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ADAPTATION FUND

FULLY DEVELOPED PROPOSAL FOR REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Title of Project: Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle.

Countries:	Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia
Thematic Focal Area[1]**:**	Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Executing Entities:	Kenya: National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). Somalia: Ministry of Finance (National Climate Fund). Ethiopia : Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional EE: Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
Amount of Financing Requested:	$30,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)
Letters of Endorsement (LOE) signed for all countries:	Yes ☒ No ☐

NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities

Stage of Submission:

☒This proposal has been submitted before including at a different stage (pre-concept, concept, fully developed proposal)

☐ This is the first submission of the proposal at any stage

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date8/10/2026

Please note that fully developed proposal documents should not exceed 100 pages for the main document, and 100 pages for the annexes.

[1] Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

ABC	African borderlands Centre
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AF	Adaptation Fund
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AWPs	Annual Work Plan
BORESHA	Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa
CAEP	Center of Excellence for Climate Adaptation and Environmental Protection
CBEWS	Community-Based Early Warning Systems
CCEWS	Conflict and Climate Early Warning Systems
CECM	County Executive Committee members
CfW	Cash-for-work
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CRRF	Community Recovery and Resilience Facility
CRVA	Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
CSA	Community Supported Agriculture
CSO	Climate Security Observatory
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
E&S	Environmental and social
EbA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMI	Ethiopian Meteorological Institute
EMI	Environmental Protection Authority (Ethiopia)
ENSO	El Niño–Southern Oscillation
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
EW4ALL	Early Warnings for All
EWEA	Early Warning Early Action
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBAPs	Forecast-Based Action Protocols
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GAFA	Groundwater Access Facility for Africa
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
HH	Household
ICAS	IGAD Climate Adaptation Strategy
ICPAC	Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IGAD	The Intergovernmental Authority on Development
I-MES	Integrated Monitoring & Early Warning System
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MHIBEWEA	Multi-Hazard, Impact-Based Early Warning–Early Action
MIE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
MOECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
SC	Steering Committee
NTP	National Transformation Plan
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSBPs	One-Stop Border Posts
PDD	Project Design Documents
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPR	Project Performance Report
PTA	Principal Technical Advisor
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PSP	Participatory Scenario Planning
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways
RWG	Regional Working group
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SECCI	Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of Cross-Border Initiatives
SES	Social and Environmental Safeguards
SMS	Short Message Service
SNTP	Somalia National Transformation Plan
SoDMA	Somalia's Disaster Management Agency
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism
TRAC	Target for Resource Assignment from the Core
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
USP	Unidentified Sub-Projects
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WMCs	Water Management Committees
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

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Project Background and Context

Regional Context

1. This project aims to enhance adaptation to climate change in the Mandera Triangle. The Mandera Triangle lies within the wider arid and semi-arid belt of the Horn of Africa. Although not defined by formal boundaries, it is widely understood to encompass the border areas shared by Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia (Figure 1), with Mandera town serving as the central focal point[2]. Based on the recent data, Mandera County of Kenya has an estimated population of approximately 867,457 people. The Gedo Region of Somalia has an estimated population of 566,318. In Ethiopia, the Liben and Afder Zone hosts approximately 1,653,201 people. This brings the total estimated population of the Mandera Triangle to over 3 million people. Residents of the Triangle are some of the most underprivileged populations in Africa[3]. The population of the Mandera Triangle is predominantly composed of mobile pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), seasonal cross-border laborers, and undocumented migrants, the majority of whom are Muslim across the three countries with strong clan-based governance structures that shape dispute resolution, resource sharing, and mobility patterns. The region's natural resource base consists mainly of open rangelands, seasonal rivers, scattered water pans, and thin-soiled lowland plains which is naturally fragile driven by recurrent droughts that have progressively reduced vegetation cover, lowered groundwater recharge, and reduced the productive capacity of soils[4]. Host communities supporting displaced populations face increasing climate change impacts couple with additional pressure on already fragile natural resources and social services. As a result, the region experiences some of the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Horn of Africa, with livelihoods heavily dependent on climate-sensitive livestock and seasonal cultivation[5].

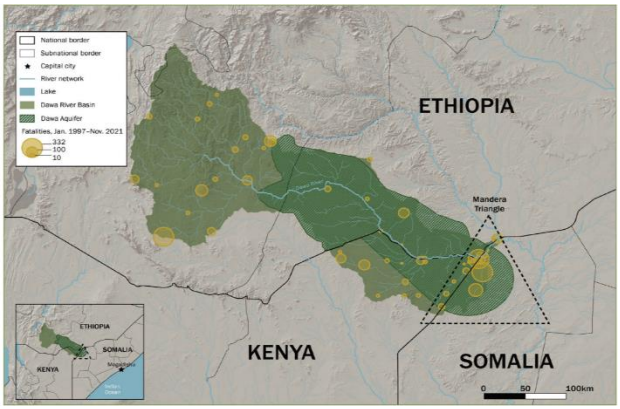


Figure 1: Map of Mandera Triangle region and the Daua River. Source

2. Transboundary rivers in the triangle present both opportunities and risks. The Daua River lies at the ecological and livelihood core of the Mandera Triangle. It covers a catchment area of approximately 56,000 km², 70% of which consists of lowlands areas characterized by fertile alluvial soils. These lands are highly productive but also prone to frequent inundation, shaping both the agricultural potential and the vulnerability profile of the surrounding communities[6]. The river originates in Ethiopia and flows along the Ethiopia–Kenya and Ethiopia–Somalia borders before joining the Genale River to form the Juba River. As part of the wider Genale–Dawa Basin feeding into the Juba–Shebelle system, the Daua sub-basin supports several upstream towns of 10,000–30,000 people, dispersed rural settlements, and a downstream population of approximately 87,000 people in Mandera town, Kenya. While pastoralism remains the dominant livelihood system, agropastoral households cultivate crops along the Daua and Ganale riverbanks using irrigation[7]. The region is one of East Africa's most active informal cross-border livestock corridors, with daily flows of animals, milk, grain, fuel, and household goods between Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia. The Bulla Hawa/Mandera border market supplies animals to Nairobi and to export routes through Somali ports to the Middle East. In

[2] https://www.acdivoca.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Conflict-and-Climate-Assessment-Mandera.pdf
[3] https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/371_Defining-Pendular-Movements-dynamics-and-drivers-within-the-Mandera-Triangle.pdf
[4] https://iucn.org/resources/issues-brief/drylands-and-land-degradation
[5] https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9690952/
[6] https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/2112_water_cooperation_in_hoa_v2_0.pdf
[7] https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/juba-and-shabelle-rivers-and-their-importance-somalia

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2022, Mandera County recorded a GDP of approximately USD 140 million, ranking 42nd among Kenya's 47 counties, with livestock contributing the dominant share. The Mandera Triangle is a high-impact tri-border hotspot where livelihoods, trade, mobility, and water access operate as one connected system, so adaptation results require coordinated Ethiopia–Kenya–Somalia action, and the area shows crisis-level human impacts during drought periods alongside economically significant livestock and trade flows[8].

