⁷ Although there are clearly some linkages between the activities proposed and the problem to be addressed, there is no explanation of this and how it will be achieved.

though this theory had been described and validated previously in the document. However, there is no 'Theory of Change' in the Project Document, neither explicit nor implicit.⁸

66. The only clear approach is that Component 1 addresses national, capacity issues, and Component 2 addresses community level issues, possibly as a pilot. But the linkages within the Components, and between Components 1 and 2, are not made clear, and the strategies within Components 1 and 2 are not clear.
67. Overall, the articulation of the **Project strategy is considered inadequate** in the Project design documents.

3.4 The Project's logical framework

68. The Project's logical framework is described in text between pages 35-59 in the Project Document and is summarized in several tables. Table 2 provides a summary analysis of the main elements of the Project's Logical Framework.

Table 2: Review of the Project Objective, Outcomes and Outputs

Result	Summary Analysis
Objective: Enhanced resilience and improved adaptive capacity of vulnerable Somali communities in pilot areas, and the ecosystems on which they depend, to the adverse impacts of climate change	<p>This objective is very relevant. It addresses climate, ecological and socio-economic issues. It is in line with the government and LDCF objectives.</p> <p>This is acceptable for an 'Objective', although it is very general. More precision would be necessary at some point, either through the Outcomes and Outputs, or through indicators.</p>
Outcomes 1. Policies, plans and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services	<p>The outcome is very relevant and its links to the Objective are clear. It is appreciated that Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 may complement each other in order to contribute to the overall Objective.</p> <p>The formulation is very general. This Outcome would make sense and apply in many, perhaps all countries. Hence, more precision on the targets policies, the deadlines, would be necessary.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1.1 Increased knowledge of national and sub-national institutions in integrated land and water management principles under conditions of climate change and in the ecosystem based approaches to climate adaptation;</p> <p>1.2 Government Departments complete sectoral analyses of climate risks and vulnerability to facilitate mobilization of long-term financing for Climate Change Adaptation;</p> <p>1.3 Government officials review, revise or draft new policies, regulations and frameworks for the protection, conservation and management of land and water ecosystems under conditions of climate change;</p> <p>1.4 National and regional Disaster Risk Management institutions are reinforced to</p>	<p>The outputs are relevant and are mostly justified. There is some flow in the logic from 1.1 to 1.2 to 1.3.</p> <p>However, the Outputs remain general, there is insufficient focusing and precision. Also, Output 1.4 addresses a separate, but important, issue – the issue of disaster risk management. This latter issue also appears under Outcome 2 – perhaps it could have been a separate Outcome.</p>

⁸ See <http://www.theoryofchange.org>. This can be defined as: 'essentially a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context'.

produce early warning products and to disseminate early warnings.	
Outcomes 2. Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders	<p>The outcome appears relevant and its links to the Objective are tangible. It can be understood how Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 may complement each other in order to contribute to the overall Objective.</p> <p>However, fundamental aspects such as ‘models’ and ‘pilot’ and ‘ecosystem resilience’ are not defined nor described adequately at any point in the document.</p>
<p>2.1 Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) plans, Natural Resource Management (NRM) strategies and Integrated Water Management options for critical watersheds, rangelands, agricultural lands and forested areas are developed and piloted jointly by local governments and vulnerable communities at each location</p> <p>2.2 District Disaster Management Committees are established and Disaster Risk Reduction plans are generated to address community vulnerabilities to climatic change and to facilitate response and preparedness plans to reduce identified risks;</p> <p>2.3 Suite of physical techniques and adaptation measures including investment in medium and large-scale water infrastructure, reforestation, flood-control infrastructure, and watershed management developed to improve ecosystem resilience of critical watersheds, rangelands and forested areas through government support;</p> <p>2.4 Support for women’s livelihood diversification with the introduction adaptation technologies aimed to reduce dependence on dwindling natural resources</p>	<p>The outputs are relevant and are mostly justified. There is some flow in the logic between 2.1 and 2.3. Output 2.4 addresses the cross-cutting issue of women’s participation and gender mainstreaming – and this is good.</p> <p>Output 2.2 is largely an issue parallel to Outputs 2.1 and 2.3 (although the committees in Output 2.2 could grow out of the plans from 2.1). Outputs 2.1 to 2.4, collectively, appear to form a mixture of Outputs and the overall logic across and amongst them is not clear. It is not clear how the Outputs relate to the concepts of ‘model’ and ‘pilot’ in the formulation of Outcome 2.</p>

69. As can be seen in Table 2, at the level of Objective, Outcomes and Outputs, the Project’s logical framework has several strong points. The results are all relevant and much of the logic is clear. However, the formulation is vague; in most cases the formulation could be applied to many countries and to many sectors. More precision and targeting is necessary, and this is not adequately provided in the document. The linkages across many of the Outputs is not clarified.

70. The Project Document does provide a series of indicators of progress at the Objective and Outcome level. Ten indicators are provided in total. The majority of these are good: they can be measured; they do indicate progress; progress can be measured in the timeframe of the project, and; it should be possible in most cases to attribute the progress to the Project’s intervention. Only the two indicators at the Objective level are weak, as follows:

- *“The % ge of men and women in targeted community population with awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and appropriate responses”*. This is weak because: the baseline value is unknown, the term ‘awareness’ is very vague, and it is not sufficiently broad to constitute an indicator of progress at the level of Project Objective;
- *“the percentage of targeted HHs with enhanced livelihoods through access to water, improved ecosystem services and reforestation”*. This is weak because it would be difficult to attribute any changes to the Project – as there are many other driving forces active at the village level. That is,

the Project could be excellent, but progress towards this indicator could still be negative if instability or drought undermine livelihoods.

71. The main weakness in the Project's logical framework is at the level of activities – both as listed in Table 3 and Table 4 of the Project Document, and as described in the text. A quick survey of these reveals: they are far too ambitious – they appear to be attempting to construct an entire governance and implementation framework for natural resource management and climate resilience; they are too fragmented – both in geographical terms as they occur in several jurisdictions, and in sectoral terms, as they cover many sectors without strong linkages being established, and; they are not connected. There is a long list of activities with little sense of how they complement and mutually support each other.
72. Despite the above weaknesses, **the logical framework is considered adequate** as a basis for approving the Project Document and initiating the Project. The weaknesses could have been overcome at Project Start-up phase.

3.5 The Project's Ownership, Partnerships and Linkages

73. As described above, the Project design came out of the NAPA process, which was nationally driven and participatory. This ownership and drivenness is reflected in the Project design, indeed it is one of the strategic approaches to Project implementation. The ownership is largely vested in the federal and state agencies responsible for environment and for disaster risk management.
74. The Project Document also identifies a large number of potential partners. This includes parallel programmes and projects mostly funded by international donors, and it includes a long list of potential stakeholders – most of whom were involved to some extent during the Project preparation and appraisal process. However, the Project Document does not specify *how* the partnerships are to be nurtured and/or maintained, and what the benefits would be. The Project document lays a foundation for a comprehensive partnership programme and stakeholder involvement, but it does not sufficiently create the conditions to ensure these will happen.
75. The Project Document includes a brief stakeholder involvement plan (Annex 6). This is short and general, and does not provide the details as to which stakeholders will be involved, at what stage, and how.
76. The Project is also designed to involve beneficiaries – agriculturalists and pastoralists – in an appropriate manner.
77. Overall, given the context to the Project, as set out in the Project Document, **the proposed ownership and partnership arrangements are adequate** – they would need further elaboration at the Project Start-up phase.

3.6 The Project's Management Arrangements (including Monitoring)

78. The Project document clearly sets out the Project management arrangements (see Figure 1).
79. The Project is to be implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality – which is common, even standard, in Somalia. The procedures are well known. Through this, UNDP, working closely with the Government, retains overall responsibility for the use of funds. In general, UNDP transfers funds directly to the service providers, in consultation and with the approval of the concerned government agency, or a concerned non-government partner. These consultation and approval arrangements are not detailed in the Project document, they are to depend on the activity type and the approach selected.
80. The decision-making, financial management and oversight arrangements as set out in the Project document are sufficiently clear.

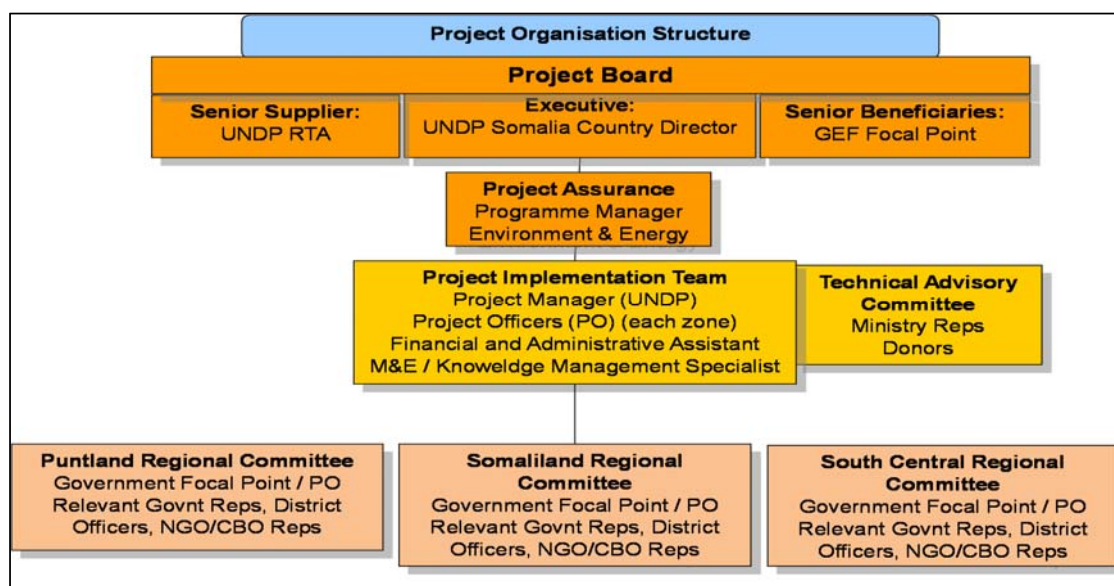


Figure 1: Project management structure – as set out in Project Document

81. The Project document states that a Project Board is to be established, and the annexes to the Project Document provide the details of the functioning, membership and responsibilities of this Board. A Project Implementation Team (PIT) is also to be established, with several full-time staff including a Project Manager. A Technical Advisory Committee is also to be established to support the PIT. In each State/region, a multi-stakeholder Regional Committee is to be established, although the details of the functioning, membership and responsibilities of these Regional Committees are not provided. These are adequate governance and management arrangements for this Project.
82. The Project document also clearly and thoroughly describes the approach to monitoring. It defines key events and monitoring activities: for example the inception workshop, the quarterly and annual reporting and planning, the tri-partite process, the learning and knowledge management etc. Adequate Project funds are allocated to monitoring. In most cases, the monitoring action is to be taken by the PIT, however the monitoring data is to be collected, assimilated and assessed by the UNDP. Further, although not described in the Project Document, the Project benefits from a comprehensive monitoring framework established by UNDP at the CP and PREP level. This includes compliance and procedural monitoring. Within that, the PIT is responsible mostly for activity monitoring and progress/impact monitoring. As mentioned previously, the Project indicators, although mostly valid on an individual basis, when taken together do not provide the basis for a complete assessment of Project progress. It is understood that the PIT intends to revisit the results framework and improve the monitoring framework. This is a good initiative.
83. Overall, **the management and monitoring arrangements as set out in the Project document are adequate.**

3.7 The Approach to Sustainability and Replicability

84. LDCF projects are mandated to implement NAPAs and to address *urgent and immediate adaptation needs*. In this context, LDCF projects may not be necessarily be required to address replicability – an LDCF project can be considered successful if it aids the targeted communities to adapt. Moreover, sustainability, may only need to apply at the community level – that is if the community can continue after the Project with a development that is adapted to climate change, there is not necessarily a need for sustainability at other levels. Further, given the challenging

context in Somalia, particularly with regards to low capacity, insecurity and instability, sustainability and replicability are particularly challenging. Taking all this into consideration, the demands on this Project in terms of sustainability and replicability should be considered lower than for many other GEF and UNDP projects.

85. Notwithstanding, this Review feels that sustainability, and even replicability, have to be addressed adequately by LDCF projects, even in challenging circumstances such as Somalia. This is in line with the UNDP CP and with the general transition by UN agencies in Somalia from a humanitarian approach to a development approach.
86. The Project Document provides a short description of the approach to sustainability and replicability. Tools and measures to ensure sustainability include training, on-the-job training, the development of policy and national governance tools, and the addressing of local priorities which should attract support of local communities. Although somewhat general and lacking in details and containing some flaws, **this forms the basis for a platform for sustainability**. To increase the chances of sustainability, more attention should have been paid to ensuring that the **most appropriate government** agencies were to be appropriately involved, and to clarifying how the support to communities – for example the disbursement of local grants – formed an integral part of an overall sustainable approach. These factors could have been addressed at Project start-up.
87. Overall, the Project document attempts to address sustainability at the national level, yet the strategy for local level sustainability is much less clear. One important aspect is that the Project is to provide infrastructure to communities under Outcome 2 – however, there is insufficient thought as to how the community will be empowered to sustainably manage the infrastructure.
88. The approach to replicability described in the Project document includes the development of policy, the use of models, and the establishment of district committees. These are all good replicability tools. As with sustainability, they are somewhat general – more precision and details would be needed at some stage – perhaps at Project start-up.

3.8 Other issues pertinent to Project Design

3.8.1 Gender considerations

89. The importance of the gender dimension of climate change impacts, adaptation to climate change and increasing resilience to climate change is well known. Moreover, Somalia has many specific gender challenges, with, for example, a large number of women headed households. Hence, it is essential for a climate change adaptation Project to appropriately consider the gender dimension and gender aspects.
90. The Project document addresses gender in many ways:
 - It provides a little background information on the gender situation in Somalia;
 - It refers to UN, UNDP, GEF and national policies with regards to gender and women;
 - It includes one Output which focuses entirely on women;
 - It includes a one year post for a gender specialist. This is stated in the ToR in Annex 4, although this is not stated in the main text and is not explicitly covered in the budget;
 - However, there is no evidence of a proper gender analysis in the preparation of the Project.
91. **The above provide a suitable entry point for addressing gender, but they are insufficient to ensure that gender and women's issues were to be appropriately addressed.** More effort would be needed at Project Start-up to ensure gender considerations are appropriately addressed.

3.8.2 Alignment to LDCF

92. The Project document gives a short justification as to how this Project is aligned to LDCF and how it contributes to the overall LDCF objectives. It explains how the Project followed on from the NAPA, and it provides the following rationale:

Component 1 of the project is in line with LDCF/SCCF Focal Area Objective 1 by reducing the vulnerability of communities to the adverse impact of Climate Change. Component 2 of this project support LDCF/SCCF Area Objective 3 by promoting the transfer and adoption of adaptation technologies. The technologies to be adopted in this project include adaptation technologies/packages to increase the productivity of farmers and pastoralists (Component 2).

Component 2 of this project supports LDCF/SCCF Area Objective 2 by increasing the adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local and regional levels.

Moreover, Outcomes 1 and 2 of this project are aligned with the GEF/LDCF Portfolio Level Outcome/Output, "Capacity development at the local level to implement climate-related disaster prevention measures."

93. However, the Project Document does not attempt to clarify or differentiate or 'separate out' the climate change challenges facing Somalia or facing the targeted communities. Nor does it attempt to explain how the Project specifically responds to climate change, or how individual Project activities are specifically designed to address climate change. Simply put, although each of the proposed activities could contribute to increasing the climate resilience of the communities, there is no evidence that the Project design would be any different if climate change was not an issue or if climate change did not exist.

3.8.3 Comparative advantage of UNDP

94. The Project Document gives a clear argument for the role of UNDP as GEF Implementing Agency for this Project. This is very much based on UNDP's past involvement in Somalia. UNDP has been active in Somalia throughout all the years of conflict. UNDP is currently implementing or starting many complementary projects addressing poverty, or governance or the environment – most of which have actions at the community level and at the national or state level. UNDP has demonstrated an effective *modus operandi* and has a good working relationships with a vast range of Somali partners. UNDP's comparative advantage is also based partly on UNDP's expertise across the East Africa region climate change adaptation. Finally, UNDP supported the preparation of the NAPA.

Key finding 2: Notwithstanding some gaps and weaknesses, the Project formulation activities and the Project design documents provide an adequate basis for implementing the Project.

95. Overall the Project design phase was adequate. The Project design process and design documents have many strong points, they address most essential issues and they are adequate as a basis for starting the implementation of this Project. Management arrangements are clear. There were very few delays in the Project development and approval process. Notwithstanding, as highlighted in the above sections, there were several gaps and weaknesses – notably with regards to the incomplete Project strategy and the lack of precision, focus and details. Ideally, many or all of the weaknesses would have been addressed during the design phase, but otherwise they could have been addressed at Project Start-up.

4. Project Implementation

96. Chapter 3 assessed the Project design phase and the Project design itself. Chapters 4 and 5 discuss processes, progress and achievements during Project implementation.

4.1 Approach to implementation

97. The Project is implemented through the 'direct implementation modality' as summarized in the Project Document, Chapter 5 and its Annex 8.

98. UNDP Somalia has established a Project Management Office (PMO) with a Project Implementation Team (PIT).

99. The majority of Project activities are implemented by a Responsible Partner, typically the most pertinent government agency, with technical and administrative support from the PMO. The details are set out in a Letter of Agreement (LoA) between the Responsible Partner and UNDP Somalia. Typically, the LoAs cover a period of 12 months or less, although they could cover a longer period. Hence, in most cases, with key Responsible Partners, a new LoA is signed each year. Further, if, during implementation, additional tasks are identified, an extension or amendment to the current LoA is issued. Basic information on the signed LoAs is provided in Table 3. One LoA covers actions in one sector or by one partner, hence it is possible that separate LoAs exist covering different activities at the same site.

Table 3: Overview of signed Letters of Agreement

Responsible Partner	Outputs ⁹	Signature Date	Value (US\$)
Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Somaliland (MoERD)	2.1, 2.3	12/5/2015	636,450
Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Somaliland (MoERD)	1.1, 1.4, 2.2	12/5/2016, and amendment of 08/03/2017	1,100,800
National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority, Somaliland (NERAD)	1.1	22/5/2016, and amendment of 20/03/2017	283,758
National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority, Somaliland (NERAD)	1.4	5/4/2017	170,846
Hargeisa Water Agency, Somaliland (HWA)	2.3	24/9/2016	100,816
Ministry of Water, Somaliland	2.3	5/4/2017	206,700
Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Puntland (MoEWT)	2.1, 2.3	9/5/2015	599,111
Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Puntland (MoEWT)	2.1, 2.3	9/8/2016, and amendment of 3/3/2017	872,115
Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency, Puntland (HADMA)	1.4	6/6/2016	473,465
Total			4,444,061

100. At the time of the Review, LoAs had been signed for a total of approximately \$4.44 million – but not all these funds have been expended or even committed. This would represent 55% of LDCF funds.¹⁰

101. Prior to signing the LoA, a capacity and risk assessment is undertaken of the potential Responsible Partner. MoERD and MoWR Somaliland, MoEWT Puntland were found to be

⁹ As quoted in project document

¹⁰ At the time of this Review, approximately 50% of expenditure has been through LoAs. The other 50% has been to support the PMO, to implement activities pending the signing of LoAs, and to provide direct capacity support to counterparts and target beneficiaries. This will be explored later.

moderate risk partners, all others were determined to be high risk, as they do not have strong implementing and financial management capacity and procedures. Given that all Responsible Partners are classified as medium or high risk, UNDP Somalia plays a strong, hands-on role in activity implementation, closely supporting and supervising the Responsible Partners, and the activities and payments under the LoA. A second capacity assessment exercise is planned to be carried out later in 2017 for all existing and potential partners to re-assess the risk levels.

102. The LoA spells out in detail the activities covered, the estimated costs, the reporting arrangements and the financial planning and oversight arrangements. At the outset, an 'inception meeting' is held. This meeting aims primarily to build the planning and reporting capacity of the Responsible Partner, and so to enable it to meet its commitments under the LoA. To the extent possible, and depending on the capacity of the concerned Responsible Partner, UNDP and the PMO provide on-the-job training during LoA implementation.
103. After LoA signature, the Responsible Partner prepares quarterly workplans, in consultation with concerned partners and beneficiaries. All input mobilisation and procurement is then undertaken following UNDP rules and procedures, in line with the approved workplans as prepared by the Responsible Partner. There are 4 modalities involved: cash advance, direct payment, direct Implementation (UNDP) and re-imbursement.
104. . The Responsible Partner provides detailed quarterly reports of all activities within the LoA.
105. This implementation methodology has enabled an efficient implementation in Somaliland and Puntland. The Responsible Partners are satisfied, they have adequate ownership, and they have benefitted from capacity building. UNDP has been able to maintain effective financial, technical and administrative oversight.
106. Minor delays in payments were reported in Puntland, but these are not considered excessive.
107. The approach adopted for sites in the southern States is somewhat different. In part due to the level of risk with local partners, it was decided that (i) all civil works activities are to be directly implemented by UNDP Somalia without an LoA and (ii) all capacity building activities, across all sectors and all sites are to be implemented through a single LoA, most likely a non-governmental organization. Unfortunately, until now, the civil works contracts have not been finalized, and an appropriate Responsible Partner has not been identified for the capacity building. Hence, apart from some minor capacity building activities with the Federal Government, activities have not commenced in the southern States. The reasons behind these delays are multiple and include: (i) when South Central State became four separate States, this created a large number of new interlocutors with limited capacity and limited knowledge of the Project; (ii) the poor security situation causes delays and hinders visits to sites; (iii) the overall lack of data and; (iv) major capacity constraints. It is noted that most of the southern States remain in crisis or humanitarian situation, and implementing development activities remains a challenge, as experienced by all development partners.
108. As mentioned above, outside of the LoAs, all activities are directly implemented by UNDP through the PMO. Until present, this approach has covered almost 50% of expenditures, but this percentage is expected to decrease progressively as more LoAs are signed and implemented. The PMO has supported many studies, trainings and workshops, etc. The evidence collected suggest that these activities have been efficiently implemented in line with the workplans.
109. Finally, it is noted that all LoAs are focussed on one single state. There are no nationwide activities supported through an LOA.

