

# Mid-term Review Report of Promoting Resilience through an Integrated Approach to Water, Environment and Disaster Risk Management in Somalia (WED Project)

Consultants  
Nisar Ahmad Khan  
Mohamoud Kalmoy

December 2023

Commissioned by

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Somalia

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## ACRONYMS

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APRs	Annual Progress Reports
BBB	Building Back Better
BRA	Banadir Regional Administration
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDRs	Combined Delivery Reports
CO	UNDP Country Office Somalia
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DOECC	Directorate of Environment and Climate Change
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EW	Early warning
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPCR	Governance, Peacebuilding, Crisis, and Resilience ( )
IRRF	Integrated Results and Resources Framework
ISWMS	Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
LDRF	Local Disaster Resilience Fund
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LRRP	Local risks reduction plans
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MOECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MOEWR	The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
MOHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid-term Review
NADFOR	National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally determined contributions
NDP	National Development Plan
NDRRP	National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
NEOC	National Emergency Operation Centre ( )
NESAP	National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD/DAC:	Organization for Economic Cooperation/Development Assistance Committee
PB	Project Board
PM	Project Manger
RF	Results Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	The Swedish International Development Cooperation

SMART	Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bounded
SNU	Somali National University
SODMA	Somali Disaster Management Agency
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
TWG	Thematic Work Group
UNCF	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSF	UN Strategic Framework for Somalia
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USD	United States Dollar

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TABLE-1: PROJECT INFORMATION			
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Promoting Resilience through Integrated Approach to Water, Environment and Disaster Risk Management in Somalia (WED Project)</b>		
UNDP Project ID	122656	Project Planned Start Date:	23 Nov 2020
(ATLAS Award ID:	00128746	Inception Report date:	12 March 2021
Country:	Somalia	PAC Meeting date:	24 March 2021
Region:	Arab States (RBAS)	Project Document Signature Date (date project began):	6 May 2021
Funding sources	SIDA UNDP	Midterm Review completion date:	31 January 2024
		Project Planned End Date:	31 Dec 2023
		Actual/Extended End Date	30 June 2024
Executing Agency	United National Development Programme (UNDP) Somalia in collaboration with FGS and FMS level governmental institutions.		
<b>Financing Plan</b>			
SIDA	USD 8.1 Million		
UNDP TRAC UNDP TRAC resources	USD 2.1 Million		
<b>Total Budget administered by UNDP</b>	<b>USD 10.3 Million</b>		
<b>Total Expenditure as of Nov 2023</b>	<b>USD 8.9 Million</b>		

### a) Project Description

Somalia is one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries. The issues of acute water scarcity, environmental and natural resource degradation and frequent occurrence of natural disasters like prolonged droughts are widespread. The project was designed and implemented to address the prevailing pressing water, environment and disaster risk related issues in Somalia. The project promotes institutional strengthening through addressing capacity gaps at the national and sub national levels to effectively manage water and environmental resources and to reduce the risk of disasters in Somalia.

The overall objective of the project is to build the capacities of the authorities and institutions at all levels to empower and promote resilience of the water-stressed, ecological, and disaster vulnerable communities through integrated support in the areas of sustainable water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction. The project has implemented targeted interventions in three inter-related components in achieving the above objective. These include: Component 1: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), Component 2: Environmental Governance: and Component 3: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

The project is implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality, with UNDP as senior executive and implementing agency. Project has involved diverse range of stakeholders including federal and state level governmental institutions in all states and Somaliland, academia, CSOs and local communities. The total original project duration was around three years from 24 November 2020 to 31 December 2023, however later on the project timeframe

was extended up to 30 June 2024. Total budget of the project is USD 10.3 Million, with a SIDA-funding of USD 8.1 Million and UNDP contribution of USD 2.1 Million. As of September 2023, the project has consumed USD 8.9 Million, with a 87% delivery rate.

### b) Project Progress Summary

Project has implemented diverse range of activities under the three components. Among other, capacity building of stakeholders remained the hall mark of project progress. Under Component 1: Integrated Water Resource Management, main interventions included introduction of a 2 year MSc course on IWRM and implementation of wide range of capacity building and awareness interventions in the area of integrated water resource management at the FGS and FMS involving 745 persons (including 224 women).

Under Component 2: Environmental Governance, main interventions included implementation of wide range of capacity building and awareness interventions in the area of environmental management and governance at the FGS and FMS levels involving 2463 persons (including 809 women). Project has also supported the operationalization of the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP), development of Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy (ISWMS) and promotion of environmental SDGs, establishment of Geo-spatial services and promotion of MEAs and environmental monitoring and research.

Under Component 3: Disaster Risk Reduction, main interventions included implementation of wide range of capacity building and awareness in the areas of disaster risk management at the federal and states levels, involving 4646 persons (including 1975 women). Project has also supported preparation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (NDRRP), strengthening of the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC), preparation of FMS, municipal and local level DRM plans and establishment and promotion of early warning services. Project has also provided material and cash support to a very limited number of vulnerable communities.

**Table-2: MTR Ratings Table**

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement Description
<b>Progress Towards Results</b>	<b>Component 1:</b> Achievement Rating: Satisfactory <b>(S)</b>	Most of the targets are expected to be achieved towards the end of the project. However, status of target related to 60% of the staff trained apply IWRM principles will be determined at the time of terminal evaluation after the survey results.
	<b>Component 2:</b> Achievement Rating: Satisfactory <b>(S)</b>	Many of the targets are either achieved or expected to be achieved towards the end of the project. However, the target related to level of progress on the implementation of gender -responsive environmental strategy and action plan is slightly beyond the scope of the project, though project has built the capacities but implementation of NESAP is still awaited.
	<b>Component 3:</b> Achievement Rating: Satisfactory <b>(S)</b>	Many targets are either achieved or expected to be achieved towards the end of the project. However, the target related to number of institutions operationalized DRR plans is slightly beyond the scope of the project. Project has built the capacities to develop DRR plans at various levels. However, operationalization and implementation of these plans will be a greater challenge and will require significant amount of resources. The indicators related to number of urban institutions adopting sustainable urban resilience and number of gender-responsive Local risks reduction plans (LRRP) developed at federal and FMS level is also slightly lagging behind.

<b>Project Implementation &amp; Adaptive Management</b>	Achievement Rating: Satisfactory (S)	Project Implementation & Adaptive Management arrangements are found appropriate. The cooperation of stakeholders, especially governmental partners was also forthcoming.
<b>Sustainability</b>	Achievement Rating: Moderately Likely (ML)	Project objectives and interventions are aligned with national priorities and are socially acceptable and environmentally viable. The alignment with policy framework and institutional ownership provides sound basis for sustainability of project benefits in times to come. However, scaling of project interventions will require external resources specially to implement various strategies and plans supported by the project.

### c) Summary Conclusions

- Overall, the project objective, outcomes and interventions were found fully relevant and aligned with the national and state level priorities and needs of the beneficiary institutions and communities.
- Project interventions contributed considerably in enhancing individual and institutional capacities towards integrated water resources management in the country. The introduction of MSc course in IWRM will be quite instrumental in creating a cadre of water sector professionals and will help in improving water management in the longer run.
- Project interventions contributed considerably in enhancing individual and institutional capacities for sustainable environmental management and governance. Project support was also instrumental in the operationalization of the NESAP, development of ISWMS and localization of environmental SDGs and promotion MEAs and environmental monitoring and compliance and academic research etc.
- Project interventions contributed considerably in enhancing individual and institutional capacities for disaster risk management. Project support was also instrumental in preparation of NDRRP, strengthening of the NEOC, preparation of various FMS, municipal and local level DRM plans and establishment and promotion of early warning systems. Project material and cash support, however limited, was found helpful in addressing some of the urgent needs of the vulnerable communities.
- Project interventions also contributed in raising awareness among general public to foster behavioral change towards integrated water resource management, sustainable environmental management and disaster risk reduction.
- However, water, environment and disaster risk management issues in Somalia are quite complex and widespread and the capacities and resources at the country and state level are still far from optimal, there is a long road ahead and consistent efforts are required to achieve the overall goal of effective and sustainable water, environment and disaster management.
- As of September 2023, the project has utilized a total of USD 8.92 Million, with a delivery rate of around 87%. Component-3: DRR, consumed (most) 32% of the total utilized resources. The project utilization rate has been found satisfactory at this stage and it is expected that towards the project end in June 2024, the project will easily consume its remaining resources. FMS level institutions also highlighted that the project funding at the FMS was found limited as compared to the larger scope of work.
- From sustainability point of view, keeping in view availability of institutional frameworks and ownership and social acceptability and environmental viability it is expected that the benefits of project capacity building and awareness intervention will continue to flow in future.



- However, due to ongoing nature of water scarcity, environmental degradation and occurrence of natural disasters in Somalia, it will be an uphill task to fully address these issues in the short run. Among other, it will require continued external technical and financial support to fully implement the developed strategies, roadmaps and plans.

### e) Summary Recommendations

#	Recommendations	Entities Responsible	Timeline
<b>A</b>	<b>Component 1: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)</b>		
A.1	It is recommended that UNDP and MOEWR in collaboration with SNU should look for new funding sources to continue with the scholarships scheme at least for two more batches of students. This will allow SNU due time and resources to fully build their institutional capacities to integrate and sustain the course on regular basis in times to come.	UNDP MOEWR SNU	By June 2024
A.2	It is recommended in future such projects FMS level institutions should be fully on boarded and involved through signing of specific LOAs to duly implement water sector interventions at the sub national level.	UNDP MOEWR	At the time of developing new projects
<b>B</b>	<b>Component 2: Environmental Governance</b>		
B.1	The implementation of lagging behind interventions need to be further speed up to complete them before project end. These include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and endorsement of various Environmental Quality standards</li> <li>• Operationalization of Geospatial units at the federal and state level at the MOECCs</li> <li>• Operationalization of Environmental Strategy Action Plan</li> <li>• Finalization and endorsement of National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy</li> <li>• Completion of environmental research studies</li> </ul>	UNDP MOECC	By June 2024
B.2	It is recommended to continue strengthening of capacities and development and operationalization of systems and mechanisms to ensure effective environmental monitoring, compliance and enforcement especially at the FMS level. This will also involve development, endorsement and enforcement of various environmental quality standards etc. Furthermore, there is also a greater need to develop and implement a credible monitoring, evaluation and verification (MRV) system to support the reporting on various international obligations.	UNDP MOECC	Ongoing
B.3	Feedback from MOECC on the draft MTR Report also suggested a number of recommendations. These include the need for diverse range of assessments/studies regarding natural resources, biodiversity, wetlands, coastal and marine resources and land use etc. Similarly, it also suggested to implement various conservation, biodiversity and land restoration initiatives, establishment of a national environmental laboratory and development and implementation of strategies for environmental and climate change awareness. It is important to highlight that most of suggested interventions are beyond the current scope of project therefore these need to be considered at the time of development of future environment and climate change related projects in Somalia.	UNDP MOECC	At the time of developing new projects

<b>C</b>	<b>Component 3: Disaster Risk Reduction</b>		
C.1	It is recommended that project should, in consultation with stakeholders, develop a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy and identify potential international institutions which can be accessed for desired resources to support implementation of these plans.	<b>UNDP SODMA State level MOHADM Donors</b>	<b>By June 2024</b>
C.2	It is recommended to sort out options for ensuring sustainable funding from internal and external sources and devise specific mechanisms for targeting and utilization of fund allocations at the local level.	<b>UNDP SODMA State level MOHADM Donors</b>	<b>By March 2024</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Project Implementation &amp; Adaptive Management</b>		
D.1	It is recommended that project before its completion, should conduct a structured sample survey, among the participants of these trainings, workshop and events to assess the overall effectiveness and especially the applicability status of the knowledge and expertise gained during these workshops and trainings.	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>By March 2024</b>
D.2	It is recommended that TWG should play an active role in reviewing progress, providing timely technical inputs and improving coordination among stakeholders. The TWG should meet more frequently on quarterly basis and should include members from FMS institutions, academia and CSOs.	<b>UNDP Partners TWG</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>
D.3	It is recommended that all knowledge products should be sorted out and widely shared with relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, all knowledge products should be duly uploaded to the websites of respective ministries/agencies for easy accessibility and future reference.	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>March 2024</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Sustainability and future course of action</b>		
E.1	It is recommended that the project should also develop a pragmatic exit strategy, before the end of project to smoothly phase out. Among other, the exit strategy shall also highlight possible future options for replication of good practices. It is also recommended that the project should organize a grand workshop/conference, involving all stakeholders to share the successes stories, best practices and lessons of the project and to deliberate the future course of action for wider scale replication and sustainability.	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>By May 2024</b>
E.2	It is recommended that the much needed external technical and financial support should continue in the longer run to further build the capacities of national institutions to gradually make progress towards the goal of sustainable water and environmental management and disaster risk management. Keeping in view expected commitments for future financial contributions from expected donors, the project should develop a concept note for a follow up phase to further build on the best practices.	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>By June 2024</b>
E.3	It is recommended that future projects should involve more local level CSOs and community groups. It is also suggested that future projects should duly involve local CSOs as implementing partners, through signing	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>At the time of development</b>

	LOAs. Similarly, representatives of CSOs should be duly included in the project board and TWG etc.		<b>of new projects</b>
E.4	It is recommended that future projects should involve more and more district and local level institutions in their capacity building interventions.	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>At the time of development of new projects</b>
E.5	It is recommended that future such projects should include this as a separate component and allocate specific resources to build, strengthen and institutionalize effective coordination mechanisms among various stakeholders.	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>At the time of development of new projects</b>

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Mid-term Review Purpose and Scope

As outlined in the ToR, the overall purpose of the MTR was to assess the progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document, and assess early signs of project success or failure to identify the necessary changes to be made to set the project on-track with its intended results. The MTR was mandated review the project's strategy and its risks to sustainability and to assess the effectiveness of the project in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment especially how gender considerations have been integrated into project activities, planning, and decision-making processes, and to identify opportunities for improvement and further action.

The scope of MTR covers the project period from project start i.e. 24 November 2020 to 30 November 2023. The geographical coverage of the MTR covers all project areas including Bandir Region/Mogadishu and federal member states of Puntland, South-West, Jubaland, Hirshabelle and Galmudug and Somaliland. Similarly, MTR scope covers all of the three components and respective outputs including Component 1: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), Component 2: Environmental Governance, Component 3: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The details of the respective outputs are provided in relevant sections of the report.

The MTR provides managers, the project team, the Implementing Agency (UNDP) and Implementing partners (Government Institutions), at all levels with strategy and policy options for more effectively and efficiently achieving the project's expected results and for replicating the results. The MTR also highlighted issues requiring decisions and actions; presents initial lessons learned about project design, implementation, and management. The MTR report promotes the basis for learning and accountability for managers and stakeholders.

It is important to mention that the commissioning of the midterm evaluation was delayed, which was primarily caused by challenges in the procurement process. The ToR was prepared and submitted early in first quarter 2023. However, finding qualified international consultants who were available, responsive, and willing to accept the offers made, as well as travel to Somalia for the evaluation, proved to be difficult and consumed time. Having said this, besides providing recommendations for improving progress and performance of the progress in the remaining timeframe of the project the MTR is forward looking and also provides some recommendations for design and implementation of future such project.

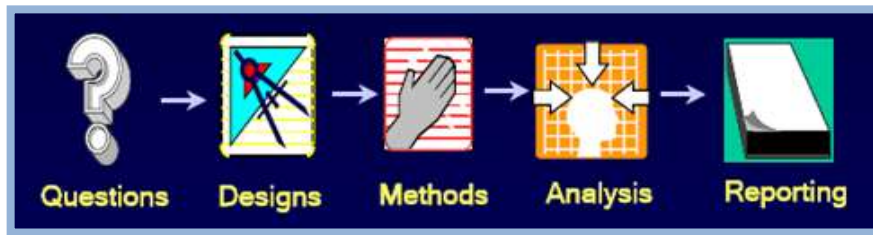
## 1.2 Mid-term Review Approach and Methodology

The Mid-term Review was conducted in line with the UNDP Evaluation Guidance for Mid-term Reviews of UNDP Projects. Project logic model (Results Framework) and theory of change were used as a reference point for assessing progress towards results. In view of the purpose, scope, and duration of the MTR, a mixed method approach was adopted using both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods and tools in order to draw valid and evidence-based findings and conclusions and practical recommendations. The MTR followed a collaborative and participatory approach ensuring close engagement with the Project Team, government counterparts, the UNDP Country Office(s), direct beneficiaries, and

other stakeholders. In summary the overall MTR process consisted of five standard evaluation/review steps i.e., 1) Review Questions, 2) Review Design, 3) Data Collection Methods, 4) Data Analysis and 5) Presentation and Reporting.

### a) MTR Review Categories

In line with ToRs and Guidelines for Conducting Midterm Reviews, the MTR has thoroughly assessed four main categories of project progress and performance including: 1) Project strategy, 2) Progress towards results, 3) Project implementation and adaptive management and 4) Sustainability.



### b) MTR Questions

A long list of evaluation/review questions were drawn in line with the various review categories and were used for data collection during key informant interviews and group discussions with stakeholders. List of main review questions is provided in **Annex-3**.

### c) Sampling Strategy

In view of the scope and timeline of the MTR exercise and security situation in Somalia, it was not possible to reach all stakeholders. Therefore, the evaluation adopted a mix of purposive and convenience sampling strategies. Academically, the former is a form of non-probability sampling in which researchers (evaluators and project team) rely on their own judgment when choosing members of the population (stakeholders) to participate in the study. In convenience sampling, researchers leverage individuals that can be identified and approached with as little effort as possible.

A list of key informants was drawn in consultation with project team, considering their level of involvement/participation in project design, implementation and benefits received, nevertheless also depending on their availability. In total 53 key persons (including 8 women) were interviewed during the MTR exercise including involved stakeholders mostly officials/representatives of governmental institutions including FGS and FMS of Puntland, South-West, Jubaland, Hirshabelle and Galmudug and Somaliland, UNDP and Donors. It is important to mention the limited number of women key informants, reflects the lack of representation of women especially at the higher level governmental positions. In addition, MTR team also held group discussions with around 40 members (around 70% were women) of beneficiary communities, who received project support in Somaliland and Puntland, South West and Jubaland states. Please see Annex-1 for list of key persons consulted during the MTR exercise.

#### d) Data Collection Methods/Tools

As mentioned, a mixed method approach will be adopted using both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods and tools. Following are the main data collection tools to be used during the MTR exercise;

- ***Desk Review of official records and documents***

Review of project documents, official records, and secondary sources remained one of the main sources for obtaining project progress and performance related data. Qualitative and quantitative data was extracted from various project-related documents including; Project Document, Project Inception Report, Annual Progress Reports, Work Plans, Financial Reports, minutes of meetings, Monitoring and Evaluation Reports and workshop, training, events and field visit reports, technical reports and studies, national policy and legal documents, online resources etc.

- ***Key Informants Interviews and Group Discussions***

Key informant's interviews and group discussion remained the main instruments for the collection of primary data. Key persons among stakeholders were identified in consultation with CO and project team keeping in view their level of participation in implementation of various interventions and benefits received. A field mission in Somalia was conducted and the MTR team held individual and group meetings with identified key persons from UNDP, Project team, officials of relevant ministries of FGS and Southwest, Puntland, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, Galmudug states and Somaliland. Similarly, MTR team also held online meeting with officials of Embassy of Sweden in Nairobi.

In total 53 key persons (including 8 women) were interviewed during the MTR exercise including involved stakeholders mostly officials/representatives of governmental institutions including FGS and FMS of Puntland, South-West, Jubaland, Hirshabelle and Galmudug and Somaliland, UNDP and Donors. It is important to mention the limited number of women key informants, reflects the lack of representation of women especially at the higher level governmental positions. In addition, MTR team also held group discussions with around 40 members (around 70% were women) of beneficiary communities, who received project support in Somaliland and Puntland, South West and Jubaland states. Notes were taken during the interviews/discussions with key persons which were used for analysis and validation at the time of preparation of the draft report. Please see Annex-1 for list of key persons consulted during the MTR exercise.

- ***Telephonic Questionnaire***

The project has involved a large number of stakeholders (around 7854 persons including 3008 women) through its capacity building workshops and other such events. Therefore, it was considered important to capture the perceptions and feedback from a small proportion of these participants to assess overall efficiency and effectiveness of these capacity building interventions. The questionnaire consisted of 8 questions five were related to relevance, quality, suitability, level of improvement, level of practicality and overall organization of events. Participants were asked to rank each question as excellent, good, average and poor. The rest of the 3 questions were of descriptive nature regarding their learnings, practical application of knowledge gained and suggestions for improvement. Please see Annex-4 for survey questionnaire.

In this regard, initially a list of around 70-80 persons was drawn in consultation with project team. A telephonic survey was conducted by the National MTR Consultant to which finally 52 participants [out of which 21 (40%) were women] responded at the FGS and FMS level. These participants were mainly the representatives of the respective governmental institutions at the FGS and FMS level. The sample size is bit small as compared to the large number of participants, however due to the limited timeframe of the exercise it was not possible to conduct a large scale survey, as the MTR team was also preoccupied with key person interviews with stakeholders. Having said this the survey did provide some meaningful insights towards assessing overall effectiveness and utility of these capacity building workshops and events. Results of this survey are presented in the following sections of the report. Please see list of survey participants as Annex-2.