3. Despite its strategic importance, the Mandera Triangle remains one of the most climate-vulnerable fragile regions in the Horn of Africa[9]. Its economic and social development indicators are persistently low, reflecting protracted insecurity. Cross-border trade plays a critical though largely informal role in sustaining household incomes, food supply, and economic resilience. Towns such as Mandera, Belet Xaawo, Dollo Ado/Suftu, and Filtu function as interconnected commercial hubs where supply chains are shaped more by ecological seasons, currency differentials, security dynamics, and administrative practices than by formal national boundaries[10]. However, the area has received limited development support respective governments due to remoteness and conflicts that further hinder development[11].
4. The regional climate is characterized by extreme aridity, erratic rainfall, high temperatures, and recurrent droughts. Observed records indicate that seasonal rains across the Mandera Triangle have become shorter and more variable since the 1980s, with a rise in mean annual temperature of approximately 0.9–1.1°C. Consecutive La Niña episodes since 2016 have driven four to five failed rainy seasons, while El Niño years produce short periods of intense rainfall and flash flooding[12]. When intense rainfall finally occurs, it often occurs in short bursts on dry, impermeable soil, causing rapid surface runoff rather than infiltration. Flash flooding during intense rainfall events affects both rural pastoral communities along the Daua and Juba riverbanks and downstream urban populations in Mandera town, Belet Xaawo, and Dollo Ado. In May 2024 alone, flooding along the Dawa River affected approximately 34,845 rural and peri-urban households in Mandera County. The flat, poorly drained plains that dominate much of the Triangle mean that even moderate rainfall can rapidly inundate cropland, damage boreholes, and contaminate water pans, creating cascading health and livelihood risks for communities at different points along the drainage system[13]. The acceleration observed after 2010, and particularly after 2016, reflects the compounding effects of back-to-back La Niña events on already degraded landscapes. Over time, these repeated cycles of drought and flooding have undermined rangeland productivity, accelerated vegetation loss, reduced groundwater recharge, and placed severe pressure on water points, many of which are seasonal or vulnerable to contamination.[14] As climate change risk intensifies, households face growing uncertainty and shrinking ecological buffers.
5. Recurrent climate shocks combined with insecurity, violence by non-state armed actors, and displacement driven by both climatic and conflict-related factors have made the Mandera Triangle a priority region for interventions that link community resilience, regional stability, and durable solutions to displacement. Addressing the compounding effects of climate change impacts in this context requires a holistic approach that integrates climate-adaptive livelihoods, enhanced social cohesion, and strengthened cross-border coordination. Across the Triangle, the primary climate risks driving vulnerability are prolonged drought that reduces pasture and crop yields, flash flooding that destroys water infrastructure and crops, rising temperatures that increase heat stress on livestock and people, and erratic rainfall that shortens planting windows and disrupts seasonal pastoral movements. These risks are not new, but they are intensifying, and they interact with structural fragility (weak governance, insecurity, displacement, poverty) to compound household and community losses in ways that undermine recovery between shocks.

[8] https://www.knbs.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/GCP-report-2023.pdf
[9] https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/publication/how-to-build-economic-growth-and-resilience-in-the-borderlands-of-the-horn-of-africa

[11] https://kpsrl.org/sites/kpsrl/files/2022-11/YAPAD%20Final%20Version%20Reportdocx.pdf
[12] https://www.icpac.net/documents/755/GHACOF65_Technical_Statement.pdf
[13] https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/kenya/kenya-heavy-rains-and-flooding-update-flash-update-6-17-may-2024
[14] https://www.icpac.net/documents/648/State_of_Climate_Peace_and_Security_in_the_Horn_of_Africa_2022_gttu3PO.pdf

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6. Notwithstanding the similarities in the overall context, these broader regional dynamics manifest differently on each side of the border. Differences in governance systems, administrative boundaries, and levels of state presence strongly influence how communities experience social, economic, and environmental pressures on both sides of the border in these three countries (Table 1). This project, therefore, treats the Mandera Triangle as one operating system with three distinct governance environments and designs interventions that can function under uneven capacity and access while still producing interoperable results.

Table 1: Overview of some the environmental, socio-economic and cultural aspects of the Mandera Triangle[15]

Factor	Mandera County Kenya	Liben and Afder Zone Ethiopia	Gedo Province Somalia
Population	867,457	Liben Zone 804,842 Afder Zone 848,359	566,318
Population Growth Rate	-1.7%	2.4%	2.2%
Cultural Background	Predominantly Muslims and Somalis		
Average Household Size	3.9	4.6	5.9
Urbanization rates	14-20%	4.7%	4.2%
Poverty Rate	78% below poverty line	45–50 % range	69%
Main Livelihood activities	Pastoralism & agropastoralism (80 % households), small scale trade, informal businesses, artisanal mining, beekeeping, forestry[16]	Pastoralism 80%, Agro-pastoralism 30%, Cross-border trade, forestry, trade, Fishing along the Dawa River[17]	Pastoralism & Agro-pastoralism (75%), Cross-border trade, small-scale businesses, forestry
Agricultural Products	Camel milk, animal hides, livestock, cereals, horticultural crops, simsim, Fruits	Honey, sorghum, maize, cowpeas, onions & mangoes grow along river Dawa, livestock	Maize, cowpeas, onions, sorghum, Lemons, livestock
Water bodies	Dawa River	Dawa River Genale River	Dawa River Jubba River
Land Area	25,991.5 km^2	368,452 km^2	85,000 km^2
Rainfall	>250mm	270mm	>250mm
Temperatures	Min 20 C- Max 35 C – meteorological office Mandera Town		
Temperature Increases	1 -1.5 C increases since the pre-industrial periods across the region		

Geographical Context

7. **Kenya (Mandera County):** Mandera County is one of Kenya's 47 counties, with its headquarters in Mandera town. It is also part of the Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC) regional bloc[18]. The County is made up of six constituencies including Mandera West, Banissa, Mandera East, Lafey, Mandera South, and Mandera North (Figure 2). It covers a land area of 25,942 km² (2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census)[19] and is located in the far northeastern part of Kenya, bordering Ethiopia to the north and Somalia to the east. The county lies between latitudes 20 11' North, and 40 17' North, and

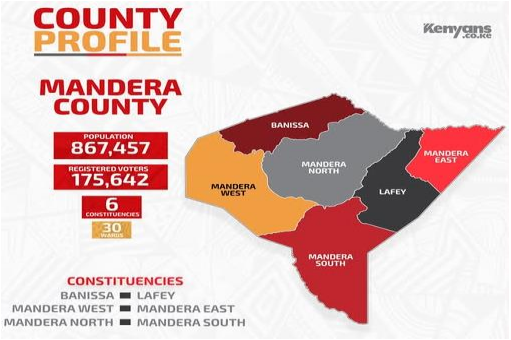


Figure 2: Map of Mandera County, Kenya, Source: Link

[15]. The data on the table is from multiple sources highlighted within the text. It presents an overview of the context in the Mandera Triangle. More details are provided for in subsequent sections.
[16] https://maarifa.cog.go.ke/sites/default/files/2022-08/CIDP%20-%20Mandera%20-2018%20-2022.pdf
[17] https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-11/Somali%20Region%20Multi-Sectoral%20Needs%20Assessment%20Report%20in%20Afder%20and%20Liben%20Zones.pdf
[18] https://www.manderaassembly.go.ke/storage/cidp/CIDP-2023-2027.pdf
[19] https://dc.sourceafrica.net/documents/119746-2019-Kenya-Population-and-Housing-Census-Volume.html

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longitudes 390 47' East and 410 4.8' East[20] and is characterized by low-lying rocky hills resting on the plains that rise gradually from 400m above sea level in the south at Elwak, to 970m above sea level on the border with Ethiopia.Mandera County's geographic position at the convergence of three countries makes Mandera one of East Africa's most active informal cross-border trade zones, with daily flows of livestock, milk, grains, fuel, and household goods between Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia. The Project direct and indirect beneficiaries will focus on all the constituencies in the triangle

8. **Somalia (Gedo Region):** The project focuses on the Juba land Federal Member State, specifically Gedo region, which is the most affected region in the area. Gedo Region (Figure 3) lies in south-western Somalia (2°26′17″N 41°29′3″E) within the Juba land Federal Member State and forms an integral part of the Mandera Triangle. It is the second-largest region in Somalia[21] covering approximately 85,000 square kilometers. It is also one of the most strategically important dryland zones in the Horn of Africa. The region currently has four districts (Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Luuq and Garbaharey) while Burr Dhubo and Baardheere remain contested with Al Shabaab presence along with FederaL and Jubaland forces[22]. This project aims to target the districts of Dollow, Belet Xaawo, and Luuq in the Gedo Region. The geographical position places the region at the centre of cross-border mobility, pastoral movements, informal trade, and forced displacement.