Key finding 3. The approach to Project implementation is adequate.

110. The combination of DIM and LoAs has proven itself effective in assuring efficiency, ownership and oversight in Somaliland and Puntland, with good involvement of PMO and Responsible Partners. However, little has been achieved in the southern States. For Somaliland and Puntland, efforts should be made to transition to more standard implementation modalities as soon as possible. For the southern States, lessons must be learnt – it may be that community based activities cannot be implemented at this stage.

4.2 Organizations involved in Project implementation

111. This section reviews the main entities involved in Project implementation and their performance.

4.2.1 UNDP

112. UNDP is ultimately responsible to LDCF/GEF for the successful implementation of this Project. UNDP is responsible for oversight of LDCF/GEF Project. Further, in line with the DIM modality, UNDP is also responsible for many management actions, such as procurement, payments and reporting. UNDP's involvement is through the UNDP Somalia Country Office with some support from the UNDP Regional Centre in Istanbul. UNDP has also established the PMO under its direct guidance (see below).
113. UNDP Regional Centre's inputs are limited and strategic. Since start-up, they have undertaken two monitoring missions to provide strategic guidance and to observe the Project. This has been appreciated by stakeholders.
114. UNDP Somalia is based in Mogadishu and has sub-offices in Nairobi, Puntland and Somaliland. Within UNDP Somalia, the main units concerned with this Project are the Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection Program (PREP), the Partnerships and Planning Unit (PPU), and the procurement section. PREP takes the lead and is responsible for most actions. PPU is involved in office wide and programme wide monitoring (discussed in more detail below under 'Monitoring'). PREP established the PMO.
115. UNDP Somalia has several roles in the Project: (i) it takes the lead on Project supervision. This includes, for example, overseeing quarterly and annual reporting and attending annual planning/review meetings; (ii) it is a Project co-financer, through TRAC; (iii) it holds the project funds, releasing in line with workplans, procedures and regulations; (iv) it facilitates linkages with international development partners and other UN agency programmes; and (v) it supports PMO with the DIM modality, procuring, contracting and making payments. On occasions UNDP staff provide direct technical input to the Project's activities by attending workshops or mobilizing expertise, etc.
116. **Overall, UNDP Somalia has fulfilled its commitments and responsibilities adequately.** UNDP Somalia is appreciated by all Project partners. All expectations have been met. There is no evidence that UNDP has created challenges or delays.
117. One concern is that UNDP Somalia has delegated some core functions to the PMO. Two examples are: (i) the organization of Project Board meetings and (ii) the organization and management of this MTR. In both cases, UNDP should initiate these actions, and may call upon the administrative support of the PMO, but the PMO should not take the lead. In line with GEF expectations and UNDP corporate procedures, the *Project should report to UNDP*, meaning PMO should report to UNDP Somalia, and UNDP has an oversight role over the Project. If this reporting arrangement is not fully respected, this could undermine the identification and analysis of weaknesses.
118. A second concern is that there is some evidence that UNDP officials encourage the Project to support actions that are not directly addressing climate change, such as humanitarian relief.

Whereas these actions may be necessary and/or important, they are not the role of this LDCF supported Project.

4.2.2 Project Board

119. According to the Project Document, the Project Board is responsible for making management decisions, it is to play a critical role in Project monitoring, it ensures that required resources are committed, and it arbitrates on conflicts within the Project. In addition, it approves the appointment of the Project Manager. The Project Document does not state when the Board is to meet, however, according to UNDP Somalia procedures, Project Board's should meet four times per year.¹¹
120. Since Project start-up in January 2015, the Board has met twice, in the final quarter of 2016. The minutes of those meetings suggest that the Board meeting served primarily as information exchange and awareness raising on the Project's aims and achievements. There is little evidence of management level discussion leading to decisions on the Project's strategy, Project actions or the use Project of resources. There is also evidence that documents were not sufficiently circulated to the Board members prior to the meeting. It is noted that Governmental Board members change frequently, and there is limited capacity on the side of Government to fulfil such roles – hence the need for awareness raising.
121. **The Project Board is not** meeting sufficiently frequently, the meetings are not adequately prepared, and the Board is not **fulfilling its role as primary, a multi-agency decision-maker for the Project**. However, the 'Board' meetings have been useful for information exchange and awareness raising of key people on the Government side.
122. A further concern is that some Board members encourage the Project to support actions that are not directly addressing climate change, such as environmental protection. Whereas these actions may be necessary and important, they are not the role of this LDCF supported Project.

4.2.3 Project Management Office (PMO)/Project Implementing Team (PIT)

123. The PIT consist of a Project Manager, a KM/M&E Officer, an Engineer, three Project Officers (each with responsibilities¹² for one region), and two Project Assistants. The team is based across four offices in Mogadishu, Nairobi, Garowe and Hargeisa.
124. The Project Manager (PM) has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner (UNDP) within the constraints laid down by the Project Board. The PM is accountable to UNDP and the Project Board for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds.
125. Under the guidance and with the support of the PM, the PIT's roles and responsibility include:
- Initial consultations with partners and potential partners and with all stakeholders at all levels;
 - Scoping and planning activities;
 - Overseeing and technically supporting all activities;
 - Trouble shooting;
 - Activity monitoring;
 - Reporting;
 - Coordination with related activities;
 - Supporting on-the-job capacity building for counterparts and partners;
 - Participating in formal training activities and workshops;
 - Assisting financial monitoring.

¹¹ Personal communication, Zubair Ezzatt, PREP Deputy Programme Manager, PREP

¹² One each for Puntland, Somaliland and southern Somalia

126. The PIT has demonstrated itself to be fully committed to the Project. The PIT is constantly active supporting Project implementation, overcoming logistical challenges, consulting and supporting Project partners, at national, state and community level. It has developed a good network. **The PIT has been critical to the successful functioning and implementation of the Project.**
127. The PIT may benefit from some capacity strengthening regarding strategic planning, knowledge management and understanding the additionality of climate change adaptation.

4.2.4 The Responsible Partners

128. Until present, all Responsible Partners have been State government agencies from either Puntland or Somaliland. The Project Document does not define in detail the roles of the Responsible Parties – these details are set out in the LoAs. The LoAs provide a specific and focussed set of activities to be implemented by the concerned Responsible Partner, both in terms of location, sector and timing. For each activity, the role of the Responsible Partner includes:
- Consult with all concerned parties, notably with community representatives for community based activities;
 - Prepare in detail the design of the activity, or support technical experts in the detailed activity design;
 - Participate in the process to mobilize inputs and to procure goods, including the approval of service providers and contractual arrangements;
 - Ensure the timetable is respected;
 - Support monitoring and oversight of activities;
 - Participate in activities, where appropriate;
 - Help capture lessons;
 - Report in detailed on the activities.
129. In addition, it is expected that the Responsible Partner will learn from each activity, and mainstream the findings into their own future workplans, thereby developing the capacity to sustain and replicate the Project's success.
130. Each Responsible Partner has demonstrated itself to be fully committed to the Project and to be aware of the Project's objective and general approach. The Responsible Partners are constantly supporting Project implementation, overcoming logistical challenges, consulting and supporting Project partners. **The Responsible Partners have been critical to the successful functioning and implementation of the Project.**
131. Three weakness with the Responsible Partner approach include: (i) each Partner is only concerned with the situation and activities in one State. There is no Partner concerned with activities at the nationwide level; (ii) there is some evidence, that in some cases, one or more Responsible Partners have potentially participated in decisions to change the scope or location of activities without full consultation with the concerned communities, possibly in response to tribal or clan pressures. It is noted, that, if this has occurred, it has only occurred to a very limited extent; and (iii) each Responsible Partner only appreciates the activities ongoing within their *current* LoA. They have not made sufficient effort to understand the details of the Project's broad approach and actions, nor to appreciate the other LoAs and the other future activities¹³. As a result, different Responsible Partners may implement activities at a same site, with the same beneficiaries, without being aware of each other's work, and without attempting to collaborate or create synergies.

¹³ One exception to this is MoEWT in Puntland, who did demonstrate an awareness of other Project activities in Puntland.

4.2.5 Others

132. The Project management structure set out in Project Document (see **Error! Reference source not found.**) included a national Technical Advisory Committee and three Regional Committee. There is no evidence that these have been established.

Key finding 4: Most organizations involved in Project governance, management and implementation have been, on the whole, appropriate and effective and have made major contributions to its success so far. This notably includes UNDP, the PIT and the Responsible Partners. However, the Project Board and Regional Committees have not performed the required functions. The roles of UNDP and PMO overlap sometimes.

4.3 Planning, coordination and consultation

4.3.1 Inception Period

133. The Project Document places great emphases on the Project Inception period - a lesson learnt from previous UNDP/GEF projects in many countries. In particular, it is considered essential at Project Inception to review the Project approach and the Project strategies, to address any weakness in the Project design, and to ensure that all stakeholders are appropriately on board.
134. It should be noted that in ideal cases 'inception' is a period including several studies, consultations and a workshop or workshops. A single workshop with limited time for planning and consultation does not constitute 'inception'.
135. The Inception Workshop was held in January 2015. The stated aim was to reach a shared understanding on the overall scope of the project, including details of implementation/administrative arrangements. The sub-aims included: assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership; agree on annual workplan and indicator framework; finalize reporting needs and responsibilities and discuss and finalize reporting procedures. The workshop aim and participants were appropriate.
136. The Inception meeting lasted approximately half a day. Most of the time was for high level presentations and information sharing. Certain stakeholders referred to it as a 'launching ceremony' - which is probably a more accurate description than 'inception workshop'. There was little time for discussion, consultation, participation and planning.
137. As a result, the inception phase was a missed opportunity to reflect more strategically on the Project and to make any necessary amendments/additions to the Project Document, or to further develop the Project strategy. For example, as described in Chapter 3 above, the Project Document did have some weaknesses, such as the incomplete Project strategy and an overall lack of precision, focus and details. These are important issues that could have been addressed during the inception period – but were not. This Review feels that this missed opportunity contributed to some later weaknesses in implementation. Further, at the time of Inception, the Project Board and the Regional Technical Committees were either not functioning or not established – this is another weakness that could have been corrected with an appropriate inception period.

4.3.2 Project planning

138. This section considers 'project planning'. This can be defined as the process for identifying and selecting the Project activities, and planning their timing and sequencing.
139. The main project planning tools are the LoAs and the Annual Workplan (AWP). **LoAs** Based on indicative figures in the Project Document and the Annual Workplan, the PMO opens discussions

with potential Responsible Partners, and a draft workplan is prepared. Following the preparatory work of the Partner and the PMO, the draft LOA is appraised by UNDP – first by PREP, and then by a Local Appraisal Committee. This appraisal process focuses on the template, the indicators and certain cross-cutting issues, notably gender. There is little focus on technical aspects.

140. The resulting plans in the LOA are well-prepared, clear and thorough. They provide an excellent tool to guide implementation. However, they are mono-sectoral, they are designed to be implemented by a single government agency, and they are mostly disconnected from the Project activities implemented by other Partners, and from activities taking place either earlier or later in the Project.
141. AWP The AWP are essentially a budget for the coming year. They provide an estimate for each budget input category and an approved allocation. They do not provide a strategic reflection of achievements, of previous challenges, of coming aims, and a justification for the selected activities and targets. They relate uniquely to financial planning. It appears that the AWP have been prepared by UNDP and shared for comment with regional stakeholders; they have not resulted from a consultative process.
142. Overall, the project planning process has many strengths. It is well adapted to the security and development status in Somalia, and to the institutional capacity of the Partners. However, the fact that there is no mechanism for multi-year, multi-activity, inter-stakeholder planning at the regional level, and the absence of an effective planning mechanism across the entire country, are important limitations. Planning has been efficient and effective; it has not been strategic, adaptive or fully participatory.
143. As stated above, many of the actions supported by the Project so far have been outside of the LoAs, notably in support in the southern States. This has included studies, training and policy work. The overall process to identifying, selecting and programming these activities is not clear – these activities are in the Project Document, but there is no evidence of a process to select and prioritise these activities.

4.3.3 Activity planning

144. This section considers ‘activity planning’, this occurs after Project planning. Once an activity has been selected through Project planning, ‘activity planning’ is the process to design an activity in detail. This includes developing the technical details of the activity, and also the steps to ensure that the right stakeholders are involved in the activity, at the right time, in the right manner.
145. On the whole, activity planning takes place with the context of the LoA. Hence, the concerned Responsible Partner will take the lead for consulting and developing the project activity. In addition, and notably for civil works, technical support to the planning process is provided by the PMO. In the case of civil works, this leads to a feasibility study.
146. Detailed assessments and consultations have been made for most Project interventions, which have included consultative processes to set priorities and select sites, as well as technical assessments to determine the type and scope and specifications of the intervention. Most notably, early in the Project, detailed studies and assessments were undertaken to prepare for activities in South Central State.
147. The effectiveness of Activity planning has been mixed:
 - At a general level, the approach to activity planning has been strong, with the involvement of appropriate technical people;
 - Under Component 1, with regards to national level activities, the process has been consultative and participatory, often led by the PMO;
 - Under Component 2, for some activities, the process has been participatory, but for others it has been top down. The MTR site visits revealed that several activities in Somaliland (e.g. Berkeds in

- Qoyta) and Puntland (e.g. Dangorayo Dam) did not fully respect the consultative process. The shortcomings in the participatory approach are particularly notable in Puntland;
- Under Component 2, the activities cover a broad range of technical issues. A thorough technical assessment is necessary to ensure that these activities are well designed. This would cover the social, economic, physical and technological aspects. This would also clarify the climate change and climate change adaptation aspects. These thorough assessments did not always take place.

Key finding 5: The approach to Project planning has been mixed with some strengths and weaknesses. It is likely that these weaknesses have limited the Project's impact.

148. Overall, the approach to planning has many strengths. The main strength is that the annual and quarterly project workplans are prepared regularly and that they are detailed and they are clear. The workplans prepared by each Responsible Partner are of good quality.
149. The main weaknesses relate to the inadequate inception period, the weaknesses in strategic planning and the resulting lack of connectivity across the Project's activities. With regards to activity planning, despite much technical work and consultation, there were some insufficiencies at some sites.

4.4 Monitoring, reporting and knowledge management.

150. The Project partners devote considerable resources to monitoring, reporting and knowledge management.
151. Monitoring takes place at several levels. First, UNDP Somalia monitoring focuses chiefly on compliance with UNDP requirements. UNDP Somalia also organizes third party monitoring (TPM). TPM has taken place several times, investigating the quality and impact of selected Project activities. UNDP PREP also undertakes monitoring – visiting directly some Project sites and holding many review meetings with the PMO and with the Responsible Partners. The PMO also undertakes considerable monitoring, including observing activities, visiting sites and holding many review meetings with Responsible Partners. Finally, the Responsible Partners are responsible for activity monitoring, i.e. monitoring the many activities and the associated processes and the quality.
152. The different monitoring activities use different formats and approaches, they respond to different requirements, and they follow different timelines. Hence, the results of the various monitoring activities cannot be reconciled into a monitoring framework. There is no system to the monitoring, and there is no monitoring system as such. For example as far as can be seen, the indicators in the Project Document are not used. Finally, the TPM provide accurate and interesting findings, but they are mostly anecdotal data and cannot be extrapolated into overall findings.
153. The result of all the monitoring is a lot of data but little clarity on the overall performance of the Project. There is no clear answer to the simple question – ‘how is the Project performing?’ or ‘how could the Project be improved?’ The monitoring does not provide information that can be used by the Project decision-makers when developing Project strategies and Project workplans. Finally, the monitoring reports initially provided by the Project Team to this MTR contained many inaccuracies and several mistakes.
154. UNDP and the PIT are aware of many of the weaknesses in the monitoring framework and system, and they intend to review and improve it in the weeks following this MTR, including a revision of the indicators used.
155. Reporting is typically linked to monitoring. The Responsible Partners prepared detailed, quarterly reports. The PMO prepares detailed and useful quarterly reports. UNDP, with support

from the PMO, prepares annual reports. The result is a set of well-prepared, detailed and interesting reports. Collectively these provide lots of information on the project. However, there is little evidence of a connection between these reports and the subsequent management decisions. The reports do not feed into decision-making.

156. Knowledge Management UNDP and the Project devote significant resources to monitoring and reporting. However, for the reasons set out above, the monitoring has not been successful in capturing the Project progress nor in lesson learning. UNDP and the Project have however been successful in sharing and disseminating lessons. This has led to the sharing of many articles and videos on traditional and social media.

Key finding 6: Great efforts are allocated to monitoring and reporting. As a result, large amounts of data are collected, and there is good information and reports available. However, the overall monitoring and reporting system remains inadequate. It does not provide answers to some basic questions. It does not appear to directly contribute to Project management or Project decision-making. This may be at least in part to the complex Project structure, the lack of overall strategy and direction, and the challenging logistical situation.

4.5 Financial Status

157. Key elements of the financial status are presented in Table 4. Table 4 only considers the funds managed by UNDP through this Project, it does not consider parallel co-finance.

Table 4: Illustrating the Project's financial status

Source	Allocation at time of Prodoc (US\$)	Allocation at time of MTR* (US\$)	Expenditure at time of MTR* (US\$)	%ge expenditure at time of MTR
GEF/LDCF	8,000,000	8,000,000	4,100,130	51%
UNDP/TRAC	1,500,000	2,673,972	1,288,275	48%
UN OCHA	-	50,195	50,195	100%
Total	9,500,000	10,724,167	5,438,600	51%

* Source: information provided by Project Team

158. As can be seen from Table 4: (i) the overall allocation to the Project has increased from \$9.5 million at Project signature to over \$10.7 million now, due to additional allocations from UNDP TRAC; (ii) expenditure is approximately 50% of all available Project funds. In addition, commitments are high, in particular the commitments made through the ongoing LoAs. Hence, overall, financially, the Project has advanced adequately in the two years and four months since inception.
159. With regards to allocation across the Project Outcomes, the basic financial data available is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Financial data per outcome and component

	Project document		At time of MTR review*	
	Allocation (US\$)	%ge allocated	Expenditure (US\$)	%
Outcome 1	2,174,000	26%	791,000	15%
Outcome 2	5,764,000	69%	1,967,000	36%
Technical support to all activities and project management	370,000	5%	2,681,000	49%

Total	8,308,000		5,439,000	
--------------	-----------	--	-----------	--

*Source: provided by Project Team

160. Based on the financial information provided by the Project Team, with regards to expenditure, as can be seen in Table 5: (i) \$2.758 million has been expended directly under Outcomes 1 and 2. This accounts only for the funds expended under the LoAs; (ii) \$2.681 million has been directly expended by UNDP and the PMO. This is listed as 'Technical support to all activities and project management' in Table 5. This covers all expenditures outside of the LOAs. This includes the following budget items: international staff (\$1.15mn); service contracts (\$0.554mn); direct payments for consultations, workshops and travel (\$0.242mn); office rent, security, communications and third party monitoring (\$0.519mn); equipment (\$0.063mn); travel (\$0.111mn) and government vehicles (\$0.04mn). These inputs cover both Outcomes, disaggregated data is not available. The reported Project Management costs, as of 30 April 2017, are \$220,915.
161. The ratio in LOA expenditures between Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 is very similar to that envisaged in the Project Document, approximately 1:2.
162. The costs of the PMO and PIT are very high. However, as described above, most of these costs are technical support rather than management. There are many reasons for these high unit costs, including: the security situation leads to increased costs; the poor infrastructure leads to high logistical costs; the direct implementation modality means that the PMO incurs costs that would otherwise be taken by national partners, and; the fact that the Project is, in reality, implemented as three separate projects in the three states. This latter leads to the tripling of some budget items, it also means that UNDP and PMO deploy significant resources to finding ways to bring the three projects together.
163. Co-financing The Project's co-financing budget included \$8 million from the Ministry of Petroleum, Minerals and Environment (Government of Somalia), \$9 million from PREP, \$12.32 million from UN's Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Production and Alternative Livelihoods and \$34 million from EU's MDG initiative for Somalia. This was a total of \$63.32 million of co-financing. The Project Team reported that all the parallel activities supported by UNDP PREP, UN and EU have now been completed. However, there is little evidence of coordination or collaboration between these co-financed activities and the Project, beyond some basic information sharing. It appears that this co-financing was recorded in the Project Document to facilitate the approval of GEF/LDCF funds, and there is no evidence that it contributes to the Project design or Project implementation.

4.6 Other issues

4.6.1 Oversight

164. UNDP Somalia has provided a strong oversight role, covering both technical and financial matters. This role is limited by the logistical and security concerns in Somalia. This oversight has contributed to some delays in starting activities, notably in the southern States. This oversight has no doubt added to the high unit costs (see previous section) and the overall high cost of doing business in Somalia. Notwithstanding, the oversight is necessary to ensure the appropriate use of funds.

4.6.2 Partnership arrangements and participation

165. This has been both a success and a weakness. All activities have involved several partners – notably UNDP, the Responsible Partner and in many cases the community representatives, and

these arrangements have worked well overall, with some exceptions as noted previously. However, there are weaknesses including: (i) there has been little collaboration between Responsible Partners, even when working on similar issues in close proximity (e.g. on berkedes); (ii) there has been no collaboration across the activities in the three geographical jurisdictions – Somaliland, Puntland and the southern States.