### **e) Data Analysis**

In view of the mix-method approach for data collection, the acquired data was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Since most of the primary data was of qualitative nature, therefore it was processed using qualitative data analysis techniques like triangulations and validations. Data collected from review of documents, key informant interviews and group discussions was validated and triangulated through comparing data from different sources to identify similarities, contradictions, and patterns. Efforts were made to logically interpret stakeholder's opinions and statements keeping in view the specific perspectives of various respondents. To assess gender aspects and results, where applicable, available data was analyzed using sex disaggregation using gender and human rights lens.

Quantitative data was analyzed using simple statistical methods to determine progress and trends. Project Results Framework indicators and respective targets were used as the main reference during analysis to assess the achievability status and progress of the project outputs and outcomes indicators against specified targets. The same was validated and triangulated against data obtained from interviews/discussions with key stakeholders etc. Efforts were made, to the extent possible, to process available data disaggregated by gender, while assessing achievability status of project outputs. Key financial aspects of the project were assessed analyzing component wise project budgets and expenditures. Variances between planned and actual expenditures were also done. Similarly, the data from telephonic questionnaire was also analyzed quantitatively using trend analysis to determine effectiveness and efficiency of capacity building interventions.

### **g) Presentation and Reporting**

The preliminary findings and recommendations of the MTR exercise were presented in the Project Board meeting held on 20 December, 2023. This Draft MTR Report is prepared using prescribed format as outlined in the UNDP MTR guidelines. In addition to detailed findings the MTR report provides overall conclusions and recommendations. The Draft MTR Report is submitted to UNDP and project team for comments and suggestions. Accordingly, the Report will be finalized after duly addressing and accommodating the comments received on the Draft Report.

## **1.3 Gender mainstreaming**

Efforts were made to mainstream gender in the evaluation through assessment of various gender specific indicators provided in the results framework including: Level of Progress on



the Implementation of gender -responsive environmental strategy and action plan; No of sectors integrated DRR in the planning and programming addressing the special needs and vulnerabilities of the women; Adoption of gender responsive 'Building Back Better (BBB)' tools for disaster recovery; No of gender-responsive Local risks reduction plans (LRRP) developed; Percent of progress on the implementation of gender-responsive LDRF at the local level. Similarly, all capacity building related indicators were sex-disaggregated and this data was used to assess participation of women in project capacity building interventions.

Having said this out of 53 key persons (mostly higher officials at FGS and FMS levels) interviewed during the MTR exercise, only 8 were women. This limited number of women key informants, reflects the lack of representation of women especially at the higher level governmental positions in Somalia. In addition, MTR team also held group discussions with around 40 members of beneficiary communities, out of which around 70% were women. Similarly, out of 52 respondents of the telephonic survey 40% were women.

#### **1.4 Ethical considerations**

The MTR has been conducted keeping in view the values and obligations outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluators. According to the guidelines the evaluators duly respects people's right to provide information in confidence and have made participants aware of the scope and limits of confidentiality, while ensuring that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. The MTR team had clarified to all stakeholders interviewed that their feedback and input will be confidential. The final MTR report didn't indicate any specific source of quotations or qualitative data in order to uphold this confidentiality. Furthermore, the evaluation was conducted by an independent evaluation team, consisting of an international and national consultant, with highest degree of personal and professional integrity, who had no prior involvement in project design and implementation. A signed Code of Conduct form is attached as Annex-7.

#### **1.5 Limitations of the Evaluation**

Like every evaluation this evaluation exercise also had its own limitations. Due to limited duration of the field mission and security related restrictions in Somalia, it was not possible to consult all stakeholders in person or to reach out to all beneficiary communities directly, who were involved or benefited from project interventions. Therefore, key persons from Hirshabelle and Galmudug were consulted remotely/virtually. Similarly, limited number of respondents were involved in the telephonic survey. It is important to mention that the key persons interviewed consisted limited number of women, this is due to the reason that representation of women especially at the higher level governmental positions in Somalia is quite low. Nevertheless, the limited timeframe and tight schedule of the evaluation exercise also posed challenges due to the condensed workload.

#### **1.6 MTR timeline and arrangements**

Overall, the MTR exercise will consume 35 working days (non-consecutively) from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2023 to 29<sup>th</sup> February 2024. The main deliverables include: 1) MTR Inception Report, 2) Presentation of the preliminary findings, 3) MTR Draft Report and 4) MTR Final Report. The principal responsibility for managing the MTR resides with the UNDP CO in Somalia. The MTR team consisted of two independent consultants, one International Consultant/Team leader and one National Consultant. The Project implementation Team was



responsible for liaising with the evaluators to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits, and coordinate with the government partners and other relevant project stakeholders at the FGS and FMS level. An evaluation reference group overviewed the review process and deliverables. The project board is responsible for endorsement of the findings and recommendations of the MTR and UNDP CO will liaise with the project implementation team to provide adequate management responses to MTR recommendations.

### **1.7 Structure of the MTR Report**

The MTR Report is structured on the UNDP standard report outlines provided in the guidelines. Following are the main sections of the MTR Report.

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction
3. Project Description and Background Context
4. Findings
  - 4.1 Project Strategy
  - 4.2 Progress Towards Results
  - 4.3 Project Implementation and Adaptive Management
  - 4.4 Gender equality and women's empowerment
  - 4.4 Sustainability
5. Conclusions, Lessons and Recommendations

## 2. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

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### 2.1 Development context

Somalia is one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries. The issues of acute water scarcity, environmental and natural resource degradation and frequent occurrence of natural disasters like prolonged droughts are widespread. The recurring droughts in the last decade has heavily impacted the lives and livelihood of millions of Somali people resulting in mass migrations and conflicts. Somalia is one of the world's driest and water-stressed countries. Stresses of climate change on scarce water resources are already exacerbating resource conflicts within communities at the household and clan levels. Access to water in Somalia is predominantly connected to land rights and tenure. With weak water sector development and governance, climate change further exacerbates water scarcity with severer consequences on poverty and human insecurity.

Somalia has also become one of the most degraded hotspots in the world, with only about five percent of its original habitat remaining. More than 80% of Somalia's landmass is arid and semi-arid and experiences extreme weather conditions. Environmental degradation is further exacerbated by population growth, ongoing conflict, deforestation, soil erosion and land degradation. The overall situation is very complex and offer no simple solutions to address the issues of water scarcity, environmental degradation and disaster risks.

To address these issues Somalia has developed relevant policies and strategic priorities, which are outlined in the National Water Resource Strategy (2021-2025), National Environmental Policy, National Climate Change Policy, Somalia Resilient Recovery Framework (RRF) and Somali National Development Plan (2020-2024) etc. However, there are limited capacities and resources to fully implement these policies and priorities. The alarming situation warrants collective actions for making a shift toward realizing medium to longer-term solutions that can effectively and progressively address the underlying root causes. Humanitarian assistance for urgent, life-saving response is vital, and needs to continue. However, the implementation of risk-informed, well-targeted, and long-term development plans - delivered in parallel with humanitarian assistance —will lead and lift the country out of the crisis, disaster vulnerability, food insecurity, and poverty.

### 2.2 Project Description and Strategy

Project has adopted an integrated approach to address pressing water, environment and disaster risk related issues in Somalia. The project document argued that water management, environmental sustainability and disaster risk management are inherently interconnected, interdependent and are closely linked to the issues and options for building community resilience. The increased risks and challenges in water, environment, and disaster management are rooted in a common set of geophysical, socio-economic, and climatic factors that call for an integrated approach to respond to these challenges. The project promotes institutional strengthening through addressing capacity gaps at the national and sub national levels to effectively manage water and environmental resources and to reduce the risk of disasters in Somalia. The geographic scope of the project covers all FMS and Somaliland and the main focus of the project were the communities in the drought stricken and flood affected areas.

The overall objective of the project is ***to build the capacities of the authorities and institutions at all levels to empower and promote resilience of the water-stressed, ecological, and disaster vulnerable communities through integrated support in the areas of sustainable water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction.*** With funding support from the Swedish Government and UNDP, UNDP has mobilized targeted interventions in three inter-related components in achieving the above objective.

***Component 1: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)***

This component aims at building targeted capacities at all levels to promote IWRM for Somali institutions and water-stressed communities as right-holders to improve water access and gender-responsive and sustainable use of water resources in Somalia. This component consists of two interrelated outputs:

Output 1.1: Enhanced Individuals Capacities for IWRM

Output 1.2: Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM

***Component 2: Environmental Governance:***

This component aims at building the capacities for sustainable environmental governance at institutional and community levels to address the ecological challenges and priorities toward promoting ecological resilience in Somalia. This component consists of three interrelated outputs:

Output 2.1: Environmental management system strengthened at Federal and State level

Output 2.2: Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment

Output 2.3: Environmental awareness raised through education and advocacy at all level

***Component 3: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):*** This component aims at promoting a government-wide, multi-hazards and multi-stakeholder approach for integration of DRR in the planning and programming toward building the resilience of the disaster vulnerable communities, including addressing the differentiated needs and vulnerabilities of women, youth, and disabled people in Somalia. This component consists of six interrelated outputs:

Output 3.1: Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state levels

Output 3.2: Professional skill enhancement programme designed, instituted and implemented to drive the risk reduction paradigm in Somalia at all level

Output 3.3: Disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the national planning and programming

Output 3.4: Enhanced community preparedness through end-to-end early warning dissemination at the local level

Output 3.5: Capacity enhanced to promote urban resilience in Somalia

Output 3.6: Local disaster resilience fund designed and operationalized to enhance community resilience to disaster/climate shock

### 2.3 Project Implementation Arrangements

The project is implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality, with UNDP as senior executive and implementing agency. The Project document was signed jointly by UNDP and, the then, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), presently Somali Disaster Management Authority (SODMA). For implementation of various interventions project involved wide range of federal and state level governmental institutions in all states and Somaliland to undertake various activities in line with the specific outputs of the project. The project implementation is guided and overseen and by the Project Board with representation from governmental partners at the FGS and FMS level. In addition to PB, a technical working group is also constituted to provide technical guidance.

Project Team, led by an international Project Manager, is responsible for day-to-day management and implementation project interventions. UNDP CO is providing oversight and quality assurance for the smooth implementation of the project interventions. Project involved relevant federal and state level ministries and agencies and has signed Letter of Agreements (LOAs) to implement various activities. Most of the project implementation work related to capacity building and awareness is carried out by these partners.

### 2.4 Project Timing and Resources

The total original project duration was around three years from 24 November 2020 to 31 December 2023, however later on the project timeframe was extended up to 30 June 2024. Total budget of the project is around USD 10.3 Million, with a Sida-funding of USD 8.1 Million and UNDP contribution of USD 2.1 Million as co-finance. As of September 2023, the project has consumed USD 8.9 Million which is around 87% of the total budget.

### 2.5 Main Stakeholders (Summary List)

Project involved wide range of stakeholders including federal and state level relevant governmental institutions, academia, CSOs, private sector and local communities. Following is the summary list of main governmental partners with whom project has signed LOAs for implementation of various activities at the FGS and FMS levels.

- The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) –for implementation of Component-1 on IWRM
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) (formerly DOECC) –for implementation of Component-2 on Environmental Governance
- Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) (formerly MoHADM) –for implementation on Component-3 on DRR.
- Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) –for municipal level DRR interventions
- National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve (NADFOR), Somaliland –for DRR related interventions
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), Somaliland –for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), Puntland –for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), Puntland –for DRR related interventions

- Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Rural Development (MECCRD), Galmudug – for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), Galmudug –for DRR related interventions
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), South West –for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), South West–for DRR related interventions
- Ministry of Environment Protection of Land and Sea (MoEPLS), Hirshabelle –for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), Hirshabelle –for DRR related interventions
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Jubaland –for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), Jubaland –for DRR related interventions

## 3. FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW EXERCISE

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### 3.1 Project Strategy

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#### 3.1.1 Project Design

The project was designed in close consultation with relevant federal and state level institutions. Overall project objectives and interventions are fully aligned with Federal Government of Somalia's policies, plans and strategic priorities outlined in the National Water Resource Strategy (2021-2025)<sup>1</sup>, National Environmental Policy, National Climate Change Policy<sup>2</sup>, Somalia Resilient Recovery Framework (RRF)<sup>3</sup> and Somali National Development Plan (2020-2024)<sup>4</sup> etc. Similarly, project mandate is also aligned with state level policies and priorities and needs of local communities related to water, environment and disaster risk reduction.

At the higher level the project design intended to contribute to UNSDCF (2021-2025) Outcome 4.2: By 2025, the number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters, and environmental degradation is reduced and UNDP Country Programme Document (2021-2025) Programme priority 3: sustainable natural resources management for inclusive economic growth. Furthermore, project objectives can be linked to and will contribute, directly and indirectly, in the longer run to SDGs goals including Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 13: Climate Action and Goal 15: Life On Land.

Project has adopted an integrated approach to address pressing water, environment and disaster risk related issues in Somalia. The project document argued that water management, environmental sustainability and disaster risk management are inherently interconnected, interdependent and are closely linked to the issues and options for building community resilience. The increased risks and challenges in water, environment, and disaster management are rooted in a common set of geophysical, socio-economic, and climatic factors that call for an integrated approach to respond to these challenges.

Overall the project integrated approach was found instrumental in improving harmony, synergies and integration among interdependent sectors to address prevailing complex and multifaceted issues in a more holistic manner. This integrated approach was also found quite effective in improving coordination through bringing together diverse range of multi sectoral stakeholders at the federal and state levels. Having said this, experience has also shown that dealing with broad range of multi sectoral issues and involvement of diverse range of stakeholders, using integrated approaches, also has its own complexities and at times may result in spreading of the project resources and interventions too thinly, which could dilute the realization of a measurable impact.

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<sup>1</sup>National Water Resource Strategy (2021-2025); [https://climate-laws.org/documents/national-water-resource-strategy-2021-2025\\_31b3?id=national-water-resource-strategy-2021-2025\\_312a](https://climate-laws.org/documents/national-water-resource-strategy-2021-2025_31b3?id=national-water-resource-strategy-2021-2025_312a)

<sup>2</sup> National Environmental Policy, Somalia National Climate Change Policy; <https://moecc.gov.so/policies-and-strategies/>

<sup>3</sup>Somalia Resilient Recovery Framework (RRF); [https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Somalia%20Executive%20Brief\\_180111\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Somalia%20Executive%20Brief_180111_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Somali National Development Plan 9-2020-2024; <https://mop.gov.so/somali-national-development-plan-9-2020-2024/>

The project builds on the past experiences and complements the ongoing national efforts under the National Development Plan (NDP-9) and aligns with the strategic focus of the Resilient Recovery Framework (RRF) developed and approved by the Government of Somalia. The Theory of Change (TOC) of this project is guided by recent assessments and analytical works on building resilience in Somalia, including DINA, and is informed by NDP-9, CCA, UNCF, and CPD, as well as critical lessons from the programmes and projects under the Resilience and Climate Change (RCC) portfolio in UNDP Somalia.

The project's theory of change is based on a transformative logic that if the capacities of the federal and state level institutions are enhanced and institutions are capacitated to formulate and implement environmental policies, strategies and systems and if vulnerable communities, local and federal governments have the capacity to withstand natural disasters through implementation of disaster risk reduction measures. Then the communities in Somalia are expected to demonstrate improved resilience against the shocks and stresses from water, environment, and disaster risks.

Discussions and analysis suggest that generally institutional capacities are considerably low, especially at the state, district and local levels to address daunting issues of water scarcity, environmental degradation and disaster risks in Somalia. Hence there is always a greater need to build required capacities of relevant governmental institutions, partners and communities. In this case capacity building of stakeholders and institutions was considered as the first big step towards achieving the overall outcome of improved community resilience against the shocks and stresses from water, environment, and disaster risks.

Analysis suggest that overall project theory of change was found appropriate and relevant in guiding the overall project design and implementation of outlined interventions to help achieve its intended outcomes. However, discussions with stakeholders also suggest that capacity building is one of the element, although the most important and essential one, there are also other factors which hinders the attainment of full scale resilience. In this regard the TOC considered a number of assumptions which also needed to be fulfilled to fully to achieve the project outcomes and impacts. Some of these assumptions were related to political stability, improved governance and improved security and peace etc. Though these assumptions will affect the outcome of the project, but they don't fall in the direct or indirect mandate of the project.

The most important assumption in this regard is related to the effective implementation of policies, plans and legal frameworks in water, environment, and disaster management sectors with adequate funding support from the donors. Discussions suggest that the project has helped in building capacities and development of a number of strategies and plans at various levels. However, due to scarcity of resources at the national and state level, the implementation of these plans is found quite challenging. Stakeholders are also of the view that beside technical assistance there is a greater need for external investment in hardware, infrastructure and physical interventions especially in water and environment sectors to fully achieve the longer term impacts.

### 3.1.2 Project Results Framework

The project logic model/results framework intended to achieve the overall objective of “building capacities of the authorities and institutions at all levels to empower and promote resilience of the water-stressed, ecological, and disaster vulnerable communities through integrated support in the areas of sustainable water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction” through implementation of three interrelated components with specific objectives these include Component 1: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM); Component 2: Environmental Governance and; Component 3: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Similarly, a set of 11 outputs have been outlined to achieve the three component wise objectives and overall project objective.

The Project’s Results Framework also provides respective output level indicators, data sources, baselines, yearly targets and data collection methods. Overall project results framework is well formulated and exhibits good deal of intervention logic and linkages between activities, outputs and objectives. Analysis suggest that the project has identified a number of output indicators and targets in the original concept notes prepared earlier for the three components before the formal endorsement of the project document. Later on, these indicators were changed/ revised in the Project Document/Results Framework, to make them more results oriented rather than activity based. Overall the revised RF indicators are considered to be SMART, however the targets didn’t provide gender disaggregation.

Project results framework also included a number of gender specific indicators including: Level of Progress on the Implementation of gender -responsive environmental strategy and action plan; No of sectors integrated DRR in the planning and programming addressing the special needs and vulnerabilities of the women; Adoption of gender responsive ‘Building Back Better (BBB)’ tools for disaster recovery; No of gender-responsive Local risks reduction plans (LRRP) developed; Percent of progress on the implementation of gender-responsive LDRF at the local level. Similarly, all capacity building related indicators were sex-disaggregated and called for participation of at least 30% women in all trainings and workshops.

However, it is important to note that down the road project progress reports didn’t report its progress in line with the revised RF indicators but has kept following the older version of the (concept note) indicators for its progress reporting. Though there is some deal of overlap among the two sets of indicators, however lack of reporting on the actual/revised RF indicators has created some implications for measuring project progress towards results. Having said this in the MTR report efforts are made to report project progress towards results in line with the revised RF indicators. Please see Table 3: Progress Towards Results Matrix.

### 3.2 Progress Towards Results

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The following Progress Towards Results Matrix provides a summary of progress of project output indicators, against specified targets as outlined in the of Project Results Framework included in the Project Document. In line with the Guidance for Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP Projects, the matrix provides color code progress in a “traffic light system”. Accordingly, based on the level of progress achieved a rating on progress for each outcome is also assigned.



**Table 3: WEF Project Progress Towards Results Matrix**

**Green= Achieved**      **Yellow= Expected to be achieved**      **Red= Not on target to be achieved**

Indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target	Progress	Color code <sup>5</sup>	Remarks
<b>Component-1: Capacity building for integrated water resource management in Somalia</b>					
<b>Output 1.1: Enhanced Individuals Capacities for IWRM</b>					
1.1.a Proportion increase in access to sustainable safe water	National 53%; Rural 37%, Urban 76%	National 65%, Rural 50%, Urban 80%	National: 58.0% <sup>6</sup> (2022)	Expected to be achieved	Project has contributed towards this indicator. However, the overall improvement is the result of cumulative efforts by multiple organizations/ initiatives to improve safe drinking water access in the country.
1.1.b At least 60% of the locally trained staffs are able to apply IWRM principles in the target communities	(0%) No staff trained on IWRM	60% of the staffs trained apply IWRM principles in their jurisdiction	Project supported the development and implementation various capacity building interventions, including technical trainings and workshops to improve integrated water resource management at the FGS and FMS levels and has built the capacities of <b>575 [M: 389 F: 186 (32%)]</b> relevant officials of FGS and all FMS and Somaliland.	Status will be determined after the survey results	The project will conduct a survey of the trained officials in 2024, to assess the status of application of gained knowledge and skills in their work sphere.
<b>Output 1.2: Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM</b>					
1.2.a level of functionality of the Geospatial technology unit	No geospatial facility exists	Geospatial unit established and provides information to support NWS implementation	Project supported the capacity building of MOEWR staff and has provided needed equipment (software and hardware). The Geospatial Unit will be operationalized in the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024.	Expected to be achieved	Discussions with MOEWR suggest that all is set for the operationalization of the GS Unit and it will start working in the next couple of months.
<b>Component 2: Environmental Governance</b>					
<b>Output 2.1: Environmental management system strengthened at Federal and State level</b>					
2.1a Extent of Institutions with effective coordination platforms at federal and federal member states	(0)	100%	Somalia has already established high level coordination forums like National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and Cross-Sectoral Committee on Climate Change <sup>7</sup> to facilitate overall coordination among various institutions. Project has further helped in improving overall coordination among federal level ministries and also with state level ministries, through bringing together and involving them in wider range of capacity building interventions.	Expected to be achieved. However exact status of this indicator will be determined in TE.	Discussions with stakeholders suggest that coordination has improved considerably. However, at time coordination especially among federal and state level institutions remains challenging due to political differences between the centre and some of the federal states and Somaliland.