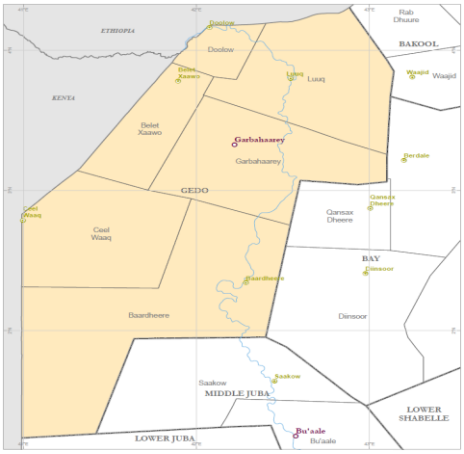


Figure 3: Map of Gedo Region, Somalia, Source: Link

9. **Ethiopia (Liben and Afder Zones):** Liben and Afder Zones lie within Ethiopia's Somali Regional State (Figure 4), an area marked by high exposure and sensitivity to climate-induced shocks. The Liben Zone is located in the southwestern part of the Somali Region. It borders Kenya to the south, Oromia Region to the northwest, and Afder to the northeast. To the southeast, it adjoins the Jubaland federal state in Somalia. The zone comprises 126 kebeles and over 500 villages. On the other hand, Afder, also spelled Afdher, is one of the eleven administrative zones in the Somali Region of Ethiopia[23]. Geographically, it is bordered to the southwest by the Genale River, which separates it from the Liben Zone. It shares boundaries with the Oromia Region to the west, the Nogob Zone to the north, the Shabelle Zone to the northeast, and the Somali federal states of Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland to the south. Administratively, Afder is divided into nine woredas: Hargelle, Cherati, Elkari, West Imey, Raso, Barey, Dolobay, Godgod, and Qoohle, with Hargelle serving as the administrative center. The project will focus on key administrative zones of Liben and parts of Afder in Ethiopia's Somali Region (including Filtu, Dolo Odo, Afder, Dolobay, and Bare).

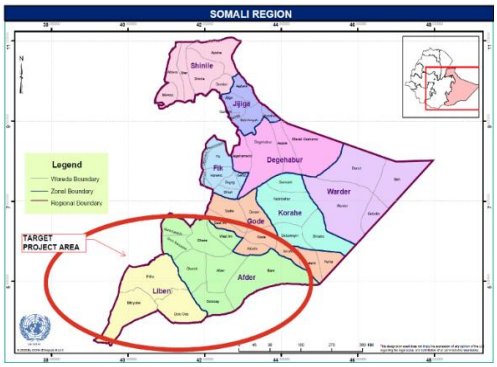


Figure 4: Map of Somali Region, Ethiopia. The red circle highlights the Afder and Liben Zones. Source: Link

Socio-Economic Context/Demographic Profile

10. Across all three countries, the Mandera Triangle is characterized by rapid population growth, a predominantly young demographic, high mobility, and large displaced populations. Their demographic

[21] https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/gedo-region-%E2%80%93-situation-analysis-october-2012?_gl=1*1p435c0*_ga*MTkxNTYxMTY1NS4xNzY0MDAzNzE3*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*czE3NjYwNjE3MjAkbzIkZzAkdDE3NjYwNjE3MjAkajYwJGwwJGgw

[21] https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/gedo-region-%E2%80%93-situation-analysis-october-2012?_gl=1*1p435c0*_ga*MTkxNTYxMTY1NS4xNzY0MDAzNzE3*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*czE3NjYwNjE3MjAkbzIkZzAkdDE3NjYwNjE3MjAkajYwJGwwJGgw

[22] https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/gedo-fact-sheet-10-august-2011

[24] https://ess.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Projected_Population-2024.pdf

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patterns are the outcome of long-term livelihood dependence on pastoralism, recurrent climate shocks, prolonged insecurity, weak service provision, and the region's position as a cross-border economic corridor (Table 2 and Table 3). High population growth rates across the three countries are driven by high fertility, limited access to reproductive health services, and a youthful age structure. More than two-thirds of the population across the three countries is under 35 years of age, and household sizes are large, reflecting both cultural norms and the need for labor and social protection in pastoral economies. The scale, drivers, and governance implications of these demographic patterns vary by country,

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however, for Liben and Gedo, the working population might be underestimated by old data; actual numbers (including refugees and IDPs) may be higher[24].

Table 2: Summary of the population size in Mandera Triangle, disaggregated by country and gender

Country	Total Population	Male	Female
KENYA: Mandera County	867,457[25]	434,976	432, 444
ETHIOPIA: Liben Zone	804,842[26]	421,586	383,256
ETHIOPIA: Afder Zone	848,359[27]	461,545	386,814
SOMALIA: Gedo Region	566,318[28]	278,628	287,690
Total	**3,086,976**	**1,596,735**	**1,490,204**

11. This demographic profile has direct implications for climate adaptation. A high dependency ratio means that climate shocks affecting productive adults quickly translate into household impacts. When drought reduces milk production or livestock herds, children, pregnant women, and older persons experience nutritional challenges. At the same time, the scale of the working-age population creates significant pressure on rangelands, water points, and markets, particularly when mobility options are limited. Recurrent droughts have strained the viability of traditional pastoralism as a main source of livelihood, particularly for younger households with smaller herds leaving them with limited options. This has increased youth unemployment, underemployment in informal trade, and exposure to negative coping strategies, including risky migration and, in some contexts, recruitment into armed groups. Based on the feedback from the stakeholder consultation conducted as part of this project development, these young people represent an adaptation asset. Young men and women are already deeply engaged in cross-border trade, livestock marketing, information sharing, and informal service provision. With

Table 3: Summary of demographic similarities and peculiarities across the Mandera Triangle

Dimension	Shared Characteristics (Regional)	Kenya – Mandera County	Somalia – Gedo Region	Ethiopia – Liben & Afder Zones
Population structure	Predominantly young population, large household sizes, high dependency ratios	88% below 35 years; fast-growing urban centers	Over 70% below 30; displacement increases urban populations	High fertility; low urbanization (<9%)
Mobility & displacement	Climate and livelihood stress driving mobility and displacement across borders	Drought and flood displacement toward Mandera town; over 34,800 households affected by floods in 2024, with 1,136 families displaced	Prolonged IDP crisis linked to drought and conflict; 61,800 people displaced in 2025 alone, with children (57%) and women (53%) most affected	Hosts large IDP and refugee populations (incl. Dollo Ado camps); 117,000 drought-displaced IDPs in Afder and 48,800 in Liben, plus 220,000 refugees in Dollo Ado camps[29]
Indigenous peoples	Ethnic Somali pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities with strong attachment to rangelands, mobility corridors, and customary institutions	Somali pastoralist clans (Garre, Degodia, Murulle, others) and minority indigenous groups such as the Watta, who face structural marginalization[30].	Somali pastoralist clans governed largely through customary authority (elders, Xeer), especially in rural areas with limited state presence	Somali pastoralist communities operating under dual customary–formal governance systems (clan elders alongside woreda and regional administrations)
Social organization	Clan-based systems strongly influence resource access and governance	Clan structures intersect with county governance	Clan authority often outweighs formal institutions	Dual system of clan authority and state administration
Gender dynamics	Women and girls disproportionately affected by climate stress and displacement	High GBV risk during water collection and displacement	Women constitute majority of displaced populations	Women face compounded vulnerability in displacement settings

[24] https://ess.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Projected_Population-2024.pdf
[25] https://www.knbs.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/2019-Kenya-population-and-Housing-Census-Volume-1-Population-By-County-And-Sub-County.pdf
[26] https://srbofed.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Final-Draft-SomaliInfo-Develp.Indicators.pdf
[27] Ibid, 20
[28] https://somalia.unfpa.org/en/publications/population-estimation-survey-fact-vol-2
[29] https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-08/DTM%20Ethiopia_Measuring%20Parity%20and%20Progress%2C%20Somali%20Region.pdf
*Figure **Error! Main Document Only.**: Current Acute Food Insecurity Jul-Spt 2025* *Figure 6: Current Acute Malnutrition Jul-Spt 2025, Source:* Link *Source:* Link
[30]https://cohesion.go.ke/images/docs/downloads/Ethnic_Diversity_Audit.pdf

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targeted support, they can drive climate-resilient value chains, rangeland restoration, early-warning data collection, and light manufacturing activities that foster adaptation and resilience.

Across the region, clan-based social organization remains central to adaptation, identity, resource access, and conflict resolution. Elders and customary institutions regulate grazing access, water use, and mobility routes, often operating alongside or in place of formal state structures. These demographic and social characteristics influence governance dynamics, resource use, and vulnerability to conflict, insecurity and climatic hazards.