166. Overall participation has been comprehensive – at national and State level, and with local governments and technical partners. The quality of the participation at the community level appears mixed, with evidence of inadequate consultation particularly in some Puntland sites.

4.6.3 Gender

167. Beyond the Output focusing entirely on women, no special efforts have been made to address gender concerns. Notwithstanding, particularly at the community level, women have played a strong role in implementation of all activities, and constitute a high percentage of the beneficiaries. This was confirmed by the MTR Field Visits. Activities until now have established a platform for more gender focussing. The UNDP CO has regularly pushed gender onto the agenda. The gender disaggregation of data in the monitoring and reports is not complete¹⁴.

4.6.4 Risk management

168. UNDP takes many steps to manage risk, notably through the assessment of Responsible Partners, the training of Partners, the oversight of activities, the close supervision of LoAs, the monitoring of reports and activities, and the insistence on direct procurement for many activities. This approach is necessary, even if it does raise the overhead costs and lead to some delays. Notwithstanding, even these major efforts do not reduce the risk to zero. Somalia remains a challenging context to implement development project and to hand ownership to national partners.

¹⁴ It is noted that the PIT intends to address this when it takes steps to improve the overall monitoring framework

5. Project Results to Date

169. GEF defines a result as ‘a describable or measurable development change resulting from a cause-and-effect relationship’. The main focus for UNDP/GEF mid-term reviews is the Outcome level results. This Chapter assesses the extent to which the two Outcome level results have been achieved so far, and the overall progress towards achieving the Project Objective. Each Outcome and the Objective is assessed in terms of ‘relevance’, ‘effectiveness’ and ‘efficiency’. Progress towards the indicators in the Project Document is also assessed.
170. It is observed that in practice the Project has been mostly implemented as three sub-projects in each participating State, along with a small number of activities with a Somalia-wide scope. Hence, when assessing the Project, it is necessary to assess each State in turn.

5.1 Outcome 1

171. Outcome 1 is “policies, plans and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services”. The Project document describes the focus of Outcome 1 as creating an enabling environment for climate change adaptation, including land management and disaster risk management concerns.
172. The Project Document provides great detail on the scope of activities under Outcome 1 and gives many examples. Overall, the Project document suggests under Outcome 1 a process of: (i) training and capacity building, followed by; (ii) analytical studies, followed by; (iii) developing policy, followed by; (iv) support to access climate change financing. Accordingly, activities under Outcome 1 are grouped into four Outputs that address capacity, analysis, policies and disaster risk management respectively. These activities are to cover Federal Somalia as well as the States of Puntland and Somaliland. The activities also cover climate change, land management and disaster risk management. Empowering women is treated as a cross-cutting issue. As a result, and as stated in Chapter 3, the Project Document is over-ambitious and unfocussed and does not provide a clear, feasible plan of action.
173. The progress under each Activity in the Project Document is summarized in Annex 7. Based on Annex 7, Table 6 provides a summary of progress towards each Output under Outcome 1.

Table 6: Outcome 1 - summary of progress towards each Output

Output	Main achievements or actions	Assessment of progress, with explanation
Component 1: Enabling Policies, Institutional Frameworks and Government Capacities		
1.1: National and sub-national institutional knowledge on integrated land and water management principles under conditions of climate change and on ecosystem based approaches to climate adaptation is increased.	Significant awareness raising undertaken. Significant amount of training provided.	<p>Fair.</p> <p>Climate change is now a recognized issue and is on the national agenda. Many people have additional knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>However, basic understanding is still missing for many stakeholders. And little has been achieved beyond building basic understanding.</p>

		Note: there is no real system for monitoring progress towards this Output, nor to determining the level of satisfaction with this Output.
1.2 : Sectoral analyses of climate risks, vulnerability and gender dimensions of climate change are completed by Government Departments to facilitate mobilization of long-term financing for Climate Change Adaptation	Some analytical work has taken place related to development plans and climate change plans – although this may be more appropriately under Output 1.1.	Limited. There has been little attempt to analyze the sectors or to mainstream climate change into sectors.
1.3 : Policies, regulations and frameworks for the protection, conservation and management of land and water ecosystems under conditions of climate change are developed, reviewed and revised	Some training has taken place; university level modules have been prepared. There has been some progress towards a national climate change policy, and some support to developing state disaster management policies. Note, related action was taken in parallel by FAO and SODMA.	Fair. As of yet, little has been completed, the process is still ongoing. Further, the connections amongst the various initiatives are not clear.
1.4 : National and regional Disaster Risk Management institutional capacities are reinforced to produce early warning products and to disseminate early warnings	There has been training and support to planning in Puntland and Somaliland.	Fair. The process has started, yet, nothing has been taken to completion, and capacity remains low.

174. Overall the achievements under Outcome 1 may be considered fair. The Project has expended a lot of energy in support of Outcome 1, and has organized and supported many activities. There are many achievements. However, progress has been limited mostly due to the challenging Project context. Many initiatives have not been completed. The connections between the initiatives are not strong.
175. There is no evidence of effective linkages between Outcome 1 (upstream - policy development) and Outcome 2 (on-the-ground - pilot activities).
176. **Relevance** All the activities supported under this Outcome are relevant. They all address either climate change, climate resilience or disaster risk management, and in most cases this is the *primary* focus.
177. **Effectiveness** Effectiveness is difficult to measure and difficult to demonstrate. It is noted that climate change is now on the national agenda, and that many policy-makers and decision-makers are now aware of climate change and understand it in basic terms. These are indicators of effectiveness. However, the Project's efforts to mainstream climate change into sectors, and to reach a broader stakeholder group, and to support access to finance, cannot, yet, be considered effective. One aspect reduces the level of effectiveness: the fact that most activities are undertaken in isolation, they are not part of an overall plan and there is no attempt to create synergies across activities.
178. **Efficiency** Total expenditure *directly* on Outcome 1 is \$791,000, and this amount would be approximately doubled if all overheads and technical support from the PMO were considered. In simple financial terms, the achievements per dollar invested are very low compared to most UNDP

or GEF projects. However, for the reasons set out previously – insecurity, low capacity, poor infrastructure and fragmentation – Somalia is an expensive place to operate. Anecdotal evidence suggests that most donors would consider that any success is commendable, even at these high costs. Further, it is noted that all inputs and outputs mobilized by the Project are well planned, are delivered in a timely manner, involve stakeholders, and follow a thorough process.

179. Efficiency cannot simply be measured in terms of achievements per dollar invested. For example, projects can be efficient by working with partners and generating synergies. There is some limited evidence that this has occurred, for example FAO and SODMA have supported actions that could have been implemented under this Project, hence conserving this Project's funds. In most cases the partnerships appear to be limited to information exchange, and are informal in nature.

180. Progress on indicators

Table 7: Outcome 1 - progress to indicators in Project Document

Indicator	Progress
1. Number of Land Use Policies and implementation roadmaps developed that support sustainable Natural Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A background report was prepared for Somaliland in early 2016. No other direct progress on this indicator. It is not clear what is meant by 'implementation roadmap'.
2. Number and type of plans and policies in place to address climate risks and include climate-resilient measures	<p>Fair progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some support provided to National Development Plan, Somaliland Development Plan, and Puntland Development Plan. There is support ongoing towards the national climate change policy. The Project supported an update of the disaster management policies in Puntland and Somaliland.
3. Type and level of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct progress on this indicator.

5.2 Outcome 2

181. **Outcome 2** is "*Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders.*" The Project document suggests that the Project will develop and implement models, which, presumably, could be replicated or upscaled.

182. The Project Document provides great detail on the scope of activities under Outcome 2 and gives many examples. Overall, a careful study of the Project document suggests a process of: community mobilization; planning; technical studies; infrastructure design; and infrastructure construction. The measures to be supported are to focus on soil, water, land and possibly other natural resources, and on disaster risk management. In addition, various supporting measures such as training and small grants are included. Support to women is treated as a cross-cutting issue – and it is also addressed through a separate Output. The Project Document indicates that the activities will be implemented separately in South Central, Puntland and Somaliland.

183. However, as established in Chapter 3 above, the Project Document is too ambitious and unfocussed and does not provide a clear, feasible plan of action. There is no clear definition of 'model' or 'pilot'.
184. A detailed assessment of Outcome 2 activities was undertaken within the framework of this MTR. 20 sites were visited across Puntland and Somaliland. Full information on the findings at these sites is presented in Annex 6. Annex 6 provides information on the infrastructure provided, the process followed, and the likely sustainability of the action.
185. Annex 7 provides a summary of the progress under each Activity in the Project Document. Based on the information in Annex 6 and Annex 7, Table 8 provides a summary of progress towards each Output under Outcome 2.

Table 8: Outcome 2 - summary of progress towards each Output

Output	Main achievements or actions	Assessment of progress, with explanation
Component 2 : Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders		
2.1 : Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) plans, Natural Resource Management (NRM) strategies and Integrated Water Management options for critical watersheds, rangelands, agricultural lands and forested areas are developed and piloted jointly by local governments and vulnerable communities at each location	The Project has supported some community mobilization in the form of cooperatives. It has provided a first set of grants to cooperatives in Somaliland and also supported mass awareness raising.	Limited. There are no EbA plans as such, nor strategies nor options. District level adaptation plans have been prepared, but these are very general in nature, and they are not linked to any other activity in the Project. There has been no planning at site level.
2.2 : District Climate and Disaster Management Committees are established and Disaster Risk Reduction plans are generated to address community vulnerabilities to climatic change and to facilitate response and preparedness plans to reduce identified risks	Regional disaster management offices have been supported with training, and early warning systems established.	Fair. Some capacity has been built. As of yet, nothing has been completed. And the capacity remains limited.
2.3 : Suite of physical techniques and adaptation measures including investment in medium and large-scale water infrastructure, reforestation, flood-control infrastructure, and watershed management developed to improve ecosystem resilience of critical watersheds, rangelands and forested areas through government support	The project has supported many berkedes, some dams, some water diversion schemes to protect grazing land, and some reforestation in Somaliland and Puntland.	There has been good progress in Puntland and Somaliland. Little has happened in the southern States. It is noted that: (i) the linkages between actions appear weak - even between actions at the same site; (ii) some of the actions and infrastructure were not based on full technical assessments.
2.4 : Women's livelihood diversification is strengthened with the introduction of adaptation technologies aimed to reduce dependence on dwindling natural resources	There has been some training, some grants and some institutional strengthening (through cooperatives).	Fair. Good actions have been taken, but so far the scale and scope are limited, and the process has not been taken to completion.

		The Project Team reported a number of grants being issued, but no evidence was obtained of this by this Review.
--	--	---

186. Overall the level of achievement under Outcome 2 may be considered fair. Most progress has been made under Output 2.3¹⁵. Under Output 2.3, the Project has implemented many activities at many sites across Puntland and Somaliland, and has established a ground presence, and has generated much experience on: (i) how to deliver this kind of support in Somalia and (ii) how to increase climate resilience. This has contributed to improving the lives of many people.
187. However, it has to be noted that this MTR was not able to undertake a technical assessment of the infrastructure and other support under Output 2.3. Output 2.3 covers a broad technical range of actions – the MTR did not have the time or technical capacity to assess whether the actions were prepared and implemented in a technically appropriate manner.
188. **Relevance** Almost all the activities supported under this Outcome are relevant. Almost all address either climate change, climate resilience or disaster risk management, and in most cases that is the primary focus. The only exception is the limited activities undertaken to provide drought relief, which were humanitarian in nature. A word of caution. For all activities there has been little attempt to clearly separate out the climate change angle. There has been almost no attempt to determine just how and to what extent the problem being addressed is caused by climate change, and likewise almost no attempt to justify to what extent the solution is adaptation to climate change, as opposed to a straightforward development action.
189. **Effectiveness** Effectiveness is difficult to measure and difficult to demonstrate. Positive indications are that many community members and representatives are satisfied, and that some physical changes can be seen at many sites. However, there is little evidence, as of yet, that any permanent climate change has been effected. Further, these activities are intended to be ‘pilot’ and serve as ‘model’ – and this aspect would generate the most effectiveness. It is not clear how this is to be achieved. Two additional aspects reduce the level of effectiveness. First, not all the Project activities were based on a thorough technical assessment of the situation. Second, most activities are undertaken in isolation, they are not part of an overall plan and there is no attempt to create synergies across activities, even when implemented at the same site.
190. **Efficiency** Total expenditure directly on Outcome 2 is \$1,967,000, and this amount would be approximately doubled if all overheads and support from PMO are considered. In simple financial terms, the achievements per dollar invested are very low compared to most UNDP or GEF projects. However, for the reasons set out previously – insecurity, low capacity, poor infrastructure and fragmentation – it is accepted that Somalia is an expensive place to operate, and anecdotal evidence suggests that most donors would consider this acceptable. Further, it is noted that all inputs and outputs mobilized by the Project are well planned, delivered in a timely manner, involve many diverse stakeholders, and follow a thorough process.
191. Efficiency is undermined by the lack of progress in the southern States, where efforts to start activities have been a significant drain on Project resources and have so far produced nothing.
192. **Sustainability and replicability** Questions remain as to the sustainability and the permanence of these measures. There are doubts as to whether the assets will be maintained and repaired

¹⁵ Suite of physical techniques and adaptation measures including investment in medium and large-scale water infrastructure, reforestation, flood-control infrastructure, and watershed management developed to improve ecosystem resilience of critical watersheds, rangelands and forested areas through government support

when necessary, and will continue to provide benefits over the years. Annex 6 provides further insight to this.

Progress on indicators

Table 9: Outcome 2 - progress to indicators in Project Document

Indicator	Progress
1. Number and type of physical livelihood assets constructed to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts	There is good progress – see Annex 7 for details.
2. Number of hectares of land reforested and managed sustainably under a conservation scheme	Fair progress - 400 hectares have reportedly been reforested, although sustainable management is not yet confirmed.
3. Number of farmers and pastoralists in the target districts participating in Agro-Pastoral Field Schools	No progress
4. Number of community driven plans that explicitly address disaster and climate risk management and equity / gender considerations which include Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms	No progress - community plans have not been prepared.
5. Number of individuals trained in adaptation technologies in order to establish women-based marketing businesses for the technologies	Fair progress - 172 women trained (12 in Puntland, 160 in Somaliland)

Activity level challenges

193. During the MTR Field Visits, reports emerged of implementation shortcomings associated with activities at several of the sites. These shortcomings are summarized in Table 10. The MTR Field Visits were short and it was not possible during the visits to fully establish the accuracy of these reports.

Activity	Reported shortcoming
Puntland	
Dangorayo Dam	There was inadequate consultation in the process. The dam was placed at the wrong site.
Cooperatives (all five)	There was inadequate consultation in the process. Grants have been promised to the cooperative members but have not been provided, leading to disappointment and anger.
Biyoguduud and Bilcil dams	These are described as 'sand dams', an innovative technology for Somalia and many countries. However, the designs appear to be standard.
Somaliland	
NERAD Centre, Burco	The construction and fitting works are still not complete. The premises are not secure.
Berkeds in Qoyta	Training has not yet been provided to the local stakeholders on water management, although it is planned.
Cooperatives in Qoyta	Project reports suggest that 100 women received \$500 grant to support small-scale farming adaptation, but no evidence was found of these grants being issued (this refers to the second round of grants, in the first round \$100 was provided to 100 women).
Baligubadle Dam	No training was provided to the community.

Table 10: Summarizing reports of shortcomings collected during the MTR field visits

5.3 Objective

194. The Project Objective is *“to enhance resilience and improve adaptive capacity of vulnerable Somali communities in pilot areas, and the ecosystems on which they depend, to the adverse impacts of climate change”*.
195. As can be seen from the previous section, the Project has supported many activities at many local sites across Puntland and Somaliland that contribute directly to the Project Objective. Together, these activities, have made contributions to enhancing the resilience of many individuals and small communities. They have ensured many vulnerable people have more reliable access to water, have more opportunities to develop climate resilient livelihoods, and are more protected from the impacts of floods and droughts. In some cases, the Project interventions have improved the ecosystems, through water diversion schemes and reforestation to improve grazing land. These achievements at the community level have also generated partnerships, knowledge, experience and momentum on which to build a successful Project.
196. Most achievements have been made in Somaliland, with Puntland following closely. There have been little, if any, community level achievements in the southern States.
197. Actions have not been successful at all sites. Several shortcomings were observed such as inappropriate siting of infrastructure, inadequate training provided, communities not being empowered and inadequate local ownership and in general the efforts to create management capacity were too limited (see evidence in Annex 6).
198. However, possibly the greatest concerns relate to the connectivity and sustainability of the actions at site level, at all sites. The various site level activities have been implemented in isolation; even when two sets of activities have occurred in close vicinity. There is little to link the various activities to each other, nor to link-up past, present and future activities. As a result, there is no overall sense of direction or momentum at the sites. The Project has supported a large number of good, isolated actions – yet each may each struggle to thrive in the future.
199. Moving upstream from the local level, there have also been some notable achievements at state and national level, as set out in Section 5.1 and Annex 7. Again, these achievements are generating partnerships and a positive momentum. Again, they tend to be scattered and isolated, and do not yet form a pattern of progress or a strategic approach. As with the community level, the state and national achievements are greatly differentiated between Somaliland, Puntland and Federal, and there is very little that can be considered of ‘national’ impact. There is little chance that the ‘Federal’ achievements will be applicable to Puntland and Somaliland. Finally, there is little understanding of how the national level can benefit from the ‘pilots’ being undertaken at the community level.
200. It has to be noted that the Project takes place in an extremely challenging context, one of the most challenging contexts of any GEF/LDCF project. In almost all other countries, the achievements so far would be considered poor or very poor. Yet, in the context of Somalia, any achievement has to be considered a success. The fact that the Project has been able to operate, that it has implemented a workplan at both upstream and community levels, that it has created and maintained a relatively stable set of partners at both state and local levels, and that it has achieved some real outputs, can all be considered impressive given the context. The fact that the Project has established a platform for future development, and that the Project is now ready to tackle issues such as strategy, sustainability and connectivity, is a testament to the hard work done by the Project Stakeholders.
201. Finally, despite the fact that some high level Project stakeholders have encouraged the Project to support actions that are not directly addressing climate change (such as environmental protection and humanitarian relief), the Project has remained relevant to climate change adaptation.

Progress on indicators

202. The Objective level indicators identified in the Project Document do not help assess the Project progress.

Indicator	Progress
1. % of men and women in targeted community population with awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and appropriate responses	No data available
2. Percentage of targeted HHs with enhanced livelihoods through access to water, improved ecosystem services and reforestation	No data available

Table 11: Showing Project Objective Indicators from the Project Document

5.4 Ratings

203. Sustainability As discussed in earlier sections of this report, achieving sustainability will be a real challenge in the Somalia context. Nevertheless, the Project has supported some measures that will help sustainability. It has generated a broad understanding and it has raised awareness of policy and decision-makers. It has created some technical understanding. And it has initiated, although tentatively, processes to establish national plans and policies. The measures at the community level are more mixed. Many community actions have built capacity to take the process forward. Yet, sustainability remains limited by the fact that most communities actions are taken in isolation, they are not anchored in any local process, and in some cases the necessary ownership and institutional capacity has not been generated.
204. Changes Wherever the Project has acted, it has acted to generate change. Prior to this Project, most projects in rural areas or dealing with remote communities focussed on humanitarian support. This Project has changed that approach to attempt a more standard, 'development' intervention. Further, the Project has focussed on climate change, and climate change is now understood to be a serious issue, and is firmly on the national agenda. Finally, whether at national or local level, the Project has tried to change practices, behaviour and approaches. In a small way, this Project should contribute to overall change in Somalia.
205. Contribution to capacity development Each Project idea, and the approach to designing and implementing each Project idea, has included a capacity development aspect. The Project has supported the capacity strengthening of the PMO – a small group of committed, Somalians, and in turn the PMO, through regular and constant interaction with stakeholders, has supported capacity development of all stakeholders. Further, all activities have involved training of some sort, usually at several stages. Overall, the Project has made a useful contribution to building the capacity of national stakeholders.
206. Replication As with sustainability, generating significant replication will be a real challenge in the Somalia context. The Project has created some pilots that could be replicated. It has also tentatively started to create mechanisms for replication – the national level policies and plans. However, these remain very weak. Local and district level plans do not currently exist. At this point, it is hard to see exactly how the replication will come about. One encouraging sign is that the World Bank and the African Development Bank are reportedly interested in repeating the experience with the BanderBayla dam in Puntland.
207. Another challenge to replication is that in most cases where the Project has provided assets, there has been little or no counter contribution from the local government or beneficiaries. As a result the true economic benefit of these assets may not be appreciated by beneficiaries. Further, no cost-benefit analyses have been undertaken - a positive cost-benefit is essential for the technology to be seen to be replicable.

208. **Synergies** The Project Team and PMO have excellent relations with a range of partners: UN, Government, local governments and NGOs. To the extent possible, the PMO have developed collaboration with these partners – sharing inputs to activities (trainers to workshops), producing joint outputs (humanitarian relief with OCHA and Oxfam), having parallel but linked workplans (disaster management policy development with FAO), etc.

