

Appendix 1. Institutional Stakeholder Consultation Documents

Green Climate Fund

National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop

Theme: Climate Resilient in Somalia

TTL Campus Mogadishu

March 2024

28

Attendance List (signed and under the custody of FAO)

Agenda:

Opening/Welcoming Remarks

Introduction

Presentation (Project concept)

Plenary discussion on main constraints in implementation of investment programs

Summary on the main constraints in implementation of investment programs

Summary on Articulation between Federal and FMS Level

Meeting closure

Meeting Opened by the convener (FAO) by welcoming all in attendance stakeholders (in person and online). This was followed by a brief introduction of participants from the members of the fourth estate, other UN agencies and FAO staff in attendance.

Conception of Idea.

The idea for FAO in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment to draft a proposal was guided by the COP27. The request came through the Federal Government of Somalia as the country has grappled with a myriad of weather events leading to widespread food and nutrition insecurity especially among rural populations and in camps with internally displaced persons.

The frequency of weather events (drought, localized and flash floods) have been on the rise in recent years impacting negatively on local communities. There is need for climate adaptation as a new norm for systems to thrive: climate smart practices, range land management, adoption of water harvesting techniques. Resources are needed for a transformative change.

Progress to Date (March 2024):

FAO developed a concept note with the leadership of the government, ministry of environment and climate change (MOECC) and approval granted for the full proposal to be developed around five (5) thematic areas.

Activities preceding the drafting of the concept note included stakeholder engagement and consultations with key players across federal member states: Galmudug, Southwest and Jubaland. A meeting is being planned to consider the thoughts of Hirshabelle state in advancing the agenda.

The putting of the ideas together through consultations started three years ago with recurrent shocks at the centre of focus. The ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) took over the talks from the prime minister's office to drive the agenda.

The workshop (28 March 2024) was to bring together stakeholders for discussions, contributions and or to enhance the concretization of ideas for the proposal which is due for presentation in October 2024. The stakeholders were also expected to outline the modalities to be adopted, government interventions proposed and mandate of each to enable FAO map out areas of creating synergies.

Concerns:

The Director General Ministry of Agriculture raised a concern on lack of engagement with his esteemed ministry when the concept note was undergoing development. The team wanted to get an understanding on how well to collaborate/coordinate with, MOECC, FAO and other State ministries moving forward during the proposal development.

The director general ministry of livestock and range land management raised the same issue not being engaged in talks as the concept note was undergoing development for them to give their ideas.

Clarification:

The Director General MOECC gave guidance on the matter including clarification as to what they ministry of was taking the lead role. The DG categorically said that his ministry has not been mandated to implement agriculture related activities and therefore, they would only play an oversight role.

The MOECC held talks with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) three years ago with a particular interest in climate change. Through this, an idea was born to address diverse needs of the communities are they were on the forefront with their livelihood activities under threat due to climate change. In the subsequent conference the president of the Federal Government of Somalia met with Executive Director of GCF with a request through the office of the prime minister to endorse project by UNDP, SC and FAO. All agencies accredited agencies have a chance to get funded from the available envelope from GCF.

FAO has received the go ahead to move into proposal writing and with this, more agencies and state ministries will be engaged on various components under the bigger proposal. The proposal will be multisectoral as it intends to bring a transformative change.

- a. State ministries.
- b. Civil societies
- c. UN agencies
- d. Local and International NGOS.
- e. Academia including learning institutions.

FAO Presentation:

The weather pattern over the years was shared based on the data generated by SWALIM over a period to show trend and why the agenda matters. The areas of focus were also highlighted with 5 states being identifies as potential project sites; a highlight was given for potential threats such as riverine flooding, drought (based on dry days per given period of time) and likely interventions to address the needs of communities.

- Climate change resilience.
- Landscape management to adaptation to climate change.
- Irrigation water supply.
- Capacity building.
- Climate and agriculture development.
- Strategy and policy.
- Coordination (Federal Government, State ministries, UN agencies, local and internation NGOs, civil societies and communities).

Thought Process:

- I. What are some of the priorities in addressing climate change?
- II. What are some of the lessons learned?
- III. What are the current institutional arrangements?

As part of the remarks by after the presentation, it is important for each member to take part in the initiative with full participation expected from key government ministries.

Suggestion:

There was need to look at the existing committee to ensure participation with the below outlined as options:

- a. Establish a new committee that is inclusive.
Modify the existing committee to include other representatives and in particular state ministries and learning institutions.

In addition to the above, feedback was given, and invitation extended to the ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Livestock and Rangeland Management, SODMA etc. The chair of the committee would remain MOECC with the Co-chair as FAO.

PSC all the relevant government such as AGRI, livestock, forest, SODMA, water; the whole food production shall be included in the PSC.

The ministry of Agriculture through the DG welcomed the decision as they had done comprehensive groundworks and identified areas where there were gaps and or needed strengthening such as main value chains. The ministry also confirmed the availability of capacity to provide input during the development of the full proposal. To reiterate on the need to create synergies, the DG showed willingness to work with other ministries (Livestock, crop, environment) towards a common goal.

To conclude the matter, through Najeeb of MOECC, the institutional arraignment was clear and MOECC would chair the forums as **National Designated Authority**.

Discussion/Plenary:

Plenary discussion on main constraints in implementation of investment programs

United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) representative started by appreciating the efforts of FAO and under stakeholders on working on a concept note in support of Climate change adaptations with focus on communities. There was need to strengthen institutional capacity as tis would lead to the enhancement of the climate resilience framework.

UNDP submitted a proposal on 16 February 2024 with all sectors incorporated into the proposal (livestock, water, rangeland), and it intends to work with other ministries due to the nature of interventions once endorsed. There is need for collaboration between UNDP and ministry of livestock and range land management. Based on the submission made by UNDP, project sites had been shared to ensure complementarity of interventions as opposed to duplication.

As part of the follow up discussion (Hassan) a representative of one of the NGOS suggested need to champion for environment and climate change agenda, enhancement of capacities and technical development, raising awareness should be prioritized and or considered in the full proposal is being developed.

FAO under the guidance of MOECC would adopt the guidelines of the GCF and adhere the rules and regulations for avoidance of any conflict. GCF projects are governed by existing rules and regulations and governments who are part of the committee cannot be part of the implementing agencies to avoid conflict of interest. FAO would further consult GCF on rules and regulations and share feedback with stakeholders.

There are already ongoing activities funded by different donors such as **BHA/USAID** through projects such as **Resilience Food Security Activity (RAFSA)** and therefore, need to have a clear mapping of planned activities under Fisheries, Agriculture and Livestock for effective delivery. There is need to focus on value chains such as cold chain storage under fisheries and other agriculture value chains (Bashir Ali from DDG). There was emphasis on the need to have a baseline with tangible ground changing experiences.

Charcoal production is still a concern with much of it being exported with documents from neighbouring country as the source. The charcoal related activities have an enormous impact on environment and socio-economic issues. There is need to create awareness to empower communities on the impact which is not just limited to environmental conservation bit the broader aim of climate change (Representative from Environment and Development Organization).

Faiza Ali Yusuf, had a special interest and focus on the inclusion of learning institutions and members in the field of academia. Learning institutions have a major focus on climate change; generate knowledge and conduct community outreach programmes. Their inclusion into the discussions and proposal development would bring in more insight.

Najeeb (NDC) is fully supporting MOECC and it is adaptation focused with well-established priorities. There are resources available for resilience programming adaptation priorities with about 9.3 set aside for the purpose. Key institutions such as disaster, agriculture, water, livelihoods are major compositions of adaptation. This building blocks alone are not enough, awareness creating, infrastructure development needs to be aligned and harmonized and therefore, one project is not enough. A multi directional approach with complementarity needs to be adopted and or created. There is need scale up and further develop and cement already successful initiatives. The humanitarian initiatives are considered to be okay but there is need to build on resilience programmes as well.

In addition, there is need to engage the private sector to contribute to the agenda as donor resources as not sufficient to address all the needs. There exists a vibrant private sector including the diaspora community whose contribution of immense and can support in cofinancing and or engagement. Somalia also has an added advantage in getting more funds due to the recent debt cancellation.

It was also noted that regional engagements are important in terms of climate finance, however, this needs to be aligned to the current initiatives.

Summary on the main constraints in implementation of investment programs

Security remains a major challenge limiting access to target communities. There is need to also invest in stability and security across various geographical locations. FAO needs to work with the government/local institutions to decentralize institutions. Governance structure and capacity is an issue, so more engagement of the local institutions. The issue of infrastructure is inadequate, accessibility is an issue; how they take their products to the market. Storing and processing infrastructure is inadequate, so the products are there, but due to poor storage the fish, food, etc. is polluted. Collective efforts need to be put in place to address environmental and climate risk aspects.

Project coverage: There was a concern raised regarding the proposed project sites aligned to rainfed areas only as opposed to all the sectors (Pastoral, Rainfed, Riverine and Coastal). Based on the issue raised, feedback was shared, and it was confirmed all livelihoods would be explored. Projects would be designed in innovative ways informed by a risk assessment and communities and farmers feedback (consultations to be held with communities).

There was a major concern highlighted regarding **lack of capacity or skilled labour** in particular areas outside Mogadishu town. Due to lack of skills, most opportunities are taken up by foreign companies especially in building and construction, market of commodities, cooling facility ownership, post-harvest handling of produce and fishing. There is need to equip communities with skills and knowledge to enable them support different sectors and needs using locally available labour opportunities.

Technological gaps (Bashir Mohamoud, private sector association): Transfer of technology is particularly important to address the issue of climate change, by using the renewable energy Somalia can restore its land resources. Investment in the renewable energy to address the issue of climate change.