Economic Context

12. **Mandera Triangle (Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia):** Across the Mandera Triangle, local economies are predominantly informal and heavily reliant on pastoralism and agropastoralism, which together employ the majority of the population and contribute to the largest share of household incomes. Livestock particularly, camels, cattle, goats, sheep, and donkeys, remain the principal economic asset, providing food, income, and a critical buffer during shocks. In Mandera County, livestock engages over 80 percent of households and contributes approximately 70 percent of household income[31], while similar patterns prevail in Gedo Region and Ethiopia's Somali Regional State. Supplementary livelihood activities include cross-border trade, small-scale irrigation along the Daua and Juba river systems, beekeeping, artisanal mining, petty trade, and casual labor. Agricultural production—mainly maize, sorghum, beans, and vegetables—is concentrated in riverine areas but remains highly climate-sensitive due to erratic rainfall, recurrent floods, limited irrigation infrastructure, and weak access to inputs, finance, and extension services. Recurrent droughts and livestock disease outbreaks have resulted in severe herd losses, with households in Gedo frequently losing up to 40 percent of livestock during major drought events[32]. Informal cross-border trade corridors linking Mandera, Belet Xaawo, Dollo Ado/Suftu, and Filtu are critical for food supply and income generation, yet are frequently disrupted by insecurity, fluctuating border controls, and poor infrastructure[33]. Overall, high dependence on climate-sensitive livelihoods, combined with limited diversification and weak market systems, leaves households across the Mandera Triangle extremely vulnerable to climate-sensitive and economic shocks.

Food security

13. **Kenya (Mandera County):** In Mandera County, food insecurity remains acute. As of September 2025, the county is classified as IPCI Phase 3 (Crisis) for acute food insecurity and as IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) for critical acute malnutrition [34] (Figure 5 and Figure 6). Approximately 78 percent of households are food insecure, and the nutrition situation is of serious concern, with high levels of acute malnutrition: an estimated 31.8 percent of children are stunted, 18.6 percent wasted, and 41.2 percent underweight. Low dietary diversity, limited production of fruits and vegetables, and reduced caloric

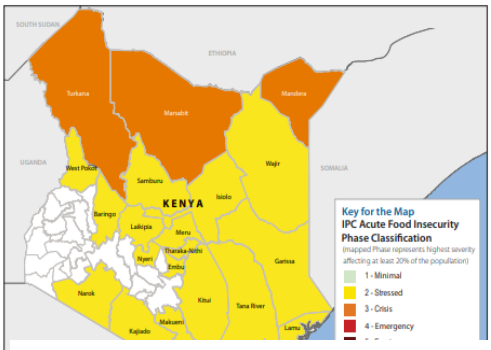


Figure 5: Current Acute Food Insecurity Jul-Sept 2025, Source: Link

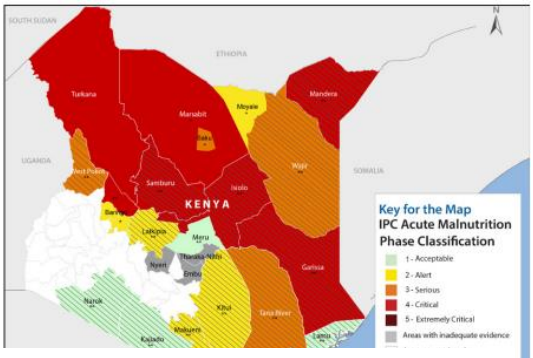


Figure 6: Current Acute Malnutrition Jul-Sept 2025, Source: Link

[31] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099121323073037589/pdf/P1773530a7eb3009308e3f08663aa95c826.pdf
[33]https://www.undp.org/somalia/publications/deyr-floods-somalia-2023-rapid-post-disaster-needs-assessment
[33]https://www.undp.org/somalia/publications/deyr-floods-somalia-2023-rapid-post-disaster-needs-assessment
[34]https://ndma.go.ke/impact-of-2025-long-rains-season-on-food-and-nutrition-security/#:~:text=Three%20counties%2C%20Turkana%2C%20Marsabit%2C,in%20urgent%20need%20of%20treatment.

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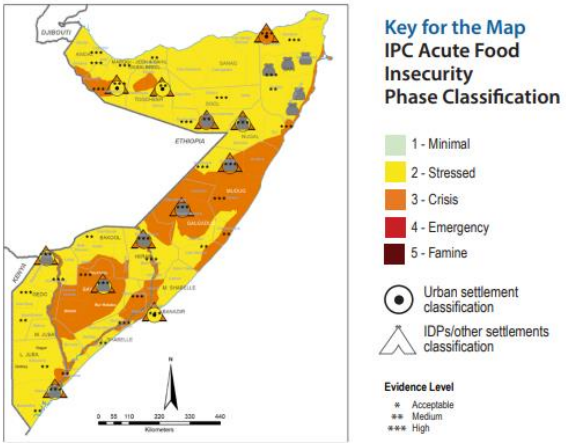


Figure 7: Current Acute Food Insecurity(Oct 2023 - Feb 2024) in Somalia, Source: Link

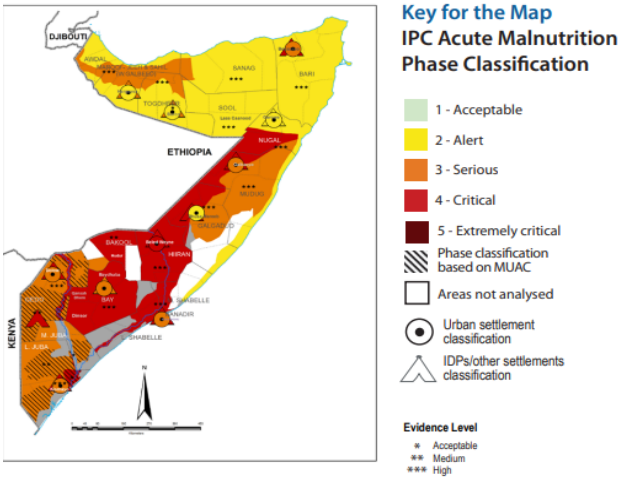


Figure 8: Current Acute Malnutrition (Oct 2023 - Feb 2024) in Somalia, Source: Link

intake during prolonged dry seasons—when households frequently skip meals—are key contributing factors. Yet the situation has worsened as of 2 March 2026, as the new drought emergency deepens in Mandera County, with more than 300,000 people affected. Although Mandera has pastoral, agro-pastoral, and irrigated riverine livelihood zones, less than 1 percent of land is cultivated due to recurrent droughts, limited irrigation infrastructure, and flood risks along the Daua River, which periodically destroy crops, livestock, and household assets.

14. **Somalia (Gedo Region):** In Somalia's Gedo Region, food insecurity has sharply deteriorated. As of late 2025, many areas in the Gedo region of Somalia are classified as experiencing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity, with some IDP populations potentially facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions[35]. An estimated 210,460 people are food insecure (Figure 7), and 60,130 children have critical malnutrition (Figure 8)[36]. Funding shortfalls further exacerbate the crisis, with planned food assistance projected to reach less than 10 percent of those in need[37].
15. Ethiopia (Liben and Afder Zones): In Ethiopia's Somali Region, particularly Liben and Afder Zones, chronic food insecurity is driven by repeated droughts, severe livestock losses, and deteriorating terms of trade. Consecutive poor rainfall seasons since 2021 have significantly reduced pasture, water availability, and milk production. Child wasting levels in several areas have exceeded emergency thresholds (>15 percent). The Liben and Afder zones in Ethiopia's Somali Region consistently face severe food insecurity, often classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or worse (Figure 9)[38], due to prolonged drought, livestock loss, conflict, and market issues, requiring significant humanitarian aid, with recent reports from 2024/2025 showing ongoing crisis from drought recovery and high prices, despite