<sup>5</sup> The color coding is provided for the probability of achieving end of project targets.

<sup>6</sup> UN Water: SDGs data: data source WHO, UNICEF [https://www.sdg6data.org/en/country-or-area/somalia#anchor\\_6.1.1](https://www.sdg6data.org/en/country-or-area/somalia#anchor_6.1.1)

<sup>7</sup> NDC Somalia 2021:

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Final%20Updated%20NDC%20for%20Somalia%202021.pdf>

2.1b Level of Progress on the Implementation of gender -responsive environmental strategy and action plan. <sup>8</sup>	0	3	Project supported the MOECC in validating and finalizing the gender responsive National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP). Support was also provided in the capacity gaps assessment to determine targeted capacities necessary to operationalize the NESAP with special emphasis on gender responsiveness. A road map for NESAP implementation has also been developed. The full scale implementation the plan is still awaited.	Not on target to be achieved.	Discussions with MOECC officials suggest that the full scale implementation of the NESAP is found challenging, especially availability of required funds for full scale implementation.
<b>Output 2.2: Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment</b>					
2.2a # of ministries/ institution at the state level with functional Environmental monitoring, compliance, and reporting	Somaliland & Puntland	7	Project supported the development and implementation various capacity building interventions including technical trainings and workshops to improve environmental monitoring, compliance, and enforcement at the FGS and FMS levels and has built the capacities of <b>308 [M: 198, F: 110(36% F)]</b> relevant officials of FGS and all FMS and Somaliland.	Not on target to be achieved.	Discussions with MOECC officials at the federal and state level suggest that implementation of environmental monitoring, compliance, and enforcement in the context of Somalia especially at the state level has been found quite challenging and will require sustained support to operationalize fully functional environmental monitoring, compliance, enforcement and reporting mechanisms.
2.2b Number of FMS staff trained on MEA compliance and gender based reporting and supporting its implementation at community level (At least 30% women)	0	30	Project supported the organization of various technical trainings and workshops to improve Multilateral Environmental Agreements compliance and reporting at the FGS and FMS levels and has built the capacities of <b>272 [M: 165, F: 107(35% F)]</b> relevant officials of FGS and all FMS and Somaliland.	Achieved	The project has achieved over and above its stipulated target for the indicator. However, discussions with especially FMS officials suggest that compliance and implementation of MEAs in the context of Somalia still remains challenging especially at the community level.
<b>Output 2.3. Environmental awareness raised through education and advocacy at all level</b>					
2.3a Estimated number of people reached through advocacy and awareness campaigns on Environmental governance in ecologically fragile region (at least 30% women)	14,000 (2,100 women)	24,000	Project supported a series of advocacy and awareness events at the federal and state levels. A large number of diverse range of participants attended these events. In total the campaign reached out to <b>26,856 people</b> and has helped in enhancing environmental awareness among the general public.	Achieved	The project has achieved its stipulated target for the indicator. However, discussions with stakeholders also suggest that there is still greater need to reach out to the larger population especially in the ecologically fragile areas of the country.

<sup>8</sup> 0 -A gender-responsive strategy and Action plan is now in preparation by UNEP: 1-Capacity gaps identified and training plan developed: 2- DOECC capacity enhanced to implement the gender responsive environmental strategy and action plan: 3- Capacity at all levels built to implement the environmental strategy addressing gender concerns of women and girls

2.3b Level of progress on municipalities adopting good practice of solid waste management in Somalia	No policy or good practice on Solid Waste Management in Somalia	National Policy for Solid Waste Management developed.  At least one Municipality in each state ensures disposal of solid waste.	Project supported in validation of the Solid Waste Management Strategy (ISWMS) and diverse range of participants from FGS and FMS institutions were involved in the review and alignment of the strategy.  Project supported organization of several workshops and advocacy events to build the capacities of municipal administration and general public regarding various issues and prevailing practices in solid waste management. As a result, some of the bigger municipalities adopted and improved disposal of solid waste to designated landfills.	Expected to be achieved	The project has helped in building capacities and raising awareness among various stakeholders regarding sustainable management of solid waste especially in urban areas. However, discussions with stakeholders also suggest that there is still greater need to extend further strengthen waste management systems and replicate good practices beyond bigger cities.
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**Component 3: Capacity building on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**

**Output 3.1: Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened at the federal, state and local levels**

3.1a # of institutions operationalized DRR plans adopting multi-hazards and multisectoral approach.	Disaster management policy exists in MOHADM		Project supported the development of a gender-responsive national disaster risk management (DRM) plan and validation the revised National Humanitarian Strategy  Project also supported development of state level DRR Plans in all states and local DRR plans in 11 high-risk districts in various states.  Additionally, the project supported the preparation of Municipal DRR plans in four vulnerable cities.	Not on target to be achieved.	Project support was found instrumental in building capacities to develop DRR plans at various levels. However, discussions suggest that operationalization and implementation of these plans will be a greater challenge and state level institutions don't have desired resources to fully implement these plans therefore continued support will be required.
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3.1b Number of NEOC staffs trained to implement the operational plan of a decentralised disaster risk management (At least 30% women)	(0)	30	Project supported the strengthening the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) and has built the capacities of <b>185 [M:113; F:72(39% F)]</b> relevant officials of NEOC and other national and state level institutions.	Achieved	NEOC is fully operational by now and playing an important role in dealing with ongoing drought and flood related emergencies.
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**Output 3.2: Professional skill enhancement programme designed, instituted and implemented to drive the risk reduction paradigm in Somalia at all level**

3.2a Number of trainer of trainers (TOTs) with reinforced capacities to disseminate and sensitize communities on DRR knowledge (at least 30% women)	(0)	500	Project supported the development and implementation various capacity building interventions including TOT trainings and workshops to improve DRR knowledge and has built the capacities of <b>1019 [M:615 F:404 (40% F)]</b> relevant officials of FGS and all FMS and Somaliland.	Achieved	
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3.2b Estimated number of people reached through advocacy and awareness campaigns on DRR Communication and awareness (at least 30% women)	(0) DRR awareness in vulnerable communities is limited/negligible	10,000	Project conducted several advocacy and awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction and on early warning systems and has reached out to <b>20,986</b> (out of which around 30% are women) members of various communities at the federal and state level in all states and Somaliland.	Achieved	
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Output 3.3: Disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the national planning and programming in Somalia					
3.3a # of sectors integrated DRR in the planning and programming addressing the special needs and vulnerabilities of the women	(0) DRR has not been integrated into any sector yet	(3) Three priority sectors integrating DRR in the planning and programming	(2)DRR is cross cutting across many sectors. Since project rigorously involved water and environment sectors therefore efforts were made to integrate DRR in these two priority sectors and DRR focal points have been established in MOEWR and MOECC with defined roles to integrate DRR in planning and programming in these two sectors. Work is in progress.	Expected to be achieved	DRR related capacity building and awareness activities involved officials of various sectoral ministries at the FG and FMS level. It is expected that the knowledge gained will help in mainstreaming DRR in various relevant sectors.
3.3b A gender responsive 'Building Back Better (BBB)' tools adopted for disaster recovery	(0) No BBB tool exists	3 BBB tool developed. Training conducted for integration of BBB in disaster recovery.	Project strived to develop BBB strategy aiming to support the local communities to seize opportunities to adopt resilient pathways of recovery. Training and consultation sessions were organized focused on the integration of the BBB into disaster recovery processes and to provide necessary knowledge and skills to effectively utilize the BBB tool in their disaster recovery efforts. Work in progress.	Expected to be achieved	
Output 3.4: Enhanced community preparedness through end-to-end early warning dissemination at the local level					
3.4a Number of government officials trained in End-to-End Early Warning services and supporting community level implementation (at least 30% women)	(0)	180	Project supported the development and implementation of technical trainings and workshops on end to end early warning systems and has built the capacities of <b>850 [M: 500 F:350 (41% F)]</b> relevant officials of FGS and all FMS and Somaliland.	Achieved	
3.4b Proportion of target groups / communities adopting mobile based DRR measures/Early Warning alerts	25%	50%		Status will be determined after the survey results	The progress and cumulative result of this indicator will be confirmed through a planned survey scheduled for the first quarter of 2024. This survey will provide a comprehensive and accurate assessment of the indicator's progress and its cumulative impact.
Output 3.5: Capacity enhanced to promote urban resilience in Somalia					
3.5a # of staff trained on urban DRR resilience (Disaggregated by sex, locations)	(0)	80	Project supported the development and implementation of technical trainings and workshops on urban DRR resilience and has built the capacities of <b>372 [M: 267 F:105 (28% F)]</b> relevant officials of municipal authorities of high risk municipalities at the federal and state level.	Achieved	
3.5b Number of urban authorities / institutions adopting sustainable and cost-effective urban resilience (by geographical areas)	(0)	16	Project has supported municipal authorities to develop an urban resilience roadmap, with prioritization of disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures for Mogadishu city. Similarly, municipal DRR plans in four vulnerable cities in Hirshabelle, Southwest, Galmudug, and Jubaland were also developed with the support of the project. These roadmaps and plans included descriptions of urban risks and vulnerabilities, the types of hazards that are frequented in the municipalities, and the strategies to cope with the disaster challenges in proactive and participatory ways. Work is in progress.	Not on target to be achieved.	The target of 16 urban authorities and institutions adopting cost effective resilience is a bit high and need to be revised.

Output 3.6: Local disaster resilience fund designed and operationalized to enhance community resilience to disaster/climate shocks					
3.6a Number of gender-responsive Local risks reduction plans (LRRP) developed at federal and federal member states level.	(0)	30	Project supported development of a gender-responsive community risk assessment (CRA) strategy and guidelines to support the preparation of local DRR plans. Accordingly, 11 high-risk districts in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Southwest states were supported in the preparation of Local Risks Reduction Plans (LRRF).  Project also supported a limited number of house hold in disaster prone communities through providing some material support (1,100 solar lanterns, 400 water tanks, and 1,600 plastic sheets)	Not on target to be achieved.	The target of 30 LRRP is a bit high and need to be revised.
3.6b % of Progress on the Implementation of gender-responsive LDRF at the local level.	(0)	100%	Project has also envisioned the development of a Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) to support the targeted interventions for effective implementation of the LRRP. However, the overall status, funding and implementation mechanisms of LDRF is also not clear at the moment.	Status will be determined after the survey results	The progress and cumulative result of this indicator will be confirmed through a planned survey scheduled for the first quarter of 2024.

Overall analysis of the achievement status of output level indicators and respective targets, in the above progress towards results matrix, suggests that the most of the targets are either achieved already or expected to be achieved towards the end of the project. However, there are also some indicators which are not on target to be achieved by the end of the project timeframe. Some of these targets are either beyond the scope of the project and heavily depend on availability of desired resources and on the performance of respective institutions. While in some cases the targets are relatively high and need to be revised downwards. For few indicators the status will be determined towards the end of project after conducting the assessment surveys. Following is the detailed analysis of the progress made towards achievement of project outputs through implementation of respective activities.

### 3.2.1 Component 1: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)

According to project document the specific objective of this component is to build the capacity of the federal Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOEWR) and the relevant institutions at the State level to implement the national water strategy that aims to reduce water-related vulnerabilities and stresses through integrated water resource management in Somalia. This component consists of two interrelated outputs i.e. Output 1.1: Enhanced Individuals Capacities for IWRM; and Output 1.2: Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM. Following are the details of the progress and status of achievement of the respective outputs and outcomes.

Project supported the development and implementation of wide range of capacity building interventions including technical trainings, workshops, consultations and awareness and advocacy events to improve integrated water resource management at the FGS and FMS levels. ***In total 745 persons, including 224 women, were engaged through these interventions.*** For details please see the Table-2 at the end of this section. ***In addition, project is also supporting 35 students enrolled in MSc IWRM programme.*** Following are the details of the progress and status of achievement of the respective outputs and outcomes.

### **Output 1.1: Enhanced Individuals Capacities for IWRM**

A number of capacity building interventions were implemented to enhance individual capacities for IWRM. These included:

#### **a) Academic university program:**

The project document highlighted that there was an urgent need to educate and train a cadre of new generation water managers and experts through introducing a Master level course in IWRM at one of the universities in Somalia. In this regard, with the support of the project, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Federal Government of Somalia (MoEWR) has made significant efforts in developing and institutionalizing the IWRM MSc programs in Somalia. After a very rigorous review and selection process the Somali National University, was selected and an MOU was signed to institute and deliver MSc degree program in IWRM. The curriculum and syllabus for the MSc Program was developed collectively through consultations among MoEWR, WaterNET, SNU and other relevant stakeholders. Project has widely advertised the call for candidates and has organized launching and information sessions attended by around 170 diverse participants.

The call for admission to the MSc course received around 600 applications, after of a very rigorous and through screening and selection process the first batch of 35 students (including 8 girls) were selected and enrolled, with full financial support from the project, into the two year post graduate course in the fall of 2022. Currently the course is midway and will be completed in the fall of 2024. The key modules of the course include water quality management, principles of IWRM & hydrology, ecosystems, GIS and Remote Sensing application for water resources, climate change adaptation for WRM, wastewater, and sewage treatment, gender mainstreaming in IWRM, information systems economics, financing, and water governance.

Discussions with MOEWR officials and other stakeholders suggest that this was a kind major milestone in the history of Somali higher education institutions to incorporate and offer a post graduated course in IWRM. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Monitoring Reports (TPM) for 2023 notes that 70% of the enrolled students were satisfied with program quality, while 30% very satisfied and there were no drop outs at that stage. All students are poised to join the water sector after completing their studies. The interventions will have a two pronged impacts, on one hand, it will create a cadre of qualified and skilled water sector professionals and experts and on the other hand it will also help build the academic and research capacities of SNU for continuity of the developed graduate courses and further research in water associated subjects.

It is expected once the course is completed these graduates and more to come in future, will join the ranks of water sector specialists and will strengthen various water sector institutions and organization in the country and in the longer run will greatly help in duly addressing various water resource management issues and will apply the knowledge and expertise in promoting IWRM to bring a positive change in the lives of the Somali people. Having said this, since the present batch of students is fully sponsored, therefore it will be quite challenging for SNU to find ways and means to continue/sustain offering this course on regular basis.



**b) Capacity building for integrated water resource management:**

A series of intensive 5 day technical trainings were developed and organized involving officials of relevant ministries/institutions, including senior officials, at the FGS and FMS level in Puntland, South-West, Jubaland, Hirshabelle and Galmudug. MoEWR FGS remained at the center of all these capacity building interventions and were closely involved in developing and implementing these trainings modules at the FGS and FMS level. These trainings were meant to enhance their understanding and knowledge regarding the complexities of integrated water resources management (IWRM) as a holistic approach from basics to professional knowledge and skills for the implementation of the IWRM programme in Somalia.

Overall, the participants of these trainings mainly belonged to FGS and FMS level governmental institutions, with limited participation from academia, CSOs and private sector. The project document also called for training of district level officials and stakeholders, however the involvement of district and local level officials remained quite limited. It is important to note that in case of Component 2 and 3, specific LOAs were signed with state level ministries/authorities. However, in case of Component 1 i.e. IWRM, no such LOAs were signed at the FMS level and all project related interventions were implemented by signing LOA only with FGS MoEWR, which was somehow a limiting factor for water sector interventions at the FMS level. Furthermore, MoEWR also highlighted that in many districts water sector institutions is either not present or dysfunctional, which highlights the need for enhancing capacities at the lower levels.

Discussions with MOEWR officials suggest that these trainings were quite instrumental in improving the knowledge and raising awareness among participants on various aspects of sustainable water resource management. In this regard the TPM for 2022, notes that participants expressed high levels of satisfaction on the relevance and contents of the trainings and main outcomes of the training were enhanced capacities of the participants and institutional capacities at the state and national level in integrated water resource management. Having said this, it is always found difficult to assess concrete outcomes and impacts of such capacity building interventions in the short run.

**Output 1.2: Enhanced Institutional Capacities for IWRM**

Project has been supporting the establishment of a geospatial units within the MoEWR and necessary training for relevant FGS and FMS have been organized to impart necessary know how on the use of GIS technologies for research, mapping and monitoring and sustainable management of water resources across the country. Required equipment has already been procured and soon the unit will start working. Once functional it will help in building the institutional capacities in undertaking analysis, assessment, and implementation of all water-related technologies such as data collection, analysis, mapping and assessment of water resources.

Project also supported strengthening of coordination among relevant water sector institutions at FGS and FMS level through organizing stakeholder's coordination and leadership workshops. Discussions with MoEWR suggest that relevant coordination forums have been established involving FGS and FMS authorities, which holds regular bi-weekly meeting, which is helping in improving the overall coordination and sharing of desired information among various entities. However, discussions with stakeholders also suggest that

coordination especially among FGS and FMS governmental institutions remains challenging, spontaneous and need based.

**Table 4: List of IWRM trainings, workshops and events**

#	Organized by	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training
		M	F	Total		
1	Ministry of Energy, Water & Resources - Senior officials and staff - Federal and State level	41	19	60	Training on IWRM concepts, principles and practical tools to promote sustainable water resource management in Somalia.	Mogadishu - Somalia
2	Ministry of Energy, Minerals and Water Resources - Senior officials, staff -	48	17	65	Training on practical tools on IWRM.	Garowe - Puntland
3	Public and Private Institutions of Federal Member States at Staff, Ministerial and Senior level	38	27	65	Integrated Water Resources Management	Baidoa, South-West State of Somalia
4	Public and Private Institutions of Federal Member States at Staff, Ministerial and Senior level	46	26	72	Integrated Water Resources Management	Kismayo, Jubaland State of Somalia
5	Federal and State Ministries of Energy and Water Resources	43	7	50	IWRM Institutional Coordination and Leadership Engagement	Kismayo, Jubaland State of Somalia
6	Federal and State Ministries of Energy and Water Resources	42	18	60	Integrated Water Resources Management	Beledweyn, Hirshabelle State of Somalia
7	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOEWR)	48	20	68	FMS comprehensive IWRM workshop/training for Senior, staff and at Ministerial level district level in Galmudug State of Somalia.	Galmudug
8	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOEWR)	21	29	50	Leadership and Coordination on IWRM	Mogadishu
9	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOEWR)	44	14	65	National IWRM Training Workshop in Mogadishu at Federal and State Institutions.	Mogadishu
10	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOEWR)	17	3	20	Geospatial Technology Training workshop at Federal and State Institutions.	Mogadishu
11	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOEWR)	126	44	170	IWRM MSc Launching and Information sessions	Mogadishu
<b>Total</b>		<b>514</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>745</b>		

### 3.2.2 Component 2: Environmental Governance

According to project document the specific objective of this component is to build the capacity of the Somali authorities in their efforts to promote sustainable and resilient development through targeted assistance for improved environmental governance and sustainable natural resources management. This component consists of three interrelated outputs i.e. Output 2.1: Strengthened Environmental Management System in Somalia; Output 2.2 Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment and; Output 2.3: Environmental awareness raised through research and advocacy in Somalia.

Project has developed and implemented wide range of capacity building interventions including technical trainings, workshops, consultations and awareness and advocacy events



to achieve outlined outputs to improve overall environmental management and governance at the FGS and FMS levels. ***In total 2463 persons, including 809 women, were engaged through these capacity building interventions.*** For details please see the Table-3 at the end of this section. Following are the details of the progress and status of achievement of the respective outputs and outcomes.

### **Output 2.1: Strengthened Environmental Management System in Somalia**

A number interventions were implemented to strengthen environmental management systems. These included:

#### ***a) Capacity building for sustainable environmental governance***

A series of intensive 3-day training of trainers workshops were developed and organized involving officials of relevant ministries/institutions, at the FGS and FMS level in Puntland, South-West, Jubaland, Hirshabelle and Galmudug and Somaliland. The main objectives of these trainings was to strengthen the capacities of officials of relevant institutions engaged in environmental and climate change activities through enhancing their knowledge and understanding in sustainable environmental management, waste management, loss of biodiversity, natural resource management, climate change adaptation and environmental impact assessment etc.

MOECC at the FGS and FMS remained the main partners and beneficiaries and were closely involved in developing and implementing these trainings at the FGS and FMS level. The project has signed specific Annual LOAs with MOECC at the FGS and FMS level for implementation of these trainings and other interventions. Under these LOAs the respective partners have hired consultants/coordinators to implement these trainings etc. Overall, the participants of these trainings mainly belonged to FGS and FMS level relevant governmental institutions, especially MOECC staff. However, these capacity building training and workshops were also participated by representatives of the academia, private sector and CSOs.