Climate shocks are on the rise, increasing temperature need to be addressed with a shift towards green economy. There is need to set aside resources for emergency. In addition, a risk analysis needs to be done and mitigation measures put in place. There is need to breakdown and deduce risks which are area specific (flood, drought etc) and resources distributed to address the needs of communities are or farmers. This is aligned to the fact that traditional methods are no longer sustainable. Flooding (localized or flash flood) remains a major constraint. However, in it lies the opportunity to adopt new water harvesting techniques.

The seed sector needs to be looked into with drought tolerant, high yielding varieties that are early maturing being introduced. Fodder production and range land management need to be revived as moving around (pastoralism) is no longer sustainable. Land reclamation should also be focussed on to enhance crop production for both food and feed.

We should design not very complex project, we go for quality and not quantity. We don't go into diffusion.

Abdihalim GREDO, community action plan, what are the need according to the climate adaptation. Less but compact activities.

Internally displaced persons numbers keep increasing with new camps coming up and come cash being channelled towards IDP camps. The programmes need to address the needs of IDPS and how they can be supported to move and settle back in their villages. Majority of the IDPs are from productive areas of Somalia. Being in the camp is not beneficial to them as most are unable to engage in livelihood activities which were a major contribution to food security in the country. It has been noted that gate keepers of IDP camps tend to benefit more than the households. Therefore, there is need to channel funds towards agriculture development to support households settle back home and get into production as opposed to IDP camp cash support. There is need for the ministry of planning and interior to review IDP programmes to ensure they settle back home through provision of tailor-made attractive packages.

One of the major challenges and or constraints affecting production is a reduction in the river water holding capacity due to various forms of pollution. Wood, sand and other foreign materials have been deposited on riverbeds limiting their capacity to hold water for any activity. River restoration through cash for work and rehabilitation works to clear off logs and desiltation is important as this will increase the water holding capacity for watering both crops and animals contributing to food security.

Climate change: link with tree and water conservation. There is need to agencies to explore indigenous knowledge products and practices and this could be a solution to climate change. Trees planting and cover cropping is very important to restore the ecosystem; and indigenous crops and trees species, agroforestry system and indigenous practices are preserved; we also need to focus on organic ways as the multinational are coming,

Introduction of Climate risk insurance an avenue to better opportunities (flagship fund).

- Climate risk insurance intervention a first joint activity with SODMA through the AfDB; Through this initiative, it will be possible to access crop loss and establish and damage fund for the communities.
- So standard setting, policy and strategy level is from the Fed level,
- Activities on the ground is from local level at FMS and local admin level.

Through this, more progress is expected on climate mobility action especially on major ecosystems.

Action Points:

- FAO jointly with MOECC to establish a relevant institutional arrangement.
- Risk matrix and mitigation measures to be outlined and aligned to the proposal.
- learning institutions and research centres be invited for talks and their contribution to the agenda.
- Need to review the possibility of IDP relocation back to rural areas to reengage in livelihood activities and contribute to food and nutrition security (demand supply to be analysed for decision making purposes).
- River infrastructure improvement has a potential of addressing some of the water needs at community level through desiltation and removal of trees and foreign materials on the beds.

- Explore co funding of activities to be implemented under the GCF by other donors such as FCDO.
- Consideration of indigenous knowledge to contribute to food security and sustainable climate adaptation practices.

Closing remarks

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change: The GCF initiative is the government priority which feeds into the global contribution.

Ministry of Agriculture: There is need for institutional management to ensure NDC documents are aligned to the national development plan.

All NGOs are welcome in any capacity to give their contribution towards the GCF agenda. In addition, ideas on what needs to be implemented by the NGOs was welcomes as they are in touch with the communities (voice of the community) and represent the government at grass route level.

The needs are still high, the budget was set at 55 billion but was cut down to 17 billion for the period 2020-2030.

Around 34 people participated in the workshop from FAO, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, SODM, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Rangelands, UN agencies such as UNDP, UNESCO, WFP and civil society organizations (SOGEA, GREDO, SIEDO, OXFAM..).

Consultation Workshop at Mansoor Hotel-Hargeisa-Somaliland

(Climate Fund Project Concept Note)



Date: 06/03/2024

✓ **Introduction:**

The consultation meeting convened on Tuesday, March 6th, at Mansoor Hotel, facilitated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The workshop drew participation from a diverse array of stakeholders, including government officials, representatives from research centers, and various international and national non-governmental organizations.

Firstly, the session commenced with introductory remarks by Head of the FAO office, who elucidated the workshop's objectives. Bah underscored the imperative of building upon previous collaborative efforts with stakeholders and emphasized the necessity of aligning FAO initiatives with the prevailing regulatory framework, socio-economic dynamics, and climate change realities within Somaliland. He emphasized the relevance of these considerations to all attendees.

Secondly, a Consultant representing the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Somaliland, underscored the significance of FAO's endeavors in mitigating the impact of climate change in Somaliland. The delegate reflected on the pivotal role of such initiatives in fostering resilience within the region's ecological framework. Moreover, he emphasized the value of collaborative platforms, like the one provided by FAO, in facilitating the exchange of insights and best practices among stakeholders. The consultant also lauded the Ministry's efforts in spearheading climate-resilient activities, highlighting its substantial contribution to the ongoing endeavors aimed at combating the adverse effects of climate change.

Subsequently, **Senior Environment Advisor- FAO** took the stage and highlighted the significance of the workshop as a critical forum for clarifying activities and objectives collaboratively. She elaborated on the preparation process of the GFC concept note, outlining the stages of approval and highlighting the urgency for Global Fund proposal finalizing. Emphasizing the importance of inter-ministerial collaboration, she stressed the necessity of soliciting inputs from relevant ministries.

Commencing her presentation at 9:27, she navigated through key sections including background information, objectives, project target areas, and the distinctive characteristics of these areas. She underscored the prevailing climate hazards, notably droughts and floods, elucidating their root causes and underscoring the need for prioritization in addressing these challenges. Furthermore, she emphasized the importance of tailoring generic concepts to suit diverse contextual realities. Delving into the components and sub-components of the project, she specifically highlighted the significance of all project components. Moreover, she underscored the vital role of local centers in disseminating crucial information on hazards and mitigation strategies to communities across Somaliland.

At the conclusion of her presentation, she invited participants to engage in a session of questions and discussions regarding the presented components, sub-components, and activities. This open forum provided an opportunity for attendees to seek clarification, offer insights, and express any concerns or suggestions pertaining to the proposed initiatives.

✓ **Participants Representation:**

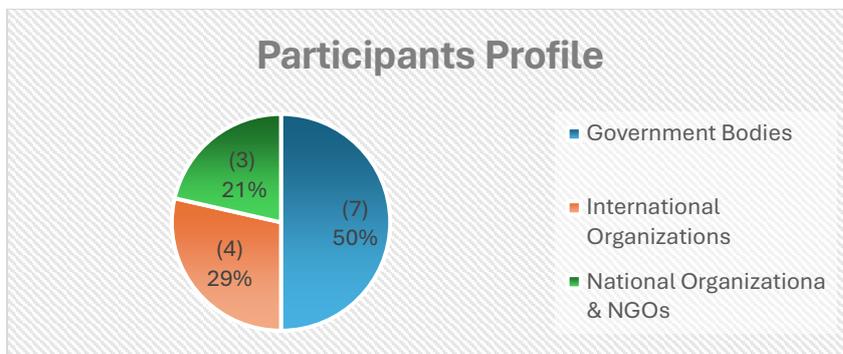


Figure1: Consultation Workshop participants' Profile.

✓ **Questions' Session:**

1. Component 1:

A delegate from the **Ministry of Agriculture Development** posed a query regarding the designated target area outlined in the concept note, specifically focusing on Oodwayne. The delegate highlighted that Oodwayne comprises five primary catchments and emphasized the necessity of addressing the issues within each catchment through a top-down approach. Additionally, they underscored the importance of community engagement to facilitate ownership and initiation of the project at the grassroots level. This inquiry underscores the imperative of localized strategies and community involvement in addressing environmental challenges effectively.

2. Component 2:

During the interactive segment, a representative from **HAVOYOCCO** sought clarification regarding FAO's proposed actions outlined in Component 2, Sub-component 2.1, which focuses on capacity building for climate-resilient agriculture and livestock production. Specifically, the inquiry revolved around whether FAO intends to directly supply materials or if the support will involve capacity-building initiatives such as training and skill development. This inquiry underscored the need for precise delineation of FAO's planned interventions and their mode of implementation.

Another delegate from **UNDP** emphasized the importance of Component 2, Sub-component 2.3, which focuses on providing technical assistance to financial institutions for developing innovative financial products supporting crop production. He stressed the need for supportive policies encouraging private sector involvement and advocated for the establishment of commercial farms by major financial institutions in Somaliland. These initiatives, fueled by substantial financial resources, could pivot the country away from subsistence farming towards more sustainable agricultural practices.

3. Component 3:

A delegate from (**NADFOR**) made an inquiry regarding climate services, particularly seeking clarity on the types of services provided and their capacity to assimilate information effectively. The discussion also delved into policy and coordination aspects, with emphasis placed on the enhancement of existing coordination mechanisms for projects implemented in established areas. Attention was drawn to the optimization of resource utilization through the alignment of existing policies with project objectives.

✓ **Main points of Feedback on Questions and Discussions:**

1. **Community and Organizational Structures:** The emphasis was placed on recognizing and strengthening various community and organizational structures to ensure inclusivity across different categories of communities in project activities.
2. **Supporting Value Chains:** There was a call to support the value chain by providing equipment and backing existing organizations. Additionally, the development of a platform for stakeholders to convene and enhance knowledge on fodder production was proposed.
3. **Commercial Farming:** The significance of providing technical assistance to commercial farms growing horticulture crops was highlighted, particularly considering the high market value of these crops in major cities.
4. **Catchment Approach:** The discussion emphasized the necessity of prioritizing catchments and interventions through a top-down approach, especially in areas like **Oodwayne**, which comprises multiple catchments with significant agricultural lands.
5. **Hydrological Considerations:** Starting from the upper stream and progressing towards the bottom was deemed essential for effective catchment management systems.
6. **Utilization of Existing Platforms:** SWALIM's platform for disseminating information across various sectors, including crops, livestock, and fisheries, was recognized as valuable. The

suggestion was made to organize a collaboration between SWALIM and NADFOR to enhance its information repository.