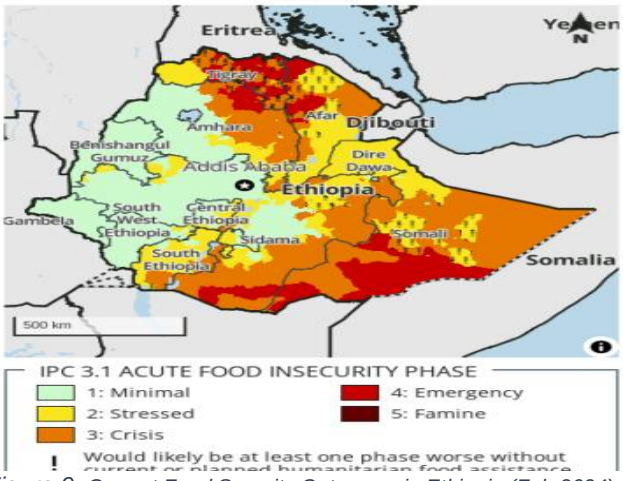


Figure 9: Current Food Security Outcomes in Ethiopia (Feb 2024), Source: Link

35 https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Somalia_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_Jan_Jun2024_Report.pdf
36 Ibid, 32
37 https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/monthly-humanitarian-update-september-and-october-2025#:~:text=Despite%20increasing%20needs%2C%20significant%20cuts,%2C%20or%20rights%2Dbased%20support.
38 https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/FEWSNET%20%20Ethiopia%20%20Food%20Security%20Outlook%20February%20-%20September%202024.pdf

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some improved rains. Although staple cereals are largely imported from the Ethiopian highlands, market access is frequently disrupted by insecurity and poor infrastructure, driving up food prices. Limited access to credit, extension services, and climate-resilient technologies further constrain household recovery.

Poverty and Literacy

16. **Kenya (Mandera County):** National studies indicate that the county consistently ranks among Kenya's poorest regions, with high poverty rates driven by livelihood instability, insecurity, weak market integration, and recurrent climatic shocks. Many households rely on livestock sales, remittances, or informal trade during drought periods, while others depend on humanitarian assistance. Monetary poverty declined from about 88 % in 2005/06 to around 78 % in 2015/16, yet this is still more than twice the national average of 36.1 %. Over the same period, an estimated 62.9 % of Mandera's population lived in food poverty and 91.8 % experienced multidimensional poverty across health, education, water, sanitation, housing and other basic needs. More recent data suggest that Mandera continues to record extremely high food poverty, with about 60 % of the population and 86 percent of youth aged 15–24 unable to afford an adequate diet[39]. In Addition, the county's Human Development Index (HDI) is substantially below the national average of 0.42 reported in the Kenya National Human Development Report 2019[40]. Literacy levels stand at 25 percent, compared to 71.4 percent nationally, with large gender disparities. Only 5 percent of residents have attained secondary education and 25 percent primary education, while 70 percent have no formal schooling[41]. The low literacy level in the county, which is because of the pastoralist's lifestyle, the high levels of poverty, the shortfall of teachers and retrogressive cultural practises like early marriage, is a major challenge in achieving the county's human resources development objectives.
17. **Somalia (Gedo Region):** Poverty levels in Gedo are among the highest in Somalia, where more than seventy per cent of the national population lives below the international poverty line[42]. Human development indicators reflect decades of conflict, environmental shocks, and limited public investment. UNDP reports that Somalia ranks among the lowest countries on the Human Development Index, with persistent deficits in education, health, sanitation, and income[43]. Households in Gedo face chronic vulnerabilities driven by recurrent drought, limited livelihood diversification, low literacy, under-resourced health services, and repeated displacement. Female-headed households and young adults are particularly affected, as they have fewer assets, reduced mobility, and limited access to employment opportunities. Market price fluctuations, caused by insecurity and currency volatility, further deepen household vulnerability and limit economic recovery.
18. **Ethiopia (Liben and Afder Zones):** Data for the broader Afar and Somali regions of Ethiopia indicates that poverty is very high, especially in pastoral communities, with factors like climate shocks (e.g., drought), conflict, and unemployment contributing significantly. The Somali region is considered one of the poorest in Ethiopia, with an overall unemployment rate of 86.7%[44]. Drought is a major shock to the region, which has led to displacement and negatively impacted well-being and livelihoods. Lack of opportunities, Climate change and Conflict and instability are major contributors of poverty in the region, and poverty is reinforced when cross-border market access deteriorates, reducing livestock sale opportunities and increasing the cost of essential imports.

Fragility & Governance

39 https://www.un.org/climatesecuritymechanism/en#:~:text=The%20CSM%20is%20coordinated%20by,strong%20peace%20and%20security%20dimension
40 https://www.manderaassembly.go.ke/storage/cidp/CIDP-2023-2027.pdf
41 Ibid.9
42 https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/2869359f-a8b7-5a1a-aee4-f6ba7177a5ce
43 https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/SOM
44 UNICEF. (2018). Situation Analysis of Children and Women: Somali Region

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19. **Kenya (Mandera County):** Mandera is classified as a fragile, marginalized, and underserved county under Kenya's Equalization Fund criteria[45]. Its peripheral location and recurrent insecurity limit state presence and service delivery, contributing to low investment in public infrastructure such as roads, water systems, and social amenities. The county's position at an international border adds complex layers of governance challenges, including cross-border trade restrictions, contested grazing access, and limited coordination with neighboring Somali and Ethiopian authorities. In Addition, the region's porous frontiers facilitate illicit flows, cross-border trade outside formal channels, and infiltration by armed groups. A conflict and climate assessment of Mandera notes how limited state presence, coupled with competition over scarce resources (water, pasture) and climate shocks, creates enabling conditions for violent extremism and localized disputes[46]. The combination of poverty, youth unemployment, climatic extremes, and insecurity entrenches Mandera's position as a high-risk environment for both development and humanitarian operations. Thus, strengthening county capacity for monitoring, establishing inclusive decision-making forums, and reinforcing the link between service delivery and local legitimacy are essential. For example, reinforcing the county's Participatory Climate Risk Assessment process which highlights community-based engagement but also documents fragmented institutional readiness can serve as an entry point for improved governance in climate-resilience planning.
20. **Somalia (Gedo Region):** Governance in Jubaland reflects the complexities of Somalia's evolving federal system. While progress has been made in establishing regional administrative structures, state authority in Gedo remains uneven, with limited presence in some rural areas. Public institutions operate with severe capacity shortages, particularly in natural resource management, water infrastructure, agriculture, and disaster preparedness. The World Bank's assessment of Somalia's federalism notes that overlapping mandates, inconsistent revenue flows, and limited technical expertise hinder effective service delivery and the implementation of climate adaptation measures[47].
21. Ethiopia (Liben and Afder Zones): Liben and Afder Zones face persistent fragility driven by the combined effects of climate shocks, resource scarcity, limited state presence, and recurrent inter-communal conflict. While formal government institutions are established, their effectiveness is often constrained by capacity and resource limitations. As a result, customary governance systems led by clan elders play a central role in natural resource management, conflict resolution, and regulating pastoral mobility. Although these traditional structures provide important local stability and social cohesion, governance gaps remain in the management of shared resources, cross-border trade, and coordinated responses to climate-related risks, highlighting the need for stronger collaboration between formal and customary institutions.

Security and Conflicts

22. **Kenya (Mandera County):** Mandera County has experienced persistent internal conflict, primarily driven by inter-clan rivalries over scarce natural resources and political influence, most notably between the Garre and Degodia clans, and historically between the Garre and Murulle. Over time, new conflict triggers have emerged. The introduction of devolved governance under Kenya's 2010 Constitution has intensified competition for political positions, which clans increasingly perceive as critical pathways to resource access and protection against political exclusion or domination by rival groups[48]. The conflict context is further complicated by the porous Kenya–Somalia border, which facilitates the movement of armed groups, including Al-Shabaab, enabling cross-border attacks within Mandera County and other parts of Kenya. In recent decades, Banissa Sub-County has been particularly affected by recurring violence between the Garre and Degodia clans. These tensions escalated significantly between 2011 and 2015, resulting in at least 77 fatalities, the displacement of more than 18,000 households, and

45 https://www.klrc.go.ke/index.php/constitution-of-kenya/146-chapter-twelve-public-finance/147-part-1-principles-and-framework-of-public-finance/373-204-equalisation-fund
46 https://www.acdivoca.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Conflict-and-Climate-Assessment-Mandera.pdf
47 Ibid,45
48 https://www.acdivoca.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Conflict-and-Climate-Assessment-Mandera.pdf

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widespread destruction of property[49]. Although the intensity of violence has fluctuated since then, the underlying drivers of conflict remain unresolved, leaving communities highly vulnerable to renewed violence.