Discussions with MOECC officials at the FGS and FMS level suggest that these trainings were quite instrumental in improving the knowledge and raising awareness among participants on various aspects of sustainable environmental management and governance. In this regard the TPM for 2022, notes that participants expressed improved understanding on key elements and components of environmental systems, drivers of climate change and environment degradation and measures to address environmental issues. Having said this, it is always found difficult to assess concrete outcomes and impacts of such capacity building interventions in the short run. Furthermore, discussions also highlighted that available project resources were found limited and insufficient especially at the FMS levels. In addition, frequent turnover and temporary nature of the government officials especially at the FMS level remained a challenge resulting in loss of institutional memory and capacities.

#### ***b) Support for implementation of National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP)***

The (then) Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC), in collaboration with partners, has prepared the first National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) in 2021. The implementation of NESAP remained a major challenge and required addressing of immediate capacity needs to operationalize the action plan. The project supported undertaking of capacity gaps and training needs assessment to determine targeted capacities

necessary to operationalize the NESAP. In this regard a number of workshops at FGS and FMS level were organized for various officials of relevant institutions to validate of NESAP and to determine priority actions and capacity needs and to develop a roadmap for NESAP. Discussions with MOECC officials at various levels suggest these workshops helped in building capacities and development of a roadmap for the NESAP implementation.

### ***c) Prioritizing and achieving the green SDGs***

The project document noted that a number of SDGs, identified as ‘green goals’ that together form a scaled-up environmental agenda for making development more environmentally sustainable, risk-informed, and climate-resilient. The project supported prioritization of green SDGs targets and indicators and mapping of responsible institutions and actors at the FGS and FMS level. In this regard consultation workshops were organized on localization of green SDGs at the FGS and state level in Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States and Somaliland.

These consultation workshops helped in developing a draft roadmap for localizing environmental SDGs, which consists of a range of strategies to support FGS, FMS and local authorities in prioritizing green SDGs at the national and local level. Similarly, information was also gathered on completed or ongoing activities related to green SDGs at national and sub-national to assess the level for contribution towards their accomplishment in Somalia. Overall these interventions helped in bringing all relevant institutions onboard to mobilize actions for adaptation of green SDGs at the local level and will help in the longer run in achieving specified SDG targets. Having said this discussion with stakeholders suggest that there is a long road ahead in achieving the overall SDG 2030 agenda in Somalia.

## **Output 2.2 Improved capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment**

A number interventions were implemented to improve overall capacities for environmental monitoring and assessment. These included:

### ***a) Establishing Geospatial Units***

The project document highlighted that establishment of an effective environmental monitoring system will remain a major priority under the output. For this purpose, it was envisaged to establish an in-house geo-spatial unit at the MOECC FGS to enable the ministry to collect, collate and analyze key geophysical and ecological information using GIS, remote sensing, and state-of-the-art technologies to support effective monitoring and decision making.

Project has supported technical consultation workshop to emphasize the importance and use of geospatial technologies for environmental monitoring and to help in the establishment of a geospatial unit at MOECC. Basic GIS training were provided to relevant staff of MOECC to build capacities for effective use of geospatial technologies. Similarly, the project has also organized trainings on importance and use of geospatial technologies for environmental monitoring at the state level. Discussion with MOECC FGS officials suggest that apart from training of ministry staff the ministry has also recruited a GIS expert and has procured relevant equipment and has also established an info dashboard, it is hoped that the geospatial unit will be fully operationalized in near future. Once operational this unit will be instrumental in

collecting and analyzing the desired information for environmental monitoring and timely decision making.

***b) Enhancing capacities for Multilateral Environment Agreements compliance and reporting***

Somalia is signatory of more than 16 international environmental agreements. The project document emphasized the need for building capacities to track and ensure compliance with global environmental commitments and effective implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements. In this regard the project has organized several training workshop on Multilateral Environmental Agreements for officials of relevant governmental institutions at the FGS and FMS levels. The project has also organized a workshop on the fiscal challenges in MEAs implementation. These workshops aimed at enhancing the understanding and knowledge of participants regarding MEAs and ways to comply, implement and report these international obligations/agreements. Discussions suggest that compliance and implementation of MEAs in the context of Somalia still remains challenging and will require a good deal of financial resources in the longer run for full scale implementation. However, the project support was found instrumental in bringing the MEAs to limelight and enhancing the basic understanding and knowledge of relevant officials regarding these international commitments and obligations.

***c) Enhancing capacities for environmental monitoring, compliance, and enforcement***

Project document emphasized the need for building capacities on environmental compliance through undertaking regular monitoring of contamination, degradation, and pollution of the ecological resource base. In this regard the project has organized several training workshop on environmental monitoring, compliance, and enforcement for the environmental and climate change line ministries of the federal government and member states. Discussions suggest that these workshops were instrumental in raising awareness and building basic capacities of relevant governmental institutions to understand various environmental compliance, enforcement and monitoring related issues and processes. Having said this environmental monitoring, compliance and enforcement remains challenging in the context of Somalia and will require sustained efforts in the longer run.

The project document also called for establishing National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) that would help set the desired qualities of key environmental resources and adopt measures for environmental quality assurance. In this regard the discussions with MOECC officials suggest that work is in progress and an expert has been hired and it is expected that these standards will be drafted and validated in the remaining project timeframe.

**Output 2.3: Enhanced environmental awareness**

A number interventions were implemented to enhance overall environmental awareness among stakeholders. These included:

***a) Promotion of environmental research and studies at the university level***

The project document envisaged supporting Somali National University in conducting research and studies focusing on complex environmental themes that have the potential to feed into the national policy processes. In this regard the project has supported a consultation workshop to raise awareness and emphasize the role universities in conducting research on various areas of environmental significance. As a follow up, another technical workshop was

also organized to discuss, review and finalize the research topics as well as agree on the criteria for supporting and undertaking research and studies in the context of Somalia. These workshops were attended by various stakeholders including academia, practitioners and officials of MOECC etc.

Around 10 research topics of environmental significance has been finalized and research grants have been provided to SNU to conduct the desired research. Discussion with MOECC officials suggest that the overall process has been delayed due to the change of the rector of university and time taken by the selection of the topics. It is expected that these studies will be finalized in the remaining timeframe of the project. Once completed on one hand these studies will help in building the capacities of the SNU on conducting such studies in future and on the other hand these studies will provide feed for the improving policies, strategies and planning processes for sustainable environmental management.

### ***b) Enhancing environmental awareness and advocacy***

The project document envisaged to conduct mass advocacy campaigns to raise the awareness among various stakeholders including government functionaries, parliamentarians, academia, CSOs and local communities, to sensitized them regarding various environmental issues and to promote accountable environmental governance in Somalia. In this regard project supported a series of advocacy and awareness events at the FGS and respective FMS level. A large number of diverse range of participants attended these events and were made aware of various environmental challenges faced by the country.

Project supported a wide range advocacy events including mobilization of district authorities, youth and local population to combat plastic pollution in 17 districts of Mogadishu's Banadir region and beach cleaning in Mogadishu area. Similarly, at the federal member states level, advocacy events for World Environment Day 2023 were organized to raise awareness about the detrimental impact of plastic on the ecosystem with the theme of "Beat Plastic Pollution" Discussions with stakeholders suggest that these advocacy and awareness campaigns have contributed to raising awareness among relevant authorities, youth and general public to foster behavioral change and promotion a more sustainable approach to environmental management and protection. However, these awareness campaigns remained limited to mostly urban centers there is a greater need to reach out to the larger population around the country.

### ***c) Improving solid waste management policies and practices***

The project document envisaged to support relevant institution to develop a policy on integrated solid waste management (ISWM) in Somalia. It also called for operationalization of advocacy plans for sorting and disposal of solid waste especially in urban areas/municipalities at FG and state level. In this regard the project organized a series of capacity building and consultation workshops at the FGS and FMS level, to streamline and improve solid waste management policies and practices at the national and state levels.

MOECC has developed a draft National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy which aims to improve the solid waste management system. Project supported in validation of the proposed strategy and diverse range of participants from FGS and FMS institutions, UN agencies and CSOs were involved in the review and alignment of various elements of the

strategy. Once endorsed the strategy will play an important role in improving the governance systems for sustainable waste management at the FGS and FMS level.

In addition, project has also organized training workshops on solid waste management and tackling of plastic pollution. Apart from relevant governmental institutions these trainings also involved officials from municipal administration, CSOs and community activists in Mogadishu and in member states. As mentioned earlier, project also supported advocacy events for waste management including mobilization of district authorities, youth and local population to combat plastic pollution in Banadir region and beach cleaning in Mogadishu area.

Discussions with stakeholders suggest that these workshops advocacy events helped in improving overall understanding and knowledge of participants, especially municipal administration regarding various issues and prevailing practices in solid waste management. Discussions also suggest that solid waste management is posing a greater challenge especially in urban area in Somalia and will further concrete efforts, especially suitable waste disposal mechanism and infrastructure.

**Table 5: List of Environment Management trainings, workshops and events**

#	Organized by	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training
		M	F	Total		
1	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	34	16	30	Training of Trainers (ToT) on knowledge and understanding of the Sustainable Environmental Management.	Mogadishu, Benadir
2	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	31	13	44	TOT trainings on environmental governance for the federal and federal member state institutions	Mogadishu, Somalia
3	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	60	29	89	Consultation workshop on accelerating and localization of the Green SDGs in Somalia.	Mogadishu, Somalia
4	FGS Institutions and MEA Focal Points at FMS level	36	14	50	Training workshop on Multilateral Environmental Agreements for the FGS Institutions and MEA Focal Points at FMS level.	Mogadishu, Somalia
5	FGS and FMS institutions and Banadir Region administration	36	14	50	Training workshop on environmental monitoring compliance and enforcement	Mogadishu, Somalia
6	FGS and FMS institutions and private education umbrella, research institutions, local universities, CSOs	29	13	42	Consultation workshop on the role of environmental education in environmental protection	Mogadishu, Somalia
7	Ministry of Environment and Climate and Change and CSOs	54	26	80	Advocacy workshop on prevention of Environmental Management of Plastic Wastes for Prevention of Marine Litter	Mogadishu, Somalia
8	FGS and FMS institutions and private education umbrella, research institutions, local universities, civil societies, and National Museum of Somalia	41	17	58	Technical consultation workshop for the selection of environmental research topics and necessary criteria for implementation	Mogadishu, Somalia
9	FMS MEA focal points and FGS relevant ministers	32	25	57	Training workshop for financial mechanisms source for the	Mogadishu, Somalia

#	Organized by	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training
		M	F	Total		
					implementation of multilateral environmental agreements	
10	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level National Bureau of statistics	26	12	38	Technical consultation workshop for the establishment of a Geospatial unit at MOECC	Mogadishu, Somalia
11	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level National Bureau of statistics	41	19	60	Validation workshop on Somalia integrated solid waste management strategy (SISWMS)	Mogadishu, Somalia
12	BRA and relevant institutions in Mogadishu including NGOs/CSOs	21	9	30	Training on solid waste management	Mogadishu, Somalia
13	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	39	18	57	Validation workshop On National Environment Strategy Action Plan (2023-2027)	Mogadishu, Somalia
14	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	63	33	96	ToT trainings on Environmental Governance for federal member state institutions	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
15	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	66	37	103	Training on National environmental action plan	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
16	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	53	36	89	Local consultation workshop on green SDGs	Mogadishu
17	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	32	15	47	Training on Geo-spatial services	Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, and Jubaland States
18	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	49	24	73	Training on environmental monitoring, compliance and enforcement	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
19	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	49	15	64	Training on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) compliance and reporting	Galmudug, Hirshabelle, and Southwest
20	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	203	47	250	Environmental advocacy and campaign	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
21	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)	59	20	79	Training on sustainable environmental management	Mogadishu

#	Organized by	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training
		M	F	Total		
22	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)	43	13	56	Capacity building training for NESAP implementation at FGS and FMS levels.	Mogadishu
23	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)	20	10	30	Basic GIS training	Mogadishu
24	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)	52	18	70	Training on environmental monitoring, compliance and enforcement.	Mogadishu
25	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)	61	17	78	Environmental advocacy and campaign events.	Mogadishu
26	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)	34	16	50	Environmental advocacy and campaign events.	Mogadishu
27	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)	38	17	55	National Solid Waste Management Policy	Mogadishu
28	BRA - Deputy district commissioners on social affairs and district youth commissioners.	34	6	40	Technical training on tackling plastic pollution	Mogadishu
29	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	106	61	167	Consultations workshop to identify specific Environmental governance, priorities, and actions at the FMS level.	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
30	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	62	37	99	Workshop on the Implementation of environmental dimensions of SDGs at the FMS.	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Southwest, and Jubaland States
31	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	62	49	111	Training on Geospatial services at the local level.	Puntland, Galmudug, Southwest, and Jubaland States
32	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	48	53	101	Workshop on Environmental monitoring, compliance and enforcement.	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Southwest, and Jubaland States
33	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	50	40	90	Environmental Communication and advocacy events at FMS.	Puntland and Galmudug, States
34	Ministries in Charge of Environment & Climate Change - Federal and State level	10	20	30	Training on Solid waste management in Municipalities.	Puntland, Galmudug, Southwest, and Jubaland States
<b>Total</b>		<b>1674</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>2463</b>		

### 3.2.3 Component 3: Disaster Risk Reduction

According to project document the specific objective of this component is strengthen Somali institutions and put in place systems and tools to support Somali authorities managing transition from a response and relief practice to the culture comprehensive disaster risk management culture. This component consists of six interrelated outputs and several



activities. Overall this remained the flagship component of the project consuming major share of project funds.

This remained the flag ship component of the project and wide range of capacity building interventions were implemented including technical trainings, workshops, consultations and awareness and advocacy events to strengthen disaster risk management system at the federal and states levels. ***In total 4646 persons (including 1975 women) were engaged through these capacity building interventions.*** For details please see the Table-4 at the end of this section. Following are the details of the progress and status of achievement of the respective outputs.

### ***Output 3.1: Somalia disaster risk management system strengthened***

Project has supported organization of a number of capacity building and consultation workshops for stakeholders to improve DRR policy and planning frameworks at the national level which contributed towards development of a gender-responsive national disaster risk management (DRM) plan and validation the revised National Humanitarian Strategy etc.

Technical assistance and advisory support was also provided to strengthen the National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) through mapping coordination needs developing emergency coordination framework involving stakeholders, both at the national and state level. Discussions with SODMA officials suggest that the NEOC is fully operational now and playing an important role in dealing with ongoing drought and flood related emergencies. Similarly, project facilitated consultation workshops at the state level for the development of six state level draft DRR plans aimed to mitigate disaster risks and vulnerabilities at the local level. Project has also organized a number of gender-focused DRR workshops to make the various national levels DRR plans gender responsive.

Discussions with stakeholders at the federal and state level suggest that project capacity building and technical support contributed in developing DRR plans at the national and state level. Once finalized and implemented these plans will handsomely help in addressing priority disaster risks and vulnerabilities especially in the disaster-prone regions in Somalia. However, discussions also suggest that state level institutions (MOHADM) still have limited capacities, human resources and especially financial resources to implement these DRR plans and they will need continued external support to fully implement these plans. MOHADM officials from Gulmudug, Hirshabelle and Southwest also highlighted that at state level, due to scarcity of resources, most of the ministerial staff's remunerations heavily depends either on support from externally funded projects and initiatives or at time they work voluntarily without salaries.

### ***Output 3.2: Professional DRR skills and awareness enhanced***

Project has supported the organization of several trainings and workshops to improve understanding and knowledge regarding various aspects of disaster risk management of relevant government officials at the federal and states levels. Among others, it included preparedness trainings on emergency coordination and operations, DRR training focusing institutional learning and development priorities, training on drought recovery and DRR and training on DRR mainstreaming into development sectors etc. Similarly, a series of gender-



focused DRR trainings were also organized for government officials at the federal and state levels.

Project has also organized various awareness events like the World DRR Day and World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought etc. to enhance community level awareness for preparedness and reduction of disaster risks. Project has also raised considerable awareness among local communities on end to end early warning systems and especially the communities based EW systems. Similarly, a good deal of awareness was also enhanced through involvement of communities in development of local risks reduction plans and community based resilient recovery guidelines and enhancement of livelihood skills development for youth and development of municipal DRR plans etc. A network of disaster volunteers has been established to create awareness among communities regarding disaster preparedness, early warning and relief etc.

Discussions with stakeholders suggest that these trainings, workshops and awareness events were helpful in enhancing knowledge and skills and raising public awareness related to disaster preparedness and risk reduction. Having said this the participation in these workshops and events were mostly limited to the main cities at the federal and states level. There is also a greater need to reach out to the district and local levels and to duly build the capacities of stakeholders and aware local population. Furthermore, under this output the project document also called for instituting specific DRR courses at the civil service training institutions for government officials and development of DRR Communication and awareness materials for general public, however these activities are still pending.

***Output 3.3: Disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the national and state level planning***

Project has supported the organization of several trainings on DRR mainstreaming in all member states and Somaliland with large participation from various stakeholders. The objective was to sensitize and support the integration of DRR in the planning and programming of disaster-relevant ministries and institutions. Similarly, DRR focal points were identified in priority sectors, to enhance overall coordination and integration of DRR into national and state level policies and plans. Coordination forums like national humanitarian forum, led by the Prime Minister, consisting of all stakeholders and a high-level inter-ministerial forum has had also been established to streamline timely coordination among stakeholders and institutions.

The project promoted development and adaptation of Building Back Better strategy for the recovery and humanitarian response plan. A consultation workshop to review Building Back Better (BBB) strategy was organized for officials from various ministries at the federal level. The outcome of the consultations will feed into the preparation of the BBB strategy aiming to support the local communities to adopt resilient pathways of recovery, addressing existing vulnerabilities across physical, social, environmental, and economic sectors.

Discussions with the SODMA and state MoHADAM officials suggest that development of national and state level DRR plans, capacity building of stakeholders and establishment of coordination forums have been considerably helped in mainstreaming of DRR in national and state level planning. However, DRR issues are very complex and crosscutting and further

efforts are required to fully mainstream DRR in various sectoral plans of relevant sectors at the national and state levels.

***Output 3.4: Enhanced community preparedness through end-to-end early warnings***

Project has supported organization of several trainings and workshops to build the capacities of federal and state level institutions in end-to-end early warning systems and services. The focus was to develop and promote robust early warning mechanisms for dissemination of the needed information and warnings to vulnerable areas in an easy and more understandable way. Similarly, a number of workshops and awareness events have been organized in all states and Somaliland, involving relevant institutions and community leaders, towards establishment and piloting of community-based early warning system adopting a multi-hazards approach. In addition, project also supported establishment and training of volunteer's networks and community based early warning committees (EWCs) in selected hotspot districts/villages. For example, in Somaliland NADFOR has developed community based data collection mechanism for key climatic indicators at the local level by training and providing mobile phones to volunteers/community leaders for regular reporting of data.

Discussions with SODMA officials suggest that project support was found instrumental in putting in place early warning system and operationalization of early warning center at the national level. Similarly, a disaster inventory system has also been put in place which encompass around 30 years of disasters related data at the national level. With these improved capacities SODMA is regularly analyzing various drought and flood related urgencies and are regularly disseminating early warning messages all around the country using various remote communication tools including cell phones and social and mainstream media etc. These early warning messages are found helpful in taking timely actions by the local communities to prepare for and get away from the path of disasters.

Similarly, discussions with state level officials also suggest that volunteer's networks and community based early warning committees (EWCs) in selected hotspot communities are fully functional and are found instrumental in collection and dissemination of early warning information at the community level. However, the coverage of these community early warning system is quite limited at the moment and it will be a greater challenge to scale the scope of the community based early warning mechanism is all parts of the country.

***Output-3.5: Enhanced capacities to promote urban resilience in Somalia***

Project has supported organization of training workshops on urban DRR in Mogadishu and various high risk municipalities at the state level, to enhance capabilities of municipal authorities to reduce risks and vulnerabilities in urban areas/cities. The capacity-building events also provided an opportunity to improve the overall coordination among the urban institutions and disaster management authorities at the national and state levels.

Project also supported municipal authorities to develop an urban resilience roadmap, with prioritization of disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures for Mogadishu city. Similarly, municipal DRR plans in four vulnerable cities in Hirshabelle, Southwest, Galmudug, and Jubaland were also developed with the support of the project. These roadmaps and plans included descriptions of urban risks and vulnerabilities, the types of hazards that are frequented in the municipalities, and the strategies to cope with the disaster challenges in

proactive and participatory ways. In additions project also helped in building capacities of urban youth in livelihood skills and green recovery, aiming at promoting urban resilience.

It is expected that once approved and implemented these municipal DRR plans will greatly help in enhancing the ability of municipalities to mitigate and respond to various hazards as well as provide an important foundation for future disaster risk reduction efforts. However, implementation of these plans will remain challenging, as these municipalities especially at the state level have very limited financial resources, therefore they will need continued external funding support to fully to implement these municipal DRR plans.

