Somalia Project Presentation:

- Theory of change/Vision for NAP, Outcomes and key sub-outcomes/activities, the progress, the plans and key challenges.

Support for Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Planning for the Federal Republic of Somalia

Presented by: Najib Ahmed
March 2022
Brief Updates on Climate Change and Somalia

Somalia NAP Project in Nut-shell: Theory of change, Outcomes and Goal

NAP Process: Key Achievements So Far

NAP Road-Map & Expected Milestones in 2022

The Challenges & the Way forward
Somalia’s Observed and Projected Changes in Climate

#ClimateCrises
Somalia’s Observed and Projected Changes in Climate

- Changes in Surface Air Temperature °C
- Changes in Extreme Events
- Changes in Precipitation

![Figure 4: Projected annual temperature anomalies (°C) over Somalia; first, second, and third columns for 2030, 2050 and 2080 respectively under an aggressive mitigation scenario (RCP 4.5) (Top Panel) and under a low mitigation scenario “RCP 8.5” (Bottom Panel). Anomalies are taken on a base period of 1981-2000 and this figure was originally produced by the World Climate Research Program (WCRP)/IPCC 2013.](image-url)
Changes in Extreme Events

Drought is Somalia’s costliest disaster and affects a large number of Somalia every year.

In 2017, the Government led Drought Impact and Needs Assessment showed evidence of damages and losses totaling $3.25 billion as a result of the 2016/2017 drought in Somalia, of which $600 Million was registered by the environment and natural resources sector (DINA, 2018).

Floods on the other hand cause extreme humanitarian challenges, resource degradation and displacement.
### Project Fact Sheet | Support for Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Planning for Somalia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>36 months (2020 - 2023)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government Focal Point</strong></td>
<td>Deputy Prime Minister in the capacity of National Designated Authority (NDA), supported by the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC), Office of the Prime Minister</td>
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<td><strong>Delivery partner</strong></td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<td><strong>Modality of Implementation</strong></td>
<td>Direct Implementation (DIM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donor</strong></td>
<td>Green Climate Fund (GCF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
<td>Total US$ 2,725,542.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start date / End date</strong></td>
<td>17 August 2020 and 16 August 2023</td>
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Project Development and Approval Process of Green Climate Fund (GCF)

✓ Fund Source: Green Climate Fund (Readiness Window of Adaptation Planning)

✓ Prerequisites:
  • Country to be party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
  • Country to be party to the Paris Climate Agreement
  • Endorsement from National Designated Authority (NDA) to GCF Secretariat

✓ Stages of GCF Approvals:
  • Date of Initial Submission (11 July 2018)
  • Date of 1st Resubmission by NDA (1 December 2018)
  • Date of 2nd Resubmission by NDA (17 July 2019)
  • Date of 3rd Resubmission by NDA (25 October 2019)
  • GCF Approval (4 December 2019)
  • Project Start Date (17 August 2020)

✓ GCF Project Proposal to UNDP Project Document:
  • December to March 2020 – technical and financial clearance (21 April 2020)
Theory of Change/Vision for NAP

#EnvironmentInCrisis!
Problem:
Somalia, as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world, has no or weak structures mandated for adaptation planning and very little capacity to address the risks associated with climate change.

Goal:
National/State level capacity and coordination for climate change adaptation planning and implementation strengthened in Somalia

1. National institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning enhanced
   - Legal and institutional framework established
   - CCA capacities and interagency coordination at key agencies strengthened
   - Tools, methodologies, and information platform to support NAP and development of NAP

2. State-level technical capacity for climate change adaptation strengthened
   - State CCA frameworks developed and harmonized with national framework
   - Preliminary climate change adaptation plans formulated at state level
   - CCA mainstreamed into institutional and governance support at state level

3. Financial planning for climate change adaptation strengthened
   - NAP Implementation financing plan formulated
   - Enabling conditions for NAP financing advanced

Barriers
- Limited institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning and implementation at the federal level
  - Inadequate legal and institutional framework for CCA planning
  - Limited capacity in federal level agencies and ministries for CCA
  - Limited horizontal coordination for CCA planning and implementation
  - Lack of tools & methods for CCA