23. **Somalia (Gedo Region):** Gedo region has a significant Al-Shabaab presence. In addition, power-sharing disputes between Gedo politicians and the Juba land administration in Kismayo have contributed to a volatile security and political situation. The presence of non-state armed groups both restricts movement and causes displacement, disrupts trade, and limits the ability of state and humanitarian actors to operate safely. . Competition over water, dry-season grazing reserves, and riverine farmland intensifies during drought, often leading to changed mobility patterns and inter-clan tension or resource-driven conflict. These pressures are compounded by cross-border dynamics, as pastoralists from Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia converge around strategic grazing areas during periods of scarcity. Research by Saferworld links these conflicts to deepening water scarcity, arguing that climate change is amplifying historical grievances and eroding social cohesion across pastoral communities in southern Somalia[50].
24. **Ethiopia (Liben and Afder Zones):** The security and conflict dynamics in the Liben and Afder are characterized by a dangerous and escalating feedback loop between climate change, resource scarcity, and clan competition[51]. The most prominent driver of conflict is the scarcity of vital natural resources, primarily grazing land and water, exacerbated by recurrent and severe droughts[52]. During dry seasons, pastoral groups, are forced to move outside their traditional grazing areas to secure their livestock, leading to encroachment and violent clashes with other clans and communities. Furthermore, the gradual shift toward agro-pastoralism and the resulting land enclosures along the riverbanks (e.g., in Dolo Odo) introduce new drivers of conflict, as farmers demarcate land, restricting the traditional movement and water access of pastoral herds. Local resource disputes are magnified by the trans-boundary location that lie on the porous border with the Oromia region, which is a historical source of inter-regional conflict over administrative boundaries and grazing rights, leading to recurrent violence between Somali and Oromo pastoral groups. Additionally, woredas such as Dolo Odo are situated near the Mandera Triangle (Ethiopia-Kenya-Somalia border), where clan dynamics and rivalries frequently cross international lines. This trans-boundary context facilitates the proliferation of small arms and can rapidly escalate local livestock or resource disputes due to the involvement of kin and armed groups from neighbouring countries., and it also exposes trade corridors and border markets to extortion, informal taxation, and sudden closures that undermine legitimate commerce.

Human mobility and displacement

25. **Kenya (Mandera County):** In Mandera County, heavy rains in May 2024 triggered flash flooding along the Dawa River, affecting approximately 34,845 households, displacing 1,136 families, and damaging critical infrastructure, including roads and boreholes. Children constitute a significant share of those displaced, with around 20 percent under five[53], heightening risks of acute malnutrition and disease due to unsafe water, inadequate shelter, and disrupted health services. While pastoralism remains central to livelihoods, repeated failed rains, rising temperatures, and declining pasture and water availability have led to widespread livestock losses. These pressures, combined with insecurity and inter-clan tensions, increasingly constrain traditional mobility routes, pushing households toward distress migration, even as economic and social ties continue to drive pendular movements for trade, work, and services.

[49] Ibid, 45

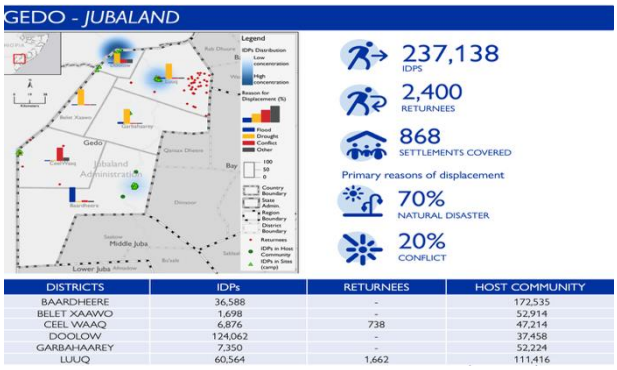
[51] Weathering Risk. (2023). Climate, Peace and Security Study: Somali Region, Ethiopia

[52] IGAD Land Governance Portal. (2025). Grassroots Conflict Assessment of the Somali Region, Ethiopia

[53] https://uploads.geobingan.info/attachment/954737264a944b3d93dafb718e2dbc8e.pdf

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26. **Somalia (Gedo Region):** In Somalia's Gedo Region, displacement remains a defining feature of the humanitarian crisis (Figure 10). The prolonged 2020–2023 drought, the most severe in four decades, caused extensive livestock losses, water scarcity, and rising acute malnutrition. In 2025 alone, at least 61,800 people were displaced in Gedo, driven primarily by drought (53 percent), flooding (16 percent), and conflict (20 percent), including large-scale land-dispute violence in Luuq district that displaced an estimated 42,000 people[54]. Children account for 57 percent of the displaced population, while women comprise 53 percent, underscoring heightened protection and nutrition risks. Recurrent displacement has disrupted livelihoods, education, and health access, placing growing pressure on urban centers such as Luuq, Dollow, and Garbahaarey, where local service delivery and governance capacity are increasingly overstretched[55].



DISTRICTS	IDPs	RETURNEES	HOST COMMUNITY
BAARDHEERE	36,588	-	172,535
BELET XAAWO	1,698	-	52,914
CEEL WAAQ	6,876	738	47,214
DOOLOW	124,062	-	37,458
GARBAHAAREY	7,350	-	52,224
LUUQ	60,564	1,662	111,416

Figure 10: Displacement status in Gedo-Jubaland Region

27. **Ethiopia (Liben and Afder Zones):** In Ethiopia's Somali Region, particularly Liben and Afder Zones, displacement is driven by successive droughts, periodic flooding, and localized conflict. According to DTM data, over 1.09 million people are displaced across the region, with 64,571 IDPs hosted in Afder Zone alone, primarily due to drought[56]. Most displaced households have lost the majority of their livestock and assets, while access to services in Afder and Liben remains more limited than in other zones. Mobility in these areas is closely linked to pastoralism, informal cross-border trade, and access to markets and services, with frequent movements[57] between border towns such as Dolo Odo, Suftu, and Filtu. Climate shocks continue to reduce livestock-based incomes, increase food prices, and intensify dependence on border towns and humanitarian assistance, while IDPs predominantly women and children face elevated risks of protection violations, including GBV and limited access to education and child protection services.

Table 4:IDPs and Refugees in the Mandera Triangle[58]

Dimension (2022)	Ethiopia Somali Region	Kenya Mandera County	Somalia Gedo Region
IDPs and Refugees	250,995	233,726	116,704
Main Country of Origin	Somalia	Somalia	Somalia (IDPs)
Women and Children	82%	>80%	75–85%
Resident Population	539,821 (Liben)	867,457	566,318

Gender, Culture and Social Inclusion

28. Mandera's communities are predominantly Somali, Muslim, and pastoralist, with social and political life organized around strong clan-based governance systems that shape resource sharing, dispute resolution, and mobility. Livestock ownership, seasonal migration, and reciprocal support networks remain central to livelihoods and cultural identity, while clan elders regulate access to grazing land and water and mediate conflicts through customary institutions. Although these systems have historically supported resilience, their effectiveness is increasingly strained by recurrent droughts, intensifying competition over scarce resources, and the constraints of modern administrative boundaries. Islamic practices are integral to daily life, with water holding religious significance for ritual purity (tahara), including ablution (wudu) before prayers, giving water access added importance beyond domestic and livelihood needs. Cultural norms are largely patriarchal, with men dominating public and traditional decision-making, while women—despite their central role in household management and coping

[54] https://dtm.iom.int/somalia
[55]https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/404161611315968667/pdf/Somalia-Urbanization-Review-Fostering-Cities-as-Anchors-of-Development.pdf
[56] https://dtm.iom.int/somalia#:~:text=DTM%20is%20IOM's%20information%20management,migration%20corridors%20in%20the%20world.

[58] Mandera Triangle Context and Programming Entry Points Analysis, 2023

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strategies—often have limited influence, increasing their vulnerability to overlapping climate and conflict risks.