***Output-3.6: Local disaster resilience fund designed and operationalized to enhance community resilience to disaster/climate shocks***

Project supported stakeholder consultations at federal and state levels to develop a gender-responsive community risk assessment (CRA) strategy and guidelines to support the preparation of local DRR plans. Accordingly, in consultations with stakeholders, including CSOs and communities, 11 high-risk districts in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Southwest states were supported in the preparation of Local Risks Reduction Plans (LRRF).

Project also envisioned the development of a Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) to support the targeted interventions for effective implementation of the LRRP at the local level. The status of the LDRF is not clear at this stage and neither there is any provisions that how this fund will be sponsored and utilized. However, project has made some contributions to support a limited number of disaster prone communities through providing some material support (1,100 solar lanterns, 400 water tanks, and 1,600 plastic sheets), in Somaliland and Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Southwest states. Similarly, project has also supported 30 individuals in Baidoa with \$20,000, allocating \$1,000 to ten women and \$500 to twenty others vulnerable community members for starting businesses to improve their livelihood and resilience to shocks.

Discussions with state authorities suggest that once implemented the LRRF will help in enhancing local capacities and reducing vulnerabilities in disaster-prone districts in managing disaster risk and coping with emergencies caused by natural disasters. As mentioned earlier LDRF was supposed to be established to sponsor these plans. However, at this stage it is not clear how, when and who will sponsor LDRF to give way to LRRF implementation.

Discussions with some of the communities met during the evaluation exercise, who received material support and small livelihood grants suggest that these material inputs were much needed and has contributed to improving the basic living conditions of the communities affected by prolonged droughts and periodic floods. Similarly, discussions with recipients of small business grants suggest that these grants were found very instrumental and effective in stating small business to sustain their livelihoods. However, this support was found too good but too little as compared to the large number of in need population all over the country. Furthermore, this also seems to be a onetime activity with no plans for its scalability etc. The following box provide a slight insight how was these small grants utilized and how it impacted the lives of recipients.

### A short case study of small scale business grant in South West State

The respondent, belongs from Biadoa and is affiliated with the Garob women's group and was a recipient of a \$500 support grant from the project. Initially she started the business with a table-based setup, retailing vegetables, biscuits, and sweets. However, over time, the enterprise has grown significantly, expanding its offerings to a diverse range of products, including beverages, footwear, shampoos, and various other items. The current valuation of the enterprise stands at approximately \$5000. Her business is the only source of livelihood for sustaining her family. She is grateful to the project for this support, which has considerably improved the life style of the whole family. It is important to mention that Ms. Nuney was one of the 30 individuals (11 males and 19 females) who received such grants in South West State.

**Table 6: List of DRR trainings, workshops and events**

#	Organized by	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training
		M	F	Total		
1	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management FMS	113	72	185	Preparedness training on emergency coordination and operations	Somaliland- Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Jubaland, South West
2	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management FMS	90	50	140	DRR training focusing institutional learning and development priorities.	Somaliland- Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Jubaland, South West
3	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management FMS	171	83	254	Training on End to End Early Warning training at FMS	Somaliland- Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Jubaland, South West
4	Municipal Officials	162	53	215	Training on urban Disaster Risk Reduction	Somaliland- Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Jubaland, South West
5	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management FMS	75	28	103	Stakeholder consultation on local DRR priorities	Somaliland- Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Jubaland, South West
6	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FGS	15	5	20	A technical workshop DRM management priorities across sectors in Somalia	Mogadishu, Somalia
7	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management – FGS and BRA	25	15	40	Training on disaster risk reduction (DRR) approaches and principles and early warning services.	Mogadishu, Somalia
8	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management – FGS	14	6	20	First consultation workshop on Building Back Better (BBB)	Mogadishu, Somalia
9	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	91	64	155	Validation workshop organized on local DRR plan	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
10	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management – FGS & FMS	127	64	191	Gender-focused and Tailor-made DRR training	Mogadishu, Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
11	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management – FGS & FMS	124	78	202	Training on DRR Mainstreaming	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States

#	Organized by	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training
		M	F	Total		
12	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	93	59	152	Community based EW system	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
13	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management – FGS & FMS	87	61	148	Training on End-to-End Early Warning services	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, BRA and Jubaland States
14	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	105	52	157	Training on Urban DRR	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, BRA and Jubaland States
15	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	232	112	344	Training on Municipal DRR plan	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
16	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	167	205	372	Training workshop on Local risks reduction plans (LRRP)	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
17	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	224	310	534	Consultation workshop on Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF)	Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
18	BRA - Experts and Officials (FGS, Private Sector, Women and Youth Organizations)	21	9	30	Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop to Develop Urban Resilience Roadmap and to Define Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Priorities In Mogadishu.	Mogadishu
19	Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA)	17	15	32	Training Workshop on DRR Policy documents revisit to reflected institutional changes and commitment and priorities.	Mogadishu
20	Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA)	17	15	32	Training Workshop on Gender and Youth Mainstreaming in DRR	Mogadishu
21	Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA)	16	7	23	Training Workshop on Community Early Warning for Disaster Volunteers Network	Beledweyne
22	Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA)	19	11	30	National Consultation Workshop to validate the revised National Humanitarian Strategy	Mogadishu
23	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management – FMS & NADFOR	76	84	160	Training on Drought Recovery and DRR.	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
24	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management – FMS & NADFOR	91	77	168	Community-based EW system.	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
25	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	151	129	280	Capacity training on Early Warning	Puntland
26	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	15	10	30	Training on setting up the system (Linking and connecting the EW to the dashboard systems)	Puntland
27	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster	83	86	169	Training on livelihood skills/green recovery for urban youth including IDPs in urban locations.	Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Southwest, and Jubaland States

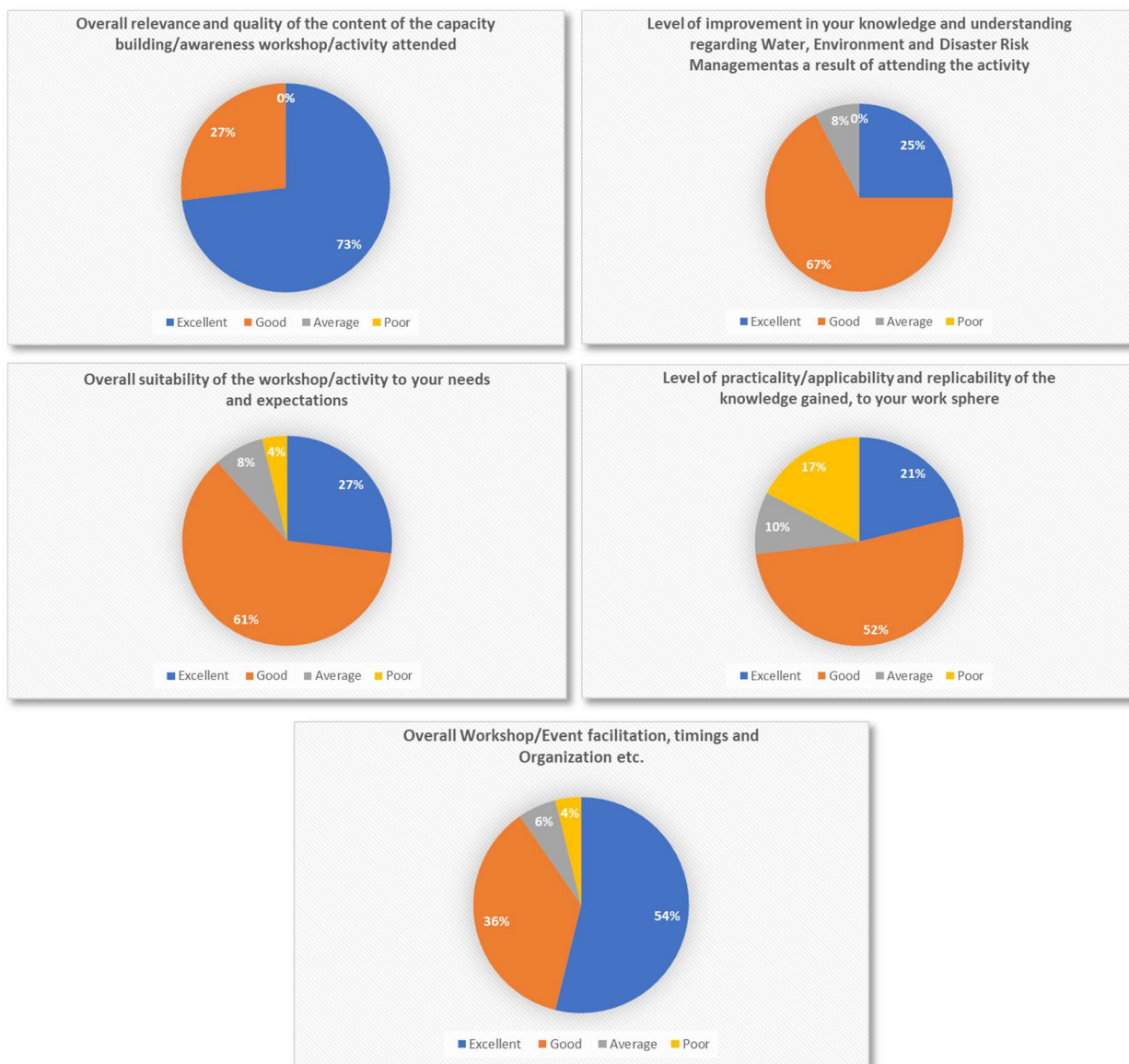
#	Organized by	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training
		M	F	Total		
	Management – FMS & NADFOR					
28	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management – SWS & NADFOR	13	32	45	Resilient micro-enterprise development in urban centers.	Somaliland, Southwest
29	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	111	51	160	Consultation workshop on community based resilient recovery guidelines.	Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland States
30	NADFOR	23	12	35	Consultation workshop on the review and amendment of NADFOR establishment act no 35.	Somaliland
31	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	18	12	30	Training on DRR mainstreaming into development sectors	Puntland
32	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	42	58	100	Gender-responsive local DRR schemes.	Jubaland
33	Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - FMS	40	50	90	Community mobilization workshop on Community-based DRR schemes.	Galmudug, Hirshabelle,
<b>Total Participants</b>		<b>2668</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>4646</b>		

**Results of the perception survey:** The project has involved a large number of stakeholders (around 7854 persons including 3008 women) through its capacity building workshops and other such events. To capture the perceptions and feedback from a small proportion of these participants a telephonic survey was conducted to assess overall efficiency and effectiveness of these capacity building interventions. The questionnaire consisted of 8 questions five were related to relevance, quality, suitability, level of improvement, level of practicality and overall organization of events. Participants were asked to rank each question as excellent, good, average and poor. The rest of the 3 questions were of descriptive nature regarding their learnings, practical application of knowledge gained and suggestions for improvement.

A telephonic survey was administered through the National MTR Consultant involving 52 participants [out of which 21 were women] at the FGS and FMS level. These participants were mainly the representatives of the respective governmental institutions at the FGS and FMS level. Overall the findings of the survey point out that these capacity building intervention were found quite relevant and helped in improving the understanding and knowledge of the participants. However, the level of practicality was found a bit on the lower side by some of the participants. The following self-explanatory charts provides their perceptions about ratings of various questions asked.

*Survey responses (quotes) from 10 random respondents to Q6: What are the 3 main things you have learnt during the training/workshop and Q7: How have you applied the knowledge acquired have been provided in Annex-5 (a+b).*





### 3.2.4 Gender equality and women’s empowerment

The project document outlined that women and girls are at the greatest risk when shocks occur because they are already less empowered to control their social and physical environment. Therefore, the project intended to pay special attention and adopt measures to the gender aspects of resilience-building by adopting gender-responsive approaches under the three components.

Project results framework included a number of gender specific indicators including: Level of Progress on the Implementation of gender -responsive environmental strategy and action plan; No of sectors integrated DRR in the planning and programming addressing the special needs and vulnerabilities of the women; Adoption of gender responsive ‘Building Back Better (BBB)’ tools for disaster recovery; No of gender-responsive Local risks reduction plans (LRRP) developed; Percent of progress on the implementation of gender-responsive LDRF at the local level. Similarly, all capacity building related indicators were sex-disaggregated and called for participation of at least 30% women in all trainings and workshops.



Project has developed and implemented wide range of capacity building trainings and workshops related to IWRM, environmental management and DRR, which involved large numbers of diverse stakeholders. In total 7854 persons, out of which 3008 (38%) were women, participated in these capacity building activities. These trainings also included a series of gender-focused DRR trainings for government officials at the federal and state levels. Similarly, project also developed and sponsored an MSc course in IWRM for 35 students out of which 8 are girls. Nevertheless, efforts were also made to reach out to women folk among general public during the project mass awareness campaigns.

Project has also contributed towards development of a gender-responsive National Disaster Risk Management Plan and development of a gender-responsive community risk assessment (CRA) strategy and guidelines to support the preparation of local DRR plans. Based on the guidelines gender sensitive Local Risks Reduction Plans (LRRF) have been prepared for 11 high-risk districts in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Southwest states. In addition, project also promoted the development and adaptation of gender sensitive Building Back Better strategy for the recovery and humanitarian response plan.

Similarly, project has also supported a number of women headed household in disaster prone communities through providing material support (1,100 solar lanterns, 400 water tanks, and 1,600 plastic sheets), in Somaliland and Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Southwest states. Project has also provided small scale cash grants up to USD 1000 to very limited number of vulnerable community members, mostly women, for starting or promoting small scale business to improve their livelihood and resilience to shocks. This support, however little was found instrumental in supporting women in need.

Discussions with stakeholders suggest that the high proportion of women participation in the context of Somalia is quite commendable and will greatly help in empowering women to effectively deal with and address prevailing issues. Similarly, the development of various gender sensitive strategies and plans also greatly helped in incorporating and focusing on various women and vulnerable group needs in the context of DRR etc.

### **3.3 Project Implementation and Adaptive Management**

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#### **3.3.1 Management arrangements**

The project is implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality, with UNDP as senior executive and implementing agency. The Project document was signed jointly by UNDP and, the then, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), presently Somali Disaster Management Authority (SODMA). For implementation of various interventions project involved wide range of federal and state level governmental institutions in all states and Somaliland to undertake various activities in line with the specific outputs of the project. Similarly, project also involved academia, CSOs, private sector and local communities through participation in workshops and awareness campaigns and academic and research work etc. Details of stakeholders are provided in previous sections.

The project implementation is strategically guided and overseen and by the Project Board (PB), which is responsible for setting the direction, approval of work plans, review of project progress and taking corrective action as needed to ensure that the project achieves the

desired results. The PB is chaired by UNDP and co-chaired by SODMA, and consists of members mainly from partner government institutions at the federal and state levels, UNDP, donor and project team. Since project inception, the PB has met on annual basis (3 times so far), and has duly reviewed the project progress and approved respective annual work plans. The last PB meeting was held on 20 Dec 2023 and, among other agenda items, the preliminary findings of this MTR were also presented. In addition to PB, a technical working group was also constituted, which has held one meeting so far, including only UNDP, project team and SIDA representatives to provide technical guidance.

Project Team, led by Project Manager and consisting of two coordinators, an M&E specialist and support staff, is responsible for day-to-day management and implementation project interventions. The main function of the project team includes provision of implementation support, coordination among stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation, progress reporting, and formulation of annual work plans etc. UNDP CO has been regularly engaged in oversight and quality assurance and oversaw the project's procurement, financial management and risk management and monitoring and evaluation processes. Similarly project also engaged several consultants from time to time to support project implementation.

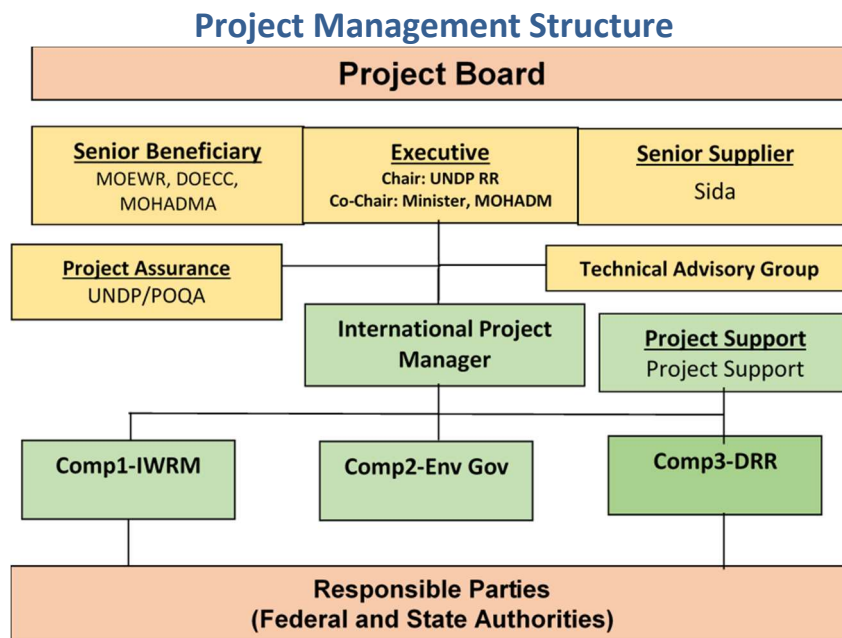
As mentioned, project involved relevant federal and state level ministries and agencies and has signed Letter of Agreements (LOAs) to implement various activities under respective components. Most of the project implementation work related to capacity building and awareness was carried out by these partners. Similarly, these partners engaged short and long term coordinators/consultants to implement various project activities. For details of LOAs please see the finance section in the following.

Overall, discussions with project stakeholders, suggest that project management arrangements remained appropriate and cooperation among all stakeholders during project implementation was smooth and forthcoming and the ownership level of government counterparts remained optimal. Similarly, project board was found instrumental in overall oversight and guidance. However, the PB is comprised only of governmental institutions, while the project document has emphasized on inclusion of members from youth, women, and civil society organizations. Similarly, the role of Technical working group was also found limited, which has held only two meeting, while the project document mandated the TAG to meet at least twice a year. The project document also envisaged a fulltime position of gender specialist, however the position was not filled.

Changes of the status of the main partners at the FGS level from MOHADM to SODMA and DOECC to MOECC also had implications and slowed down the implementation for a while. However, project has quickly adopted to these organizational changes and have re-signed agreements with new entities to keep implementation on track. Similarly, turnover of government officials also at times resulted in loss of institutional memory and slowdowns but project kept adjusting itself to these changes.

It is also important to mention that for the components on environmental governance and disaster risk reduction separate LOAs were signed with FGS and state level responsible ministries. However, for the component on water, LOAs were only signed with federal ministry for energy and water. Somehow this remained a limiting factor for due involvement

of state level water sector institutions. Furthermore, the involvement of CSOs in project implementation remained limited to participation in project capacity building and awareness interventions and no specific LOAs were signed and neither were they represented on the PB, which was a kind of limiting factor to ensure their due role in project management and implementation.



### 3.3.2 Work Planning

The project document provided an extensive Multi Year Work and Budgetary Plan outlining, outputs, activities, timelines and responsible parties along with annual budgetary allocations under various budget heads. Based on the multi-year work plan, the project team prepared Annual Work Plans for 2021, 2022 and 2023. The AWP provided the basis for implementation of activities and utilization of project resources and transfer of funds from UNDP to the IP. These AWP were in tabular format and consisted of outputs, activities, timeframe, responsible parties, budgetary allocations and human resource and procurement plans etc. Overall these work plans are found quite elaborate and extensive and were instrumental in execution of project activities and utilization of allocated resources.

### 3.3.3 Finance and Co-finance

The total budget of the project is USD 10.3 Million, with a SIDA-funding of USD 8.1 Million and UNDP TRAC contributions of USD 2.1 Million as co-finance. UNDP is responsible for the oversight of the utilization of the SIDA resources for this project. The project is implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality of UNDP.

According to project financial Combined Delivery Reports (CDRs), as of September 2023, the project has utilized a total of USD 8.92 Million. The following table provide a summary of the head/component wise project expenditures.

**Table 7: Year-wise Project Expenditures (USD)**

Budget Head/Component	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023	Total (as of 30 Sep 2023)
Component1	171,738.81	330,086.02	98050.1	599,874.93
Component2	118,818.06	739,044.41	359946.35	1,217,808.82
Component3	553,184.24	1,487,537.68	841749.62	2,882,471.54
Project Management	1,380,693.52	1,610,185.66	456180.7	3,447,059.88
Youth Component	0.00	0.00	4721.98	4,721.98
GPCR*	209,937.01	416,964.98	0.00	626,901.99
Stockholm +50 & Climate Promise**	0.00	140,692.80	0.00	140,692.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,434,371.64</b>	<b>4,724,511.55</b>	<b>1760648.75</b>	<b>8,919,531.94</b>

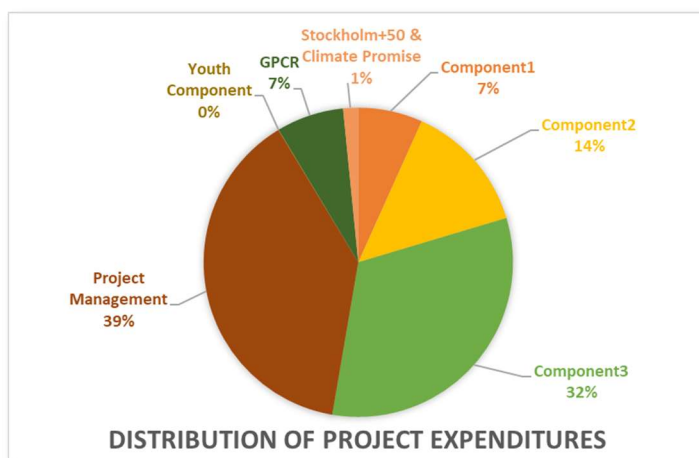
\* UNDP Funding Window for Governance, Peacebuilding, Crisis, and Resilience (GPCR)

\*\*UNDP Funding Window for Stockholm +50 & Climate Promise

(Note: Expenses for these funding windows are reported under separate heads in CDRs. GPCR fund contribution were made specifically either for Component 1 or 3 or both.)