7. **Traditional Knowledge Integration:** Recognizing the importance of traditional weather forecasting and indigenous knowledge, there was a call to link these traditional mechanisms with institutions like SWALIM for localized weather predictions.
8. **Focus on Climate Information:** The importance of leveraging existing mechanisms such as the multi-hazard early warning framework and **Serva** to enhance climate information systems was emphasized for more effective climate forecasting.
9. **Coordination with Partners:** Collective Suggestions were made for coordination with partners and line ministries to optimize support efforts and avoid duplication of resources.

✓ **Main Constraints Discussed:**

1. Participants from government sector highlighted that numerous projects were executed without adhering to a top-down approach, leading to subsequent failures, particularly in water infrastructure development.
2. Participants from INTERNATIONAL Organizations stressed the significance of documenting and extracting lessons from past projects, a practice currently lacking in FAO approach.

✓ **Possible target Locations:**

While the government officials underscored the necessity of consulting with the district mayor and other pertinent government bodies in **Oodweyne** to determine the optimal districts for targeting initiatives. The participants also mentioned their suggestions for possible areas inside and outside oodweyne as the following:

1. Possible target areas in Oodweyne:
 - Beerato
 - Gatiitaleey
 - Xaaxi
 - Galooley
 - Qalloocato
 - Jaleelo
 - Habaasweyn
 - Xaaxi
2. Possible Target areas in Togdheer Region
 - Burco
 - Shiekh
 - Beer

✓ **Recommendation:**

1. Mitigation measures and risk assessments at the government level are imperative for informing future project inputs.
2. Coordination of parallel interventions is necessary for prioritization and enhanced collaboration, especially in areas like Oodweyne where multiple projects are underway.
3. Government leadership is essential for coordinating activities among diverse stakeholders.
4. Leveraging regional humanitarian coordination can facilitate inter-ministerial coordination and impact assessment.
5. Emphasis on watershed management system harmonization, risk assessments, and baseline studies to inform project initiation.
6. Establishment of community engagement teams to enhance community input and inclusivity.
7. Integration of vegetation-focused measures to mitigate water flow.
8. Investment in middle-income farmers to foster agricultural development.

9. Increased awareness and research on water management.
10. Expansion of project coverage to other areas in Somaliland contingent upon budget availability.
11. Community-led adaptation plans are essential for sustainable outcomes.
12. Inclusion of village administrative committees and subcommittees in project oversight.
13. Avoidance of cash dependency to mitigate negative impacts.
14. Alignment of future projects with contextual realities and utilization of lessons learned.

✓ **Workshop Closing**

The workshop concluded promptly at 12:30, marking the end of a productive and insightful session where key stakeholders shared valuable insights and perspectives on crucial matters related to the concept note and other future steps to develop the proposal.

25 people based in Somaliland participated in the workshop mostly from WADFOR, Ministry of Water and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture and Development, International Partners such as GIZ, UNDP and Civil Society Organizations such as Save the Children, Havoyoco.

Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia

Minutes of the Stakeholder consultation workshop for funding proposal development for Green Climate Fund

Kismayu, Juba-land, Somalia

9 March 2024

Introduction:

This consultation workshop was part of the series of events conducted in all the seven regions of the proposed project, aiming at sharing the details of the approved project concept note and soliciting inputs from the key stakeholders in the formulation of the detailed funding proposal. The agenda of the workshop is attached as annex 1. The workshop was attended by over thirty participants representing the key stakeholders from Government (both Juba-land and Federal Government), civil society organizations, academia and research organizations, community organizations, etc. (list of participants attached as annex 2). Honorable Abid Mohamed Hashi, Minister of Environment and climate change chaired the opening session of the workshop. After the opening the workshop was jointly conducted by the Director General of Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Juba-land and FAO climate specialist.

Opening session: The chair of the workshop emphasized on the issue of climate shocks that is consistently reducing the capacity of the state of Juba-land to cope with these shocks where each flood is followed by drought. The food production in particular is affected, both from agriculture and pastoral/livestock activities. The shocks leads to increased number of IDP to urban areas, further increasing the pressure on the cities with reduced food supply from agriculture and pastures. The chair highlighted that the prospective project from GCF is a window of opportunity that shall enhance the resilience of the communities to climate change and its associated shocks. He appreciated FAO for the efforts, and advised the participants to provide meaningful input to the facilitator so that an informed project formulation is done that reflects the interests of the government and communities of Jubaland.

The NDA focal point from Ministry of Environment and Climate Change shared the overall emphasis of the Federal Government of Somalia on addressing the issue of climate change and the prospective support of the GCF in this regard. She elaborated that the role of the federal ministry is to coordinate with the donor and accredited agency and bridge them with the federal member states. She urged that we count on the quality input of the participants of this workshop to bring the pipeline closer to the ground realities and the needs of the local communities.

After introduction of the participants, Director General took the floor, and shared his remarks, provided an overall direction to the event and asked the representatives of the Federal Government of Somalia to share their views. The Director General hand over the flood to FAO Somalia for commencing the technical session of the workshop.

International climate specialist of FAO (reporting officer – RO) welcomed the participants and explained the overall cycle of the project formulation, including the process of how the initial concept of the project was formulated. The current status of the concept note and the full proposal formulation process. He provided a concise presentation on the objectives of the project, the components and its associated activities, the tentative management arrangements, the risks and assumptions. Finally he asked the participants to share their experience of what worked and what didn't work while managing similar projects in Jubaland. This was followed by an extended questions and answer sessions, mainly related to clarifying the concept and components of the project, beside the selection of geographic areas and the process for the implementation of the project (landscape management planning and implementation).

Participants of the workshop representing government and other stakeholders in Kismayu, Juba-land

After the presentation on the concept of the project the participants grouped themselves according to stakeholder's category (government, NGOs, community groups, etc.) and delivered the following outputs:

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change:

- Institutional capacity building is required in regulatory framework, project implementation cycle, ESIA, environmental conservation/restoration and environmental governance. The current capacity in research and development is minimal, this needs enhancement.
- Climate change information and early warning system including metrology and weather monitoring stations are required.
- The priority input of the government include support in the following:
- Climate smart agriculture, drought resistant crops, afforestation, ecosystem restoration in particular mangrove restoration, biodiversity & wildlife management, rangelands management, management of marine ecosystem, sustainable urbanization, climate technology & innovation, environmental & climate justice and gender transformative approach.
- The group deliberated on the shocks that include raising temperature, heat waves, recurrent droughts & floods, water scarcity, agricultural & food insecurity, displacement/migration. This requires an integrated approach with components including re/afforestation, water harvesting & water management (integrated watershed management) awareness raising, capacity building, seed banking, integrated terrestrial and marine environmental restoration.
- Lessons learned: this includes inadequate coordination & communication among stakeholders, unsustainable interventions, limited financial resources, lack of consultation before/after projects, less appropriate project management modalities (mostly cooked outside), policy makers internal conflicts/crises.

Points from the ministry of women, family affairs and human rights:

- Engagement of women groups and vulnerable groups and enhanced consultation; also at the decision making level
- Formation of women agriculture groups and cooperatives
- Capacity building of women farms in climate smart agriculture and income generation activities
- Enabling/facilitating women farmers in water management techniques such as drip irrigation, rain water harvesting, drought resistant farming,
- Farm to farm knowledge sharing among women farmers including support in value chain
- Encouraging and training women farmers on agro-forestry, etc. for diversifying income sources.
- Empower women farmers on the method of crop diversification to reduce vulnerability to pest & diseases and to increase adaptability to climate change
- Improve health and nutrition inputs for women through increase access to variety of vegetables, poultry, etc.
- Poor women farmers linking with financial institutions and facilitate in the overall package including finances, cost-effective utilization including collateral support.
- Women empowerment beyond input through creation of policy and laws to safeguard their rights; with enhance focus on small scale farmers, and farming on marginal areas.

Agriculture and irrigation: the group prioritized their recommendations as follows:

- The strategic priority for agriculture is the improvement of irrigation system including rehabilitation and construction of canals, construction/rehabilitation of the river embankments
- Water catchments management with focus on rainfed farming
- Infrastructure improvement, including feeder and link (farm to market) road development

- Agriculture mechanization with focus on post-harvest techniques, tractors, agriculture tools & implements and related inputs.
- Research center improvement, laboratory construction and staff induction/training.
- Institutional capacity building including bringing on expert consultants, study tours to successful practices and international exposure, value chain expertise and green house construction.
- Policy and regulation review and development including plant protection policy, irrigation policy and seed development policy.

In the plenary multiple aspects were discussed that included the effective information management. They appreciated the role of the SWALIM for the longstanding presence in Somalia and the high-quality work. The participants mentioned that still language is barrier as the grass root farmers and pastoralists needs the relevant information to be translated in Somali. They recommended for the project to have thorough communication through the local language when the grass-root is the target audience.

On the issue of avoiding overlaps and ensuring integrated approach, the RO explained that the key element of the project is the landscape management plan, that will be developed through the multi-dimensional contextual analysis, based on which detailed planning at the landscape level will be done. The entire exercise will be consultative and inclusive in nature and in particular the grass-root communities including vulnerable groups will be part of the exercise. The development partners and related government institutions shall join hands in the exercise, thus the plan and its implementation will by default provide a tool for inclusion, complementarity and avoiding duplication.

This highly intense workshop ran till 1600 hours and was concluded by sharing the follow up and timeline with the participants. The DG of Environment Ministry mentioned asked for a validation workshop at Kismayu, to which the RO responded that a joint validation workshop is planned after Ramadhan at Mogadishu in which the FMS representatives will be invited, nevertheless once the project is approved, FMS specific inception workshops will be held here in Kismayu as well as the capital cities of the other FMS.