29. Women and girls' shoulder primary responsibility for water collection, household nutrition, caregiving, and small livestock management, making them disproportionately exposed to climate stress as drought increases distances to water points and heightens risks of insecurity and gender-based violence. Youth, who constitute the majority of the population, face shrinking livelihood opportunities as climate shocks undermine pastoral systems, increasing risks of marginalization, unsafe migration, or recruitment by armed groups. Persons with disabilities, older persons, female-headed households, and displaced populations experience compounded exclusion due to mobility constraints, limited access to services, insecure tenure, and weak representation in local institutions. Consequently, climate impacts in Mandera are not gender-neutral but reinforce existing inequalities, underscoring the need for inclusive, culturally responsive adaptation approaches that actively engage women, youth, and marginalized groups in decision-making and resilience-building.

Environment and Climate Context

Physical & Topographic features

30. **Kenya (Mandera County)**: The County is characterized by low-lying rocky hills resting on the plain that rise gradually from 400m above sea level in the south at Elwak, to 970m above sea level on the border with Ethiopia. The rest of the topography is low-lying, characterized by dense vegetation with thorny shrubs of savannah type. This is especially found along the foots of isolated hills, covered by bushes, shrubs, boulders and the invasive prosopis juliflora (mathenge) shrubs. The flat plain makes drainage very poor, causing flash floods during heavy rains. However, these floodplains also hold huge potential for agriculture and livestock farming. The Daua River, whose source is the Ethiopian highlands, flows eastwards along the county's border with Ethiopia, covering 150km along the border, can be a leverage point for development of climate-smart agriculture investments. The Daua River basin covers about 60,106Km^2 and spans across the three countries. About 9,119Km^2 of the basin area lies in Mandera County, further providing an opportunity for investment in adaptation and resilience.
31. **Somalia (Gedo Region)**: Gedo Region, Somalia, features varied topography with significant river valleys (Juba, Dawa), transitioning from lower plains near Kenya to higher, hilly terrain inland, characterized by dry grasslands, savannah, and steppe, punctuated by some uplands, with elevations varying considerably, making it a key agro-pastoral zone with distinct landforms shaped by water flow and semi-arid conditions.
32. **Ethiopia (Liben and Afder Zones):** The Liben and Afder Zones of Ethiopia's Somali Region, including Filtu, Dolo Odo, Afder, Dolobay, and Bare, are geographically defined by low-lying plains in the country's Eastern Lowlands. The average elevation for the Liben zone is around 767 meters above sea level. The area falls within the basins of major rivers, notably the Genale (Jubba) and Dawa (Daua) rivers, which often flow through the zones, particularly along the border with Kenya and Somalia (e.g., Dolo Odo along the Dawa River). These riverine areas are critical for potential irrigation and climate smart agriculture. Much of the Hawd area, which includes parts of these zones, has sandy, porous soils that do not support extensive rainfed crop production. Other parts are rocky and hilly. The thickness of the underlying gypsum formation can be substantial, exceeding 1,000 meters in the Afder Zone, which can make drilling for groundwater difficult and costly.

Climatic Conditions

33. **Mandera County in Kenya** lies within an arid to semi-arid climatic zone characterized by strong interannual rainfall variability driven mainly by ENSO and the Indian Ocean Dipole. La Niña events have increasingly reduced the March–May and October–December rainy seasons, while El Niño years lead to short periods of intense rainfall and flash flooding. Observed records indicate a rise in mean annual temperature of approximately 0.9–1.1°C 59since the 1980s, with an increase in the frequency of extreme hot days exceeding 40°C. Average annual rainfall remains low, generally below 250 mm,

59 Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD). State of the Climate Kenya. (Annual Reports)

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with no clear long-term increase, but rainfall has become more erratic, with longer dry spells and more intense rainfall events. These changes have intensified agricultural drought through soil moisture stress and hydrological drought associated with the decrease in groundwater recharge and the reliability of seasonal water sources. Climate projections show strong agreement with these observed trends. Under RCP4.5, mean temperatures are projected to increase by around 0.9–1.2°C by the 2030s, rising to over 2°C 60by mid-century, while RCP8.5 projects warming exceeding 3°C by the 2050s 61. Annual rainfall totals are projected to change little, but rainfall intensity and intra-seasonal variability are expected to increase. Rising temperatures are projected to increase potential evapotranspiration by 5–10 percent by the 2030s, significantly increasing crop water requirements and rangeland stress. Together, these trends indicate more frequent and severe agricultural droughts, heat stress on crops and livestock, and increased exposure to flash flooding.

34. **Liben and Afder Zones in Ethiopia**, experience a similarly arid climate influenced by climate variability, particularly ENSO, with droughts closely associated with La Niña conditions (IPCC, 2022; ICPAC, 2023). Observed data indicate warming of approximately 0.8–1.0°C over recent decades, alongside increasingly concentrated rainfall occurring over fewer days (World Bank, 2021; IPCC, 2022). Average annual rainfall, typically around 260–300 mm, shows high variability and declining agricultural production and groundwater recharge due to increased runoff (FAO, 2022; World Bank, 2021). Climate projections under RCP4.5 suggest further warming of around 0.8–1.1°C by the 2030s, with RCP8.5 indicating warming exceeding 2.5–3.0°C by mid-century (IPCC, 2022). While some models project a modest increase in median annual rainfall under RCP4.5, there is limited agreement, and projected increases in evapotranspiration are expected to outweigh any increase in average rainfall (IPCC, 2022). As a result, drought severity and frequency are projected to increase under both scenarios (IPCC, 2022; FAO, 2022). These changes reinforce existing risks to pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods and have important downstream implications for water availability in Kenya and Somalia, given the region's role as a key source area for transboundary river flows (World Bank, 2021).
35. **Gedo Region** on the Somalia side of the boarder on the other hand is highly exposed to climate change, with rainfall strongly influenced by ENSO and the Indian Ocean Dipole (IPCC, 2022; ICPAC, 2023). Recurrent La Niña events since 2016 have driven consecutive failed rainy seasons, while El Niño years have produced severe flooding along the Dawa and Jubba river systems (World Weather Attribution, 2023; OCHA, 2023). Observed warming in Gedo is estimated at approximately 1.0–1.3°C since the 1980s, among the highest in the Horn of Africa (IPCC, 2022). Average annual rainfall is generally below 250 mm and has become increasingly unreliable, with prolonged dry periods interrupted by short, intense rainfall events (World Bank, 2021). These conditions have intensified agricultural drought through chronic soil moisture deficits, while hydrological drought alternates with flood episodes that damage infrastructure, cropland, and water systems (FAO, 2022; OCHA, 2023). Climate projections indicate continued warming under both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, with temperature increases of around 1.0–1.4°C by the 2030s and up to 3–4°C by mid-century under high-emissions pathways (IPCC, 2022). Most models project static or declining median rainfall, combined with increased rainfall intensity and variability (IPCC, 2022). Rising evapotranspiration is expected to exacerbate both drought severity and river flow volatility, increasing the likelihood of compound drought–flood shocks (World Weather Attribution, 2023; IPCC, 2022). The strong alignment between observed trends and projected changes indicates high confidence that climate hazards in Gedo will intensify, with serious implications for food security, displacement, and recovery capacity (IPCC, 2022; OCHA, 2023).
36. Overall, the Mandera Triangle is best understood as a single climate risk system with shared drivers. Across the three countries, there are similarities between observed trends and projected changes. While projected changes in average rainfall differ slightly between countries, all three areas face shared risks of more frequent agricultural and hydrological drought, heat stress, and more damaging flooding events

60 IPCC (2021). Regional Fact Sheet - Africa. Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).
61 World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP). Country Profile: Kenya.

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(IPCC, 2022) and these impacts are expected to intensify, aligning closely with conditions already experienced by communities across the Mandera Triangle (Table 5)[62].