Analysis of CDRs suggest that, as of 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023, the project has utilized around 87% of its total allocated resources. Overall this utilization rate has been found satisfactory at this stage and it is expected that towards the project end in June 2024, the project will easily consume its remaining resources to achieve 100% utilization.

Analysis of component wise expenditures suggest that Component-3: DRR, consumed most (32%) of the total resources, followed by Component-2: environmental governance, at 14% and Component-2: IWRM, at 7%. Furthermore, around 7% of total expenditures are accounted for UNDP Funding Window for Governance, Peacebuilding, Crisis, and Resilience (GPCR) for resilience related activities. Similarly, around 1% of total expenditures are accounted for UNDP Funding Window for Stockholm +50 & Climate Promise related activities. It is not clear in the Combined Delivery Reports, however it can be suggested that GPCR fund contribution were meant specifically either for Component 1 or 3 or both. Around 39% of the total expenditures are accounted for project management related activities. Analysis of year wise expenditures suggest that



project expenditures peaked in 2022, the expenditures are a bit lower in 2023 as they are only up to the month of September.

Project has also signed Letter of Agreements (LOAs) with various FGS and FMS level ministries and agencies to implement various activities under respective components. The following table provides details of year wise amounts of LOAs signed. These LOAs include partial direct cash transfer (cash advance) to partners and the rest is direct payments by UNDP. Analysis suggest that most of the allocated amounts for 2021 and 2022 has been utilized, while 2023 LOAs are still under implementation and final details will be available in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024. Please see Table 6: for details of LOAs with FGS and FMS Ministries/Agencies.

The project also underwent a comprehensive audit as part of the UNDP Somalia country office audit in 2022. This audit primarily focused on assessing financial sustainability, operations (including procurement, finance, and administration). Additionally, separate HACT audits and spot checks were conducted to ensure the accuracy of financial records for cash transfers to implementing partners (IPs) and to assess the overall program status and any significant changes to internal controls.

Analysis suggest that project available resources were managed and spent in an accountable manner, using UNDP standard financial management, procurement and quality assurance procedures. It is also important to note that keeping in view the specific security situation and remoteness of project locations in Somalia, cost of doing business is slightly higher for some activities, especially which involves travel and security arrangements. Therefore, resulting in higher level of project management costs. Discussions with stakeholders also suggest that payment releases to partners (under LOAs) were smooth, with occasional delays. However, they also highlighted that the project funding, especially at the FMS level were quite limited as compared to the larger scope of work.

<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>MOHADM-PL</b>	37000	168546	98000	303546
<b>NADFOR</b>	37000	123000	124000	284000
<b>MOEWR</b>	177880	433960	568300	1180140
<b>MOECC</b>	183500	384501	353500	921501
<b>MOHDM-FGS</b>	245500	0	0	245500
<b>MOHDM-HSS</b>	37000	130875	98000	265875
<b>MOHDM-SW</b>	37000	125238	253900	416138
<b>MOHADM-GL</b>	37000	123000	98000	258000
<b>MOHADM-JL</b>	37000	123000	98000	258000
<b>MOECC-PL</b>	0	35000	120000	155000
<b>OPM</b>	0	18000	0	18000
<b>MOECC-SL</b>	0	35000	35100	70100
<b>BRA</b>	0	60000	0	60000
<b>SODMA</b>	0	666420	293000	959420
<b>MOECC-SW</b>	0	35000	33000	68000
<b>MOECC-HSS</b>	0	35000	33000	68000

<b>MOECC-GL</b>	0	35000	33000	68000
<b>MOECC-JL</b>	0	35000	33000	68000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>828880</b>	<b>2566540</b>	<b>2271800</b>	<b>5667220</b>

### 3.3.4 Project-level Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Project document has envisaged a number of activities to track project progress and performance and has outlined a detailed M&E Plan. Similarly, annual monitoring plans were also prepared to track project outcome and output indicators. As a first milestone of the monitoring requirements an Inception Report was prepared, highlighting the progress of the inception phase, which included organization of a series of consultation meetings with the main partner institutions and stakeholders to share and validate project results and interventions and to finalize the project document.

At the highest level, Project Board has been mandated for oversight and review of project progress and performance. The 1<sup>st</sup> PB meeting was held in the very start of the project on 19 May 2021, participated by federal and state level partner institutions. Project objectives and implementation arrangement were thoroughly discussed where the overall project overall objectives and implementation framework was presented and discussed. The second PB was held on 28 November 2022 among other it reviewed project progress and performance and provided guidance. Most recently on 20 Dec 2023 the third PB was held where component wise project progress was thoroughly reviewed and discussed, similarly the preliminary findings of this MTR were also presented to the PB. In addition to PB, a technical working group was also constituted, including UNDP, project team and SIDA representatives, which met on 1 September 2021 and 22 August 2023 and reviewed project progress and performance.

Project Team, led by Project Manager remained responsible for day-to-day implementation and monitoring of project interventions and results. Project has also engaged a full time M&E Specialist to coordinate M&E related activities. Project progress has been compiled and reported through Annual Progress Reports (2021, 2022, 2023), which narrated component wise progress of project interventions and results, project management, cross cutting themes and related issues. The APR also presented progress towards output level indicators. It is important to note that project has identified a number of output indicators and targets in the original concept notes. Later on, these indicators were changed/revised in the Project Document/Results Framework, to make them more results oriented. However, down the road project progress reports has kept following the older version of the (concept note) indicators for its progress reporting. The lack of reporting on the actual/revised RF indicators has created some implications for measuring project progress towards results.

UNDP CO has been regularly engaged in oversight and quality assurance of project and provided necessary support in the implementation of project M&E plan. For quality assurance, the CO oversaw the project's procurement, financial management and risk management to ensure implementation is in line with policies and standards. UNDP CO also facilitated the commissioning of bi-annual independent Third Party Monitoring exercises to overview and report on progress and performance. For this purpose, CO engaged an independent organization -Researchcare Africa based at Nairobi, Kenya. During the TPMs teams visited and met all stakeholders and collected data prepared detailed monitoring



reports outlining progress of project interventions, implementation issues and recommendations. These TPM were found instrumental in independently reviewing progress and provision of feedback.

Though the M&E plan didn't include the Mid-Term Review and a Terminal Evaluation towards. However, the MTR and TE remains the integral part of the overall Project M&E arrangements. Therefore, this MTR exercise was commissioned to assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the project document and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results. This MTR reviews in detail the project's design and strategy, progress towards results, management arrangements and sustainability etc. Accordingly, the MTR provides broader conclusions and specific recommendations to streamline project interventions to achieve end of project targets.

Similarly, an independent Terminal Evaluation will take place towards the end of project duration. The objectives of the TE will be to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact of project interventions, outputs, and outcomes. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation). The Terminal Evaluation will also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and will require a management response from UNDP and stakeholders.

### **3.3.5 Stakeholders Engagement**

Due to its integrated nature and wider scope of the project, it has engaged wide range of FGS and FMS level governmental institutions, academia, CSOs, private sector and community groups during the implementation of project. At the federal level project engaged three main ministries as partners for implementation of project interventions at the federal level. The FGS level institutions also provided facilitation and guidance for the work of FMS level institutions. The main FGS level partners include:

- The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) –for implementation of Component-1 on IWRM
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) (formerly DOECC) –for implementation of Component-2 on Environmental Governance
- Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) (formerly MoHADM) –for implementation on Component-3 on DRR.

Similarly, at the FMS level project engaged relevant state level institutions in all FMS and Somaliland for implementation of specific component based interventions. These include:

- Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) –for municipal level DRR interventions
- National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve (NADFOR), Somaliland –for DRR related interventions
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), Somaliland –for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), Puntland –for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), Puntland –for DRR related interventions



- Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Rural Development (MECCRD), Galmudug – for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), Galmudug –for DRR related interventions
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), South West –for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), South West–for DRR related interventions
- Ministry of Environment Protection of Land and Sea (MoEPLS), Hirshabelle –for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), Hirshabelle –for DRR related interventions
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Jubaland –for Environmental Governance related interventions
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), Jubaland –for DRR related interventions

Project has signed separate Letter of Agreements (LOAs) on annual basis with all above federal and state level institutions for implementation of project interventions under the three components of the project. These partners were actively engaged in the implementation of diverse range of interventions including trainings, consultations, advocacy, awareness, preparation of plans and provision of support to local communities. It is important to note that no such FMS level LOAs were signed in case of component-1 and all project related IWRM interventions were implemented by signing LOA only with FGS MoEWR, which was somehow a limiting factor in active involvement of water sector governmental institutions/ministries at the FMS level.

In additions to governmental institutions project has also engaged academia, CSOs, private sector and local communities from time to time. Various universities, especially Somali National University was engaged in the development of curriculum and introduction of, project sponsored, MSc course in integrated water resource management and 35 students were enrolled through project sponsorship scheme. Similarly, the SNU has also been engaged to conduct specific research studies on several topic of environmental importance and concern in Somalia.

Similarly, CSOs, private sector and community groups were involved in project implementation through participation in workshops and awareness campaigns. Local communities were indirectly reached out through awareness campaigns and their participation was limited to specific public events etc. In addition, a very limited number of disaster affected communities in some of the states and Somaliland were reached out and were provided material and cash support to mitigate the disaster risks and improve livelihoods.

Overall discussions with stakeholders, suggest that the cooperation from stakeholders during project implementation was forthcoming and the ownership level of government counterparts remained optimal. However, they also highlighted coordination related issues among various stakeholders and especially among FGS and FMS level institutions. FMS level

institutions consider themselves more independent and are asking for direct engagement and partnerships. Furthermore, engagement of stakeholders remained limited to federal and states level institutions and partners. The participation of district and local levels partners was either nonexistent or very limited. Overall there is a greater need for engaging district and local level stakeholders to fully achieve the overall objectives of the project.

### **3.3.6 Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The project document included a detailed Social and Environmental Safeguard Screening, which called for integrating overarching principles to strengthen social and environmental sustainability. Similarly, a detailed Checklist of Potential Social and Environmental Risks was prepared involving various principles of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment and environmental sustainability. The overall social and environmental risks categorization of the project has been rated as low with no substantial social or environmental risks.

The project has aimed and strived to promote resilience of the water-stressed, ecological, and disaster vulnerable communities through integrated support in the areas of sustainable water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction. The project objectives and interventions are fully aligned and compatible with the social and environmental principles and standards. Project has made efforts to build institutional and individual capacities at all levels to promote systems and accountability for the duty bearers to promote water rights of the vulnerable populations in water-stressed communities.

Similarly, efforts were made to promote environmental sustainability and disaster preparedness through building capacities and awareness among the vulnerable population. Project also remained an advocate of gender equality and empowerment towards sustainable management of water and ecological resources and disaster risk reduction. This is evident from the fact that out of total 7854 persons involved through various project capacity building and awareness interventions, 3008 (38%) were women. In nutshell project interventions didn't pose any considerable social risk and are found socially acceptable and environmentally viable and it is expected that local communities both men and women will benefit equally from project interventions in the longer run.

### **3.3.7 Reporting**

Project has reported its progress and performance through Annual Progress Reports (2021, 2022, 2023), which narrated component wise progress of project interventions and results and presented progress towards output level indicators. Main sections of the APR included progress towards results, project management and implementation, cross cutting issues, key constraints and challenges, risk management, partnerships, key lessons from the implementation, monitoring and oversight activities, communication activities, project sustainability and looking ahead.

Under the challenges and key lessons section project highlighted some of adoptive measures to deal with the challenges and lessons. However, APRs have kept following the older version of the (concept note) indicators and targets for its progress reporting. The lack of reporting on the actual/revised RF indicators has created some implications for measuring project progress towards results. The APRs also didn't include a section on the details of project

financial progress and expenditures made, which is an important element of progress reporting.

In additions to detailed APRs the project also prepared bi-annual summary progress reports for donor purposes and has also reported the progress of inception period through preparation of inception report. Similarly, the FGS and FMS level partner institutions also reported their progress on quarterly basis in line with the activities outlined in the respective LOAs signed with each organization. These progress reports were also provided the basis for release of funds for the next quarter.

### **3.3.8 Communications and Knowledge management**

The project document envisaged that the project will put in place mechanisms to track, document and disseminate its learning and experiences with the Government, donors, UN agencies and the stakeholders at large to ensure strong visibility of the project activities and results. At the highest level PB meetings and APRs remained the main sources of communication for dissemination of project progress and best practices to main partners and donors.

Most importantly, project involved a large number of diverse stakeholders at the FGS and FMS levels including governmental institutions, academia, CSOs and communities through its capacity building interventions and mass awareness campaigns, which has remained the main source of direct communication regarding specialized knowledge and awareness. The project has also developed a communication strategy and a standard project template containing the logos of the national counterparts, UNDP, and SIDA was produced and used at all project-related events, such as workshops and meetings. Additionally, the project has leveraged various mainstream and social media platforms to disseminate information to promote integrated water resource management, environmental governance and disaster risk reduction.

It is important to mention that during its implementation the project has generated several knowledge products including diverse range of training material, workshop and training reports and awareness material, however after a one-time use, presently these products are in scattered from and out of the reach of stakeholders. Therefore, there is a greater need to sort of out all knowledge products and package them for dissemination to all relevant partners. Similarly, all knowledge products need to be uploaded to respective partner's websites for future reference and easy access of all.

## **3.4 Sustainability**

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Sustainability of project interventions and continuity of benefits, in the post project period normally depends on the availability of desired policies, institutional frameworks, human and technical skills, social acceptance, environmental viability and most importantly availability of desired financial resources. The project document has outlined that the sustainability of the interventions will be promoted through: i) ownership of interventions by stakeholders to mobilize responsibility for long-term engagement of results; ii) provisioning long-term capacity building; iii) building on the evidence base of the cost-effectiveness of interventions. Following is brief description of the main sustainability criteria.

### **a) Financial risks to sustainability**

The project has provided much needed financial resources for building capacities and raising awareness to improve integrated water resource management, environmental governance and disaster risk reduction. It is expected that the benefits of these capacity building and awareness intervention will continue to flow in times to come. The project document has highlighted that the project will encourage and contribute to the formulation of new projects in water, environment, and DRM sectors utilizing the potentials of vertical funds.

It also envisaged that the project component-1 on IWRM will produce a strong basis for scaling up IWRM capacity development at individual and institutional levels after the lifetime of the project. Similarly, component-2 is expected to achieve the long-term capacities and monitoring systems that would serve as the foundation for improved environmental governance for the period well beyond the project tenure. Component-3 DRR is expected to lay the foundation for risk and reduction and will guide scaled-up actions to mainstream DRR across sectors and levels in Somalia.

Discussion with stakeholders and review of project reports also suggest that keeping in view the widespread and ongoing nature of water scarcity, environmental degradation and frequent occurrence of natural disasters in Somalia, it will be an uphill task to fully address these issues in the longer run. Among other, it will require considerable amount of financial resources to fully implement the developed policies, guidelines and plans in its true spirit at the FG and FMS level. Since Somali institutions are resource scarce therefore external resources will be needed to duly implement various strategies and plans developed by the project. Furthermore, continuity of MSc course in IWRM will also need continued financial support for some time.

### **b) Institutional and governance risks to sustainability**

Overall project objectives and interventions are fully aligned with Federal Government of Somalia's policies, plans and strategic priorities outlined in the National Water Resource Strategy (2021-2025), National Environmental Policy, National Climate Change Policy, Somalia Resilient Recovery Framework (RRF) and Somali National Development Plan (2020-2024) etc. Similarly, project mandate is also aligned with state level policies and priorities related to water, environment and disaster risk reduction. Discussions with project partners also suggest that there is a good deal of ownership and appreciation for the project supported interventions at the FGS and FMS level. Overall, this alignment with policy framework and institutional ownership provides sound basis for sustainability and scalability of project interventions in times to come.

Similarly, project has also helped in the development and validation of various sectoral strategies and plans at the national and sub-national level. Once implemented these plans will greatly help in the scalability and promotion of sustainable water and environmental management and disaster risk reduction. However, as mentioned earlier the implementation of these plans will remain challenging especially at the state and district level as the sub-national institutions still have very limited capacities, human resources and especially financial resources to implement these plans and they will need continued external support to fully implement these plans.

### **c) Socio-political risks to sustainability**

The project interventions were aligned with the needs of the target population and has contributed towards raising public awareness through capacity building and awareness campaigns. However, the coverage of these events and campaigns was found limited to main cities. The real challenge is to reach out to the wider population of Somalia especially at the district and village level. Similarly, project provided some material support to vulnerable communities. Generally speaking, overall project interventions were found socially acceptable and beneficial from citizen's point of view, keeping in view the ongoing issues of water scarcity, environmental degradation and frequent occurrence of disasters, which greatly impact the lives and livelihoods of local communities. However, the scale of community based interventions like material and cash support was found very limited.

The 2021–2022 Somali political crisis was a major political crisis and turmoil within the Somali government, which arose from elections process for house of the people and presidential elections. Similarly, there are also various political differences between the FGS and some of the FMS. The political crisis and transitioning of the government and differences among FGS and FMS had its own implications for the coordination and sustainability of project interventions. Similarly, security situation in some parts of Somalia remain fragile, which is also posing challenges for sustainable management of water and natural resources and disaster prevention in those areas.

### **d) Environmental risks sustainability**

Needless to emphasize that environmentally, the project itself was a great advocate of and has promoted environmental sustainability through promotion of sustainable water and environmental management and disaster risk reduction. Having said this Somalia is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change including recurring droughts and severe floods etc., which poses considerable risks to environmental sustainability in the longer run. Furthermore, the continued pressure of local population on the limited natural resources to meet their demands for livelihoods is also posing greater challenges for sustainable management of the natural resources of the country.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS, LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 4.1 Summary Conclusions

Based on the detailed analysis and findings of the review exercise following are the summary conclusions;

#### a) Project design and strategy

Overall project objectives and interventions are fully aligned with Federal Government of Somalia's policies, plans and strategic priorities. Project integrated approach was found instrumental in improving harmony, synergies, coordination and integration among interdependent sectors. Having said this, experience has also shown that dealing with broad range of multi sectoral issues and involvement of diverse range of stakeholders, using integrated approaches, also has its own complexities and at times may result in spreading of the project resources and interventions too thinly, which could dilute the realization of a measurable impact.

#### b) Progress Towards Results

**Component 1:** Project implemented wide range of IWRM capacity building interventions including introduction of MSc course, technical trainings, workshops, consultations and awareness and advocacy events involving diverse stakeholders at the federal and state levels. These capacity building interventions greatly contributed in enhancing individual and institutional understanding regarding the complexities of integrated water resources management and provided professional knowledge and skills for effective water resource management in the country. Having said this water resource management issues in Somalia are quite complex, due to the arid nature of the country, and there is a long road ahead and consistent efforts are required to achieve the overall goal of effective water resource management and conservation.

**Component 2:** Project implemented wide range of environmental governance related capacity building interventions including technical trainings, workshops, consultations and awareness and advocacy events involving diverse stakeholders at the federal and state levels. These interventions greatly contributed in enhancing individual and institutional capacities for sustainable environmental governance through implementation of the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP), enhancing geospatial technologies, promotion of green SDGs, enhancing compliance, monitoring and reporting of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, promotion of environmental research and promotion of integrated solid waste management etc.

Similarly, advocacy and awareness campaigns have also contributed in raising awareness among general public to foster behavioral change towards a more sustainable approach to environmental management and protection. Having said this environmental issues in Somalia are quite complex and natural resources are under great pressure to meet the demands of the growing population, there is a long road ahead and consistent efforts are required to achieve the overall goal of sustainable environmental governance.

**Component 3:** This remained the flagship component of the project and wide range of disaster risk reduction related capacity building interventions were implemented including

technical trainings, workshops, consultations and awareness and advocacy events involving diverse stakeholders at the federal and state levels. These interventions contributed in the preparation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, strengthening of the National Emergency Operation Centre, strengthening multi-hazards early warning services, preparation of urban resilience roadmap, municipal level urban DRR plans and district level DRR Plans for selected cities and districts, improving resilience of local communities through awareness and provision of material support.

As mentioned project helped in preparation of DRR plans at various levels, however, governmental institutions have very limited human resources and especially financial resources to implement these DRR plans and there is a need for continued external support to fully implement these plans. Project has also envisioned the development of a Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) to support the targeted interventions for effective implementation at the local level. However, the status of the LDRF is not clear at this stage and neither there is any provisions that how this fund will be sponsored and utilized. Needless to emphasize that Somalia is one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters therefore dealing with these recurring disasters will remain challenging and will require consistent efforts in times to come.