Criteria	Rating**
<i>Sustainability</i> - assessment of the prospects for benefits/activities continuing after the end of the project.	<u>MS</u>
<i>Changes</i> : Assess any changes that may have resulted from the project implementation and its impact.	<u>S</u>
<i>Contribution to capacity development</i> - extent to which the project has empowered target groups and have made possible for the government and local institutions to use the positive experiences; ownership of projects' results (<i>including skills upgrading of national staff</i>).	<u>HS</u>
<i>Replication</i> – analysis of replication potential of the project positive results in country and in the region.	<u>MS</u>
<i>Synergies</i> : with other similar projects, funded by the government or other donors.	<u>S</u>

**Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Unsatisfactory (US).

Table 12: MTR Ratings

209. **Key finding 7: The Project, in an extremely challenging context, has made numerous remarkable achievements. The achievements have been mostly at the community level. There have also been 'upstream' achievements. These interim results and the partnerships created provide a good basis and good platform for further developing the Project. Whereas all activities have been highly relevant, both effectiveness and efficiency are considerably lower. At some sites, the results are not adequate. Finally, compared to most GEF countries, the cost in US\$ per achievement is high.**

210. The Project, in an extremely challenging context has made numerous remarkable achievements at the community level. It has increased resilience and improved livelihoods. The achievements made so far result mostly from hard work 'on the ground', working in a focused manner with key partners on individual activities. The Project has also made some upstream achievements, in Puntland, Somaliland and at the Federal level – although progress is constrained due to the need to have three separate processes for Somaliland, Puntland and the Federal level. Around all these achievements, the Project has generated many important partnerships and started creating momentum. These interim results provide a good basis for further developing the Project. All activities at all levels focus on climate resilience and are highly relevant.
211. The activities have been isolated – the horizontal and vertical connections between activities are weak or unclear. In addition, at several sites, shortcomings in the results were observed by this Review – such as inappropriate siting and displeased beneficiaries. Overall, the chances of sustainability and replicability are not high. Also, work 'on the ground' has not even commenced in the southern States.

5.5 Gender

212. The Project has one Output that focuses only on women. This Output has advanced satisfactorily and this should be helping Somalian women to adapt to climate change. Other than the one Output, no special measures have been taken to ensure gender considerations are mainstreamed, or that women benefit specially from this Project. Whereas women have benefitted from grants through the cooperatives, men have benefitted for paid work under the

civil works (see Annex 6). Overall women may have benefitted equally to men. The Project can be considered, in many ways, to be gender neutral.

Key finding 8: The Project has successfully paid attention to women and gender, but has not made optimal efforts to mainstream gender or to empower women.

6. Summary of Key Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Summary of the Key Findings

213. Key finding 1: The context makes it extremely challenging to implement a development project or program in Somalia, especially community based activities.
214. It is reported that many international donors have not been attempting standard development projects, but have operated in a humanitarian mode or in a severely limited development mode. This context has been slowly improving over recent years, and the UN is actively transitioning to a standard development programme.
215. Key finding 2: The process to formulate the Project and the Project design documents provide an adequate basis for implementing the Project, notwithstanding some gaps and weaknesses.
216. Overall the Project design phase was adequate. The Project design process and design documents have many strong points, they address most essential issues and they are adequate as a basis for starting the implementation of this Project. Management arrangements are clear. There were very few delays in the Project development and approval process. Notwithstanding, as highlighted in the above sections, there were several gaps and weaknesses – notably with regards to the incomplete Project strategy and the lack of precision, focus and details. Ideally, many or all of the weaknesses would have been addressed during the design phase, but otherwise they could have been addressed at Project Start-up.
217. Key finding 3. The approach to Project implementation is adequate.
218. The combination of DIM and LoAs has proven itself effective in assuring efficiency, ownership and oversight in Somaliland and Puntland, with good involvement of PMO and Responsible Partners. However, little has been achieved in the southern States. For Somaliland and Puntland, efforts should be made to transition to more standard implementation modalities as soon as possible. For the southern States, lessons must be learnt – it may be that community based activities cannot be implemented at this stage.
219. Key finding 4: Most organizations involved in Project governance, management and implementation have been, on the whole, appropriate and effective and have major contributions to its success so far. This notably includes UNDP, the PIT and the Responsible Partners. However, the Project Board and Regional Committees have not performed the required functions. The roles of UNDP and PMO overlap sometimes.
220. Key finding 5: The approach to Project planning has been mixed with some strengths and weaknesses. It is likely that these weaknesses have limited the Project's impact.
221. Overall, the approach to planning has many strengths. The main strength is that the annual and quarterly project workplans are prepared regularly and that they are detailed and they are clear. The workplans prepared by each Responsible Partner are of good quality.
222. The main weaknesses relate to the inadequate inception period, the weaknesses in strategic planning and the resulting lack of connectivity across the Project's activities. With regards to activity planning, despite much technical work and consultation, there were some insufficiencies at some sites.
223. Key finding 6: Great efforts are allocated to monitoring and reporting. As a result, large amounts of data are collected, and there is good information and reports available. However, the overall monitoring and reporting system remains inadequate. It does not provide answers to some basic questions. It does not appear to directly contribute to Project management or Project decision-making. This may be at least in part to the complex Project structure, the lack of overall strategy and direction, and the challenging logistical situation.

224. Key finding 7: The Project, in an extremely challenging context, has made numerous remarkable achievements. The achievements have been mostly at the community level. There have also been ‘upstream’ achievements. These interim results and the partnerships created provide a good basis and good platform for further developing the Project. Whereas all activities have been highly relevant, both effectiveness and efficiency are considerably lower. At several sites, the results are not adequate. Finally, compared to most GEF countries, the cost in US\$ per achievement is high.
225. The Project, in an extremely challenging context has made numerous remarkable achievements at the community level. It has increased resilience and improved livelihoods. The achievements made so far result mostly from hard work ‘on the ground’, working in a focused manner with key partners on individual activities. The Project has also made some upstream achievements, in Puntland, Somaliland and at the Federal level – although progress is constrained due to the need to have three separate processes for Somaliland, Puntland and the Federal level. Around all these achievements, the Project has generated many important partnerships and started creating momentum. These interim results provide a good basis for further developing the Project. All activities at all levels focus on climate resilience and are highly relevant.
226. The activities have been isolated – the horizontal and vertical connections between activities are weak or unclear. In addition, at some sites, shortcomings in the results were observed by this Review – such as inappropriate siting and displeased beneficiaries. Overall, the chances of sustainability and replicability are not high. Also, work ‘on the ground’ has not even commenced in the southern States.
227. Key finding 8: The Project has successfully paid attention to women and gender, but has not made optimal efforts to mainstream gender or to empower women.
228. The Project has one Output that focuses only on women. This Output has advanced satisfactorily and this should be helping Somalian women to adapt to climate change. Other than the one Output, no special measures have been taken to ensure gender considerations are mainstreamed, or that women benefit specially from this Project. Whereas women have benefitted from grants through the cooperatives, men have benefitted for paid work under the civil works. Overall women may have benefitted equally to men. The Project can be considered, in many ways, to be gender neutral.

6.2 Conclusions

229. The Project, in an extremely challenging context, has made numerous remarkable achievements.
230. The Project has demonstrated that it is possible to undertake community based, climate change adaptation projects in Somalia, at least in Somaliland and Puntland. The Project has also demonstrated that this is a worthwhile aim.
231. However, the Project has also demonstrated that, compared to most countries, Somalia is a challenging and expensive place to implement development projects. And, for the southern States, it may not yet be feasible to run community-oriented, development projects.
232. The Project has adopted an approach whereby it first focuses on ‘on-the-ground’ actions, and uses this to demonstrate success and to build partnerships and momentum. The on-the-ground actions have delivered success *before* steps have been taken to clarify the Project’s strategic aspects. This approach has been validated so far in this Project. By the mid-term, the Project has created a good foundation. It has the potential to continue to be a highly successful project.
233. However, there are some weaknesses in the approach, and some subsequent weaknesses in the results achieved. Hence, corrective measures will be necessary if the Project is to meet its full potential.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Project level

1. To UNDP: Revitalize the Project Board

- The Project Board is essential to ensure that the Project has the appropriate strategic guidance and appropriate buy-in from all partners. These are essential for sustainability and replicability, as well as to build the capacity of Board members.
- Until now the Project Board has not been functioning. It has not met regularly, and, when it has met, it has not performed as a Board. This is in part a reflection of the low capacity at the Federal level, and a result of the logistical and institutional challenges in Somalia.
- UNDP should put significant effort into the revitalization of the Board or of a similar governance entity that can perform the functions expected of a Board – i.e. providing strategic guidance and generating high level buy-in.

2. To PMO: Clarify and strengthen the linkages between ‘on the ground’ pilot activities and upstream activities.

- The Project includes pilot projects (under Component 1), the lessons from which should presumably feed into the upstream work (under Component 2), thereby supporting sustainability, replicability and upscaling.
- Until now the linkages, both practical and conceptual, between pilot activities and upstream activities, have been neither clear nor strong. The pilot activities occur totally separate from the upstream activities, as well as from each other. The concepts of ‘pilot’ and ‘upscaling’ are not clear in the Project approach.
- The PMO should launch a study to determine: (i) what can be learnt from the Project’s pilot activities; (ii) how the Project should learn from the pilot activities; (iii) how to ensure that the appropriate state and national organizations learn from the Project activities; and (iv) the specific actions needed to ensure that these downstream – upstream linkages are operationalized.
- This may be developed as a full *theory of change* for the Project.

3. To UNDP: Establish the Regional Committees

- The three Regional Committees are necessary to ensure there is coordination and collaboration across all activities within one region, and that activities within one region form a coherent, strategic, mutually supportive package, and that local activities enjoy the support of regional level decision-makers.
- The Regional Committees have not been established. Partly as a result of this, individual activities within each region are often isolated. The Responsible Partners do not collaborate or coordinate sufficiently in a region. There are limited connections across activities at different sites, or different times.
- UNDP should establish the Regional Committees. The following steps are suggested: (i) the main Project counterpart in each region proposes Committee members; (ii) UNDP determines the tasks

of the Committee; (iii) the PMO organizes one Committee meetings at least every six months; and (iv) PMO maintains communications between meetings.

4. To the Government of Somalia and UNDP: Consider cancelling community based activities in the southern States and reallocating the budget savings

- The Project document allocates a significant budget to implementing community based activities in the southern States of Somalia.
- Until now, despite the great efforts of various units in UNDP, and of the PMO, no contract or agreement has been signed for activities in Southern States. Further, should the contracts be signed, the security situation will mean that any activities are greatly constrained, and monitoring difficult.
- The funds allocated to these community based activities could be reallocated to useful activities in other components of the Project.
- If no contracts are signed by 31/7/2017, UNDP and Government of Somalia should meet to decide on whether these funds are to be reallocated.

6.3.2 Site level

5. To PMO: Initiate and undertake a thorough, community based, participatory planning process in at least 3 sites in Puntland and Somalia

- Community based planning is essential to ensure: (i) community ownership; (ii) the activities take place within a strategic framework and work towards a clear long term goal; (iii) priorities are set appropriately; (iv) there are linkages and synergies between actions; (v) monitoring and reporting is effective; and (vi) additional funds can be mobilized. This greatly increases chances for sustainability at the community level.
- Until now, for good reasons, actions have taken place at the community level on an individual or isolated basis, in the absence of a community or site-based plan. Other weaknesses with individual activities have included (not at all sites): insufficient technical and economic assessment; insufficient consideration of climate change; and insufficient consultation.
- PMO to select at least three sites, with at least one in Puntland, and at least one in Somaliland, and undertake a thorough and participatory planning process. These will be sites where activities have already been supported by the Project. The planning will build on the existing activities and existing partnerships. It should also:
 - Be based on a good social, economic and physical assessment of the overall site;
 - Identify climate change challenges, and specify how to determine climate change adaptation actions – as opposed to standard development actions;
 - Undertake an economic assessment of proposed actions, with an estimate of the cost-benefit analysis and of the economic internal rate of return.

6. To PMO: Address all the potential shortcomings identified at sites by the Review (see Table 10 and table below)

- The MTR identified shortcomings at several sites (see Table 10 and table below). A timely, specific and dedicated response is required for each these. However, the response must be streamlined – there is no need for a major bureaucratic exercise – this recommendation is for a rapid study and consultation at each listed site to clarify the problem and recommend a solution.

Activity/site	Shortcoming reported by MTR Field Visit	Recommended PMO action
Puntland		
Dangorayo Dam	There was inadequate consultation in the process. The dam was placed at the wrong site.	1. Determine if the process was consultative and whether the selected site was appropriate; 2. Prepare report with recommendations to ensure that future actions are implemented appropriately.
Cooperatives (all five)	There was inadequate consultation in the process. Grants have been promised to the cooperative members but have not been provided, leading to disappointment and anger.	1. Consult with all stakeholders to determine what happened; 2. Prepare report describing the situation, with recommended actions; 3. Follow-up.
Biyoguduud and Bilcil dams	These are described as ‘sand dams’, an innovative technology for Somalia and many countries. However, the designs appear to be standard.	1. Determine what is understood by the term ‘sand dam’; 2. Assess whether the dams are truly sand dams; 3. If not, prepare a report to explain the situation, and make recommendations to ensure that future actions are implemented appropriately.
Somaliland		
NERAD Centre, Burco	The construction and fitting works are still not complete. The premises are not secure.	1. Visit the site to assess the progress of works. 2. Prepare report, and, if necessary, make recommendations to complete the works and secure the premises.
Berkeds in Qoyta	Training has not yet been provided to the local stakeholders on water management. It is understood that this is planned.	Training on asset management should be provided for all infrastructure provided by the Project. This includes management of the asset (e.g. dam, or diversion) and management of the concerned resource (e.g. water, grazing land). 1. Check with each site that appropriate training has been provided. 2. For sites where this is not the case, provide training urgently.
Cooperatives in Qoyta	Project reports suggest that 100 women received \$500 grant to support small-scale farming adaptation, but no evidence was found of these grants being issued (this refers to the second round of grants, in the first round \$100 was provided to 100 women).	1. Consult with all stakeholders to determine what happened; 2. Prepare report describing the situation, with recommended actions; 3. Follow-up.

Baligubadle Dam	No training was provided to the community.	<p>Training on asset management should be provided for all infrastructure provided by the Project. This includes management of the asset (e.g. dam, or diversion) and management of the concerned resource (e.g. water, grazing land).</p> <p>1. Check with each site that appropriate training has been provided. 2. For sites where this is not the case, provide training urgently.</p>
-----------------	--	---

Table 13: Recommended approach to overcoming site level shortcomings

Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

PURPOSE:

In accordance with applicable policies for UNDP/GEF projects, all GEF-funded projects implemented by UNDP are subjective to a mid-term review and a final independent evaluation. The purpose for this independent Mid-Term Review is to undertake at the end of the second year of implementation, a review to determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and to identify course correction if needed. The MTR will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the remainder of the project's term. The review is to be undertaken in accordance with the "GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy" (see

http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/ME_Policy_2010.pdf

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is being co-funded by the Global Environment Facility - Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF-LDCF) for Adaptation to Climate Change (USD 8,000,000), and UNDP Somalia Core Resources (USD 1,500,000) and in kind support from the government of Somalia (USD 8,000,000). Other in-kind and parallel co-financing from the European Union and UNDP amounts to USD 55,320,000. The project is being implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) by the UNDP Somalia Country Office. In terms of project 'Implementation', UNDP is the GEF Implementing Agency and provides strategic, technical and administrative support to the National and regional focal points. In addition, for 'Supervision', the UNDP-GEF Staff (led by the Regional Technical Advisor) provides an additional layer of oversight, and participates in regular project team calls to monitor progress and oversee project implementation.

The project is currently implementing NAPA priority interventions to enhance climate change resilience of the vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Somalia which aims to minimize climate change impacts and strengthen adaptive resilience capacity at national and regional levels (Somaliland, Puntland and Southern Central Somalia). The project has a implementation period of four years, having started in January 2015 with holding of Inception Workshop.

The project objective is to enhance resilience and improve adaptive capacity of vulnerable Somali communities in pilot areas, and the ecosystems on which they depend, to the adverse impacts of climate

change. The project's Theory of Change¹⁶ is to set the foundation to mainstream Climate Change Adaptation and Natural Resource Management into Somalia's nascent national and community governance structures. Policy development will create an enabling environment for sustainable land management to combat the deleterious impacts caused by extensive deforestation and over-grazing. Institutions will be created and reinforced to have the capacity to manage and prepare for floods and droughts, helping to reduce Somalia's dependency on humanitarian aid. Women will become agents of change, having the capacity to make decisions on the use, management and protection of natural resources. Based on this solid foundation, communities will have access to improved ecosystem services and will be able to develop more climate-resilient livelihoods. Women and youth will also be empowered with climate change knowledge so that they can seize employment and business opportunities.

The project design is structured around two main outcomes:

Outcome 1: Policies, plans and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services

Outcome 2: Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders.

AUDIENCE

This Mid-term Review of the project is initiated by UNDP as the GEF Implementing Agency. It aims to determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify corrective actions, if needed. It aims to provide managers, the project team, the Implementation Agency (UNDP-Somalia Country Office), Implementing partners and UNDP-GEF at all levels with strategy and policy options for more effectively and efficiently achieving the project's expected results and for replicating the results. It also provides the basis for learning and accountability for managers and stakeholders.

The Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management.

MID-TERM REVIEW OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The overall purpose of the review is to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of project activities in relation to the stated objective, and come up with futuristic recommendations within the context

¹⁶ *Review of the use of 'Theory of Change' in International Development* Review Report, Isabel Vogel, April 2012

of operational realities of Somalia during the remainder implementation period of the project. . The Mid-term Review serves as an agent of change and plays a critical role in supporting accountability and transparency. The review will aim:

- To strengthen the project adaptive management and monitoring functions of the project
- To review project design in line with evolving administrative problems, assess progress towards the achievement of objectives and make recommendations regarding specific actions that might be taken to improve the project
- To provide the opportunity to assess early signs of project success or failure and prompt necessary adjustments
- To ensure accountability for the achievement the GEF objective.
- To strengthen organizational and development learning through the identification and documentation of lessons learned (including lessons that might improve design and implementation of other UNDP/GEF projects)
- To review the project's strategy and sustainability risks.
- To document project gender impacts and gender desegregated data

Particular emphasis should be put on the current project results and the possibility of achieving all the outcomes in the given timeframe, taking into consideration the speed, at which the project is proceeding. More specifically, the review should assess:

1. Project design and its relevance The evaluators will assess the project design. They should review the problem addressed by the project and the project strategy, encompassing an assessment of the appropriateness of the objectives, outcomes, outputs, planned activities and inputs as compared to cost-effective alternatives. in relation to:

- a) Development priorities at the national level;
- b) Stakeholders – assess if the specific needs were met;
- c) Country ownership / obligation – participation and commitments of government, regional states, local authorities, and communities;
- d) UNDP mission to promote assisting the country to build its capacities in the focal area of adaptation to climate change;
- e) Meeting the demands of the cross-cutting issues i.e. gender mainstreaming
- f) Meeting the LDCF adaptation guidelines: Demonstrating increases in adaptive capacity and resilience for climate change and assess whether and how the engagement of communities has had a particular contribution and added value to community adaptation and resilience to climate change;

2. Project outcomes, outputs and indicators

234. The review will assess the outcomes, outputs, and indicators achieved by the project as well as the likely inroads to sustainability of project results. This should encompass the following:

Attainment of objectives and planned results:

- Evaluate how, and to what extent, the stated project objectives are being achieved; taking into account the “achievement indicators”. In addition, the team will assess the indicators matrix as to its utility for determining sustainability and replicability impact.
- Assess the level to which the project has followed guidelines of the LDCF Strategic Priority on Adaptation and recommend ways to further strengthen this linkage.

Achievement of outputs and activities:

- Assess the scope, quality and usefulness of the project outputs produced so far in relation to its expected results.
- Assess the feasibility and effectiveness of the work plan in implementing the components of the project.
- Assess the quality, appropriateness and timeliness of the project with regard to:
 - Adherence to the committed GEF objectives;
 - Delivering global environmental benefits; and
 - Achieving financial and environmental sustainability for the project intervention.

3. Management arrangements focused on project implementation:

- a) General implementation and management: evaluate the adequacy of the project, implementation structure, including the effectiveness of the Project Board, partnership strategy and stakeholder involvement from the aspect of compliance to UNDP/GEF requirements and also from the perspective of “good practice model” that could be used for replication;

Financial accountability and efficiency - assess efficiency against the so far achieved results, including an assessment of the National Implementation Modality and the cost effectiveness of the utilization of LDCF resources and actual UNDP co-financing for the achievement of project results; Assess the contribution of in-kind co-financing to project implementation and to what extent the project has been able to leverage additional funding so far.

- b) Monitoring and evaluation on project level: assess the adoption of the monitoring and evaluation system during the project implementation, focusing to relevance of the performance indicators, that are Specific; Measurable; Achievable and Attributable; Relevant and Realistic and time bound (SMART indicators)

4. Timeframe: Considering the time left till the project’s foreseen termination, the difficulties faced by it in its first three years of implementation and the resources effectively available for programming, is the timeframe set still realistic? If applicable, outline recommendations for revising this timeframe with proposed benchmarks for the remainder of the project implementation time.

- **Overall success** of the project with regard to the following criteria:
 - a) *Sustainability* - assessment of the prospects for benefits/activities continuing after the end of

- the project,
- b) *Changes*: Assess any changes that may have resulted from the project implementation and its impact.
- c) *Contribution to capacity development* - extent to which the project has empowered target groups and have made possible for the government and local institutions to use the positive experiences; ownership of projects' results;
- d) *Replication* – analysis of replication potential of the project positive results in country and in the region,
- e) *Synergies*: with other similar projects, funded by the government or other donors.

In addition to a descriptive assessment, all criteria should be rated using the following divisions: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Unsatisfactory (US) with an explanation of the rating.

Issues of special consideration

The Report will present the experience and recommendations for the benefit of design and implementation of other LDCF-funded adaptation projects. Especially, the aspects of developing ecosystem resilience will be looked into, including the ways of improving the protection modalities to enhance the ecosystem functions and maintain its services in the face of climate change risks. Identification of nature-based solutions to improve coastal resilience to sea level rise, increasing storminess and flood events will be learned, based on this review. capacity for adaptation, communication and awareness-raising to support climate change adaptation, integration of climate change risk considerations and adaptation into policy and planning processes, as well as the specific management practices for natural resources to support adaptation to climate change, shall be assessed.