The workshop was concluded by Director General of the Ministry of Environment of Jubaland with thanks to Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, FAO and participants of the workshop.

Minister of Environment in the center, flanked on the right by DG of women & human rights affairs and Director from the Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. On the left is the DG of Jubaland ministry of environment who co-facilitated the workshop together with the RO.

Facilitators presenting the group work

Annex I: Programme of the workshop

	Agenda	Resource organization
9:30	Arrival and registration, Prayers and Introduction	FAO and MoET
10:00	Welcome remarks	MOET - Minister
10:20	Presentation on the project concept	FAO Somalia
10:45	Questions and Answers on the technical concept	All participants
11:15	Coffee break	FAO Somalia
11:30	Plenary discussion on impacts of climate change on agriculture level	All Participants
12:00	Summary of main negative impacts of climate change on Agriculture at FMS level	FAO Somalia
12:30	Lunch	All Participants
1:45	Plenary discussion on main constraints faced in project implementation at FMS level	All participants

2:30	Summary of main constraints faced in project implementation at FMS	FAO Somalia
3:00	Wrap up	MOET

40 people participated in the workshop from various organizations: (i) Government Agencies of Jubaland state such as Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy, Ministry of Agriculture , Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Resources, (ii) Civil Society Organizations and International NGOs such as Care, ACTED, DRC

Consultation report- Galmudug State

1. Introduction

Somalia is listed as a Least Developed Country by the UN and ranked among the 11 most vulnerable countries by the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index which measures vulnerability to climate change. The proposed project will address the negative impact pathways from increased temperatures and rainfall variability leading to droughts and floods, all contributing to ecosystem degradation and reduced agricultural production. The project will promote a shift to, and scale-up of the sustainable landscape management approach to increase resilience to climate change and its extreme events that affect agriculture and other livelihoods by repairing degraded ecosystems, improving agriculture and livestock sectors, and developing value chains.

The project will directly benefit 323,000 people and consists of three technical components: (i) Increase sustainable natural productive capital for climate change resilience, (ii) Promotion of climate resilient livelihoods, and (iii) Enable conducive environment for sustainable landscape management and climate resilient agriculture.

2. Consultation meeting Methodology and Approaches

Stakeholder consultation meeting of Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia, Design of the Full Proposal based on presentation from FAO Somalia, key recommendations from the Ministry of Environment & Climate Change and discussions and exchange of experiences from the different from all Stakeholders of Galmudug state.

3. Objectives

The overall objective of Green Climate Fund (GCF) Project Design Consultation Meeting with Galmudug State Stakeholders was to collect meaningful observations, recommendations, suggestions, and comments which will further improve the project designing.

4. Consultation meeting Participants

A total of 33 staff participated physically in the consultation meeting of Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia, Design of the Full Proposal in Dhusamareb. These participants were from FAO staff, Government line ministries, NGOs and civil society organizations. Moreover, other FAO staff participated virtually.

5. Welcome remarks and objectives of the meeting

Director General (DG) for Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Rural Development for Galmudug State of Somalia welcomed the participation and briefly introduced the project and its importance to Galmudug community. The DG continuing his speech, explained how climate change has affected the Galmudug regions and requested all stakeholders to actively contribute their expertise for better and effective designing of the project.

The DG handed the microphone to Director General (DG) for Ministry of Environment, Climate change & Rural Development for Federal of Somalia to briefly talk about the project. DG gave a short introduction to the project and stated that the project concept note was written in 2021 and delay was caused by the transition of Somali government. DG said that an initial discussion and consultation with every federal state was held with FAO and federal about compatible components of each state and targeted areas of the project. DG also spoken about the initiation of National Designated Authority (NDA) office that will become a communication channel with GCF.

FAO staff took the podium to also welcome the participants and presented the importance of the project to the community of Galmudug state. She emphasised to the stakeholders for an improved and efficient consultation in the project design.

6. Official opening

Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Minister/Sentor, draw attention to recurrent droughts and frequent flooding brought on by climate change cause failing crops, livestock losses, and the Somalia's chronic food insecurity. The Minister also stated that climate catastrophes put Somalia's socioeconomic development at risk by making it harder to get food and water. The Minister highlighted the key importance of the Climate Resilient Agriculture project in Galmudug. The Minister requested from Galmudug stakeholders to come up with a clear plan that will be a good injection of the completion of the project proposal, to discuss which districts and how to implement the project in the targeted area that severely affected by the climate change and to represent all Galmudug community in order to define their needs upon this project.

The Minister officially opened the Consultation for Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia, Design of the Full Proposal in Dhusamareb.

7. Presentation on the project concept

FAO staff gave his presentation to the Galmudug stakeholders and introduce them to Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia. Halane started his presentation by giving background of the effect of climate change in Somalia.

In addition to the above, Halane pointed out the objectives of the project, as follows:

- i. To enhance the resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in the project target areas to climate change by sustainably managing the natural resources,

- ii. By promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices and developing value chains to strengthen their capacity to overcome negative effects/impacts of extreme climate events hazards.

The project target area and Key characteristics of project target area and climate hazards was highlighted.

The presenter discussed the three (3) main components of project as follows:

- i. Increase sustainable natural productive capital for climate change resilience.
- ii. Promotion of climate resilient livelihoods.
- iii. Climate resilient value chain development.

8. Key findings and recommendations of the consultation meeting

- For Mudug Region, Hobyo and Harardhere Districts should be targeted.
- For Galgadud Region, Cabuwaq and Guricel Districts should be targeted.
- The project to target capacity building for staff of Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Rural Development for Galmudug State of Somalia.
- Plenty of water: including boreholes working through solar panels to be prioritized.
- Effective EWS and set up and training of both government and community to enhance their capacity.
- Coping strategies and community awareness and training to be considered.
- Increase of water harvest and increase rehabilitation of water catchments.
- Provision of agricultural materials to be provided.
- Improving veterinary services.
- Main constraints facing the project implementation e.g Security, risk, and accessibility.
- Community awareness, mobilization, and feedback of the project during the implementation should be in high priority.
- To consider conflict of interest during the project implementation.
- Pool funding: need more advocacy.
- SOP diversion: need to adhere to the SOP developed for the project.
- Activity should correspond to the needs of the community.
- Newly liberated areas to be given special consideration.

9. Plenary discussion

The participants were divided into two groups. Each group consisted of different kinds of stakeholders and both groups discussed deeply the following four (4) questions in separate.

- i. Main negative impacts of climate change on agriculture at Galmudug State.
- ii. The priority Needs of Climate change and Agriculture at Galmudug State of Somalia
- iii. Main constraints faced in project implementation at Galmudug State
- iv. What can be proposed action to:
 - Communities which this project will target
 - Proposed target areas.

- **Findings of the plenary discussion**

i. *Main negative impacts of climate change on agriculture at Galmudug State.*

The participants highlighted the following aspects are the main negative impacts of climate change on agriculture at Galmudug State:

- poor rain
- community displacement
- poor irrigation
- loss of livestock or assets
- increase hunger & poor nutrition.
- negative coping strategy adapted by the community.
- depletion of pasture in rural areas and
- disease outbreak

ii. *The priority Needs of Climate change and Agriculture at Galmudug State of Somalia*

The stakeholders emphasized the following agricultural inputs are the priority Needs of Climate change and Agriculture at Galmudug State:

- Mechanical equipment
- fencing
- drip Irrigation/pivotal irrigation
- construction and Rehabilitation of dams
- boreholes with hybrid solar for energy provision
- food production tools & equipment
- institutional capacity building
- community capacity building
- disaster risk reduction early Warning
- fishing boats, tools, cooling /storage system
- sand control or management
- tree plantation and community awareness and
- trainings

iii. *Main constraints faced in project implementation at Galmudug State*

The groups stated that the following are the main constraints faced in project implementation at Galmudug State:

- lack of farming associations, both in Mudug & Galgaduud Regions
- poor coordination in agricultural sectors
- poor project targeting (Location)
- locust investigation
- poor rainfall
- inter-clan conflict
- cross cutting issues
- potential project target and
- SOP diversion by implementers

iv. *What can be purposed actions to:*

- ***communities which this project will target.***
- ***proposed target areas.***

The participants, through group discussions, proposed the following:

- The project to target both Mudug and Galgaduud Regions.

- For Galgadud, the project should consider Baxdo, Guricel and Cabudwaq districts and
- For Mudug, Hobyo and Harardhere are in top list to target.
- The also advised to target Agropastoral, Pastoral, protected IDPs and host communities.

10. Conclusion

DG wrapped up the main components of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia, Design of the Full Proposal in Dhusamareb, Galmudug State. He thanked all the participants for their interaction and addition to the proposal of the project. FAO thanked all participants for their patience and effective interchange of ideas.

Minister/Sentor officially closed the meeting.

Annexes

Annex I: Agenda of Consultation Meeting

Timing	Agenda	Resource organization
0900-0915	Welcome remarks and objectives of the meeting.	Director General for Ministry of Environment, Climate change & Rural Development for Galmudug State of Somalia
0915-0920	Overview of the Agenda	FAO representative
0920-0930	Official opening	Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Minister/Sentor
0930-1000	Presentation on the project concept	FAO
1000-1020	Questions and Answers on the technical concept	All participants
1020-1050	Plenary discussion on <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Main negative impacts of climate change on agriculture at Galmudug State. 2. The priority Needs of Climate change and Agriculture at Galmudug State of Somalia 3. Main constraints faced in project implementation at Galmudug State 4. What can be purposed action to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Communities which this project will target. -Proposed target areas 	All Participants
1050-1200	Presentation of the plenary discussion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Main negative impacts of climate change on agriculture at Galmudug State. 2. The priority Needs of Climate change and Agriculture at Galmudug State. 3. Main constraints faced in project implementation at Galmudug State and way forward. 4. Potential Project targeted areas 	All participants
1200-1230	Wrap up	MOECC Galmudug State

Annex II: Photos of the meeting





Around 32 participants attended

The workshop: (i) from Government agencies of Galmudug state such as Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Rural Development, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Rangelands, (ii) International Partners such as WFP, UNICEF, OCHA (iii) Civil society Organizations or international NGO such as Care, Wise, GCRF, SNC, NRC, Mercy-USA...