#### **c) Project management and implementation**

The project was implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality, with UNDP as the implementing agency. Project partnered with wide range of federal and state level governmental institutions in all states and Somaliland through signing annual letter of agreements. Similarly, project also involved academia, CSOs, private sector and local communities from time to time. The project implementation is guided and overseen and by the Project Board, supported by a core project team. While UNDP CO has been regularly engaged in oversight and quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation.

Overall, project management arrangements remained appropriate and cooperation among all stakeholders during project implementation was smooth and forthcoming, with some coordination issues among FGS and FMS level institutions. Changes of the status of the main partners i.e. SODMA and MOECC had slight implications and slowed down the implementation for a while. For component 2 and 3 project signed separate LOAs with FGS and state level responsible ministries. However, for component-1, LOAs were only signed with federal ministry for energy and water, which has somehow remained a limiting factor for due involvement of state level water sector institutions.

#### **d) Finance and Co-finance**

The total budget of the project is USD 10.3 Million, with a SIDA-funding of USD 8.1 Million and UNDP TRAC contributions of USD 2.1 Million as co-finance. As of September 2023, the project has utilized a total of USD 8.92 Million, with a delivery rate of around 87%. Component-3: DRR, consumed (most) 32% of the total utilized resources, followed by Component-2: environmental governance, at 14% and Component-2: IWRM. Around 39% of the total expenditures are accounted for project management related activities. The project utilization rate has been found satisfactory at this stage and it is expected that towards the project end in June 2024, the project will easily consume its remaining resources to achieve 100% utilization. Furthermore, project available resources were managed and spent in an



accountable manner, using UNDP standard financial management, procurement and quality assurance procedures. It is also important to note that keeping in view the specific security situation and remoteness of project locations in Somalia, cost of doing business is slightly higher for some activities. Furthermore, FMS level institutions also highlighted that the project funding was found limited as compared to the larger scope of work.

#### **e) Sustainability**

The project has handsomely contributed in building capacities and raising awareness to improve integrated water resource management, environmental governance and disaster risk reduction. It is expected that the benefits of these capacity building and awareness intervention will continue to flow in times to come. Project objectives and interventions are found aligned with national and state level policies and priorities and there is a good deal of ownership and appreciation for the project interventions. Overall, this alignment with policy frameworks and institutional ownership provides sound basis for sustainability and scalability of project interventions in times to come. The project interventions were also aligned with the needs of the target population and were found socially acceptable and beneficial and environmentally viable.

Having said this, keeping in view the widespread and ongoing nature of water scarcity, environmental degradation and frequent occurrence of natural disasters in Somalia, it will be an uphill task to fully address these issues and to reach out to wider population in the longer run. Among other, it will require considerable amount of financial resources to fully implement the developed policies, guidelines and plans in its true spirit at the federal and state levels. Since Somali institutions are resource scarce therefore there is a continued need for external technical and especially financial resources to duly implement various policies, strategies and plans in times to come.

### **4.2 Lessons Learned**

Following is a summary of the main lessons learnt during the project implementation:

#### **1. Continued need for external financial resources**

The project has provided much needed financial resources for building capacities and raising awareness to improve integrated water management, environmental governance and disaster risk management. As mentioned earlier, keeping in view the widespread and ongoing nature of water scarcity, environmental degradation and frequent occurrence of natural disasters in Somalia, it will be an uphill task to fully address these issues and to reach out to wider population in the longer run. Since Somali institutions are resource scarce therefore there is a continued need for external financial resources to further build capacities and institutional strengthening to achieve the longer term goals.

#### **2. Continued need for implementation support for strategies and plans**

Project has supported the development or strengthening of several national and sub-national level strategies, roadmaps and plans including National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan, draft National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy, draft roadmap for localizing environmental SDGs, DRR plans at the national state municipal and local levels etc. The implementation of these plans will be quite challenging and will require external technical

and financial support to further build capacities to effectively implement these strategies and plans in the longer run.

Furthermore, project has raised awareness about the compliance of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and environmental monitoring, compliance and enforcement. However, the implementation of the MEAs and development and enforcement of environmental monitoring and compliance mechanisms in the context of Somalia still remains quite challenging and will require a good deal of sustained efforts and external support in the longer run for full scale implementation MEAs and environmental standards.

### ***3. Continued need for awareness among general public***

The project has made efforts to raise among the general public regarding water and environmental management and disaster risk reduction. However, the coverage of these awareness raising interventions were found quite limited as compared to the total population and widespread prevalence of these issues in Somalia. There is a greater need to scale up and expand these awareness activities to reach out to especially the larger rural population in times to come. Furthermore, the early warning systems need to be further strengthened and communities should be duly involved in the community based early warning systems to provide timely warnings for all vulnerable communities all over the county.

### ***4. Scaling up of involvement and support for vulnerable communities.***

Project has supported a very limited number of disaster prone and vulnerable communities through providing some material support and has provided small grants to improve livelihoods. However, its coverage was very limited as compared to the large scale of the population in need. There is a greater need to scale up these kind of interventions in times to come to reach out to more and more vulnerable communities. Furthermore, the project has also envisioned the development of a Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) to support the targeted interventions for effective implementation at the local disaster plans. However, the status of the LDRF is not clear at this stage and neither there is any provisions and mechanisms that how this fund will be sponsored, utilized and sustained. There is a greater need to streamline funding for LDRF and devise specific mechanisms for targeting and utilization of fund allocations at the local level.

### ***5. Continued need for strengthening coordination mechanism***

Project has made considerable efforts to improve coordination among stakeholders. However, the coordination among stakeholders especially among the FGS and FMS level governmental institutions remained spontaneous and need based. There is a greater need to further strengthen and formalize these coordination mechanisms in time to come to give way to effective decision making and cooperation among stakeholders.

### ***6. Enhanced participation of FMS and local level institutions and CSOs***

Project has signed annual Letter of Agreements with relevant state level institutions for implementation of project interventions. This formal involvement of FMS level institutions greatly helped in enhancing participation and implementation of project interventions. This can be considered as one of the good practices in project implementation, therefore future projects should continue these kind of agreements to give way to effective implementation at the state level. Having said this the participation of district and local level institutions was

quite limited in project capacity building interventions. There is a greater need to duly identify and involve representatives of local level governmental institutions in such capacity building activities. Similarly, there is also a greater need to enhance involvement of local CSOs through signing specific LOAs to ensure and formalize their participation in project implementation.

### 4.3 Recommendations

Based on the detailed analysis and conclusions, following are the main recommendations to streamline and improve project performance in the remaining life of project and to provide inputs for designing of future such projects;

**Table 9: Recommendations**

#	Recommendations	Entities Responsible	Timeline
<b>A</b>	<b>Component 1: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)</b>		
A.1	Project has introduced and sponsored MSc course in IWRM at SNU, since the present batch of students is fully sponsored, therefore it will be quite challenging for SNU to find ways and means to continue offering this course on permanent basis. Therefore, it is recommended that UNDP and MOEWR in collaboration with SNU should look for new funding sources to continue with the scholarships scheme at least for two more batches of students. This will allow SNU due time and resources to fully build their institutional capacities to integrate and sustain the course on regular basis in times to come.	UNDP MOEWR SNU	By June 2024
A.2	In case of Component 2 and 3, specific LOAs were signed with state level ministries. However, in case of Component 1, no such LOAs were signed at the FMS level institutions, which was somehow a limiting factor for involvement of water sector institutions at the FMS level. Therefore, it is recommended in future such projects FMS level institutions should be fully on boarded and involved through signing of specific LOAs to duly implement water sector interventions at the sub national level.	UNDP MOEWR	At the time of developing new projects
<b>B</b>	<b>Component 2: Environmental Governance</b>		
B.1	Some of the interventions under this component are lagging behind, since the project is left only with six more months. Therefore, implementation of these lagging behind interventions need to be further speed up to complete them before project end. These include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and endorsement of various Environmental Quality standards</li> <li>• Operationalization of Geospatial units at the federal and state level at the MOECCs</li> </ul>	UNDP MOECC	By June 2024

#	Recommendations	Entities Responsible	Timeline
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalization of Environmental Strategy Action Plan</li> <li>Finalization and endorsement of National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy</li> <li>Completion of environmental research studies</li> </ul>		
B.2	Project has contributed in building capacities for environmental monitoring, compliance and enforcement. However, in the context of Somalia it still remains quite weak and challenging. Therefore, it is recommended to continue strengthening of capacities and development and operationalization of systems and mechanisms to ensure effective environmental monitoring, compliance and enforcement especially at the FMS level. This will also involve development, endorsement and enforcement of various environmental quality standards etc. Furthermore, there is also a greater need to develop and implement a credible monitoring, evaluation and verification (MRV) system to support the reporting on various international obligations.	<b>UNDP</b>  <b>MOECC</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>
B.3	Feedback from MOECC on the draft MTR Report also suggested a number of recommendations. These include the need for diverse range of assessments/studies regarding natural resources, biodiversity, wetlands, coastal and marine resources and land use etc. Similarly, it also suggested to implement various conservation, biodiversity and land restoration initiatives, establishment of a national environmental laboratory and development and implementation of strategies for environmental and climate change awareness. It is important to highlight that most of suggested interventions are beyond the current scope of project therefore these need to be considered at the time of development of future environment and climate change related projects in Somalia.	<b>UNDP</b>  <b>MOECC</b>	<b>At the time of developing new projects</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Component 3: Disaster Risk Reduction</b>		
C.1	Project has supported in the development/review/validation of diverse range of DDR plans at the national, state, municipal, district and local levels. The implementation of these plans will remain challenging, as resources at the governmental level are extremely thin to implement these plans on their own. Among other, it will require significant amount of technical and especially financial resources. Therefore, it is recommended that project should, in consultation with stakeholders, develop a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy and identify potential international institutions which can be accessed for desired resources to support implementation of these plans.	<b>UNDP</b>  <b>SODMA</b>  <b>State level MOHADM</b>  <b>Donors</b>	<b>By June 2024</b>

#	Recommendations	Entities Responsible	Timeline
C.2	Project has envisioned the development of a Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) to support the targeted interventions for effective implementation at the local level. However, the status of the LDRF is not clear at this stage and neither there is any provisions and mechanisms that how this fund will be sponsored, utilized and sustained. Therefore, it is recommended to sort out options for ensuring sustainable funding from internal and external sources and devise specific mechanisms for targeting and utilization of fund allocations at the local level.	UNDP SODMA State level MOHADM Donors	By March 2024
D	<b>Project Implementation &amp; Adaptive Management</b>		
D.1	Project has supported the implementation of wide range of capacity building interventions for relevant stakeholders. The assessment of outcomes/results of these interventions remains challenging. Therefore, it is recommended that project before its completion, should conduct a structured sample survey, among the participants of these trainings, workshop and events to assess the overall effectiveness and especially the applicability status of the knowledge and expertise gained during these workshops and trainings.	UNDP Partners	By March 2024
D.2	Project has established Technical Working Group however its role was limited and it has held only two meetings, with limited membership. Therefore, it is recommended that TWG should play an active role in reviewing progress, providing timely technical inputs and improving coordination among stakeholders. The TWG should meet more frequently on quarterly basis and should include members from FMS institutions, academia and CSOs.	UNDP Partners TWG	Ongoing
D.3	The project has generated many valuable knowledge products, which are presently in scattered form and are not easily accessible. Therefore, it is recommended that all knowledge products should be sorted out and widely shared with relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, all knowledge products should be duly uploaded to the websites of respective ministries/agencies for easy accessibility and future reference.	UNDP Partners	March 2024
E	<b>Sustainability and future course of action</b>		
E.1	The project should also develop a pragmatic exit strategy, before the end of project to smoothly phase out. Among other, the exit strategy shall also highlight possible future options for replication of good practices. It is also recommended that the project should organize a grand workshop/conference, involving all stakeholders to share the successes stories, best practices and lessons of the project and to deliberate the	UNDP Partners	By May 2024

#	Recommendations	Entities Responsible	Timeline
	future course of action for wider scale replication and sustainability.		
E.2	The issues of acute water scarcity, environmental degradation and occurrence of natural disasters are widespread and offer no simple solutions in the short run. Therefore, it is recommended that the much needed external technical and financial support should continue in the longer run to further build the capacities of national institutions to gradually make progress towards the goal of sustainable water and environmental management and disaster risk management. Keeping in view expected commitments for future financial contributions from expected donors, the project should develop a concept note for a follow up phase to further build on the best practices.	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>By June 2024</b>
E.3	Project has involved CSOs and community groups in the capacity building and awareness activities. However, their participation was found informal and limited. Keeping in view the importance of the role of civil society and community groups, especially in awareness raising at the grassroots, it is recommended that future projects should involve more local level CSOs and community groups. It is also suggested that future projects should duly involve local CSOs as implementing partners, through signing LOAs. Similarly, representatives of CSOs should be duly included in the project board and TWG etc.	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>At the time of development of new projects</b>
E.4	Project has concentrated more on the FGS on FMS level institutional capacity building. There is also a greater need to reach out and build the capacities of district and local level institutions. Therefore, it is recommended that future projects should involve more and more district and local level institutions in their capacity building interventions.	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>At the time of development of new projects</b>
E.5	Project has helped in improving coordination among various levels of stakeholders. However, coordination among various level of stakeholders especially among and FGS, FMS and district level institutions remains spontaneous and challenging. Future such projects should include this as a separate component and allocate specific resources to build, strengthen and institutionalize effective coordination mechanisms among various stakeholders.	<b>UNDP Partners</b>	<b>At the time of development of new projects</b>

## Annex-1: List of Key Persons Met/Interviewed

No	Name & Title	Designation	Institution	Place
1	Ms. Sophie Kemkhadze	Deputy Resident Representative	UNDP	Mogadishu
2	Mr. Tarik-ul-Islam	Chief Technical Specialist/ Project Manager	UNDP	Mogadishu
3	Mr. Abdurazak Hassan	Project Coordinator	UNDP	Mogadishu
4	Mr. Jibril Mohamed Noor	Project M&E Specialist	UNDP	Mogadishu
5	Mr. Garikai Mabeza	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	UNDP	Online
6	Mr. Salah Dahir UNDP	Portfolio M&E Specialist	UNDP	Mogadishu
7	Mr. Musa Duale Aden	Head Area office Puntland	UNDP	Garowe
8	Ms. Sumaira Hussan	Head Area office Somaliland	UNDP	Hergeisa
9	Ms. Rehma Ilmi	Admin and Finance Somaliland	UNDP	Hergeisa
10	Ms. Cecilia Kleimert,	Program Specialist	Embassy of Sweden, Nairobi	Online
11	Ms. Ulrika Ormalm,	Controller	Embassy of Sweden, Nairobi	Online
12	Mr. Abdirizak Mohamed	Director General	MOEWR - FGS	Mogadishu
13	Mr. Abdullahi Hassan	Technical Advisor	MOEWR - FGS	Mogadishu
14	Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Hassan	Technical Advisor	MOEWR - FGS	Mogadishu
15	Mr. Ahmed Yusuf	Director General	MOECC - FGS	Mogadishu
16	Mr. Liban Mohamed,	Project Coordinator	MOECC - FGS	Mogadishu
17	Mr. Mustafa Mohammad	Admin and Finance	MOECC - FGS	Mogadishu
18	Mr. Mahamud Moallim	Technical Advisor	SODMA - FGS	Mogadishu
19	Mr. Khadar Sheikh	Director of DRR	SODMA - FGS	Mogadishu
20	Mr. Dahir Osman	Director General	MOECC, Galmudug	Online
21	Mr. Asad Ali	Project Coordinator	MOECC, Galmudug	Online
22	Mr. Issa Mohammad	Project Coordinator	MOHDAM Galmudug	Online
23	Mr. Farhan	Finance Officer	MOHDAM Galmudug	Online
24	Ms. Aisha	Minister	MOHADM, Hirshabelle	Online
25	Abdi Fath	Project Coordinator	MOHADM, Hirshabelle	Online
26	Ahmad Abdi	Consultant	MOHADM, Hirshabelle	Online
27	Ms. Laila	Deputy Minister	MOHADM, Puntland	Garowe
28	Mr. M. Nahar Syed	Director General	MOHADM, Puntland	Garowe
29	Mr. Mohammad	Advisor	MOHADM, Puntland	Garowe
30	Mr. Abdirashid Ali	Minister	MOECC, Puntland	Garowe



No	Name & Title	Designation	Institution	Place
31	Mr. Shaafici Mohammad	Director General	MOECC, Puntland	Garowe
32	Mr. Ahmed Bashir	Project Coordinator	MOECC, Puntland	Garowe
33	Mr. Kafi Nidaam	Advisor	MOECC, Puntland	Garowe
34	Ms. Maryam Mohammad	Rangeland Specialist	MOECC, Puntland	Garowe
35	Mr. Adbiweli Adan	Engineer	MOECC, Puntland	Garowe
36	Mr. Faarax Mahile	Finance Director	MOECC, Puntland	Garowe
37	Mr. Mohammed Ismail	Climate Change Director	MOECC, Puntland	Garowe
38	Mr. Mohammad Abdullah	Project Coordinator	NADFOR, Somaliland	Hargeisa
39	Mr. Ahmad Din Noor	Project Officer	NADFOR, Somaliland	Hargeisa
40	Mr. Mohammad Abdillahi Duale	Director General	MOECC, Somaliland	Hargeisa
41	Mr. Ayanle Jama	Project Coordinator	MOECC, Somaliland	Hargeisa
42	Mr. Abdinasir Arush	Minister	MOHADM, South West	Biadoa
43	Mr. Abdisadam Osman	Drought Recovery Coordinator	MOHADM, South West	Biadoa
44	Mr. Adan Hassan Mualim	Humanitarian Coordinator	MOHADM, South West	Biadoa
45	Mr. Abdi Ibrahim	Community Director	MOHADM, South West	Biadoa
46	Mr. Mohammad	Risk Management Coordinator	MOHADM, South West	Biadoa
47	Mr. Adam Abdullah	Director General	MOECC, South West	Biadoa
48	Mr. Ahmad Mohammad	Project Coordinator	MOECC, South West	Biadoa
49	Mr. Adan Farah Garane	Director General	MOHADM, Jubaland	Kismayo
50	Mr. Abdi Aziz Mohamed Abdi	Project Coordinator.	MOHADM, Jubaland	Kismayo
51	Mr. Hayi Mohamed Abdi	Admin and Finance	MOHADM, Jubaland	Kismayo
52	Mr. Adan Mohamed Hudle	Director General	MOECC, Jubaland	Kismayo
53	Mr. Abdi Adan Ahmed	Project Coordinator	MOECC, Jubaland	Kismayo

**In addition, the MTR team also met with around 40 (70% Women) community level beneficiaries in Puntland, Somaliland, South West and Jubaland.**

## Annex-2: List of Participants of Perception Survey

#	Names	Organization	Place	Training/Workshop/event Attended
1	Mahamud Mohamed Jama	MOECC	Gamudug State	Workshop on Sustainable Solid Waste Management
2	Hassan Ahmed mohamed	MOECC	Gamudug State	Workshop on Environmental monitoring compliance and enforcement
3	Dhanged Mohamed Hassan	MOECC	Gamudug State	Workshop on Strengthening environmental management system for Galmudug State
4	Ahmed nur haji	MOECC	Jubaland	Consultation workshop for identifying Key environmental challenges
5	Mowlid abdullahi hire	MOECC	Jubaland	Consultation workshop for identifying Key environmental challenges
6	Nasro Farah Ahmed	MOECC	Jubaland	Workshop implementation Environmental dimensions of SDG's
7	Sundus hussien Mohamed	MOECC	Jubaland	GIS training for Geo spatial unit
8	Barkhad Muse Salah	MOECC	Puntland	Workshop on implementation of environmental dimensions of SDGS
9	Faruq Dahir Salad	MOECC	Puntland	GIS training
10	Misk Farah Hasan	MOECC	Puntland	Workshop needs assessment for Geospatial services
11	Naciima Ali Mohamaed	MOECC	Somaliland	Environmental Governance and Coordination, Environmental Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement
12	Shafici Jama Ahmed	MOECC	Somaliland	Environmental Governance and Coordination, Environmental Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement
13	Muna Abdi Mohamed	MOECC	Somaliland	Implementation of Environmental Dimensions of SDGs, Environmental Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement
14	Shamso Hassan	MOECC	Southwest	Workshop on environmental compliance and enforcement
15	Adan Ali Isack	MOECC	Southwest	GIS Training for GEO Spatial Unit
16	Abdirashid Hassan Isaq	MOECC	Southwest	Training on Solid waste management for Baidoa Municipality
17	Ahmed Abdinasir Abdullahi	MOHADM	Gamudug State	Drought Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction Training
18	Abdullahi Ahmed Yussuf	MOHADM	Gamudug State	Drought Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction Training
19	Baree Sacid Ahmed	MOHADM	Gamudug State	Training On Livelihood Skills/green Recovery for Urban Youth Including IDPs in Urban Locations
20	Hussein Abdi	MOHADM	Gamudug State	Training On Livelihood Skills/green Recovery for Urban Youth Including IDPs in Urban Locations
21	Farhiya Faarah Mohamed	MOHADM	Gamudug State	Training On Livelihood Skills/green Recovery for Urban Youth Including IDPs in Urban Locations