For future development support in the region, UNDP is especially interested in the assessment of the support model applied in the project, its implications for the long-term impact and sustainability of the project results.

The Report will present recommendations and lessons of broader applicability for follow-up and future support of UNDP and/or the Government, highlighting the best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to the evaluation scope.

5. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

An outline of the approach is provided below; however, it should be made clear that the evaluator is responsible for revising the approach as necessary. Any changes should be in-line with international criteria and professional norms and standards (as adopted by the UN Evaluation Group – [Annex 3](#)). They must be also cleared by UNDP before being applied by the review team.

The review must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. It must be easily understood by project partners and applicable to the remaining period of project duration.

The review should provide as much gender disaggregated data as possible and should document project gender impacts.

The review team is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with the UNDP Country Office, national government, regional states' governments and their environment docket ministries, disaster management institutions, Project Board, project team, and key stakeholders.

The team is expected to consult all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – incl. Annual Reports (PIRs), project budget revision, progress reports, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other material that the team may consider useful for evidence based assessment.

The team is expected to use interviews as a means of collecting data on the relevance, performance and success of the project. The team is also expected to visit the following project sites.

- a. Puntland-Garowe, Gardo, Bandar-bayla, and Burtinle districts
- b. Somaliland-Hargeisa, Sheikh, and Burao districts
- c. Southern Central-Guriel, Balanbale, Jowhar and Afgoye districts

The methodology to be used by the team should be presented in the report in detail. It shall include information on:

- Documentation reviewed;
- Interviews;
- Field visits;
- Questionnaires;
- Participatory techniques and other approaches for the gathering and analysis of data.

Although the team should feel free to discuss with the authorities concerned, all matters relevant to its assignment, it is not authorized to make any commitment or statement on behalf of UNDP, GEF, LDCF or the project management.

The team should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources.

6. DELIVERABLES

The output of the mission will be the Mid-term Review Report in English. The length of the Report should not exceed 35 pages in total (not including the annexes).

Initial draft of the Report will be circulated for comments to UNDP (both CO and UNDP GEF Regional Office), and the Project Manager. After incorporation of comments, the Report will be finalized.

The Mid-term Report template following the GEF requirements is attached in [Annex 1](#) of this TOR.

7. TIMING AND DURATION

The review will be conducted by -three evaluators (One international consultant and two national consultants. Under the guidance and leadership of the international consultant, one national consultant would cover Puntland and Somaliland while the other will cover Federal Government, Jubaland, Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle and South West State. International consultant will prepare a action plan for the nationals for data collection, stakeholders meetings and initial analysis of the information collected. The total duration of the review will be 19 days for the International consultant, to start 1 May 2017 according to the following plan:

(i) 2 days preparation and pre-reading (ii) 6 working days on the mission, including travel (iii) 5 days report writing (iv) 2 days to amend and revise report

(Home based desk review (2 working days):

- Collection of and acquaintance with the project document and other relevant materials with information about the project;
- Familiarization with relevant policy framework in Somalia;
- Design the detailed scope and methodology for the review (including the methods for data collection and analysis);
- Set up the mission dates and detailed mission Programme preparation in cooperation with the Project manager and UNDP CO. The Project manager will organize the schedule of the mission and will arrange transportation for the consultant; will arrange for translation/interpretation when necessary
- Communication with the project staff to clarify matters

a. Mission to Somalia (6 working days)

- briefing with the stakeholders
- visits to project sites
- meeting with the National Project Manager, project Board members and stakeholder groups
- Presentation of main findings to UNDP and project management on the final day of the field visit.

b. Elaboration of the draft report -home based:

- Additional desk review

c. The write up will be lead up by the International Consultant (5working days) with support from the national consultant.

- Completing of the draft report
- Sharing the draft report for comments and suggestions
- additional information and further clarification with UNDP, project management and project staff
- Report finalization will be the sole responsibility of the International consultant
- Incorporation of comments and additional findings into the draft report

- Finalization of the report

The draft report shall be submitted to UNDP for review within **19 working days after the mission**. UNDP and the stakeholders will submit comments and suggestions within **7 working days** after receiving the draft.

The finalized Evaluation Report shall be submitted latest March 2017

8. REQUIRED QUALIFICATION

International Consultant:

- University degree in technical, economics or environment related issues;
- Recent experience with result-based management evaluation methodologies;
- Recent experience in monitoring and evaluation of international donor driven projects;
- Recognized expertise in the field of natural resource management and climate change adaptation issues.
- Work experience in relevant areas for at least 8 years;
- Conceptual thinking and analytical skills;
- Project monitoring and evaluation experiences within United Nations system will be considered an asset;
- Excellent English communication skills;
- Computer literacy;

National Consultants (to be added):

The review team must be independent from both the policy-making process and the delivery and management of assistance. Therefore, applications will not be considered from candidates who have had any direct involvement with the design or implementation of the project, or have conflict of interest with project related activities. This may apply equally to team members who are associated with organizations, or entities that are, or have been, involved in the delivery of the project. Any previous association with the project, the Executing of national implementing Agency or other partners/stakeholders must be disclosed in the application. This applies equally to firms submitting proposals as it does to individual evaluators.

If selected, failure to make the above disclosures will be considered just grounds for immediate contract termination, without recompense. In such circumstances, all notes, reports and other documentation produced by the evaluator will be retained by UNDP.

9 APPLICATION PROCESS

Applicants are requested to send in electronic versions:

current and complete C.V. in English with indication of the e-mail and phone contact

price offer indicating the total cost of the assignment (including the daily fee, per diem and travel costs)

to:

Dahir Hassan
Procurement Analyst
UNDP Somalia, Mogadishu Office.
dahir.hassan@undp.org

Due to the large number of applicants, UNDP regrets that it is unable to inform unsuccessful candidates about the outcome or status of the recruitment process.

UNDP is an equal opportunity employer and all qualified candidates are encouraged to apply.

10 ANNEXES

Annex 2: Review Issues - Checklist

Questionnaire/checklist – to be used as guidance for all data collection (through document review, interviews, focus group discussions, site observations). I.e. – this is the list of questions that should be answered (not necessary *asked*).

Project design and its relevance

Does the project document identify the underlying problems, and does it develop a strategy that responds to them? Is there a proper analysis? Is there a proper focusing?

Is there a clear theory of change?

Assess the problem addressed by the project and the project strategy. Does the logframe make sense? Do the project strategy and project log-frame respond to the problem?

Assess appropriateness of the objectives, outcomes, outputs, planned activities and inputs as compared to cost-effective alternatives.

Are the project's outputs clear, practical, and feasible? Should the project strategy, design and framework be modified in any way to improve the project?

How are the M&E framework and indicators in the prodoc – assess the usefulness?

Answer the following:

- Is the project relevant to national/local development priorities;
- Are the concerned stakeholders involved;
- is the community, local and country **ownership** and **drivenness** appropriate. How is participation and commitments of government, states, local authorities, and communities;
- is the project aligned to the LDCF adaptation guidelines (Demonstrating increases in adaptive capacity and resilience for climate change and assess whether and how the engagement of communities has had a particular contribution and added value to community adaptation to climate change);
- is the project aligned to the UNDP mission in the country (to build its capacities in the focal area of adaptation to climate change);

Project outcomes, outputs and indicators

What have been the major achievements of the project so far – and what are the indicators of this success? Assess progress towards project objective, outcomes and outputs.

Have the practices introduced at the sites been **rigorously assessed** technically – are they economically, financially and environmentally sustainable?

What is new about this the achievements at the site? What is different or innovative? What is the value added? Is there innovation in terms of research? Institutional approach? Inter-government relations? Financial sustainability? Or the package of achievements?

Is the work on 'committees', 'farmer schools', 'small grants' sufficient? Is it well designed/planned? Will it lead to resilience?

Does the work with cooperative/committees build on the existing community groups (under existing clan system)? Does it strengthen what already exists? The starting point for any intervention in a rural area is to understand the clan structure and work with it..

What is the likelihood of sustainability of project results? Will the project activities continue after the project has finished? How do we know? Will the project impacts continue after the project has finished? How do we know? Will the project activities/impacts be replicated after the project has finished? To where? If not, why not?

What have been the major issues affecting (positively/negatively) project success so far?;

What can be recommended to improve project impact, continuation of activities/impacts, sustainability of activities/ Impacts?

What has been the efficiency of outputs/activities?

Assess the level to which the project has followed guidelines of the LDCF Strategic Priority on Adaptation and recommend ways to further strengthen this linkage.

Assess the quality, appropriateness and timeliness of the project with regard to:

- Satisfying the following GEF objectives;
- Delivering global environmental benefits; and
- Achieving financial and environmental sustainability for the project intervention.

Management and planning arrangements

What is the implementation structure? Evaluate the adequacy of the project implementation structure, including the effectiveness of the Project Board, partnership strategy and stakeholder involvement.

At the local level, is the planning and implementation of activities sufficiently participatory?

How does the 'LOA' modality work? How is the process? How are decisions taken? Is monitoring effective? Is there a recourse mechanism? Does it keep focus on prodoc and on CC-A?

Who are the main partners of the project? Are there any missing partners?

What was the role of the inception workshop?

How are national level decisions taken inside the project? How are state level decisions taken. Local level?

What has been the co-financing? In each state? At national level?

How are the project linkages (i) across the three States (ii) from local to State to National level?

Has the project successfully mobilized international best practices and experience?

Assess financial accountability and efficiency - assess efficiency against the so far achieved results, including an assessment of the Direct Implementation Modality and the cost effectiveness of the utilization of LDCF resources and actual UNDP co-financing for the achievement of project results; Assess the contribution of in-kind co-financing to project implementation and to what extent the project has been able to leverage additional funding so far. How effective has been the use/mobilization of contractors/consultants?

How is Monitoring and evaluation? Is it leading to adaptive management? What are the roles of: UNDP, Project Office, Regional Coordinators in M&E? What about the 'third party monitoring' – is it giving the right results?

Component 2

Specific questions for component 2 (again, these are the questions to be answered. These are not necessarily the questions to ask) include:

For each site/activity:

- Determine the process involved for identifying/selecting the activity. Is it appropriate?
- Determine the process for designing the activity. Is it thorough?
- Determine the stakeholders involved in identification, design and implementation. Is it appropriate?
- Determine whether the activity focuses on adaptation to climate change – with explanation.
- Determine whether the activity is well designed technically– with explanation, with supporting data.
- Were environmental impacts considered appropriately?
- Was the activity successful – with supporting data.

- Was sustainability considered during design/implementation of the activity?
- Determine whether the activity is sustainable. Will the impact be sustained? What are the risks?
- Will the activity help mainstream gender? Will women benefit from the activity (with evidence, numbers)?
- Is there a clear planning process for project activities? Is there a clear decision making and monitoring process? Is it appropriate? Is it participatory? Are women involved sufficiently?

Annex 3: List of documentation consulted#

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

Land Use Planning Guidelines for Somalia, EU-FAO/SWALIM, 2009

Puntland Disaster Management Policy, Government of Puntland, 2011

Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) – Somalia Country Report, 2016

United Nations in Somalia - Provisional Strategic Framework, UN, 2016

National Development Plan, 2017 – 2019. Federal Government of Somalia, 2017

Report of the Secretary General on Somalia to the UN Security Council, UNSG, 2017

Draft country programme document for Somalia 2018 – 2020/1 (TBD) (UNDP/UNIFEM/UNOPS, May 2017)

PROJECT OUTPUTS

Report of “2 Week Climate Change Training Course for Staff of, Puntland Government Institutions, 13th – 24th December 2015” (December, 2015)

Proposed Report of Land Tenure Policy formulation for Somaliland, Mohamed Wali Sheikh Ahmed Muhumed, February 2016

Baseline Survey in Somaliland Pastoral Villages (2016)

Baseline assessment on rangeland resource management (September, 2016)

Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia – Climate Change Adaptation Modules for University Level Education, Hydroc, May 2016

Puntland Climate Change and Drought Management Strategy, 2017 – 2019, Puntland Government of Somalia, 2016.

Somaliland Environment Sector Analysis, MoERD (“November 2017”)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTATION

Design and reporting documents

MTR Terms of Reference

GEF CEO Endorsement Request

UNDP Project Document

Local Project Appraisal Committee meeting minutes (25/7/2017)

Inception Report (January 2015)

Third Party Monitoring Reports:

- CCORD April 2016, CCORD May 2016, CCORD June 2016
- IDC/Forcier, (HADMA), March 2017

Quarterly reports: Q1, Q2 and Q3 2015; Q1, Q2 and Q3 2016;

Annual reports: 2015 and 2015 (PIR)

Annual Work Plans (AWP): 2015, 2016 and 2017

Project Board Meeting Minutes (October 2016 and December 2016)

Documents related to the 'Responsible Parties'

Project Letters of Agreement (LOA), with:

- Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Somaliland (MoERD) (two sets and one amendment)
- National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority, Somaliland (NERAD) (two sets and one amendment)
- Hargeisa Water Agency, Somaliland (HWA)
- Ministry of Water, Somaliland
- Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Puntland (MoEWT) (two sets and one amendment)
- Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency, Puntland (HADMA)
- UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

LPAC Appraisal Documents

- Submission documents to LPAC for LOAs for MoERD and NERAD (May 2016) and several amendments.
- Diverse comments and LPAC minutes for LOAs for MoERD and NERAD (May 2016).

Inception Workshop Reports

- MoERD and NERAD, June 2016
- HWA, September 2016

Annex 4: National and State level stakeholders consulted#

(This Annex does not include the stakeholders consulted during the site visits – these are provided in Annex 6).

UNDP

Deputy Country Director, Somalia

Jonathan Brooks, Programme Manager, Poverty Reduction and Environment Program (PREP),
Somalia

Zubair Ezzatt, Deputy Programme Manager, PREP, Somalia

Bushra Hassan, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Partnerships and Planning Unit

Beatrice Gitongori, Projects Officer, PREP, Somalia

Tom-Twining Ward, Senior Technical Advisor and Regional Team Leader, Arab States

UNDP – Project Implementation Team

Abdul Qadir Rafiq, Project Manager

Salah Mukhtar Dahir, M&E and KM Officer

Hassan Abdirisak Ahmed, Project Officer, Mogadishu

Abdi Abokor Yusuf, Project Officer, Hargeisa

Awil Abdinor Yusuf, Project Officer, Garowe¹⁷

Rahma Elmi, Project Assistant, Hargeisa

Federal Government

Abdirizak Mohamed Mohamud, Director General of Environment, Office of the Prime Minister (GEF
Focal Point)

Somaliland Government

¹⁷ By skype in group meeting

Shukri Haji Ismail Mohamoud, Minister, Ministry of Environment and Rural Development

Mohamed Elmi Hussein, DG, Ministry of Environment and Rural Development

Mohamed Yusuf, Project Manager, Ministry of Environment and Rural Development

Mohamed Muse Awali, Commissioner, National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority (NERAD)

Ahmed M. Ali, Director of Administration, Ministry of Water

Ali Ahmed, Technical Officer, Ministry of Water

Hussain Sheikh Adaen, Engineer, Hargeisa Water Agency (HWA)

Puntland Government

Mohamad Issa, Director, Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MoEWT)

Najib Mohamad Abdi, Technical Advisor, MoEWT

Kofi Abdi Ala, Advisor, MoEWT

Abdullahi Abdurahman, Managing Director, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA)

Mohamed Aideed Hassa, Programme Coordinator, HADMA

Ahmed Ali Jama, Project Finance Officer, HADMA

Partners

Hassan Osami, Ocha, Hargeisa

Abudir Yassan Osman, Oxfam, Hargeisa

Ali Ismail, FAO Hargeisa Field Office, SWALIM project

Abdi Rizaq Bashu, Candlelight (NGO), Hargeisa

Swael Osman, BAO, NGO, Hargeisa

Abdurazak Issa, ADESO, Garowe

Mahad Ahmed Botan, SIDRA, Garowe

Mohamed Mohamoud Gees, FAO/SWALIM, Garowe

Community Representatives

A group discussion was held with 6 members of the community from Somaliland (3 from Geedeeble, 2 from Bandilig, 1 from Bandi Ahmed) and 3 members of the community from Puntland (2 from Garowe, 1 from Bandarbayla). The latter joined by VTC from Garowe.

Annex 5: Templates of the data collection and data recording tools#

#

Site Visit Questions and Tool Sheet

Note: feel free to expand and improvise in line with your good sense.

Activity type or input (category)	Information to be collected/Questions to be answered	Tools
(NERAD) Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the facility/ equipment present and in good order? Are the staff present? Is the equipment being used? Are the staff capable? 	<p>Key informant interviews</p> <p>Observation/photos</p>
Berked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the berked there and functioning? Did the community receive training? Was the community involved in the selection of the site, and the design and the work? Is the community happy or not? Is there a management structure for (i) the water – to buy, sell and distribute (ii) the berked – to protect and maintain. Did the activity benefit women in a special way? 	<p>Key informant Interviews (semi-structured): head of community, owner of berked, other water users, minority group in the village.</p> <p>Observations/photos</p>
Cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did it exist before the project? What is the difference between the cooperative before and now – what is the evidence - What support did the project provide? -training, equipment, logistical, grants, other? Was the support useful? How was it useful? What is the status of the cooperative now? Will it survive into the future? 	<p>Focus group meeting</p> <p>KII with chairperson or his/her alternative</p> <p>Observe documents.</p>
Integrated water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did it exist before the project? What is the difference between before and now – what is the evidence - What support did the project provide? Was the support useful? How was it useful? What is the status of the management mechanism now? Will it survive into the future? 	<p>Focus group meeting</p> <p>KII with chairperson or his/her alternative</p> <p>Observe documents.</p>
Fodder production (testing a new technology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was it really a new technology? Was training provided? Is the technology appropriate? Are they able to continue? Will the practice continue? Is there a market for fodder? 	<p>Through work with the cooperatives</p>

		Interviews Observation – does it really exist? /Photos
Water diversions for flood control/gabions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the protection there and is it functioning? • Was the community involved in the selection of the site, and the design and the work? • Was this the priority for the community? • Is the community happy or not? • Is there a management structure to maintain and repair? Will the community take action? • Was the design based on technical assessment? • Did the activity benefit women in a special way? 	<p>Observation/photos.</p> <p>Interviews with the people who participated, maybe community leader</p> <p>Try to find engineer and interview him?</p>
Dam (sand dam?)	<p>What is the design of the sand dams?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the dam there and functioning? • Did the community receive training? • Was the community involved in the selection of the site, and the design and the work? • Is the community happy or not? • Is there a management structure for (i) the water – to buy, sell and distribute (ii) the dam – to protect and maintain and to pay for this. The Water Committee – does it have capacity?; • Did the activity benefit women in a special way? • 	<p>Key informant Interviews (semi-structured): head of community, owner of dam, other water users, minority group in the village.</p> <p>If possible: FGD with members of the community using the dam.</p> <p>Observations/photos</p> <p>Try to find engineer and interview him?</p>
Grazing Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the aim of the grazing reserve? • Have all the users been consulted? • Is the protection provided by the project there and is it functioning? • Was the community involved in the selection of the activity, and the design and the work? • Was this the priority for the community? • Is the community happy or not? 	<p>KII: Ministry of Environment. Local elders.</p> <p>If possible: FGD with members of the community using the reserve.</p> <p>Observations/photos</p>

Solar panels and lamps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the solar panels functioning? • Are they useful? • Is there a system for maintenance? • Did the activity benefit women in a special way? 	Interviews and Observation/photo
District Disaster management committee (not sure this is on schedule, first check, may need to amend schedule)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What exactly did the project do? • Has the project made a difference? • Was training provided, equipment, etc? will this help for future disasters. 	KII: Members of the Committee
Pastoral associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What exactly is the Association? • What exactly did the project do? • Has the project made a difference? Are the Associations stronger, more able to act and continue? • Was training provided, equipment, etc?. 	<p>KII with government officials (national? District?)</p> <p>FGD, if possible. If not, Key interviews.</p>
Site with more than one activity	<p>There should be linkages between different activities at the same site. People should know. This should be part of a package, or a plan. There should ideally synergies.</p> <p>Please assess if this is the case.</p>	<p>This should come out of other tools. Analyse other results and look for this.</p>

Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region:
Date:
National Consultant Name:
Tools used:
People met:
Principal Findings and Observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please respond to each question listed for the concerned type of activity in the “site visit and questions sheet”.
Additional observations - if any - are there any potential unexpected impacts – positive or negative
Comment -if any

Annex 6: Reports of the MTR site visits

6 (a) Site visits to Puntland state

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant (Puntland) – Report Outline

BY: ISMAIL ABDULLAHI ELMU (PUNTLAND ACTIVITIES)

1. Summary findings from site visits

Note: at most ½ page on each of the following. Bullet points welcome. Example or evidence should be given.

1. To what extent were the activities implemented as expected?

- As per the initial plan of the CCR project and the local context, most of activities were implemented in a good standard.
 - In the view of the national consultant, the implementation level of the project is satisfactory.
 - The implementation of Dangorayo Dam and the payment of cooperatives in five districts (Qardo, Waciye, Badhan, Godob Jiraan and Cagaaran), did not meet the expected outcome.
 - Regarding the Dangorayo Dam, the selected place was not ideal. The national consultant visited the Dam being dry/empty and was informed by the district authority that it was full of water 11 days before the visit which shows that there is a problem in the implementation of this specific activity.
 - Another problem observed in the Dangorayo Dam was that the seasonal river, in which the Dam was built, flows from the town to the Dam bringing garbage.
 - Pertaining to the cooperatives, the National Consultant interviewed the Badhan cooperative members who revealed anger since they were not paid amount of money that was promised by the implementing partners (Ministry of Environment in this case) but not yet paid. After a careful follow up, the Consultant found out that this amount was never released by UNDP.
 - Cooperatives received trainings and awareness raising in regards with the environmental protection. Furthermore, they were asked to acquire license from the government, which they did, but they claimed that \$10,000 (ten thousand US dollars) amount promised to be paid to each cooperative in the 5 districts is still outstanding for more than two years during FGD held in Badhan.
 - The visited Water diversions and the rehabilitation of Berkeds seemed to be of great help and beneficial to the community, meeting the expected outcome of the project docs.