GCF Project Design – Climate Resilient Agriculture.
Stakeholders Consultation Meeting – Hirshabelle State.
26th March 2024, FAO Office, TTL AAIA Mogadishu, Somalia.

Introductions

The meeting participants were welcomed by the Field Programme Coordinator for Hirshabelle State, appreciating the presence of the DG Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation along with other partners present. The Climate Change Specialist also added remarks on the importance of the workshop and highlighted the key expectations by the end of the meeting and how it will help in designing an impactful project.

GCF Project Presentation

The standard GCF project presentation was made, describing the objectives and components of the proposed project, the meeting was presented as per below agenda. The full presentation is attached.

Presentation Agenda

- Background
- Objectives of project
- Project target areas
- Key characteristics of project target areas and climate hazards
- Components and sub-components
- Institutional arrangements
- Question

Focused Group Discussion

The participants were asked to discuss in group the three main questions as posed by the specialist, the aim is to identify key possible areas of improvement and any likely challenges that may arise in the project.

Q1 - What are the main negative effects/impacts of climate change? What can be the solutions?

Negative Impact of Climate Change

- It was noted that temperatures are reported becoming in high extremes recently with 2023 being the highest in Somalia ever, this has negatively affected the crop production and livestock causing displacements in search for water and greener pastures.
- Hirshabelle State has consistently been in a loop of recurring floods and drought effects mainly due to the prevailing climate change, riverine communities face at least 2 rounds of floods in a year leaving little room for tangible infrastructural developments.

- The majority of internal displacements can be attributed to the effects of climate shocks, agro-pastoralist and pastoralist are actively seeking consistent supply of water for their livestock due to the drought effect.
- Disease outbreaks have been reported also due to excessive heat and even during floods as some diseases are easily transmitted during such periods.
- Soil erosion is also affecting some parts of the State also due to climate shocks.

Possible Solutions

- A holistic approach to landscape management like afforestation will particularly be of importance to Cadale communities as the area is mostly dry and drought affected.
- Planting of climate adaptive crops to boost the market and local economy of the area, crops mostly grown in Cadale are sorghum, Beans and Mango-beans.
- Applying localization techniques in the project implementation while adhering to the grand bargain principles.
- Because Cadale district is quite deserted of humanitarian support, there is the need to intensify community awareness on climate change and related impacts for adequate participation by the community members.

Q2 - In past experience, what did work and what did not work in terms of project implementation?

Not Worked

- Lack of consultation with target communities during project planning phase, this has led to many failed projects with unimpactful results.
- Inability to harmonize policies and guidelines in construction and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure amongst the different actors resulting in ineffective flood defensive constructions.
- Provision of less preferred and/or low-quality seeds to beneficiaries resulting in low yield and sometimes sale of humanitarian aid.
- Distribution of livestock procured from other areas out of the implementation location can be detrimental to the animals due to change in weather/climate and may not be able to adapt and effectively reproduce as expected.

Worked

- Early consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to identify quality and relevant seeds for distribution to the communities.
- Provision of cash-based assistance to allow beneficiaries buy their preferred choice in livestock.
- Training for community animal health workers which will greatly improve the animal health and wellbeing.
- Consultation with local communities at the project design stage to understand the context-specific needs.
- Working closely with other partners to avoid duplication and promote complementarity in the different activities.

Q3 - How can we engage the vulnerable, women groups, minorities, indigenous communities in the project implementation?

- Ensure a consultative process with both vulnerable groups and minority groups during throughout the project cycle for an inclusive approach with accountability.
- Because women are very involved in business activities, it is recommended that an effective market linkage programme is implemented for farmer associations.
- Introduce cash for work programmes for the different category of the population including value addition activities like fish processing and preservation techniques.
- Provide vocational training to allow for skills acquisition as it relates to agricultural activities and other context-specific trades.

Closing Remarks (DG HSS-MoAI)

- The Director General for the Hirshabelle State Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation expressed his satisfaction in the approach FAO has taken to consult with field-level stakeholders at this design stage, noting that this will ensure the project is in line with the community needs and peculiarities of the target location are adopted.
- He also noted that Cadale district has a history of inter-clan clashes which have resulted in drawbacks in many of the development projects in the past, he suggested that while this project is still at the design stage, the team should highly consider a conflict resolution management system throughout the project cycle.
- He commended FAO's initiative of sending a mission to Cadale to collect information and socialize the project plan with local authorities.
- He mentioned the need to understand local context to help in developing appropriate projects for implementation.
- The DG noted that they are currently testing 31 variety of climate resistant crops in Mataban area of Hiran Region.
- Cadale is a big hub for fishing activities with a lot of potential and therefore suggests this project takes advantage of that and provides sustainable development in the sector

7 participants from Hirshabelle State attended the meeting from Ministry of Agriculture, Mercy-Corps, SOVA, SAACID, Label relief.



Hirshabelle Consultation Meeting March 31, 2024

Meeting Minutes

Hirshabelle Stakeholder Consultation Workshop

Climate Resilience in Somalia: Design of Full Proposal

31st March 2024

Attendees

FAO, Ministry, WFP, NGOs

Round of Introductions from attendees

Presentation from FAO on the Concept Note *(refer to presentation for details):*

- Contextual background going 30-40 years back
- Overall objectives of Project
- Project Target Areas
- Key Characteristics of Project Target area and Climate Hazards (for Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Nugaal, Toghddeer, Mudug, Galmudug)
- 3 Project Components and Sub-Components
 - Component 1 – Increase sustainable natural productive capital for climate change resilience
 - 1.1 Enhancing **landscape management** for adaptation to climate change
 - 1.2 Securing **Irrigation water supply** in context of climate variability
 - Component 2 – Promotion of climate resilient livelihoods
 - 2.1 Capacity building for climate resilient agriculture and **livestock production**
 - 2.2 Access to climate resilient **agricultural inputs** (agropastoral groups)
 - 2.3 Climate resilience **value chain** development
 - Component 3 – Enabling environment for sustainable landscape management and climate resilient agriculture
 - 3.1 Support to **policy design and enforcement** (not meant to cover entirety of Hirshabelle – but a starting point before scaling to whole Hirshabelle region)
 - 3.2 Strengthening **policy dialogue and coordination** (engaging all stakeholders vertically and horizontally)
 - 3.3 Enhancing climate information platform and services for climate change adaptation (evidence-base monitoring today and tomorrow engaging information centers and SWALIM)

- Institutional Arrangements – PSC chaired by Ministry of Environment/NDA with FAO and NDA as “potential” execution entities
 - Questions
 - What are the main negative effects impacts of climate change? What can be the solutions?
 - In Past experience what did work and did not work in terms of project implementation
 - How can we engage the vulnerable, women’s groups, minorities, indigenous communities in project implementation?
-

- Comment from physically present attendee:
 - Bulk of funding appears to be dedicated to Component 1 (more than 51 million allocation)
 - The other two components have productive capital in natural resources which could be forestry, fisheries, agriculture – but the project seems to prioritize agriculture and crop production. What of biodiversity conservation? What of forest and mangrove restoration?
[Other comments inaudible]

- *FAO: the landscape approach, depending on target areas, would have to factor all components of natural resource/capital in the area – which may or may not include crop production specifically. Grazing lands, forestry, rainfed crop production, etc. Overall approach is integrated which would lead to restoration of landscape bearing in mind the vulnerable inhabitants in said area. The livelihood oriented interface between these elements us prioritized. We cannot go into biodiversity restoration in the traditional (biodiversity “protection”) sense but it would by default be factored with landscape management as the entry point. FAO works in the terrestrial system rather than the mangrove and coastal systems.*

- Comment from online participant :
 - Reflections on agriculture regarding Adaale (?) – this area is primarily rain fed agriculture. But mainly livestock and forestry are the livelihoods in the area and is the primary focus for MoLFAR. Hopes to differentiate between livestock, agriculture/farm, and fisheries. Somali ministries are frustrated for different reasons. Would be good to consider all the different components in consultations. 70% of Adaale (?) people are pastoralists and fisherfolk – agricultural farming tends to be more seasonal. Therefore MoLFAR would be the primary government custodian for this area of intervention. Most people affected by climate change in this area are fisherfolk and pastoralists/Livestock, forestries and range constituents. Without factoring this the project risks going in the wrong direction.
 - *FAO: This is of course taken in to consideration. To reiterate this is an integrated project within the space of natural resources. And when we mention “agriculture” we mean the sector as a whole. It is not only agricultural crop production and agronomically oriented exclusively. Under component one, which is where lion share of funding is going, the integrated approach is key. In the value addition aspect of the intervention, we are selective about crop production. But overall, under component one, we are taking a sector-whole approach which would include landscapes in Adaale, whatever natural resources/capital exists, the intervention would “bank” on that. The intervention would adapt to the unique needs of the target area across the project – taking an enhanced livelihoods and sustainability approach.*

- WFP online participant :
 - Acknowledges project as smart and comprehensive. Mentions flagship project in Hirshabelle related to resilience for smallholder farmers which ended recently, and expressed interest for WFP to participate in this process and would like to discuss bilaterally with FAO for WFP to add soft component activities. Adaale is geographically interesting to WFP given the coastal livelihoods/fisheries scope – and offers WFP to partner with FAO.