#	Names	Organization	Place	Training/Workshop/event Attended
22	Nuur xamud faarax	MOHADM	Puntland	Early Warning
23	Mohamed saed mohamed	MOHADM	Puntland	Early Warning
24	Zaytuun Hassan ahmed	MOHADM	Puntland	Early Warning
25	Samia Abdilahi Omer	NADFOR	Somaliland	Training on Disaster Risk Management and Drought recovery.
26	Muna Mohamed Ahmed	NADFOR	Somaliland	Training on Disaster Risk Management and Drought recovery.
27	Naima Jama Osman	NADFOR	Somaliland	Training on Disaster Risk Management and Drought recovery.
28	Zeinab Omar Ali	MOHADM	Southwest	Capacity Building training on National Emergency Operation (NEOC)
29	Abdikadir Mohamed Ibrahim	MOHADM	Southwest	Training on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Advocacy and Learning
30	Najma Moalin Mohamed	MOHADM	Southwest	Training on End - to - End Early Warning System for District Early Warning Response Committees.
31	Fatuma Ali Iman	MOHADM	Southwest	Training on End - to - End Early Warning System
32	Abdalla Maolim Hassan	MOHADM	Southwest	Drought Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction Training workshop for Local Officials
33	Abdikadir Hillow Ali	MOHADM	Southwest	Local Consultation Workshop on Community based Resilient Recovery involving Community Leaders and Local
34	Shamsa Maxamed Macalin	MOHADM	Southwest	The capacities of women and youth are enhanced through training in microenterprises
35	Issack Hassan Mohamed	MOHADM	Southwest	Training on livelihood skill/green recovery for urban youth including IDPs in urban locations
36	Abdirizak Mursal Farah	MoEWR-FGS	FGS	National Geospatial Technology Training at Federal and State institutions in Mogadishu
37	Qali ibrahim Hassan	MoEWR-FGS	FGS	National Geospatial Technology Training at Federal and State institutions in Mogadishu
38	Mukhtar Abdi Huduwow	MoEWR-FGS	Southwest	IWRM Training workshops in Baidoe
39	ismahan Hassan Mohamed	MoEWR-FGS	Southwest	IWRM Training workshops in Baidoe
40	Abdisalam Hirsi Ali	MoEWR-FGS	Galmudug	IWRM Training workshops in Baidoe
41	Eng. Ahmed Abdi Ali	MoEWR-FGS	Jubaland	IWRM Training workshops in Baidoe
42	Rowda Mohamed Ibrahim	NADFOR	Somaliland	Early Warning
43	Abdullahi Maalim Hassan	MoEWR-FGS	Southwest	Early Warning

#	Names	Organization	Place	Training/Workshop/event Attended
44	Adan Noor Abdullahi	MOECC	Somaliland	Environmental Governance and Coordination, Environmental Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement and Environmental Advocacy and Campaign Event I.
45	Maryan Noor Ibrahim	MOECC	Southwest	Cimate change resilience
46	Amina Alinoor Ali	MOECC	Southwest	Environmental Governance and Coordination, Environmental Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement
47	Adaawe Mohamed Ali	MOECC	Southwest	Workshop on environmental compliance and enforcement to strengthen
48	Abshir Ali Hussein	MOECC	Southwest	Environmental Governance and Coordination, Environmental Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement
49	Mulki Ibrahim Ahmed	MOECC	Southwest	Environmental Governance and Coordination, Environmental Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement
50	Mohamed Abukar Ali	MOECC	Southwest	Environmental Governance and Coordination, Environmental Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement
51	Rawa Abdiwahid Abdirahman	MOECC	Southwest	Environmental Governance and Coordination, Environmental Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement
52	Mohamed Hassan Ali	MOECC	Somaliland	GIS

## Annex-3: Evaluation Matrix

Key Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<b>1. Project Strategy and Results Framework</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the overall relevance of the project strategy and how successful it is in providing the most effective route towards expected/intended results?</li> <li>• How the project addresses country priorities and what is the level of country ownership for the project?</li> <li>• Is the project concept and interventions in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of Govt. of Somalia?</li> <li>• Is the project design and strategy adequate and technically feasible to address the problems and are underlying assumptions have any implications for the project results?</li> <li>• Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?</li> <li>• Were relevant gender issues (e.g., the impact of the project on gender equality in the programme country, involvement of women's groups, engaging women in project activities) raised and incorporated into the project design?</li> <li>• Is the results chain from outputs, outcomes to impact are clear, logical, and achievable, and whether the respective indicators and targets are SMART, and gender disaggregated?</li> <li>• Are the project results, indicators and targets as outlined in the log-frame still relevant and valid?</li> <li>• Are critical risks and assumptions for achievement of project outputs and outcome and their mitigation measures identified and incorporated in the project log frame?</li> <li>• Are mechanisms in place for regular collection and analysis of data related to log-frame indicators?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alignment with the national priorities, policies and plans</li> <li>- Degree to which the project supports national environmental objectives</li> <li>- Ownership level of national stakeholders of project objectives</li> <li>- Level of involvement of government and other partners in the design and implementation</li> <li>- Alignment with the needs of relevant stakeholders</li> <li>- Alignment with the needs of women folk</li> <li>- Availability of SMART and gender sensitive indicators, baselines and targets</li> <li>- Availability for M&amp;E mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-National policies, plans and strategic documents</li> <li>-Project documents and reports</li> <li>-Secondary/online sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Review of project documents including National policies and strategies</li> <li>-Key informant interviews</li> <li>-Focus group discussions</li> <li>- Telephonic survey</li> <li>-Data analysis methods i.e.</li> <li>- Triangulation</li> <li>- Validations</li> <li>- Interpretations</li> <li>- Abstractions</li> <li>- Trend analysis</li> </ul>
<b>2. Progress Towards Results:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the main quantifiable results of the project so far, with reference to project outcomes and outputs?</li> <li>• What are project achievements so far, against the end-of-project targets as outlined in the log-frame?</li> <li>• What is the quality of the results? How do the stakeholders perceive them? What is the feedback of the beneficiaries and the stakeholders on the project effectiveness?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Progress towards output indicators and targets of project results framework</li> <li>- Number and kind of beneficiaries involved or benefited</li> <li>-Completeness of risk identification and assumptions during</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-National policies, plans and strategic documents</li> <li>-Project documents and reports</li> <li>-Financial and audit reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Review of project documents including National policies and strategies and financial reports</li> <li>-Key informant interviews</li> </ul>

Key Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can the project attain its objectives within the remaining period? Is the project on or off track to achieve its final targets?</li> <li>• What are the remaining barriers and challenges and to what degree/extent of barrier removal in each project component as of the mid-term?</li> <li>• How economically the project resources/inputs (in terms of funding, expertise, time) are being used to produce results?</li> <li>• Will the expected results be achieved within the original budget or the budget need to be revised?</li> <li>• How timely is the project in producing outputs and initial outcomes? Are there implementation delays and why?</li> <li>• If there are considerable delays, then what is the possibility of for a no-cost extension of (and for how long) in the project implementation period beyond the original planned project closure date?</li> </ul>	<p>project planning and design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of discrepancy between planned and utilized financial expenditures</li> <li>- Planned vs. actual funds leveraged</li> <li>- Cost in view of results achieved</li> <li>- Level of discrepancy between planned and actual times lines</li> <li>- Status of project duration extension</li> </ul>	<p>-Secondary/ online sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Focus group discussions</li> <li>-Telephonic survey</li> <li>-Data analysis methods i.e.</li> <li>- Triangulation</li> <li>- Validations</li> <li>- Interpretations</li> <li>- Abstractions</li> <li>- Trend analysis</li> </ul>
<b>3. Project implementation and adoptive management Arrangements</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How is project being organized and managed originally and have changes been made during implementation and are they effective?</li> <li>• Are roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner?</li> <li>• What is the overall quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s)?</li> <li>• What is the gender balance of the Project Board? What steps have been taken to ensure gender balance in the Project Board?</li> <li>• Are work-planning processes results-based? Has the Log-frame been used as a management tool?</li> <li>• Were there any delays in project start-up and implementation, if yes what were the causes and if they have been resolved?</li> <li>• Is the flow of funds smooth or there are delays?</li> <li>• Were there any changes or budget revisions to the original allocations?</li> <li>• Are there appropriate financial controls, including auditing, reporting, and planning in place to manage and monitor the funds?</li> <li>• Were the available funds used in a cost-effective way?</li> <li>• Are project M&amp;E mechanisms in place and facilitated the timely tracking of progress toward project objectives by collecting information on selected indicators?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of clear management structures</li> <li>- Clarity of roles and responsibilities</li> <li>- Rating of quality of execution</li> <li>- Gender balance of PB</li> <li>- Availability of work plans</li> <li>- Availability of efficient and effective financial controls and processes</li> <li>- Level of discrepancy between planned and utilized financial expenditures</li> <li>- Cost effectiveness of the project spending</li> <li>- Availability of effective M&amp;E mechanisms</li> <li>- Level of effectiveness of partnerships</li> <li>- Availability of coordination mechanisms</li> <li>- Level of engagement of women and girls</li> <li>- Availability of effective communication and reporting mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-National policies, plans and strategic documents</li> <li>-Project documents and reports</li> <li>-Financial and audit reports</li> <li>-Secondary/ online sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Review of project documents including National policies and strategies and financial reports</li> <li>-Key informant interviews</li> <li>-Focus group discussions</li> <li>-Telephonic survey</li> <li>-Data analysis methods i.e.</li> <li>- Triangulation</li> <li>- Validations</li> <li>- Interpretations</li> <li>- Abstractions</li> <li>- Trend analysis</li> </ul>

Key Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the project developed and leveraged the necessary and appropriate partnerships with stakeholders?</li> <li>• Do local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project?</li> <li>• What are the overall coordination mechanisms among stakeholders and were they efficient and effective?</li> <li>• How does the project engage women and girls? Is the project likely to have the same positive and/or negative effects on women and men, girls and boys?</li> <li>• What are the project reporting lines and mechanisms and do these fulfil host country, donor, and UNDP reporting requirements?</li> <li>• How adaptive management changes have been reported by the project management and shared with the Project Board.</li> <li>• How lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners, and internalized by partners.</li> <li>• How well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfil SIDA reporting requirements?</li> <li>• Is communication with project partners and stakeholders regularly conducted and is effective?</li> <li>• Are proper means of communication established or being established to express the project progress and intended impact to all stakeholders including public?</li> <li>• What are the main knowledge products developed by the project?</li> <li>•</li> </ul>			
<b>4. Sustainability:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the likelihood of availability of required financial and economic resources once the project supports ends? Are there any financial risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes?</li> <li>• Is the project socially and politically sustainable? Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes?</li> <li>• What is the level of ownership of the project among partners and are there any risks that the level of stakeholder ownership will be insufficient for the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained?</li> <li>• Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow?</li> <li>• Is there sufficient public/stakeholder awareness in support of the long-term objectives of the project?</li> <li>• Are lessons learned being documented by the Project Team continually and shared/ transferred to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Likelihood of Financial, Social, Institutional and Environmental risks to sustainability of benefits</li> <li>- level of ownership of project interventions and availability of mechanisms to carry forward the results attained</li> <li>- Availability of an exit strategy to ensure sustainability</li> <li>- Documentation of lessons learnt</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-National policies, plans and strategic documents</li> <li>-Project documents and reports</li> <li>-Financial and audit reports</li> <li>-Secondary/online sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Review of project documents including National policies and strategies and financial reports</li> <li>-Key informant interviews</li> <li>-Focus group discussions</li> <li>-Telephonic survey</li> <li>-Data analysis methods i.e.</li> <li>- Triangulation</li> <li>- Validations</li> </ul>



Key Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>appropriate parties who could learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale it in the future?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do the legal frameworks, policies, and governance structures pose risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project benefits?</li> <li>• Are the project outcomes environmentally sustainable or are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project benefits?</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interpretations</li> <li>- Abstractions</li> <li>- Trend analysis</li> </ul>

## Annex-4: Questionnaire for Capacity Building/Awareness Activity Participants

Name	Gender	Designation/Organization	Event/Training/Activity attended

For each of the following, please indicate (tick) participant's responses:

Questions	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
Overall relevance and quality of the content of the capacity building/awareness workshop/activity attended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall suitability of the workshop/activity to your needs and expectations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of improvement in your knowledge and understanding regarding Water, Environment and Disaster Risk Management as a result of attending the activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of practicality/applicability and replicability of the knowledge gained, to your work sphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall Workshop/Event facilitation, timings and Organization etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What are the 3 main things you have learnt during the event or activity?

Have you applied the knowledge acquired, if yes; Please give some examples of your work and products, if no please highlight how you plan to use in the future?

What will you recommend to further improve such capacity building activities?

## Annex-5 (a) Results of Survey Questions

### Survey Responses from 10 random respondents to

#### Q6: What are the 3 main things you have learnt during the training/workshop

Respondent:1

- Environmental governance and coordination
- Outreach and awareness raising sessions
- Indicator tracking on environmental compliance
- Integrated environmental monitoring system

Respondent:2

- How to disseminate information to the community?
- Climate change resilience
- Early warning systems

Respondent:3

- Mitigations to disasters
- Use of event calendar and previous lesson learnt from disaster events
- Response mechanism to disasters

Respondent:4

- Stakeholders mapping and engagements
- Aligning the local environmental governance with the international standard in place.
- Compliance and Enforcement and Environmental Advocacy and Campaign.

Respondent:5

- Environmental management, waste disposal system
- Awareness raising for the communities on the low land areas.
- Sustainable development goals

Respondent:6

- Work planning, evaluation and follow up
- Stakeholder mapping
- Teamwork and presentations
- Key environmental challenges including pollution, waste disposals

Respondent:7

- How to manage and mitigate plastic environmental pollution.
- Steps to be followed for environmental advocacy
- How to assess the magnitude of the disaster impact?
- Draw an action plan

Respondent:8

- How to collaborate and teamwork in work environment and community participations
- How to use GPS during field study?
- Wildlife conservations

Respondent:9

- Effective management of communal water resource
- Development of Somalia strategic plans

Respondent:10

- Hydrological cycle
- Environmental impact assessment
- Climate change resilience

## Annex-5 (b) Results of Survey Questions

### Survey Responses from 10 random respondents to Q7 – How have you applied the knowledge acquired

Respondent 1

Created new map for Somaliland featuring regions, districts, major roads and settlements  
Practical use of GPS tool in terms of tracking and GPs Point taking.  
Encouraged ministry personnel to learn and use the GPS

Respondent 2.

Held climate change conference as part of the organizer with the MOECC  
Review of the ministerial plans and strategies  
Work and do daily environmental activities with the ministry

Respondent 3.

Awareness raising session for the community on early warning  
Asses and report on the environmental related trends  
Trained the ministry staff on early warnings systems

Respondent 4.

Worked and trained local organization on environmental protection and climate change  
Trained and facilitated training on natural resource management NRM with DRC  
Training of farmers on natural regeneration for community supported by Oxfam

Respondent 5.

Awareness and advocacy on environmental cleanliness  
Waste disposal and waste managements  
Awareness raising sessions for the members of the communities.  
Environmental impact assessments

Respondent 6.

Awareness on early warning system and environmental governance and compliance  
Establishment of waste disposal system through community sensitization sessions.

Respondent 7.

In collaboration with the MOECC, taken part on world environmental day awareness raising for the displaced population within and surrounding the district.  
Tree plantations for the different districts  
Cleaning campaign for the waste management system

Respondent 8.

Trained student at Somali national University on Integrated water resource management

Respondent 9.

Practiced GIS through personal computer for refresher  
Have taken tracking of GPs at the office and at the field level  
How to track the GPs reading and also how to use.

Respondent 10.

Works with the ministry as engineer  
Formation of communal water committees  
Undertaken training of the community on integrated water resource managements  
Trained ministry staff on IWRM

## Annex-6: Project Theory of Change

Outcome	The communities in Somalia are capacitated to become resilient with demonstrated ability to respond, recover and sustainably manage the shocks and stresses from water, environment, and disaster risks.		
Outcome TOC statement	<p><b>IF</b> the capacities of the federal and state level institutions are enhanced to reduce the stresses and vulnerabilities of the water-scarce communities in Somalia through promoting integrated water resource management;</p> <p><b>IF</b> the federal and state level institutions are capacitated to formulate and implement environmental policies, strategies and systems for improved governance to address ecological vulnerabilities and promote sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in line with the Agenda 2030;</p> <p><b>IF</b> vulnerable communities, local and federal governments have the capacity to withstand natural disasters through implementation of disaster risk reduction measures in line with the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction;</p> <p><b>THEN</b>, the communities in Somalia are expected to demonstrate improved resilience against the shocks and stresses from water, environment, and disaster risks under the given assumptions listed in the table below.</p>		
Project Objective	Building capacities of the authorities and institutions at all levels to empower and promote resilience of the water-stressed, ecological, and disaster vulnerable communities through integrated support in the areas of sustainable water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction.		
Project Components	Integrated water resource management	Environmental Governance	Disaster risk reduction
Component TOC statements	<p><b>IF</b> the individual's skill and capacity is enhanced through academic, professional, and hands-on training on integrated water resource management;</p> <p><b>IF</b> the institutional capacity is strengthened through leadership, improved coordination, and better decision making, matched by community awareness on integrated water resource management;</p> <p><b>THEN</b>, sufferings and struggle of the men, women, youth and those most vulnerable will be significantly reduced through improved access to water in water-scarce communities in Somalia</p>	<p><b>IF</b> the environmental management system is strengthened through improved coordination and effective implementation of environmental strategies and action plans at all levels, informed by gender-differential issues and capacities; and strengthened by innovative and home-grown approaches</p> <p><b>IF</b> the institutional capacity is enhanced through setting quality standards, effective monitoring and compliance, and improved decision-making; and</p> <p><b>IF</b> environmental awareness is raised at all levels including the communities on their roles as rights-holders through targeted research and advocacy;</p>	<p><b>IF</b> the disaster risk management system is strengthened through effective implementation of policy, strategy, and plans;</p> <p><b>IF</b> the professional skills and knowledge is enhanced to lead DRR efforts at all levels;</p> <p><b>IF</b> DRR is integrated into development planning and programming at all levels of governance in Somalia;</p> <p><b>IF</b> the disaster preparedness at the community levels is supported with timely dissemination of EW information;</p> <p><b>IF</b> Municipalities are capacitated to address disaster risks and</p>

		<p><b>THEN</b>, ecological shocks and stresses will be reduced by minimising resource competition, and unsustainable exploitation of the natural resource base.</p>	<p>vulnerabilities in urban centers; and</p> <p><b>IF</b> the vulnerable communities are empowered and guided to mitigate local disaster risks and vulnerabilities;</p> <p><b>THEN</b> the men, women, youth, and those most left behind in communities across Somalia will become resilient against disaster shocks and the humanitarian needs will be minimised.</p>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared vision and political will and commitment to have a united, Just, Stable and Prosperous Somalia, and sustained good governance and the rule law.</li> <li>• The Federal governance system is inclusive, accountable and effectively promoting human rights, gender equality, security, peace, and justice.</li> <li>• Effective implementation of transformative policy and legal frameworks in water, environment, and disaster management sectors with adequate funding support from the donors</li> <li>• There is collective and inclusive monitoring and reporting on sustained peace, security and development, and social transformation.</li> <li>• There are strong partnerships and effective cooperation with Government, local governments, CSOs, private sectors, other development partners, and IFIs, academia, think tanks, and Media.</li> </ul>		

## Annex-7: Rating Scales

<b>Ratings for Progress Towards Results: (one rating for each outcome and for the objective)</b>		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve or exceed all its end-of-project targets, without major shortcomings. The progress towards the objective/outcome can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets, with only minor shortcomings.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets but with significant shortcomings.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with major shortcomings.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	The objective/outcome is expected not to achieve most of its end-of-project targets.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome has failed to achieve its midterm targets, and is not expected to achieve any of its end-of-project targets.
<b>Ratings for Project Implementation &amp; Adaptive Management: (one overall rating)</b>		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all seven components – management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications – is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management, with some components requiring remedial action.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive, with most components requiring remedial action.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
<b>Ratings for Sustainability: (one overall rating)</b>		
4	Likely (L)	Negligible risks to sustainability, with key outcomes on track to be achieved by the project’s closure and expected to continue into the foreseeable future
3	Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks, but expectations that at least some outcomes will be sustained due to the progress towards results on outcomes at the Midterm Review
2	Moderately Unlikely (MU)	Significant risk that key outcomes will not carry on after project closure, although some outputs and activities should carry on
1	Unlikely (U)	Severe risks that project outcomes as well as key outputs will not be sustained





**Annex-7: MTR Report Clearance Form**

<b>Midterm Review Report Reviewed and Cleared By:</b>	
<b>Commissioning Unit</b>	
Name: _____	
Signature: _____	Date: _____
<b>UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor</b>	
Name: _____	
Signature: _____	Date: _____