- All 5 districts with cooperatives predominantly share this challenge as confirmed by the Ministry of Environment as well as UNDP project staff (THIS NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED URGENTLY)

235.

2. To what extent can the activities be considered of high quality, in the Somalia context?

- When looked into/considered the pressing needs of the local community and the existing standards in the Somali context, the implemented activities seem to be relatively in high quality.
- All interviewees of the different visited places showed positive reactions to the project activities.
- Observations of the site visits were not different from the responses of respondents
- Good examples of the success of the project activities include water diversions whereas the expansion of gully and floods were strongly protected by the gabions (Qoorwiile, Balli dacar and Libaaxo are instances).
- The rehabilitation of Berkeds by covering and mending the damages helped in safeguarding the water from evaporation and wind. Xamxamaa community leader explained the advantages of this in his interview.
- Xaaji Khayr District Environmental Committee members expressed their appreciation to the Puntland Ministry of Environment and UNDP for their training and support in environmental protection. They revealed that they did great attempts to preserving the environment after the trainings and awareness raising injected in the local community members.
- In general, the project activities seem to be in good quality as per my observations and interviews.

3. To what extent were the processes to design and implement the activities participatory and consultative?

- The whole process of CCR project activities' implementation was participatory in terms of the selection of each. For example, which berked to be rehabilitated was determined by the local community with the consultation of engineers and the implementing partner depending on their usual resource distribution scale (clan-based).
- Regarding the design and the technical details, the local implementing partner and the contractors followed the set standard of UNDP.
- The very good approach by the implementing partner (MoEWT) and UNDP prior to the implementation of each activity was the inclusion of local community to determine what to do and how to do.
- Awareness raising, meetings with community leaders, government officials of each place (if in function), training the local community members if necessary were the basis of activity commencement before each one started.
- In some cases, the activity was just organizing some local people as a committee such as in the Village Environmental Committee. In such case, the local community selected the members (in line with the required characters)

4. To what extent can the activities be expected to have a sustained, long-term impact?

- One point to be considered in the CCR project is that the activities were funded by UNDP with no financial contribution by the local community. Thus, the maintenance of the completed activities will solemnly depend on the ability of the local community to sustain in the current level or even to improve if necessary.
- In this regard, we can divide the activities in two categories a) private-owned ones such as the Berkeds and Public Activities such as Dams and water diversion.
- In the case of Berkeds, it is very likely to sustain since specific individuals own them and will personally be responsible for repairing and protection.
- In the case of Gabions, the national consultant already observed some minor damages because of the floods and gully expansion which needs continuous rehabilitation and protection.
- The local community should be sensitized to handle the minor repairing activities that they can do and the government should give additional support when necessary.
- The sustainability issue is relatively depending on which case and what willingness level by both local communities and the public institutions.
- Regarding the cooperatives, it will depend on how their issue is handled by UNDP and the Ministry. Currently, all 5 sites are disappointed due to the delay of their payment (amount of money promised to be paid)
-

5. To what extent was gender considered in the activity?

- When asked about the consideration of gender in the project activities, all interviewees predominantly expressed that there was no especial stress in this issue since men and women benefit from these activities inseparably.
- This question seemed to be strange to all respondents because they all perceived that both genders benefited from the CCR project equally and there is no distinction

2. Other comments and observations

Less than ½ page to provide any other observations from the site visits.

- The two Dams built in Biyoguduud seasonal river and Bilcil seasonal river are very simple compared to the initial perception that the national consultant had.
- These Dams were named SAN DAMS in the project document but turned out to be concrete walls in two seasonal rivers (Biyoguduud near ader ayla and Bilcil near Dangoorayo). I was expecting something different that contains modern technology or special design.
- The water diversions were of good quality according to my observation, however, they need constant rehabilitation since they can be damaged by heavy floods when it rains heavily. There were some damages already occurred during the last raining season (Ballidacar and Qoorwiile).
- The construction of the Gabions are relatively in good condition, however, they would need better foundation (For instance, digging the sand quite deeper than now and building the stones from down up)

- One Berked in Xamxamaa looked poorly repaired and needs another rehabilitation since it lost plenty of water which is unusual, however, Xamxamaa community leader emphasized that the Berkeds rehabilitation activity is considered one of the most beneficial activities ever done in Xamxamaa. He said that it saved

Less than ½ page to provide any observations on the project in general (i.e. – not just from the site visits, but from the meetings during 14-17 May, and from the documentation read).

N/A

3. Ratings^{18, 19}

Complete the following table:

Criteria	Rating**
<i>Sustainability</i> - assessment of the prospects for benefits/activities continuing after the end of the project.	<u>MS</u>
<i>Changes</i> : Assess any changes that may have resulted from the project implementation and its impact.	<u>S</u>
<i>Contribution to capacity development</i> - extent to which the project has empowered target groups and have made possible for the government and local institutions to use the positive experiences; ownership of projects' results.	<u>S</u>
<i>Replication</i> – analysis of replication potential of the project positive results in country and in the region.	<u>S</u>
<i>Synergies</i> : with other similar projects, funded by the government or other donors.	<u>S</u>

**Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Unsatisfactory (US).²⁰

4. Attachments

¹⁸ This may be challenging. Please make an attempt, we will then discuss. I do not wish to influence your first attempt.

¹⁹ Please provide 1 sentence justifying each choice.

²⁰ For Guidance:

- *Highly Satisfactory (HS)*: Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its objectives without shortcomings. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.
- *Satisfactory (S)*: Project is expected to achieve most of its objectives with only minor shortcomings.
- *Moderately Satisfactory (MS)*: Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with some significant shortcomings.
- *Unsatisfactory (US)*: Project is not expected to achieve of its objectives. Synergy

4.1 Itinerary for site visits

SN	Site/Location	Dates/days	Activity	Remarks
1	Kalabayr	21 May	Interview of local community leader and observations of one rehabilitated Berked	
2	Jalam	21 May	Interview of local community leader and observations of one rehabilitated Berked	
3	Burtinle and Qoorwile	22 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water diversion visit in Qoorwile (observation and photos) b. Interview with Burtinle community leader c. Visiting one Berked in Burtinle 	
4	Balli dacar	23May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Travel to Ballidacar b. Observation of ballidacar water diversion a. Interview of two gentlemen 236.	
5	Xamxamaa	24 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Travel to Xamxamaa b. Observing the Activities 237.	
6	Libaaxo and Dangorayo	26 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Travel and activities in Libaaxo b. Dangorayo Activities 	
7	Travel to Garowe	27 May		
8	Ballay	29May	a. Water diversion in Balley	This is near Garowe and there was no interview
9	Long travel to Badhan	31 May	238. Arrival at Badhan	
10	Badhan	01 June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meeting with cooperative members b. Interview of deputy Mayor c. Observation of activities 	

11	Travel to Bandarbayla/Dam	02 June	a. Interview of Dhuudo community leader b. Biyoguduud Dam visit 239.	The Dam is between Dhuudo and Bandarbayla
12	Arrival at Garowe	03 June 2017	240.	
13	Xaaji Khayr	5 June	a. Travel to Xaaji Khayr b. Village Environmental Committee FGD	
14	Arrival in Garowe	4 th June	241. Coming back to Garowe from a long travel from baran	
15	4 days report compilation	To 9 th June	242. Arrangements and preparation for report compilation	

243.

4.2 List of people met during site visits

A. Badhan cooperatives FGDs

No.	Interviewee Name	District	Telephone Number
1.	Sacdiyo Muuse Faarax	Badhan	090622203
2	Aamina Osman Aadan	Badhan	0907242228
3.	Siciid Aadan Faarax	Badhan	0907285805
4	Saxardiid Jaamac Geelle	Badhan	09076713
5.	Maxamud Yusuf Maxamed	Badhan	090733541

B. KIIIs

No.	Interviewee Name	District	Telephone Number
1.	Zeinab Abdi Aar (Deputy Mayor)	Badhan	0907764465
2.	Said Hashi Yusuf – Local community leader	Dhuud Dam	0907551818
3.	Cali Mohamed Dheel	Burtinle	0907237406

4.	Aduulqadir Abshir (District government Secretary)	Dangoroyo	0907748272
5.	Cabdi Salaam	Jalam	0907656643
6.	Abshir Mohamoud Hassan (Local community leader)	Kalabayr	0907740702
7.	Mohamed Muse Ali (Community Leader)	Libaaxo	
8.	Mohamoud Mohamed Abdulqadir (Community leader)	Xamxamaa	0907739435
9.	Mohamed Jama Hussen	Balli Dacar	

C. Xaji khayr Village Environmental Committee (VEC)

No.	Interviewee Name	District	Telephone Number
1.	Adi Muuse Ismail	Xaaji Khayr	
2	Mahad Ali Jama	Xaaji Khayr	
3.	Caways Warsame Jama	Xaaji Khayr	
4	Ahmed Ali Mohamoud	Xaaji Khayr	
5.	Mohamed Abdullahi Boobe	Xaaji Khayr	

4.3 Completed data sheets from site visits

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Badhan
Date: 01 June 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi
Tools used: FGD of cooperative members
People met: Cooperative members
Principal Findings and Observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The cooperatives were organized in 2017 but the contractual rights were not paid by the UNDP.• Cooperatives seemed to be angry at the implementing organization and funding agency (Ministry and UNDP).• All they talked about was receiving the amount of money they were promised• I included this in the summary report• There will be a separate TPM for the cooperatives of the 5 districts (Cagaaran, Qard, Waciye, Godo Jiraan and Badhan) bby UNDP as I was informed.•
Additional observations - if any - are there any potential unexpected impacts – positive or negative

Comment
-if any

SOMalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Badhan
Date:01 June 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi
Tools used: KII with the deputy mayor
People met: Zeinab Abdi Aar (Deputy Mayor)
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <p>Qs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you know about this project? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Berkeds rehabilitated and cooperatives organized. ✓ The two Berkeds were rehabilitated and completed but the cooperatives' activities are yet to be commenced. ✓ Social awareness raising meeting and trainings were conducted in the district. 244. • Regarding the Bberkeds, who selected the two and on what ground were they selected? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There was conducted a community meeting in regards with the Berkeds selection presided by the district authority. • Who owns the two rehabilitated Bereds? Public or private? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Private individuals • Apart from those private owners, how do the Berkeds benefit the community? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Actually, Badhan is a dry land and the Berkeds are the main source of water for the community, thus, each Berked whether privately owned or publicly owned benefit the community in a great level. ✓ Additionally, the rehabilitation of the two Berkds in Badhan comprised covering them from the evaporation of water by sun and wind as well as saving livestock and monkeys from the danger of falling into the Berkeds. There were instances where Animals fell into Berkeds and died in them. • What would generally suggest for the local community to do in regards with the water and environmental matters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regarding the water, I would suggest that we capture the water in the seasonal rivers during the raining season by building Dams and water catchment means

<p>✓ In terms of the environment, it is very obvious that we live in the environment and if we destroy the ecosystem, we destroy ourselves. We should preserve animals and other environmental natural resources to live in a better life.</p>
<p>Additional observations</p> <p>- if any</p> <p>- are there any potential unexpected impacts – positive or negative</p>
<p>Comment</p> <p>-if any</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Balley- Water diersion
Date: 29 May 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi
Tools used: Observations
People met: Just visited the site without getting someone to interview
Principal Findings and Observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">••
Additional observations Balley is very close to Garowe and has a water diversion. I visited it with no interviews and the water diversion seemed to be good as in Qorwiile, ballidacar and Libaaxo
Comment -if any

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Balli Dacar
Date: 23 May 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi
Tools used: KII, Observations
People met: Mohamed Jama Hussen
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The protection was there and it was functioning.• The community was involved in the selection and the design of the work. In this regard, it was the community that expressed the urgency of tackling the ever-expanding gully in the ballidacar Valley• In deed this was the priority of the community. During our interview with some of the community members, they showed how important was this activity more than any other thing• When asked how satisfied the community with this is, they mentioned that they are very happy with this activity.• When it comes to sustainability and maintenance, the community seemed to be ready for doing what they can but on the other hand expressed that they need additional support from either the government of other organization. Quite frankly, it seemed to me that the sustainability is an issue/challenge in this context. For example, if this were a privately owned Berked, the probability of maintenance would be higher than now.• The design was based on technical assessment.• Both men and women equally benefited from this project as they both form the family.

245.

<p>Additional observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regarding Ballidacar water diversion, there were some damages to the Gabions which can expand in the future.- A better management team to prevent the water diversion from collapsing is necessary to form.- Sensitizing the local community n the ownership and constant maintenance is necessary as well.
<p>Comment</p> <p>-if any</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Dhuudo
Date: 03 June 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail
Tools used: KII and Observing the Dam
People met: Said Hashi Yusuf – Local community leader 0907551818
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <p>What is the design of the sand dams? This has to be answered by the designers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the dam there and functioning?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Yes. It is there and functional (interviewee + observation)• Did the community receive training?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Yes. Prior to the construction of the Dam, there were meetings and trainings (interviewee)• Was the community involved in the selection of the site, and the design and the work?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ In terms of site selection, the community was involved but the design was made by the Engineers of the Ministry of Environment• Is the community happy or not?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Very happy. The interviewee told that there were two seasons where the Dam was full of water.✓ Coincidentally, the Dam area was the only place where it rained and thus so many pastoral communities moved to that area and the Dam became the main source of water for all. (this spread out among all Somali communities)• Is there a management structure for (i) the water – to buy, sell and distribute (ii) the dam – to protect and maintain and to pay for this. The Water Committee – does it have capacity?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ During the period of time that the Dam was full of water, the local community assigned 12 members comprising the host community and the newcomers to run the usage and preservation of the Dam.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Business water tankers attempted to take water and sell but they were deterred by the managing committee with the support of the local community leaders and the Banderbayla authority (VERY USEFUL DAM)• No distinctions reported
<p>Additional observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- if any- are there any potential unexpected impacts – positive or negative
<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-if any

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Burtinle
Date: 22 May 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi
Tools used: KII and Observation
People met: Cali Mohamed Dheel 0907237406
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes, it is there and functioning.• Yes, the community receive training.• Yes, the community was involved in the selection and the design of the work.• The community were happy about it.• Private individuals own the two rehabilitated Berkeds and will be responsible for their maintenance.• No, there was no specific women-oriented approach.•
<p>Additional observations</p> <p>- if any</p> <p>- are there any potential unexpected impacts – positive or negative</p>

Comment

-if any

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Dangoroyo
Date: 26 May 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi
Tools used: KII + Observation
People met: Aduulqadir Abshir (District government Secretary)
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <p>What is the design of the sand dams?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the dam there and functioning?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The Dam was there but was dry despite the fact that our visit coexisted with the raining season (observed)• Did the community receive training?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ In regards with the Dam, there were no trainings but on different environmental issues yes (interviewee)• Was the community involved in the selection of the site, and the design and the work?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The community was involved in the selection of the site but the role of the community was just approval of the site since the Engineers and the Ministry of Environment had the final say in terms of the technical aspects.• Is the community happy or not?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Honestly, the community has not yet benefited from the Dam and thus we cannot say they are happy or not. All I can say is that the current place of the Dam is not the ideal one (interviewee)• Is there a management structure for (i) the water – to buy, sell and distribute (ii) the dam – to protect and maintain and to pay for this. The Water Committee – does it have capacity?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The district government is responsible for the whole district public interests but the Dam is not currently functional to organize a managing committee or not.• Did the activity benefit women in a special way?<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ There is no distinction between men and women in this area but the Dam is not functioning to tell whom it benefited more.

<p>Additional observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Dam is not as useful as that in Biyoguduud River.- The design is just a normal concrete wall in the middle of the seasonal river (no complexity in design)
<p>Comment</p> <p>-if any</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Jalam
Date: 21 May 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi
Tools used: KII and Observation of the site
People met: Cabdi Salaam 0907656643
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visited one Berked which seemed to be successful in covering and mending/repairing it.• The community received training and participated to determine which Berked to be chosen for the rehabilitation of this project benefits.• Yes, the community was involved in the selection and the design of the work.• Close to the truth is that the design was made by the Engineer.• The community were happy about.• Private people run it• No, there was no specific women-oriented approach. <p>246.</p>
<p>Additional observations</p> <p>- if any</p> <p>- are there any potential unexpected impacts – positive or negative</p>

<p>Comment</p> <p>-if any</p>
--

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Kalabayr
Date: 21 May 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi
Tools used: KII & Observation
People met: Abshir Mohamoud Hassan (Local community leader) 0907740702
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visited one of the two rehabilitated Berkeds and it was well rehabilitated. • The community received training and was part of the selection of Berkeds to be rehabilitated. • The design was from the Engineer but the owners and the community were aware of the design and gave their consent to go on. • The community were happy about it. • The two Berkeds are owned by private individuals who have the final say of either giving away the water or selling it to the community.

- The selection process was clan based approach which is utilized by the community
- Gender based benefit was not an issue. People did not specifically emphasize on it but both genders gain

Additional observations

- if any

- are there any potential unexpected impacts – positive or negative

Comment

-if any

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Libaxo (Gabion)
Date: 26 May 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi
Tools used: KII, Observations
People met: Mohamed Muse Ali (Community Leader)
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The protection there and functioning. A well-built gabion in the gully struck valley is laid down for around more than a kilometer• The community was involved in the selection of the site, and the design and the work• This was an urgent priority for the community.• The community is very happy to see that the water diversion is in function and protecting the valley• The community promised to do as much as possible to preserve and maintain the water diversion but it is not easy to handle such an activity easily• The design was based on technical assessment• N/A• .•
<p>Additional observations</p> <p>- if any</p> <p>- are there any potential unexpected impacts – positive or negative</p>

<p>Comment</p> <p>-if any</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Note:

- To be completed for each activity visited.
- Maximum 2 pages per activity.
- Use of bullet points recommended.
- Examples/illustration/evidence of findings and observations to be provided.

Activity/village/district/region: Xamxamaa
Date: 24 May 2017
National Consultant Name: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi
Tools used: KII, Observations
People met: Mohamoud Mohamed Abdulqadir (Community leader)
Principal Findings and Observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes, the protection was there and it was functioning.• Yes, the community was involved in the selection and the design of the work.• Yes, this was the priority of the community.• Yes, the community were happy about it.• Yes, there was a management structure to maintain and repair, of course the community will take actions.• Yes, the design was based on technical assessment.• No, there is no women specifically benefited except the women with the community.•
Additional observations - if any - are there any potential unexpected impacts – positive or negative

Comment
-if any

6 (b) Site visits to Somaliland state

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant (Somaliland) – Report

1. Summary findings from site visits

The extent to which the activities were implemented as expected

According to the project proposal the midterm review identified during the site visits that most of the activities were implemented and completed as per planned except that 5 Berkeds in Balidhig are still under rehabilitation, the only and newly constructed Berked in Qoyta with the nursery is 95% complete and the big Dam in Baligubadle is 75% complete.

The extent to which the activities can be considered of high quality, in the Somalia context

The physical structures of the project activities including the soil bunds, rehabilitation of Berkeds, construction of Gabions, the ongoing construction of Dam were good quality, however the condition of the solar lamps and the refrigerators given to the integrated water management women in Balidhig was below the standard expected compared with other locations implemented with similar activity.

The extent to which the processes to design and implement the activities were participatory and consultative

The project proposal outlined the design and the implementation of the project activities, the partners were fully engaged and participated in the implementation of the project activities.

Based on the needs of the ground and the consultation with the UNDP project team, the MoERD changed Qoryaale grazing reserve to Hankadiile village.

The assessment team found out that minimum consultation with community has been done by the MoERD, however the communities showed satisfaction about the implementation of the project activities.

The extent to which the activities can be expected to have a sustained, long-term impact

Based on the interviews, activities implemented seem appropriate and relevant in the context. Proper community hand over was done for completed activities.

The FGD disclosed that community ownership is strikingly less willing to sustain the communal activities. This was as a result of less community participation during the design and implementation stages.

In light of the above, communal activity implemented by the project is expected to remain unsustainable. The MTR encourages the implementing partner to improve community engagement that ensures community ownership

The extent to which the gender was considered in the activity.

Women were 100% the grant beneficiaries, receiving trainings on integrated water management, solar lamps distributions, and solar panels, which exceeds the expected planned gender targets. However the study shows that women were underrepresented in participating in hardware activities such as the soil bunds, rehabilitation of Berkeds, construction of Gabions, the construction of Dams.

2. Other comments and observations

Project Feasibility was low, almost, half of the people were not aware the link between the project activities and the main objectives of the project, especially the cooperatives were thinking the grant was for donations and to support their lives.

The communities visited were very happy on the project activities but there was no sign of belongingness that the beneficiaries have showed.

Hargesia water Agency wisely used the 280m of Gabion stone where they fit their needs and cut the third layer of the last 80 meters and extended to uncovered area for one layer of 1m base and 1m high.

The cooperatives and the integrated water management women groups were very successful activities and still functioning depending on the monthly contributions they collect between themselves which resulted other voluntarily women groups was established in the Balidhig district

The cooperatives in Qoyta and the integrated water management women groups in Balidhig were given three Refrigerators each on which was mentioned neither the project activity nor the project staff meetings

3. Ratings^{21, 22}

Complete the following table:

Criteria	Rating**
<i>Sustainability</i> - assessment of the prospects for benefits/activities continuing after the end of the project.	<u>US</u>
<i>Changes</i> : Assess any changes that may have resulted from the project implementation and its impact.	<u>S</u>
<i>Contribution to capacity development</i> - extent to which the project has empowered target groups and have made possible for the government and local institutions to use the positive experiences; ownership of projects' results.	<u>S</u>
<i>Replication</i> – analysis of replication potential of the project positive results in country and in the region.	<u>S</u>
<i>Synergies</i> : with other similar projects, funded by the government or other donors.	<u>MS</u>

****Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Unsatisfactory (US).**

Sustainability: Communities were not engaged and there was limited participation resulting less community ownership.