- *FAO: Point very well taken – FAO and WFP and close partners and it is not too late for WFP to engage. We should leverage our respective expertise and strengths of course. Fisheries point well taken in to consideration – the question here is how to integrate WFP offer in to project design despite some challenges.*
- Online Participant:
 - To compliment the above comment – given that WFP and FAO have already jointly implemented in two states, urges that lessons derived from previous experiences particularly working with established cooperatives – SRSF project – one being there wasn't a clear exist strategy would be sustained beyond the lifetime to intervention. Good also to have a broader umbrella under the federal government, because states will have representation of coops, ministries engaged from the get-go, it is an advantage across other stakeholders including the private sector. Making sure government partners are participating can protect the sustainability of project if linkages between/participation of all relevant line ministries are ensured.
 - *FAO: very insightful input. One of the advantages of this project is its longevity (7 years). Various activities will require the full span of the 7 years, other activities will not require all 7 years to implement. GCF's mandated time frame is 6 – 8 years – which gives us leverage to make 2 things more robust: (1) linkages and coordination between institutions, which engaged federal member states through Ministry of Environment (Hirshabelle has been proactive across civil society, private sector and government partners) (2) exit strategy and clear and crisp sustainability plan. Lessons learned and best practice integration from previous projects is a strong consideration – how to do this is the question we should address.*
- Online Participant:
 - Addresses Component 2 on land restoration, rangeland and the kind of nursery types in the area (?) – Inaudible – difficult to comprehend full question via recording*
 - *FAO: **Sand dunes** – issues of moving sand. FAO has established expertise in sand dune fixation. FAO banks not only FAO resources along the region and beyond – cross fertilizing evidence based knowledge and experiences. Adaale does have this issue of sand movements/storms – how to address this will be the key activities for this project. **Livestock** – feed production depends on local requirements, following a clear assessments of most productive seeds in the area (indigenous, drought resistant seeds) in order to support the resilience of interventions, keeping in view the overall value chain and value addition. Types of seeds considered will vary depending on forestry, rangeland or agronomy.*
- Online participant:
 - Restoration of livestock would be helpful intervention
 - *FAO: Landscape management plan would include livestock as a component of agriculture. Irrigation agriculture is 1% the rest takes in to account the other elements of natural capital in the area of Adaale.*
- Physical participant (Ministry of Agriculture – name not mentioned):
 - Acknowledges MoECC, FAO and Hirshabelle colleagues. Not a question but a comment. The project is integrated in its approach. Given that Hirshabelle is among the most affected by floods thanks for El Nino during the last Gu season. Important to note, given components that address agriculture and infrastructure, as Ministry of Agriculture there are already a number of interventions with FAO, focusing on infrastructure rehabilitation. If we do not address the issue of irrigation schemes in the area, it will be difficult for Somalia to combat the effects of climate change. We are happy to see this project will contribute to addressing this issue. As the Ministry members – we must ensure not to replicate/overlap interventions related to irrigation schemes, rather that we cooperate with the different ministries targeting

areas most in need. Coastal and pastoral livelihoods are important, but rain-fed agriculture is also very important.

- *FAO: project definitely covers two types of irrigation activities – (1) water catchments (2) secondary, tertiary and small scale canal rehabilitation. The intervention will depend on the specific area given what type of infrastructure is required. Overall hydrological mapping of the area will inform us of the potential to support small scale rainfed irrigation using principles of improving water conservation and less water for more productivity. Technical factors around rain water harvesting in Somalia i.e.: large scale percolation of water due to loose soil structure and how to cover air vapor transpiration, etc. also important to consider here. Indeed the area is historically known as the foodbasket of Somalia.*

- Physical Participant (no name):
 - Which areas other than Adaale is the project to be implemented?
 - *FAO: Middle Shabelle with Adaale specifically mentioned at this point in time. The same has come up for Baidoa. When it comes to implementation there will be some room to enhance target area*
 - WFP mentions there is a previous project in the same area
 - *FAO: Of course we work together and we continue to do so. When we talk about inclusive and collective planning on site, we should plan together – as well for longer term interventions.*
 - If you are already working there, why not pick a different area?
 - WFP: Those were in Jowhar and Beletweyne not Adaale.

- *FAO: clarifying targeting was extensively discussed with government at the concept note stage. What we are now learning at the full proposal development phase is that we may have to expand initial targeted area. At implementation stage we can eventually consider contiguous areas for optimized impact.*

- Online Participant:
 - Clarity on sustainability/future regarding the groups remaining in target areas – with particular regard to income generation for marginalized, minority groups.
 - *FAO: System based financial input is the approach this project is taking – via improving value chain and involving the private sector at corporate and grassroots levels, ensuring vulnerable groups are included. Institutional aspect is key for multi-pronged sustainability concerns (institutional as well as financial). The project is investment-based not subsidy-based. Major challenge of this project – one of the key elements of the approval of the project from GCF – initially we did not have competitors – now we have competitors when it comes to GCF from the corporate sector, who are much more advanced in terms of financial sustainability in particular making the journey from the subsidy which was the project mode of the past, now to the investment paradigm.*
 - Given the district, as far as I'm concerned, there are three major town Beletweyne, Jowhar and Balcad. We have agropastoral communities where rainfed crop production sometimes takes place including Adaale, Adan Nabal, Sajd, Ali Guguud, Warsheikh. Adaale is situated near the coast where fisheries does well, livestock. In Adan Nabal, the communities are agro pastoral with some livestock activities. The same is for Ali guduud Sajd, also close to the ocean. Warsheikh is more fisheries and livestock production. If the project is covering the whole of Hirshabelle, with some flexibility, you can take note of these areas.

----- PRAYER BREAK -----

- Online Participant SIDO
 - o Civil society organizations involved in environment and climate change issues have a breadth of experience and knowledge to offer.
 - o *FAO: request that if you come comments re: lessons learned please include in the comments section of the meeting.*

- Physical participant MoECC Hirshabelle Director General remarks:
 - o (General comment before departing) Thanks other participants. Acknowledges the importance of this project and the necessity of its focus on impact. The project needs to emphasize the importance of climate adaptation, water food and livelihood support. The project timeframe is too long from the Ministry's perspective. Somalia needs a lot of support to deal with its climate crisis across farming, livestock, etc. via climate financing given the extremity of issues in Somalia – therefore would recommend a shorter lifecycle for the project. The whole government approach should be in place, including other federal state members in this process. Acknowledges their inability to participate due to competing priorities. There are also other pending projects targeting Hirshabelle so very important that complementarity, rather than overlap or duplication, be the approach of these interventions (makes specific mention of SJF projects and JOSP).

----- GROUP PHOTO and ANOTHER PRAYER BREAK -----

- Online Participant, Somali Peaceline:
 - o **Impact of climate change** in Jowhar and Hirshabelle is huge. Communities are very susceptible. When it comes to floods, they destroy crop production and livelihoods in riverine areas that depend on farming. Villages are forced to evacuate lowland areas and move to highlands areas of become IDP. This results from ineffective infrastructure. Rehabilitation of major river canals for more efficient water production and flood risk aversion. Particularly susceptible areas are villages between Jowhar and Balcad. Floods limit or obstruct transport of food goods via lorries – which in turn affects their market prices. Old canals for rehabilitation or maybe new canals to avert overflowing water for more productive youth. Conversely, drought wrought areas like in Adaale would benefit greatly from fodder farming and storage either in the same districts or generating fodder feed production in riverine areas to support the needs of pastoral households in difficult times would be supportive. **Conflict mitigation strategies** should be mainstreamed within these communities so that when tension arises people have the soft skills to alleviate tension between farmers, pastoral and agropastoral groups. **Land Management policies** – there was a time when certain areas of land were allocated by the government (“ranging management system”) and reserved for specifically for grazing during the dry season. Policies such as these may have a more sustainable value though more buy in, consultation and feasibility studies with local communities is important.
 - o *FAO: Important points raised, already included in concept note. Conflict Mitigation mechanism – between pastoral and agropastoralists during periods of extreme weather. The idea would be to design an infrastructure master plan in flood prone areas which would integrate conflict mitigation.*
 - o *FAO: Rangeland Management system was seen in Somaliland which is very well functioning and mentioned by other partners as an effective historic approach. We will try to complement infrastructure rehabilitation in the areas you mention with ongoing efforts to address flooding.*

- Online Participant, STS:
 - o No need to repeat previous colleagues' comments on the impact of climate change – droughts, floods, etc. – these have become routine in Somalia. I will rather focus on solutions. (1) Climate resilience in infrastructure is something that can be addressed under

this project as an impact of climate change. You have touched on canal rehabilitation, construction coastal areas, improving water management systems, implementing early warning systems, etc. will all reduce vulnerability. (2) Strengthening disaster preparedness and response – is something we want for climate change adaptation at the institutional level working together with government partners. Village level we can come up with community action and adaptation plans – where we can figure out the preparedness response that they can do. At the State level – capacitating in terms of disasters strengthening – build the capacity of personnel including in policy development (3) Energy renewal transition – I can see that we have a lot of problems among farming community as it relates to irrigation – suggest under the climate adaptation window, introduce sun and wind energy to reduce fossil fuel use which contribute greenhouse gas emission (4) Effective collaboration and coordination between institutions (5) duplication and replication of interventions should be avoided. Targeting new areas as mentioned by DG of MoECC is important. Avoiding security risk areas but diversifying locations where the project will intervene.

- Online participant, Livestock Production Office for MoLFR
 - o (1) In Middle Shabelle, more than 10,000 hectares affected by the floods. This causes pressure for inhabitants to flee these areas and, where these groups relocate, tension develops between host and new communities – where communities are forced to compete over limited land/pasture and water resources. (2) Livestock are vulnerable to limited rangeland, but riverine areas seem to expose animals to illnesses (vector borne). (3) The difficulty for communities to readapt to places they have fled due to floods is a factor. (4) Due to flooding and loss of fodder crops, livestock are tempted to graze in farming areas
 - o *FAO: have farmers in some areas adapted techniques to receding floods like, for example, transplanting fodder or sesame in some areas?*
 - o Yes, in some areas outside flooded areas, Garab Madowe, Garab Cade (Adey), some maize and sorghum in rain fed farms that have managed to plant within season.