- Limited technical, institutional, and managerial capacity for climate change adaptation planning at the state level
  - Frameworks for CCA at state-level insufficient or non-existent
  - Limited vertical coordination between states and federal government on CCA
  - States lack legal and regulatory frameworks to address climate change

- Lack of investment planning and enabling environment for financing climate change adaptation
  - Lack of investment planning and enabling environment for financing CCA
  - Existing funds lack climate relevant criteria
  - FGS lacks the capacity to formulate a financing plan for the priority measures identified in the NAPA and NDC, and for further adaptation measures that would result from CCA planning processes
  - Enabling conditions to increase absorptive capacity and scaling up financing not in place
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>OUTCOME 1:</strong> National institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning enhanced</th>
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**PROJECT GOAL:**

“National/State level **capacity and coordination** for climate change adaptation planning and implementation **strengthened** in Somalia”
NAP | Key results so far!

01 NAPSP Prodoc Signature (July 2020)

02 Inception Workshop (Sept 2020)

03 1st PBM and annual work plan was approved (Feb 2021)

04 Recruitment of NAP Project Team (Almost completed)

05 National Climate Change Coordination Committee (NCCC) Established (Sept 2021)

06 Institutional review completed & validated (March 2022)

- inter-ministerial technical advisory committee established - ToRs Developed (October 2021)
- Contracting of Local and International NGOs for GCF NAP activities (December 2022)
- Project staffs recruitment – Federal and State level (75% complete)
NAP Implementation Challenges & Expected Milestones of 2022
NAP Implementation | Expected Milestones of 2022

1. **Alignment State legal and institutional reviews and recommendations formulated (June 2022)**

2. **Vulnerability assessment methodology and guidelines developed (June 2022)**

3. **State-level CCA frameworks developed (August 2022)**

4. **Initiating State-level vulnerability assessments developed (July-Oct 2022)**

5. **Finalization of the Recruitment of NAP Project Team at federal & FMS (May 2022)**
NAP Implementation | Challenges Faced

The Covid-19 Pandemic and requirement of its social distancing hindered the continuity of key planned activities.

Disruption due to the National Election process (2021 – 2022)

The process of recruitment for project staff took longer than anticipated.

Absence of dedicated lead ministry, with a mandated authority to manage the entire process.

Security and economic challenges, and lack of robust coordination mechanisms, among other issues have also had negative impacts on the NAP process.
One Challenge to the NAP process:

**Governance: Coordination & Capacity**

- Inadequate or weak enforcement of environmental legal frameworks
- Insufficient and poor allocation of funds/ Limited Government Funding and Dependency Syndrome
- Weak institutional coordination and communication mechanisms
- Weak decentralized framework (Poor Institutional set up, infrastructure and tools)
- Human resources challenges (Knowledge, skills, retention capacity)
- Gaps in environmental knowledge, data/information and monitoring
Capacity needs and challenges:
From strategic perspective, we can consider the capacity aspect in three different dimensions:

**Individual dimension areas:**
- Knowledge
- Competencies
- Attitudes and behaviors
- Values

**Enabling environment areas:**
the context in which individuals and organizations work, including:
- the institutional set-up of a country
- implicit and explicit rules
- power structures
- legal, policy and political environment

**Organizational dimension areas:** linked to the functioning and performance of organizations, including the:
- Mandates
- Systems
- Internal processes
- Organizational priorities
- Motivation and financial/non-financial incentives
- Collaboration and KS mechanisms
- Infrastructures and equipment

**Individual dimension areas:**
SOMALIA CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ROAD MAP

Federal Government of Somalia (Central Level)

2015 → 2016 → 2018 → 2021 → 2021 → 2022 → 2022/3 → 2024

- INDC
- NAPA
- 1st INC
- Developing Country Climate Profile + NDC
- 1st NAP Draft
- 1st BUR Biennial Update Report
- NAP Implementation strategy Plan
- 1st Biennial Transparent Report

Sub-National Level (Federal Member state level plans)

- FMS
- Local NAPs

Effective Coordination & Strengthen Partnership
“NAPs By 2020”!
Thank you.

Mahadsanidiin!

https://www.facebook.com/Nagybalala

https://twitter.com/NajibAhmed22

https://www.linkedin.com/in/najib-ali-247481131/