Changes: access to water improved, livelihood improvement, community contributions made by the cooperatives and the integrated water management, reduced soil erosions and flood effects

Contribution to capacity development: The project has empowered the targeted groups but there is no evidence the local admin is to use this as positive experience

Replication: due to the positive impact on cash grants on cooperatives; integrated water management, rangeland management

4. Attachments

4.1 Itinerary for site visits

National consultacny Itinerary for MIDTERM REVIEW (MTR) - Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems Project in Somalia				
Zone	Region	Site	Start Date	End Date
SL	Travel to Burao		23rd May 2017	
SL	Togdher	Burao	24th May 2017	24th May 2017
SL	Togdher	Qoyta	25th May 2017	27th May 2017
SL	Togdher	Bali dhig	28th May 2017	30th May 2017
SL	Travel back to Hrg		31st May 2017	
SL	Maroodi-Jeh	Geed-deble	1st June 2017	1st June 2017
SL	Maroodi-Jeh	Baligubadle	3rd June 2017	3rd June 2017
SL	Maroodi-Jeh	Qoriyooley	4th June 2017	4th June 2017
SL	Maroodi-Jeh	NERAD Centre	5th June 2017	5th June 2017
SL	Awdal	Idhanka	6th June 2017	7th June 2017
		Total Field days		16 Days
		Total Reporting days		4 Days
	Total Field Days			20 Days

4.2 List of people met during site visits

Site Name	Name of interviewed Participant	Role of Respondent
NERAD BUROA	Dahir Mohamed Jama	Regional Office coordinator
Qoyta Togdher	1. Yousuf Husein	Qoyta District officer (mayor)
	2. Deeqa Ahmed Jama	General chairperson of the 3 women cooperatives
	3. Fadumo Osman Bulale	chairperson of the Danwadag women cooperatives
	4. Nimco Mohamed	secretary of the Danwadag women cooperatives
	5. Hamda Ahmed -	Cashier of the Danwadag women cooperatives
	6. Amina Hassan	chairperson of the Nasiye women cooperatives
	7. Ayan Abdilahi -	secretary of the Nasiye women cooperatives
	8. Carfi Jama	Cashier of the Nasiye women cooperatives
	9. Aisha Jama	chairperson of the Barwaqo women cooperatives
	10. Farah Hassan -	secretary of the Barwaqo women cooperatives
	11. Saynab Abdi -	Cashier of the Barwaqo women cooperatives
Balidhiig	1. Yurub Ahmed Mohamed -	IWM chairperson
	2. Siciid -	District secretary general
	3. Mohamoud Abdilahi Abdi -	MoERD district coordinator
	4. Saynab Abdilahi Abdi -	Community member
	5. Amina Mohamoud M. -	Community member
	6. Foosiya Aidid Aden -	community member
Geed-Deeble	1. Abdilahi Hassan kaahin	Chief of the community
	2. Sayid Abdi Jimcale	Site supervisor
	3. Abdilahi Abdi Awale	community member

	4. Guiled Hassan Abdi	-	HWA site Engineer
Baligubadle	1.	Sh. A/lahi Mohamed A/lahi	Chief of Justice
	2.	Ahmed A/rahman Abdi	Lieutenant Colonel
	3.	Mohamed Sheikh	Regional Education Officer
Idhanka/ Dilla	1.	Ibrahim Aw muhumed Elmi	District officer
	2.	Farxan Farax Hassan	MoERD district coordinator
	3.	Qasim Abdi	district secretary
	4.	Abdiwali Ahmed Muhumed	Community member
	5.	Abdi Hassan Bile	District deputy officer.

4.3 Site visit observations and finding sheet.

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: Office construction for NERAD Centre/Burco/ Burco/Togdher.
Date: 24/05/2017
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud Abdilahi
Tools used: Key informant interviews/ Observation
People met: Dahir Mohamed Jama (Regional Office coordinator)
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Two office rooms with one meeting hall and two separate toilets were built, glass windows are not rightly protected with protection materials. The office is still under construction where equipment is not in place. ✓ As the new constructed office not furnished, the director mentioned that they use small single room with the ministry of agriculture, 3 youth trained staffs in Hargeisa who do data collections on drought effected villages/people were reported to operate the temporary office in Burao who are equipped with tablets but no evidence on that were seen. ✓ the office is not yet equipped as its still under construction and the contracted construction company do not hand over to NERAD ✓ the director of the NERAD Burao office reported the youth collects data on climate and draught changes and send to the center but there was no chance to meet the staff as they were not in the office.
<p>Additional observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the furniture can easily be taken through the windows since there is no secure gate/fence surrounding the office windows. •
<p>Comment</p> <p>-the director has no idea when to complete the construction</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: new berked construction/Qoyta/Qoyta/Togdher
Date: 25 th May 2017
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud
Tools used: Key informant Interviews, Observations/photos, FGD with women cooperative members.
<p>People met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yousuf Husein - Qoyta District officer (mayor) 2. Deeqa Ahmed Jama – General chairperson of the 3 women cooperatives 3. Fadumo Osman Bulale - chairperson of the Danwadag women cooperatives 4. Nimco Mohamed - secretary of the Danwadag women cooperatives 5. Hamda Ahmed - Cashier of the Danwadag women cooperatives 6. Amina Hassan - chairperson of the Nasiye women cooperatives 7. Ayan Abdilahi - secretary of the Nasiye women cooperatives 8. Carfi Jama - Cashier of the Nasiye women cooperatives 9. Aisha Jama - chairperson of the Barwaqo women cooperatives 10. Farah Hassan - secretary of the Barwaqo women cooperatives 11. Saynab Abdi - Cashier of the Barwaqo women cooperatives <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">And other members in the women cooperatives</p>
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new Berked with the volume of 360m³ and nursery is under construction and is not functioning yet. Based on the information given by the women cooperatives and the mayor the community didn't receive any trainings on the water management of the new Berked The women from the community have highlighted they had no clue on the design and site selection of the project but the Mayor mentioned the district administration was involved the site selection This is the first Berked of its kind being built in Qoyta and the community highly welcomed the construction of the new Berked. There is no evidence of water management structure in the village and the community has not planed that structure as the Berked is not utilized The community didn't yet used the water harvested in the Berked
<p>Additional observations</p> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">- The community used to get the water from the dam inside the village which was hygienically bad</p>
<p>Comment</p> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">- it was early to know if water is for sell or for communal use with free of charge.</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: Women cooperatives/Qoyta/Qoyta/Togdher
Date: 27 th May 2017
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud
Tools used: KII with chairperson, FGD with women cooperative members.
<p>People met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deeqa Ahmed Jama –General chairperson of the 3 women cooperatives 2. Fadumo Osman Bulale - chairperson of the Danwadag women cooperatives 3. Nimco Mohamed -Secretary of the Danwadag women cooperatives 4. Hamda Ahmed -Cashier of the Danwadag women cooperatives 5. Amina Hassan - Chairperson of the Nasiye women cooperatives 6. Ayan Abdilahi -Secretary of the Nasiye women cooperatives 7. Carfi Jama -Cashier of the Nasiye women cooperatives 8. Aisha Jama - Chairperson of the Barwaqo women cooperatives 9. Farah Hassan -Secretary of the Barwaqo women cooperatives 10. Saynab Abdi -Cashier of the Barwaqo women cooperatives
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project established a group of 100 women within three women cooperatives (Danwadaag, Nasiye and Barwaqo) the group has one general chairperson and the cooperatives didn't exist before the project. Before the project, there were no cooperatives where every member of the cooperatives used to work separate and now there are three women cooperatives on which every cooperative has its own structure (chairperson, secretary and cashier and members). These three cooperatives form one common cooperative. 100 women were trained in 3 days on hydroponic fodder production methodology, business trainings. Each and every one of these women was given a grant of \$100 to buy agricultural related material and support to harvest the land The community members (with a 100% female representation) were very happy on the support of the project, the trainings and the grants made them a very strong functioning cooperatives and utilized the new technology of the fodder production methodology The cooperatives were given a hall made of sheets, they have continues meetings and a contribution of \$1 per month per person and help back to the needed families in the community even those who are not members in the cooperative
<p>Additional observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are three functioning refrigerators with three solar panels intended to support Danwadaag, Nasiye and Barwaqo cooperatives on which they use to freeze drinking water and local ice-creams to sell the students and the youth. only 100 female who are the member of the cooperatives can utilize the different activities of the project, as per the general chairperson information, the chairperson of the cooperatives in consultation with community elders listed the 100 members of the cooperatives.
117
Comment

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: Fodder production/Qoyta/Qoyta/Togdher
Date: 27 th May 2017
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud
Tools used: KII with cooperatives chairperson, FGD with women cooperative members.
<p>People met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deeqa Ahmed Jama –General chairperson of the 3 women cooperatives 2. Fadumo Osman Bulale - chairperson of the Danwadag women cooperatives 3. Nimco Mohamed -Secretary of the Danwadag women cooperatives 4. Hamda Ahmed -Cashier of the Danwadag women cooperatives 5. Amina Hassan - Chairperson of the Nasiye women cooperatives 6. Ayan Abdilahi -Secretary of the Nasiye women cooperatives 7. Carfi Jama -Cashier of the Nasiye women cooperatives 8. Aisha Jama - Chairperson of the Barwaqo women cooperatives 9. Farah Hassan -Secretary of the Barwaqo women cooperatives 10. Saynab Abdi -Cashier of the Barwaqo women cooperatives
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydroponic fodder production methodology was pilot project implemented in Qoyta Agro-pastoral women from the community. • 100 women from the established cooperatives got trainings on the new technology of the fodder production using sheet/plastic trays, water seeds and fertilizers under the shed of a plastic sheet room built for the cooperatives • This technology of fodder production was new to the community and the main idea was that to get emergency food/grass for their livestock since there was a prolonged draughts in the region, the Agro-pastoralist couldn't find food for their livestock so this hydroponic helped them and it was quick and easy method • To continue the practice of the new technology is easy but when rain starts livestock refrain from the hydroponic fodder as they got the natural grasses, and there was no need to continue the practice • The fodder production material is in place, the trained people are there and they can use this methodology any time needed. • The idea of the hydroponic fodder was not to market the fodder, it was to get emergency food for the livestock, Qoyta is one of the main grass production areas in the region where every farmer sells the grass twice a year to the other regions.
<p>Additional observations</p> <p>- the livestock no longer needed the hydroponic fodder when they got the natural grass from the ground</p> <p>-</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: Solar lamps/Qoyta/Qoyta/Togdher
Date: 27 th May 2017
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud
Tools used: KII with cooperatives chairperson,
<p>People met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deeqa Ahmed Jama –General chairperson of the 3 women cooperatives 2. Fadumo Osman Bulale - chairperson of the Danwadag women cooperatives 3. Amina Hassan - Chairperson of the Nasiye women cooperatives 4. Aisha Jama - Chairperson of the Barwaqo women cooperatives
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 Households randomly selected from the 100 members in the cooperatives got solar lamps for family and home use. None of the solar lamps were reported to have broken or not functioning • The families not only use the lamps for lighting their homes but also to recharge the batteries of their cellphones on which they used to pay \$0.3 to recharge the battery for one time. • There is no system to maintain the solar lamps • 100% of the beneficiaries are women.
<p>Additional observations</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>
<p>Comment</p> <p>-</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: Solar lamps/Balidhiig/Balidhiig/Togdher
Date: 29 th May 2017
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud
Tools used: KII and observations
<p>People met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yurub Ahmed Mohamed - IWM chairperson 2. Mohamoud Abdilahi Abdi - MoERD district coordinator 3. Saynab Abdilahi Abdi - community member 4. Amina Mohamoud M. - community member
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 Households randomly selected from the 40 members in Balidhig cooperatives got solar lamps for family and home use. 2 solar panels with 2 refrigerators were given to the Balidhig cooperatives another 10 solar panels were given the secondary school, some solar lamps and the school solar panels are not functioning None of the solar panels is used The families not only use the lamps for lighting their homes but also to recharge the batteries of their cellphones. There is no system to maintain the solar panels and lamps Women benefited the solar lamps
<p>Additional observations</p> <p>- the two refrigerators are not functioning and there is no system of maintenance</p>
<p>Other Comment</p> <p>-</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: Berkad rehabilitation/ Balidhiig/Balidhiig/Togdher
Date: 30 th May 2017
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud
Tools used: KII and observations
<p>People met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yurub Ahmed Mohamed - IWM chairperson 2. Mohamoud Abdilahi Abdi - MoERD district coordinator 3. Siciid - District secretary general
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 Barked has been rehabilitated in Balidhig district (9 inside the city and 7 Berkeds in 5 different surrounding villages) on June 2015 all harvested the running water and community are using the water another 5 are still under construction 60 females from the rehabilitated Berkads received 2 days integrated water management trainings There are more than 300 Berkeds in the district, the community selected which villages/families became part of the rehabilitated Berkeds, MoERD and UNDP come up with the design of the work All of the people interviewed were happy on the rehabilitation of the Berkeds The members of the integrated water management are from the households who got rehabilitated Berkeds and they were trained how to protect and prioritize the usage of the water in the Berkeds and other water sources likes dams. Water harvested in the rehabilitated Berkeds are not for sell 100% of the beneficiaries were women
<p>Additional observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the rehabilitated Berkeds is inside the town which harvests the water from the family houses which are not good hygienically
<p>Comment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: integrated water management/ Balidhiig/Balidhiig/Togdher
Date: 29 th May 2017
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud
Tools used: KII and FGD
<p>People met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yurub Ahmed Mohamed - IWM chairperson 2. Saynab Abdilahi Abdi - community member 3. Amina Mohamed Mohameoud - community member 4. Foosiya Aidid Aden - community member
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 women (40 inside Balidhiig city and 20 from the 5 different surrounding villages) was established for the integrated water management by the project, the IWM didn't exist before the project. • Before the project, there was no integrated water management in the district, the project helped the women in the group to manage the water and prioritize which water source to use first after rainfalls, • 60 women were trained in 2 days on water management, water hygiene and proper way of using the water in the Berkeds. Each and every one of these women was given a grant of \$100 to start up planting trees and 2 fruit bearing trees each. • The community members (with a 100% female representation) were very happy on the support of the project, the water management trainings, trees to plant and the grants made them aware the importance of keeping the environment and the water. • The integrated water management team rented a house to meet and discuss their needs and they do a monthly contribution of \$2 to help the needed families in the community even those who are not members in the team, the interviewed women mentioned they will sustain the existence of the team.
<p>Additional observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the integrated water management was selected based on clan basis on which around 15 marginalized and female headed households were included. - Another group of 60 women established their own cooperatives to do these as the integrated water management team and do a contribution of \$1 per month - The IWM do contribute \$2 per month to help the needed families and pay the rent of their meeting hall
<p>Comment</p> <p>-if any</p>

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: Water diversions for flood control/Geed-Deeble/Hargeisa
Date: 1st June 2017
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud Abdilahi
Tools used: Observation, Interviews with site supervisor and community elders.
<p>People met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abdilahi Hassan kaahin - chief of the community 2. Sayid Abdi Jimcale - Site supervisor 3. Abdilahi Abdi Awale - community member 4. Guiled Hassan Abdi - HWA site Engineer
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Gabion with stone walls built like stairs for flood protection is in place • Community elders and the Hargeisa water Agency were part and parcel of the site selection and design of the work, the idea of protecting the flood from water pump station and the boreholes come from the community in Geed-deeble and designed by HWA engineers • Community elders mentioned that It was priority number one for the community and even Hargiesia water agency for two reasons 1. It protected the boreholes, the water pump stations in the area, community gardens and home from the flood. Secondly, the project created job opportunities for the community • The community were very happy to see the work done • HWA site engineer highlighted that HWA manages the maintenance and repairs of the Gabion, HWA takes emergency responses if needed • HWA did technical assessment before the design of the work • More than 100 male workers benefited during the construction of the gabions where females indirectly worked by selling tea and food to the workers for two months' time
<p>Additional observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80m out of the 280m of the second phase of the project is only two stairs/layers instead of three stairs, the community and HWA changed the plan and utilized these 80m to enlarge the first and second stairs in order to have and cover long area protected from the flood. -
<p>Comment</p> <p>The community were recommending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to have the remaining 80m completed - to join the gap between two phase Gabion which is 165m

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: Dam/Baligubadle/ Baligubadle/Marodi-Jeh							
Date: 3rd June 2017							
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud Abdilahi							
Tools used: Key informant Interviews, Observations/photos							
<p>People met:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Sh. A/lahi Mohamed A/lahi</td> <td style="width: 50%;">- Chief of Justice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Ahmed A/rahman Abdi</td> <td>- Lieutenant Colonel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Mohamed Sheikh</td> <td>- Regional Education Officer</td> </tr> </table>		1. Sh. A/lahi Mohamed A/lahi	- Chief of Justice	2. Ahmed A/rahman Abdi	- Lieutenant Colonel	3. Mohamed Sheikh	- Regional Education Officer
1. Sh. A/lahi Mohamed A/lahi	- Chief of Justice						
2. Ahmed A/rahman Abdi	- Lieutenant Colonel						
3. Mohamed Sheikh	- Regional Education Officer						
<p>Principal Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the dam is still under construction there was no evidence on training done for the community the community were involved the selection of the site it was too early to know if the community are very happy since they didn't collect water from the Dam but in general the people we met were happy to see the Dam is constructing the governor of the region nominated a team from the government regional offices to work and become the Dam committee during the construction trucks are digging so there was no chance to deploy the community both men and women. 							
<p>Additional observations</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">-</p>							
<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the regional committee nominated by the governor were recommending the water to be sold when it harvests water 							

Somalia Climate Change Resilience Project

Mid-Term Review

National Consultant – Site Visit Observations and Findings Sheet

Activity/village/district/region: Soil and water bunds/Idhanka/Dilla/Awdal											
Date: 6 th June 2017											
National Consultant Name: Mukhtar Mohamoud Abdilahi											
Tools used: KII with Community leaders, people who participated, observations.											
People met: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Ibrahim Aw muhamed Elmi</td> <td style="width: 50%;">District officer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Farxan Farax Hassan</td> <td>MoERD district coordinator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Qasim Abdi</td> <td>district secretary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Abdiwali Ahmed Muhumed</td> <td>Community member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Abdi Hassan Bile</td> <td>District deputy officer.</td> </tr> </table>		1. Ibrahim Aw muhamed Elmi	District officer	2. Farxan Farax Hassan	MoERD district coordinator	3. Qasim Abdi	district secretary	4. Abdiwali Ahmed Muhumed	Community member	5. Abdi Hassan Bile	District deputy officer.
1. Ibrahim Aw muhamed Elmi	District officer										
2. Farxan Farax Hassan	MoERD district coordinator										
3. Qasim Abdi	district secretary										
4. Abdiwali Ahmed Muhumed	Community member										
5. Abdi Hassan Bile	District deputy officer.										
Principal Findings and Observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and water bunds to protect the flood is in place and was functioning for the last 4 months. In response to the proposal that the community submitted to the MoERD, the project replied that need to get flood protection and it worked soil and water bunds The community mentioned they had a problem with floods which caused soil erosions to the 20km² communal land and this activity of soil and water bunds was priority number one for the community The community mentioned that they are very happy for the work because it lowered the erosion and protected the floods There are 31 community committee group who used to work and safe guard the communal land and now they are responsible to maintain and repair the soil and water bunds, the community leaders were planning to repair a damaged 2km, but no evidence of management structure that the project put in place The ministry of Environment together with UNDP made the technical assessment before the design of the project Women were not part of the people who took part the construction of the flood protection. 											
Additional observations <p style="margin-left: 40px;">- the flood damaged 2m of the soil and water bunds during the current raining.</p>											
Comment <p style="margin-left: 40px;">-if any</p>											

Annex 7: Summary of achievements under each Activity in the Project Document

Component 1: Enabling Policies, Institutional Frameworks and Government Capacities				
Output 2.1: National and sub-national institutional knowledge on integrated land and water management principles under conditions of climate change and on ecosystem based approaches to climate adaptation is increased				
Description	Project Targets ²³	Status (achieved or completed, not planned) ²⁴	Cost ²⁵	Comment – including assessment of progress where appropriate ²⁶
1.1.1: Climate adaptation trainings and capacity building workshops for the National counterparts	60 government officials trained	<p>57 officials from the federal government and regional governments trained at Kefri on policies and practices for climate change adaptations (approx. 3 weeks).</p> <p>46 government officials trained on disaster risk management in Puntland and Somaliland. 30% of participants were women (approx. 10 days).</p>	224k	Good progress

²³ As per prodoc

²⁴ Based on info provided by project team, and validated/modified where possible/relevant. Note, in the original report provided by the project team, several achievements were reported twice or more as they contribute to more than one output. These repetitions have been deleted, and an appropriate mention or reference provided.

²⁵ As reported by the project team. This includes expenditures under GEF, TRAC and OCHA co-finance. This does not include overheads and cross-cutting inputs to all outputs, which is approximately 50% of expenditures (see separate table below). Hence this figure could arguably be doubled.

²⁶ This reflects the observations and expert-based assessment of the MTR team.