- Online participant, Ministry of Livestock
 - o (1) Climate change is disrupting traditional livestock corridors, changing livelihoods and traditional pastoralism. (2) Education and veterinary services are also very limited among pastoral groups/herders. The rain season also exacerbates the vulnerability of livestock to treatable diseases and illnesses. (3) Diversifying income generating opportunities for pastoral groups would support their resilience to climate related shocks and stressors (4) Rangeland and ecosystems support such as rotational grazing, water conservation measure, reforestation and community based natural resource management (catchments, small scale irrigation schemes) are all approaches that would enhance this intervention during droughts and dry spells (5) community-based early warning systems are better to establish to alert and prepare pastoralists to extreme weather.

- Online Participant, SAID organization
 - o Highlights one man-made challenge: there are two groups of people – pastoralists who need the overflowing of water, so they break riverbanks at night. NGOs working in reconstruction need local community and authority collaboration to address this challenge. “Byland farmers” will secretly break embankments so the spread of water regenerates fresh grass for livestock grazing.

- Online Participant
 - o This is also often done to grow sesame – not just fodder for livestock
 - o *FAO - this should be looked at very carefully. We need to understand local practices or systems such as these to assess the immediate benefits or that may be counterproductive to long-term adaptation benefits.*

- Online Participant, SAID organization
 - o With regular, sustained access to water these groups are unlikely to take these “hunting for water” approaches.
 - o *FAO: Water/river breach is definitely a matter of concern*
 - o *FAO: Do these pastoralists own the land close to the river?*
 - o They do not own the land – but they know the water will eventually reach/seep over to their lands, destroying the land of other farmers along the way. They will devastate farmland areas along the river banks hoping for the water to gravitate towards farmer, agropastoral and pastoral lands.

- *FAO: Any reflections on minorities or indigenous people?*
 - o (1) community engagement is key in terms of what will sustain the success of interventions. (2) Community sensitization, awareness and knowledge-sharing. Taking an integrated, holistic approach – including economic empowerment and mobility – may or may not contribute to successes. Lack of community ownership, projects that overlook the needs of the community, intervention will meet resistance. Weak governance hinders progress, particularly those that do not support grassroots committees or locally organized groups.
 - o *FAO reiterates question of minority groups or excluded groups.*
 - o (1) resource-based conflict management is an area that should be integrated in the project. (2) Regarding groups in Middle Shabelle – the definition of “minority” here is tricky. There are farmer clans who are not organized or armed, such as those along riverine areas, who are actually more populous but vulnerable nonetheless. (3) Displaced migrants groups residing in Jowhar are minority groups are conversely considered vulnerable. (4) Areas between Mahadai, Balcad and Jowhar areas are prone to flooding.

- Online Participant,
 - o From the top level/donor level – the community is often perceived as the receiver. How is it then possible to award community level ownership? Identifying approaches together with local leaders and other community groups will provide far more nuance with regards to resilience building solutions. This results in more engagement, individual investment (energy, dedication, etc.) and ultimate ownership.
 - o *FAO: We are in the full proposal design phase, which includes an instrument that will help community engagement, is the development of the landscape management plan which is participatory. Committees will be involved in management plans. But in Jowhar we are facing some issues – in your view what would the “unit” or organized community groups that we need to target in order to develop the landscape management plan – where we have a combination of rainfed, flood recession and irrigation agriculture?*

Workshop Report: Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for the Design of the Full Proposal of Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia

Baidoa, March 18

1. Background and Rationale:

Stabilizing political context will help consolidate in Somalia the institutional set up. Nevertheless, Somalia' is still vulnerable to climate extreme events, which are hampering food security. Somalia went through a series of Climate Extreme events such as droughts and floods: (i) in 2022 and 2023, 5 drought periods increased the level of Food Insecurity and as a consequence, the number of Climate Displaced and, (ii) El Nino impacted negatively the Central Western part in Somalia in the 2023 Deyr season, destroying livelihoods and assets. Eventually: "The frequency of climate hazards in Somalia is on the increase and this is undoubtedly as a result of climate change. climate related disasters will continue to negatively affect the economy and livelihoods of the Somali communities on top of other shocks".

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) is keen on strengthening the sustainability and impact of investments in resources and capacity building through shifting the focus away from emergency interventions to development and resilience-building programs. Specifically the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Global Climate Fund (GCF), has requested FAO support the development of the Full Proposal for the Climate Resilient Agriculture project in Somalia. FGS is also keen on fast tracking the access of Somalia to the resources of vertical Climate Finance and is, therefore, developing the pipeline of projects likely to be submitted to the GCF and the GEF.

In this regard, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change is conducting a round of consultations with its partners: Line Ministries, Civil Society Organizations and Private Sector and International Organizations. MoECC in South West is organizing consultation meeting/workshop for the Southwest, on 18th March 2024 and invited state and non-state climate change actors and organizations.

1. Workshop Rationale and Justification:

The stakeholder consultation workshop is an integral part of the project preparation/development process, and equally important avenue whereby : (i) line ministries , (ii) Civil Society Organizations and the private sector and, (iii) international partners have gathered and had discussions rotating around:

a) On the main constraints the Government faces to implement large scale investment projects and programs at Federal and Federal Member State level and identify the nature of technical and institutional support needed and,

b) CSOs engagement in the implementation of resilience and development projects and programs.

The workshop was intended to facilitate the stakeholder consultations pertaining to the identification of state environment and climate challenges, identification of sectoral priorities to better redefine the SWS priorities in the proposed project interventions.

The followings are the workshop specific objectives:

To provide the project's overview, rationale and present the roadmap of the design process,

To gain perspectives of the workshop participants on main institutional constraints hampering the implementation of largescale investment projects and programs in Somalia at Federal and Federal Member State level,

To gain perspectives of the workshop participants on main constraints CSO's and the private sector face to be engaged/contribute in /to investment programs at Federal and Federal Member State level,

To identify jointly the nature of technical and institutional support needed by FGS to be able to implement large scale investment programs,

1. Workshop Participants and duration

The consultation workshop took place on March 18, 2024 in Baido'a South West State of Somalia. Participants were invited from the state and non-state actors of SWS with the full participation of Federal MoECC DG and resource persons.

The workshop brought together 45 participants mainly from state line Ministries, International Partners and CSO's and Private Sector organizations based in Baido'a in addition to the project design Team on the Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change's side and on FAO Somalia's project team.

The workshop program is shown in table 1.

Timing	Agenda	Resource organization
0900	Opening and introduction to the Meeting	FAO
0910-0920	Welcome remarks	Ministry of Environment & Climate change
0920-0950	Presentation on the project concept	FAO Somalia
0950-1020	Questions and Answers on the technical concept	All participants
1020-1050	Plenary discussion on main negative impacts of climate change on agriculture at FMS level	All Participants
1120-1150	Priorities of SW on Climate Change on Agriculture Plenary/group-work on main negative impacts of climate change on agriculture at FMS level	All Participants
1150 –1200	Priorities of SW on Climate Change on Agriculture Summary of main constraints faced in project implementation at FMS and way forward	FAO Somalia
1200	Wrap up	MOECC SW state

1. Workshop Proceedings and Outcomes

The meeting was called to order by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change (H.E Diini) of South West State of Somalia who welcomed the Federal level delegates, FAO team and the local participants. He extended his gratitude to the Federal Government of Somalia's MoECC for adopting the bottom-up-approach in their policy making, planning and implementation of programs. Moreover, he also appreciated the FAO's noble work in the South West State of Somalia.

The official opening remarks was presented by the Director General of MoECC who urged the participants to demonstrate their ownership and their commitment to have long-lasting impacts on the communities and ecosystems. Similarly, the DG has explained the need to consider the growing climate crises in SWS and the country at large 5

5.1 Brief Plenary:

The participants to priorities implementable interventions that will enhance the resilience of the vulnerable communities. he thanked FAO for facilitating the consultation workshops for the design of this project.

This was followed by a detailed presentation of the project facilitated by FAO who provided background information on the project, project objectives, target locations and communities, major components of the project and the project institutional arrangements.

FAO also urged the workshop participants on the need for paradigm shift; from humanitarian interventions to long-term resilience development. He provided several examples of how different interventions can contribute in reducing vulnerabilities and fragility of communities and ecosystems.

Eng. Abdifitah from the Ministry of Agriculture has raised the following questions regarding the proposed project:

- He asked why and what criteria has been considered to select the Lower Shabelle Region? And the possibility to consider Bay or Bakool region?
- Why is the project focusing on specific crop varieties such maize and sesame?
- And finally, he asked what are the specific target districts or locations within the Lower Shabelle?

An Adviser to the MoECC SWS also had the following comments and inquiries:

- He questioned the project components; especially the environment and climate change related interventions?
- He suggested to include a dedicated component for the institutional development to support the development of key legal frameworks and strengthen the capacities at different tiers,
- And finally, he suggested the need to consider the fishery sector as this sector has the full potential to enhance the resilience of communities,
- Also he consider to make the cost of the component by 50 -50 as an equal amount

DG Marine and Fishery Ministry of SWS

- He raised a concern pertaining to the fact that the project is not considering marine and fishery related interventions. He elaborated the sectors importance and contribution in enhancing resilience and urged the FAO and the Ministry at Federal and FMS to include marine and fishery related interventions.

DG Ministry of Livestock also

- The DG of the Ministry of Livestock expressed the relevance of the rangeland management and pasture development for enhancing the resilience of households in South West State of Somalia.

- The DG also mentioned that there is need for Rangeland management in to Bakool region, so he suggest to add the targeted areas in Bakool

- He suggested to consider supplementary animal feeds.

Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture:

- The Director has stated that the project concept note has not provided clear institutional arrangements, especially whether the project is vertical or horizontally managed? He meant, the roles at federal and state levels. as well as, the roles of the UN partners and other actors.

- In addition, Coordination

- And finally, he stated the need to consider more days of discussion as one day may not be sufficient to record all the inputs, concerns and suggestions of the SWS line institutions.

Feedback from Civil Society

- During the meeting, several civil society organizations and local NGOs, including GREDO, SOSTO, SOYVA, and others, actively participated. Notably, many of these organizations were led by women.

- The participants expressed their suggestion that it would be beneficial for them to have an active role in the implementation of this project. They emphasized the importance of partnership with FAO or the ministries responsible for the project's implementation.

- We value the input provided by the civil society representatives and acknowledge their desire to contribute to the project's success. Their perspectives and expertise will be taken into consideration as we move forward.

Director of Climate Change/Advisor of the project has explained the major criterion used while selecting the sectors and the locations. She stated that the list is not closed and they are here to listen and consider their suggestions.

On the coordination aspect, she explained the current arrangements as illustrated in the concept note, the different roles at the different tiers and again requested the participants to go through the proposed structure and come up with their suggestions.

5.3 Group Discussions:

40 participants attended the workshop from various organizations : (i) Government agencies of South West State such as the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, (ii) Civil Society Organizations/International NGO such as ACTED, GREDO, SYVA, IRC and (iii) International Organizations such as WHO, UNHCR, OCHA.

MEETING MINUTES FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE /AGRICULTURE IN SOMALIA - Puntland

Participants: refer to the list

Agenda: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

Farah welcomed the participants and FAO key partners, The workshop aims to contribute the designating process of the climate fund project through consultation of the stakeholders

The ministry of livestock officially opened the workshop and encouraged all the participants to effectively contribute to the consultative process of the GCF workshop.

Participants: ministries of livestock, agriculture & water, NGOs, WFP and Academia, all the participants are encouraged to raise their voice to contribute to the agenda and provide their input. The facilitated team taking account to fully facilitate and take part in the process.

The ministry of livestock also mentioned Puntland demographics that we need to take account during project designing. He pointed out the climate impact negatively affected livestock assets of the pastoralist communities, its effect when there is no rain, water, pasture and also on the other hand when there is a cyclone it may result in usual flooding and it brings cold and we need to build the community resilience and finally he thanks all participants for tireless and active participation.

Agenda 1 : Presentation on the project concept:

Questions/comments raised by the participants

The Puntland ministry of environment raised concerns on the project location and why choose only Garowe and EYL districts. In addition, he wants the project to focus more on value chain development on the agriculture sector and range management. We discussed selection of district with line ministries in July 2022

In addition, he mentioned when it comes to climate policies it is important to include institutions of Puntland. In addition, Climate change policies to be considered during designing the project.

Director of Ministry of humanitarian and disaster management – emphasis on what are project selection criteria used during selection of Eyl and Garowe districts also he encouraged project to cover major towns. He also pointed out preparedness and the early warning and early action is important to be supplemented in the project components also suggested to include possibilities of fund crises modifier to respond in case disaster strikes, however the project is mainly focusing on resilience building and not emergency purpose.

Ministry of Water: Water aspect we have not seen water and its missed in presentation what about considering Wash and underground water activities in the proposal.?

A person from Horn vision NGO: there are a significant number of pastoralist communities in Puntland who demand livestock as source of livelihood and these people negatively affected by climate change is there any options for livelihood diversification

Frankincense is important and more pastoralist people joined frankincense sector due to coping mechanism however, the sector lacks the market and poor value chain and emphasizes this sector to be included into the program.

Ministry of livestock: climate impact livestock sector and livestock contributed a lot in the Puntland economy and I don't see project focusing more about agri-pastoralist communities in Puntland. What are the targets and who project is targeted community affected climate in Puntland.?

Ministry of agriculture; commented on component section of 2 .2 in the presentation Wanted to add more on support of farmers and stable food crops - The projects has lots of activities and project focus on maize and sorghum production and a course will consider other stable creels that are exist in Puntland.

Kalo NGO: During the presentation we did not see any component shows any locust interventions in Puntland especially agriculture sector? In addition, when you see in Puntland the project is only limited in Eyl and Garowe I wish to increase the project locations.

Puntland state university (PSU) : Somalia is vulnerable to climate change and effected all economic sectors. There is a limited research of climate change I suggest to consider to start research in close collocation with academia its more crucial to underhand more on issues of climate change in Puntland

Puntland development and reseach Centre (PDRC) – Somalia has longest coastline and project needs to address fishing sector of Puntland regions since climate change also effecting fishing sector and its one of economic sector of Puntland this is needs to be address and supported, there are more and more people demand on this sector for their source of livelihoods.

Horn NGO : the project consider to work with youth on entrepreneur its part of sustainable livelihood options

Ministry of agriculture: We have 3 years strategic plan to follow and its important to observe the government priorities.

Questions:

1- What are the main negative effects/ impacts of climate change?

Pastoralist in Puntland affected by climate change where everything was free food is free, water is free and transporting is free but now everything is money and people have to pay their needs such water, food and other necessities also labor.

Most of the pastoralist people demand on their livestock as their livelihoods so what we need is to consider youth who are rationally pastoralist communities and now doing nothing in urban centers to create job training, income generating activities and livelihoods.

Environmental protection activities like rehabilitation of rangeland, galley erosion control, and management of degrading land also recommended

Climate change destroyed more agricultural land in Puntland due to long term drought especially Cado dheero in Nugal region area is effected, cutting tress for charcoal is another problem lots of grass cutting in Sanaag area also mentioned. There is increased Pastoralist people losing their livelihoods due to climate change and in fact, nugaal valley is effected climate issue due to an usual migrations and cutting grazing for illegal.

Kalo NGO: Puntland experienced many common climate change hazards such as flooding, drought all those affected agriculture sector. The people do not have the capacity to cope on impacts so this results food insecurity and displacements.

From Puntland development and research, Centre (PDRC) the impact can be divided into two 1- livelihood impact: creation of displacement and poverty in urban centers and dropouts of students in rural areas.

2- **Environmental:** we have irregular flooding; raining, and winding and we have resource-based conflict due to grazing land and pastoralist migrating with their livestock for seeking pasture and water during drought season.

Climate change exacerbate ecosystem in holistic aspect, not working in isolation way we need to incorporate in whole ecosystem. A system that needs a continuous maintenance. The main thing is soil erosion, if rainfall fails, we need to water harvesting, and fix ground water becomes salty and less.

There is seawater moving to ground water in eyl therefore the project needs to focus on water evaporation and it may effect quality of ground water and this may ultimately effect quality of water.

Climate change may have positive impact on the livelihood and communities. For example, long droughts in Somalia caused migration of people from Puntland to other areas were they found farming land and children also received good education. Some of the elites of Puntland was effected by droughts that resulted their migration to other regions of Somalia.

What are the main options to address climate change in Puntland?

If the project did not consult with communities and asked about their priorities the project will fail. This type of project need to consult with communities.

The negative impacts of climate change:

Somalia is highly vulnerable of drought and more frequently, drought has effect livelihood and water availability. Flooding is also another challenge, it contributes the intensity of floods in Puntland, and floods contributes destruction of infrastructure, agriculture productivity. Climate change also has health affect that leads morbidity and mortality of the rural households.

Loss of biodiversity also leads negativ3 climate change and changes the habitat animal species.

The negative impacts of climate change agricultural lands; we have alternate drought and floods that creates gully erosion and deforestations. In addition, depletion of species. CC also creates new settlements and communities displace to other areas, and it create many distriutions and this has negative impact on the communities.

In the past what did work and what did not work in terms of project implementation?

Community project and utilizing the local resources. Working with the community systems, and making common interest with communities so that the successful implementation of the project happens.

Addressing government priorities there will be no problems with implementation. Social risk assessment should also be conducted and the project need to address all vulnerable groups to enhance of inclusion

Support cooperatives as they are important tool that can provide support for the implementation. Cooperatives can also mobilize resource and can also address challenges they face.

Seeds also need to be addressed. Seeds also are imported without quality control

Pesticides also have problem and farmers use anytype of pesticides some use poisonous pesticides that can kill major animals. Therefore, farming communities need to be supported through cooperatives.

Land management is also important water management and soil

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF CC ON LIVESTOCK

We have experience working with FAO on fodder production, to our experience; we work with fodder production actors in those districts through cooperatives using local adoptable tools. This has great impact on the project.

Climate change effects in Puntland

Most of farmers are not traditional farmers and implementing needs farmers should know about climate smart agri and farmers find difficult in adopting climate change difficulties.

In one way some farmers to increase their input to increase their production.

The studies is limited in Puntland so when need best farming practice like which parcrice are wokring and not and we need to train cooperatives. We have identify fake cooperatives and Government should be careful in establishing cooperatives and only joing cooperatives to supporting.

What are the main Options to address climate change in Puntand?

We need to adopt the projects that are going on with other projects. Cooperatives and resilience building is very important. We need to support cooperatives
We also need to do research.

Constraints

The knowledge of CC among communities is very limited. During our vulnerability assessment, we understood that farmers need more understanding on climate change. Therefore since the interventions are new, there are overlapping projects.

Since this is long time project, we need long terms solutions that can fund projects that communities need.

Donors also need to focus on long time projects that can leverage long time solutions.

We need to prioritize what people want and look the problem to address.

Reduced farming land, farmers use banks of the springes. Community needs to be addressed.

Implementation:

WB supported Biyoole project through federal ministry of finance, then with separate accounts at state level, then line minsitries are distriputed.





Around 25 participants attended the workshop from various organizations : (i) Government agencies of Puntland such as the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health, (ii) Civil Society Organizations/International NGOs such as Kaalo, Shaadow, Horn Vision, Drylands, PDRC and, (iii) International Organizations such as WFP.