		Supported Somaliland Climate Change Forum (two days, February 2017).		
1.1.2: Development of Training materials/Workshops on the basic principles of climate change and gender-sensitive adaptation such as briefing notes, fact sheets, presentations, guidelines for mainstreaming climate change into sectoral policies and climate risk screening tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 training workshops for 150 participants (70 from Federal Somalia, 40 from Puntland and 40 from Somaliland, 30% women) Mainstreaming climate change & climate risk screening tools into the relevant Gov't sectoral institutions i.e. (i.e., ministries of environment, planning, agriculture, livestock, rangelands, water, women's affairs, HADMA, NERAD, SDMA, etc.) On-job training for the Climate Specialist within the concerned ministry of environment in each of the aforementioned zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 trained in Garowe and Hargeisa. 30% women (approx. how long?). ; 10 interns (SL-MoERD-3 women, SL- 4-NERAD-3 women, PL-MoEWT-1 woman and PL-HADMA-1 woman) placed; On the job support to MoEWT and MoERD; Prepared disaster contingency plans for SL and PL; Two workshops in Puntland to identify last 50 year hazards. 184 participants (55 women and 129 men). 	46k	<p>Fair progress.</p> <p>No evidence was provided on materials, but many stakeholders reported on raised awareness. The two latter items don't seem to belong to this activity here, but it is not clear where they should be best placed - possibly under 1.4.</p> <p>Little specific evidence was provided on the gender aspect.</p>
1.1.3: Development of Climate Modules and sub-modules with focus on gender sensitive and ecosystem based adaptations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-National Universities (University of Hargeisa, Puntland state University and Somali National University) Integrating the developed Modules/sub-modules into the existing degree programs such as agricultural, natural resource management, planning and public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate modules/sub-modules finalized and translated. 31 (7 women and 24 men) University lecturers from Somaliland, Puntland, Jubaland, South West states and Hiraaan trained on curriculum (approx. 3 days). Climate adaptation curriculum has been mainstreamed into regional 	104k	<p>Good progress.</p> <p>No specific evidence was provided of 'gender sensitive' in the sub-modules.</p> <p>Note: the curriculum mainstreaming limited to PL and SL.</p>

	administration degrees or other relevant areas of study.	Universities courses (Amoud, Hargeisa, East Africa Universities)		
1.1.4: Offering national university students sponsorships/ trainings on environment/natural resource management higher degree programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 National students (5-FGS, 2-PL, & 2-SL) 		0	Little progress, however solid plans are in place.
Output 1.2 : Sectoral analyses of climate risks, vulnerability and gender dimensions of climate change are completed by Government Departments to facilitate mobilization of long-term financing for Climate Change Adaptation				
1.2.1: Detailed sectoral analysis of climate vulnerabilities and the socioeconomic and gendered impacts of climate change on each sector prepared for water, agriculture, livestock and energy sectors in coordination with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre ²⁷ and FAO SWALIM	Concerned ministry for each respective sector to prepare the sectoral study with impact scenarios of climate change on grasslands, vegetation, water, agricultural production etc., climate impacts, analysis of land-uses and priority areas for action.	Gave ongoing technical support to preparation of Somalia National development plan, through government working groups. Supported preparation of key chapter in Somaliland development plan. Minor support to Puntland development Plan (2016-2021)	19.5k	<p>Little progress on 'sectoral analyses'.</p> <p>The activities listed probably belong under 1.3</p>
1.2.2: Integrating component of climate change gender impacts and adaptation measures into existing sector policies, plans, laws and regulatory frameworks and ensuring appropriate and meaningful representations	4 (A National Climate Policy, South-central Land-Use Policy, Somaliland Land-Use Policy and the Puntland Land-Use Policy).	Some related work in 1.2.1	9.5k	Little progress on the integrating into sectors.
1.2.3: Support Planning Ministries to carry out a study to identify a mix of financing sources to mobilize funds for Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 (5-year Puntland Development Plan and the Federal Government's Annual Work Plan) 	Some related work in 1.2.1	25k	Little progress.

Change Adaptation (e.g., to capitalize the Somali National Development Fund).				
Output 1.3 : Policies, regulations and frameworks for the protection, conservation and management of land and water ecosystems under conditions of climate change are developed, reviewed and revised				
1.3.1: Developing a National Climate Change Policy, taking into account the sectoral vulnerabilities, gender dimensions of climate change, impacts and costs for adaptation.	1 A national level climate change policy covering priorities of regional member's states (SL, PL, and SC)	Supported preparation of some sections of national CC Policy. This is currently on hold due to anticipated government change. Team ready to continue. Existing disaster management policies have been updated in Somaliland (with NERAD) and Puntland (with HADMA). Draft National Disaster Management Policy completed by SODMA in a parallel process.	40k	Fair progress. Little evidence provided of specific attention to gender dimensions. The activity mentioned under 2.1.1. probably contribute to this.
1.3.2: Representation of Somalia in international and regional climate negotiations, conferences and events that promote South-South cooperation	9 Government officials (5 from Federal Somalia, 2 from Puntland and 2 from Somaliland, at least one woman per zone)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Federal officials (4-Men and a woman) attended Paris COP21 Facilitated Somalia's participation in UN Environment Assembly Facilitated SDGs meeting for Federal Ministry of Planning Supported INDC Somalia preparation. 	13.5k	Good progress.
247. 1.3.3: Establishment of Land Policy Development Teams within the Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring one international (preferably of Somali origin) expert on land use planning 		0	Little progress, however solid plans are in place.

Planning Units of the Ministries of Planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on a periodic basis for technical input. Use LDCF funds to support a Policy Development Coordinator to support each of the Development Teams. 			
1.3.4: Development of Land-Use Policies that are based on principles of integrated land and water management and integrate climate change concerns in each zone.	3 Zones (SC, PL, and SL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO supported preparation of land policy in Somaliland (in a parallel process); Consultations have been supported in Puntland. 	8.5k	Little progress, however solid plans are in place.
Output 1.4 : National and regional Disaster Risk Management institutional capacities are reinforced to produce early warning products and to disseminate early warnings				
1.4.1: Preparation of a gender-sensitive National Disaster Management Policy, with clear roles and responsibilities defined and a comprehensive survey of the capacity needs for managing disaster risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring of a DRR Policy Advisor for 3 months and placed at the MoPMR to coordinate the work of SDMA and line ministers on the development of the policy. A national level disaster management policy covering priorities of all regional member states 	ADESO and SODEMO prepared a national DM plan in a parallel process	17k	
1.4.2: Development of a comprehensive Program Document/Capacity Needs Assessment for the DRM sector	One region (PL) with a priority focus on systematic analysis of existing multi-sectoral technical capacities i.e. financial and HR		18.4	Little progress, however solid plans are in place.
1.4.3: Establishment of Climate Monitoring and Early Warning Systems Centre for the production and dissemination of early	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 regions (PL, and SL) assigned for the dissemination of climate information and early 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SL: two sets of training: NERAD (15/5 women - 20-day course; and districts (120/40 women – 6 days). 	242.6	Good progress. Acceptable gender balance.

warning products to communicate in a timely manner	<p>warnings to government institutions, District Disaster Committees and communities in the 2 regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of ministry focal points to disseminate relevant warnings. (South Central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SL: NERAD have started the process to establish two new offices (although the Field Visit to Burco suggests there are some challenges with this). Puntland: (i) 2 days training, 86 participants (30% women) for volunteers (ii) 45 participants 915 women), 2 days training to prepare vulnerability maps; (iii) two regional offices established; (iv) 1.1.2 contributes. 		
1.4.4: Capacity building the CM/EWS centres on Disaster Risk Reduction and early warning dissemination including testing of the EWS and message dissemination systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring of DRR Capacity Development Experts for 3 zones (SC, PL, and SL) Hiring of a DRR Capacity Development Specialist to train national government staff, civil society organizations, local government officials, and communities. 	1.4.3 contributes to this.	2k	Little progress in addition to 1.4.3, however solid plans are in place.
1.4.5: Provision of warning communication equipment for CM/EWS centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 institutions (NERAD-SL, /HADMA-PL, SIDMA-SC CM/EWS focal points 	1.4.3 contributes.		Little progress in addition to 1.4.3, however solid plans are in place.
Component 2 : Models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders (USD 5.61m)				
Output 2.1 : Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) plans, Natural Resource Management (NRM) strategies and Integrated Water Management options for critical watersheds, rangelands, agricultural lands and forested areas are developed and piloted jointly by local governments and vulnerable communities at each location				

2.1.1: Development of Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) Zone Adaptation Plans for Somaliland and Puntland and a Shabelle Basin Adaptation Plan for South Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Regions (SC, PL, and SL) 	Adaptation plan drafted for SL (completed) and PL. These are similar in scope to to a NAPA.	126k	<p>Little progress.</p> <p>At local level, there is no evidence of plans or strategies being prepared.</p> <p>The state level adaptation mentioned plans probably belong under 1.3.</p>
2.1.2: Research and documentation on the most relevant international best practices on the cultivation and uses of drought-resilient seeds and plants for food, fodder and forestry carried out to support EbA and NRM plan implementation in partnership with relevant line ministries working in collaboration with FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 SC districts 	NERAD document on traditional coping mechanisms.	5k	Little progress.
2.1.3: Community mobilization and a 6 month training on Natural Resource Management (NRM), Integrated Water Management (IWM) and basic project management and budget monitoring	9 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) (5 in South Central, 2 in Puntland and 2 in Somaliland) where LDCF1 projects are being implemented.	<p>10 cooperatives, mostly women, supported/established in PL and SL. This is covered under 2.3 and 2.4.</p> <p>SL is entirely women, PL is increasingly women.</p> <p>In PL, there is bad feeling, as the cooperative members feel they have not received the inputs they were promised.</p>	112k	<p>Some progress, but limited.</p> <p>However (i) the cooperatives may well be more appropriate under 2.4 (ii) the cooperatives are a limited form of community mobilization – there is little evidence of actual community mobilization.</p>

2.1.4: Mass awareness campaign with distinct strategies for local communities/NGOs/CSOs and women to disseminate information on existing policies and regulations that address principles of integrated land and water management, climate change and gender-sensitive, Ecosystem-based Adaptation.	National level and sub-national level	Events of World Environment Day commemorated at national and regional level; PL: 6 round table meetings (one with 25 women). Signage (reported as 2.5.2)	53k 52k	Fair progress. Many stakeholders reported this as a major achievement. Although there has been many actions, there are some limitations: (i) no evidence of an overall strategy (ii) no measuring of success (iii) actions not connected (iv) not part of 'community mobilization'.
2.1.5: Establishment of. Agro pastoral Field Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 Agro-Pastoral Field Schools, 2 APFS per District 		16k	Little progress, however solid plans are in place.
2.1.6: Training of 1 Master Trainer from NGOs, CBOs or government departments per zone for 4 months, possibly in a neighbouring country and training for 1 facilitator per APFS for 1 month (cover stipend costs). If FAO trainers are available, they will be recruited to train the LDCF facilitators (through an inter-agency agreement with UNDP).	Part of 2.1.5			Little progress.
2.1.7: Meeting once every week for 3 months every year for each APFS.	2.1.5			Little progress.
2.1.8: Distribution of agricultural inputs to participants of APFS.	2.1.5			Little progress.

<p>2.1.9: Provision of small grants to implement small-scale, community-based EbA and NRM measures, especially those identified by women as priorities, which may include soil and water conservation methods, soil bunds, rehabilitation of berkads, etc. that will enable sustainable farming and pastoral practices.</p>	<p>10 Community Cooperatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SL: 100 women received each \$500 for adapted livelihoods. This is related to 2.4. (although the Field Visit found no evidence of this – this need validating). 	<p>183k</p>	<p>Some progress.</p> <p>This undoubtedly contribute to adaptation and to gender mainstreaming, however (i) the actions taken were not part of community mobilization and (ii) overall scope of actions is limited.</p> <p>In addition, it is observed: (i) <u>these actions probably belong to 2.4.</u> and (ii) the overall expenditure listed is very high.</p> <p>Note, similar activities are now under 2.1.3.</p>
<p>Output 2.2 : District Climate and Disaster Management Committees are established and Disaster Risk Reduction plans are generated to address community vulnerabilities to climatic change and to facilitate response and preparedness plans to reduce identified risks</p>				
<p>2.2.1: Establishment of volunteer community-based District Disaster Management (DDMC) Committees and training them in disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 districts (Burao Hargeisa Districts (Somaliland), Dangoroyo and Bandar Bayla Districts (Puntland) and Balanbale, Guriel, Jowhard and Afgooye districts (South Central) 	<p>Trainings (1 week) completed for the 8/ 8 DDMCs.</p>	<p>32k</p>	<p>Good progress.</p>
<p>2.2.2 Development of community-based, gender-sensitive DRM Plans to address identified Climate Change (CC) and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A gender-sensitive climate compatible National Development Plan (2017-19) finalised 	<p>8 Disaster Management and Contingencies (see 1.1.2) plans - covering sixteen districts (8-SI, and 8-PL) and 4 South Central –</p>	<p>Included above.</p>	<p>Good progress and good women participation.</p>

natural risks with CC projections and scenarios.		drafted but under revision/improvement. 30% women participation across consultations.		
2.2.3: Supporting DDMCs in developing training materials on DRM and early warnings for CBOs in addition to implementing the training for all CBOs in their districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 South central district (Jowhar, Afgoye, Guriel and Balanbale) 	100% achieved in all the 4-districts – material used in 2.2.1.	32k	Good ²⁸
2.2.4: Supporting the DDMCs/CBOs in establishing a resilience fund with proper transparency and accountability mechanisms to be used to finance operation and maintenance costs for community-based infrastructure and disaster preparedness measures (to be co-financed by contributions and district budgets).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 districts (4-SC, 2-SL, and 2-PL). The resilience funds to be assessed in 8-districts (4-SC, 2-SL, and 2-PL) 			Little progress.
Output 2.3 : Suite of physical techniques and adaptation measures including investment in medium and large-scale water infrastructure, reforestation, flood-control infrastructure, and watershed management developed to improve ecosystem resilience of critical watersheds, rangelands and forested areas through government support				
2.3.1: Feasibility studies, design documents and EIAs prepared for the planned infrastructure and target watershed/drainage basins including topographical, hydrological, hydrogeological, geotechnical and surface water balance studies to support	8 districts (4-SC,2-SL,2-PL)	Completed for all the 8-districts	89k	Good progress. This covers the identification, pre-design and design work in all communities.

²⁸ Note: MTR did not see the actual training material

adaptation technology design and siting of infrastructure.				
2.3.2: Training on Operation and Maintenance for all zones for the three line ministries, Agriculture, Livestock and Water.	3-line ministries (Agriculture, Livestock and Water)			Little progress.
Somaliland				
2.3.3: Rehabilitation of grazing reserves Activities include fencing, hiring of rangeland guards, community mobilization and replanting of grasses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 SL-grazing reserves (Qoryaale and Dulcade) in Burao district 	<p>Study on status of rangelands were completed.</p> <p>Due to demand from the communities, MoERD replaced Qoryaale grazing reserve to Hankadiile. (<u>Community willingness to change cannot be confirmed</u>).</p> <p>2 grazing reserves partially protected/rehabilitated: 186-check dams, 10 gabion constructions, 1270-soil bunds and 200-stone bunds, and 18 Water harvesting structures (Berkeds), 8 flood routing structures and reseeding grazing lands.</p>	150k	<p>Good progress.</p> <p>However the linkages between the 'study', the 'consultations' and the project workplan are not clear.</p>
2.3.4: Construction of 2 earthen dams along with distribution infrastructure (i.e., pumps, pipes, channels, etc.): 50,000 m ³ dam at Baligubadle in Hargeisa District and 50,000 m ³ dam at Heere village in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 districts in SL ((Baligubadle and El-Afweyn) Conducting one Environmental Impact 	<p>Due to demand from the community, MoERD changed village (<u>this cannot be independently confirmed</u>).</p>	125k	Good progress.

Burao District. The design will be based on detailed technical studies, Environmental Impact Assessments and consideration of future climate projections.	Assessments and consideration of future climate projections.	Construction ongoing - each location has a beneficiary of 3,000 persons (52% women), however the migrant rural community, up to triple this amount, will use the earth dams. Project implemented other water rehabilitation and construction activities: 18 berkedes rehabilitated in 2016 - each has a volume of 300 cubic meter.		
2.3.5: Flood control project at Geed Deble in Hargeisa District (500 m of flood control gabions at Hargeisa water sources in Geeddeble) The design will be based on detailed technical studies, Environmental Impact Assessments and consideration of future climate projections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood control facility for one water source in Hargeisa (Geeddeble) 	280 cubic meter of bank protection installed to protect structures from flood damage.	165k	Good progress. Note: all the structure is not protected, 800m remain.
2.3.6: Construction of water diversion structures to control soil erosion and enhance livelihoods. Water diversions to support activities such as tree nurseries, fodder production, crop production, livestock watering points, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 villages (Duruqsi, Balidhiig, Warabaye, Dhoqoshay and Warcibran) in the Hawd plateau of Togdheer region. Enhancing livelihoods at aforementioned villages 	Three completed: Dhoqoshay, Warcibran, Balidhiig.	172k	Fair progress
2.3.7: Reforestation activities in Hawd Plateau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 ha in appropriate areas within the Hawd plateau, particularly around the newly constructed water infrastructure and in severely degraded areas. 	Completed – 200 hectares in total.	39k	Good progress. Quality to be assessed (e.g. the survival rate after 2 years).

Puntland				
2.3.8: Construction of dams along with distribution infrastructure (i.e. pipes, channels, etc.). The design to be based on detailed technical studies, community consultations, Environmental Impact Assessments and consideration of future climate projections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two 50,000 m3 dams in 2 districts (Biyo Gadud-Bandar Bayla and Dangoroyo) districts IEAs report targeting the aforementioned 2 districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed 2 'sand' dams. One of the dams is working well, the other is not working well and is considered badly designed. There is no evidence that this is a new technology or a 'sand dam' (with underground pipes). 	193k	Fair progress.
2.3.9: Construction of water diversion structures to control soil and gully erosion. Designs will be finalized after detailed studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 water diversions Enhancing livelihoods at 3 sites in Bandar Bayla (Dunyo, Bohol, Dhuur) and 3 sites in Dangoroyo (Jidhan, Dangaryo, Elbuh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Districts changed (<u>cannot confirm if all communities agreed</u>). 6-water diversions completed 	180k	Good progress
2.3.10: Financial support and training for establishing tree nurseries, fodder production, farms and livestock watering points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 sites (Dunyo, Bohol, Dhuur) and 3 sites in Dangoroyo (Jidhan, Dangaryo, Elbuh) 	Replaced with emergency drought support.	27k	NA.
2.3.11: Reforestation activities , led by government authorities, in appropriate areas within the target drainage basin, particularly around the water infrastructure and in severely degraded areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 ha around the 6 newly constructed water infrastructures and in severely degraded areas. 		14.5k	Little progress.
South Central				
2.3.12: Rehabilitation of 4 canals Estimated size various from 0.5km to 4km.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 canals (2-Afgooye and 2-Jowhar) 		34k	Little progress.
2.3.13: Rehabilitation / Construction of dams in all 4 target districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 districts (Afgooye, Jowhar, Guriel and Balanbale) 		25k	There is reason to believe that contracts will be

2.3.14: Rehabilitation of boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 boreholes in Balanbale and 2 in Guriel. 		10k	signed shortly and the works proceed. However, further delays have to be possible.
2.3.15: Construction of new water diversion/flood routing structures, 2 in each district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 new water diversion/flood routing structures, 2 in each district. 		15k	As there has been no action, and the feasibility studies/design work under 2.3.1., it is not clear what the financial amounts used for this activity cover.
2.3.16: Financial support and training for establishing tree nurseries, fodder production, farms and livestock watering points near the water sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Villages (Afgooye, Jowhar, Guriel and Balanbale) 			Little progress.
2.3.17: Reforestation activities along 200 ha, led by government authorities, in appropriate areas within the target drainage basin, particularly around the newly constructed water infrastructure and in severely degraded areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 ha around the 4 newly constructed water infrastructure and in severely degraded areas 			Little progress.
Output 2.4 : Women's livelihood diversification is strengthened with the introduction of adaptation technologies aimed to reduce dependence on dwindling natural resources				
2.4.1: Study on the feasibility, comparative costs and benefits and business potential of a range of small-scale adaptation technologies including fuel-efficient cookstoves, rainwater harvesting tanks, solar pumps, drip irrigation systems etc. The study will include a sex disaggregated, baseline analysis of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex disaggregated, baseline analysis of the women business groups completed for the targeted regions (SL, & PL) 10 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) (5-SL, and 5-PL) and NRM proposals developed 	Linked to/builds on from cooperatives under 2.1.3. Notably includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-training assessment Training material developed 	4.5k	Good progress. Note, it is assumed that most costs are covered under 2.1.3.

women business group's current incomes by an NGO.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SL: 160 women trained in livelihoods, water management and practices. • PL- 5 cooperatives trained on livelihoods, practices, etc (includes 12 women). • Includes introduction of innovative technologies and training for fodder production in Qoyta. 		
2.4.2: Selection and design of a project focused on one of the identified adaptation technologies, including a value-chain analyses.	A sectoral value chain analysis			Little progress.
2.4.3: Training women groups in each zone in setting up small businesses, business plans and in the technical aspects of the selected adaptation technology option.	At least 100 women in the three target regions (SL, PL, and SC) trained in adaptation technologies as a foundation for starting sustainable technology marketing enterprises	This is covered under 2.1.3 and 2.4.1.	55k	Fair progress. It is felt that more 'life-changing' training can be provided, or more participants included.
2.4.4: Provision of micro-grants on a cost-share basis	Supporting 10 women entrepreneur groups/cooperatives per zone to start up their adaptation technology business. The women's cooperatives will match 20-25% of the grant funding to ensure ownership and sustainability of the businesses.	Some grants provided, covered under 2.1.9 – but not on a cost share basis.	0	Little additional progress other than that already listed, under 2.1.