Table 5: Projections for Temperature and Precipitation 2020-2039 for Mandera Triangle

Mandera Triangle (Country)	Mean Annual Temperature Increase	Average Median Temperature (2030)	nnual Precipitation Decrease	ndardized Precipitation Index (SPI) Change
Somalia - Gedo Region	1.03 degrees	27.80 degrees	15.62mm 3.75% decrease	-0.21
Ethiopia - Somali Region	0.9 degrees	23.85 degrees	+33.76mm 7.93% increase	-0.07
Kenya - Mandera County	0.93 degrees	26.51 degrees	3.55mm 0.5% decrease	-0.02

Land Use, Land Cover and Land Degradation

37. The Mandera Triangle is an arid rangeland ecosystem dominated by grasslands and open shrublands and heavily reliant on pastoralism (Table 6). The region faces severe land degradation driven by overgrazing, invasive species (notably Prosopis juliflora and Opuntia), deforestation, quarrying, and climate change–induced droughts. These pressures have reduced vegetation cover, accelerated soil erosion, and diminished land productivity, concentrating livestock around shrinking water points and forcing pastoral communities to alter traditional migratory routes, often into more marginal areas. In Somalia's Gedo Region, open rangelands and sparse shrublands account for approximately 55–65% of land cover, while cropland is confined to narrow riverine belts along the Juba and Dawa rivers, covering only 6–8% of the landscape. Successive droughts, erratic rainfall, unregulated cutting of woody vegetation, sand harvesting, and settlement pressures have intensified ecosystem degradation, weakening natural regeneration, reducing biodiversity, and increasing flood vulnerability as silted riverbeds further reduce drainage capacity during intense rainfall events.

Table 6: Land use cover types in 2000 and 2018[63]

Land cover	2000	2018
Bare	15.4%	6.9%
Closed Shrubland	19.3%	5.5%
Grassland	22.4%	42.0%
Open Shrubland	28.2%	32.0%
Sparse Shrubland	14.2%	10.2%
Riverine/Farms	0.2%	3.2%
Water	0.2%	0.1%

38. The 2018 BORESHA consortium natural resource mapping revealed significant land-use changes, including an increase of farmland from 0.2% to 3.2% across Mandera Triangle, which could be attributed to an increase in population, and adoption of alternative livelihoods, especially agropastoralism[64]. Despite this expansion, communities continue to face significant barriers to sustainable irrigated farming, including non-functional shallow wells, heavy reliance on the seasonal River Daawa, and limited county investment in irrigation infrastructure[65]restation, driven by demand for timber, charcoal, and construction materials, has further reduced vegetation cover, exacerbated soil erosion, and accelerated desertification, undermining rangeland quality for livestock. The mapping also documented rapid proliferation of Prosopis juliflora, an invasive, largely unpalatable shrub that suppresses native vegetation and degrades rangelands, particularly around river corridors such as the Dawa and Ganale where settlement and livestock movement have intensified. Erratic rainfall and deforestation have also contributed to increased gully erosion from surface runoff, further reducing agricultural and rangeland productivity.

[62] Mandera Triangle Context and Programming Entry Points Analysis, 2023
[63] https://boreshahoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/NRM-MAPPING.pdf
64 https://boreshahoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/NRM-MAPPING.pdf
[66] https://admin.concern.net/sites/default/files/documents/2025-08/438%20Hanaano%20Scoping%20Study%20Learning%20Brief%20SCREEN.pdf

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39. Across all three countries, environmental degradation reflects the combined effects of recurrent drought, climate change, population pressure, changing settlement patterns, and survival-driven exploitation of natural resources. In Ethiopia and Somalia, environmental degradation around urban centres, including deforestation and waste accumulation, has become a source of tension between host communities and displaced populations. While positive initiatives exist, these interventions remain small in scale. Substantially expanding and coordinating such restoration efforts across the region is essential to reverse degradation trends and restore rangeland resilience.

Impact of Climate Change in Mandera triangle

Agriculture

40. Agriculture in the Mandera Triangle is highly climate-sensitive and concentrated along riverine areas such as the Dawa, Jubba and Genale rivers, where irrigation supports both crops and agro-pastoralism[66]. Under future climate scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5)[67], these systems face intensifying pressure as rising temperatures increase evapotranspiration and reduce soil moisture, directly undermining crop yields and rangeland regeneration. Pastoralism remains the dominant livelihood across the region, providing mobility-based resilience to climate variability, but recurrent droughts, rangeland degradation, and increased temperatures have forced more erratic livestock movements, reduced productivity, and fueled resource conflicts. Heat stress under projected pathways further compromises livestock physiology, leading to reduced fertility and higher mortality, particularly for cattle and sheep compared to more resilient camels. Climate change has also increased the prevalence of livestock diseases (e.g., Rift Valley Fever, Peste des Petits Ruminants, East Coast Fever) and pests, while extreme events like floods and locust invasions damage crops and infrastructure[68]. Crop farming, largely rain-fed along riverbanks, suffers from climate-driven stressors, including declining and erratic and intensifying heat as well as non-climate stressors such as crop pests, wildlife encroachment on cultivated land, and limited access to inputs and extension services, leading to repeated crop failures [69].
41. In Ethiopia's Liben and Afder zones and Somalia's Gedo the 2020–2023 drought resulted in the deaths of over 3 million livestock in Somalia and 4 million in Ethiopia. Community assessments in Gedo documented livestock mortality rates of up to 90 percent of household herds in the worst-affected districts[70]. These losses translated directly into collapsed milk supply: FAO estimated that over 120 million liters of daily milk production were lost across the region, leaving 1.6 million children under five without access to a daily glass of milk[71]. The cumulative effect of these climate pressures disrupts local food security, livestock markets, and regional trade, highlighting the urgent need for climate-resilient interventions, including improved irrigation, veterinary services, fodder markets, and sustainable land and water management.

Water Resources

42. Water resources across the Mandera Triangle are under increasing stress from climate variability, with both scarcity and quality challenges affecting livelihoods and public health. Climate projections for the region indicate that temperatures will likely rise by 0.8°C to 1.5°C by 2030 and as high as 1.6°C to 2.7°C by the 2060s, further accelerating evaporation rates from open water sources like pans and the Dawa River.[72] In Kenya's Mandera County, communities rely primarily on pans and dams (40%), the seasonal Dawa River (24%), and boreholes (24%) to meet domestic and livestock needs. These sources are highly rainfall-dependent, making the county vulnerable to drought, while boreholes offer more reliable year-round supply but are costly and risk over-extraction. In Somalia's Gedo Region, water access depends on boreholes, shallow wells, and traditional berkads, with over 80% of shallow wells failing during prolonged dry spells. Floods during the dry season damage infrastructure, contaminate sources, and trigger waterborne disease outbreaks, particularly in IDP settlements around Dollow, Belet Xaawo, and Luuq. Similarly, in Ethiopia's Liben and Afder Zones, rising temperatures and erratic rainfall reduce surface water in seasonal rivers, springs, and traditional reservoirs, forcing reliance on

[66] https://admin.concern.net/sites/default/files/documents/2025-08/438%20Hanaano%20Scoping%20Study%20Learning%20Brief%20SCREEN.pdf
[67] https://www.climateimpacts.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/KE_FINAL_12-Apr_ONLINE.pdf
[68] https://www.fao.org/emergencies/en
[69] https://admin.concern.net/sites/default/files/documents/2025-07/Hanaano%20NRM%20Learning%20Brief%20.pdf
[70] https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/ethiopia/horn-africa-drought-regional-humanitarian-overview-call-action-revised-28-november-2022
[71] https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/f41f7803-7d72-433e-bd75-8c0a444b3fd0/content
[72] https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/Kenya_NAP_Final.pdf

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deep boreholes under high demand. Droughts concentrate pollutants, while floods contaminate shallow groundwater, heightening waterborne disease risks. Across the region, limited and unreliable water availability drives competition among human populations, exacerbating vulnerability, displacement, and cross-border resource tensions.

Public Health and Nutrition

43. Climate-driven shocks in the Mandera Triangle have triggered a severe public health crisis that goes beyond simple food shortages. The region experiences some of the highest levels of child wasting in the Horn of Africa, more than double the emergency threshold established by the World Health Organization[73]. These nutrition deficits are exacerbated by the expansion of climate-sensitive diseases; rising temperatures and erratic rainfall have widened the geographic reach of vector-borne illnesses like malaria and chikungunya, while severe dust conditions during droughts lead to surges in respiratory infections such as meningitis. Furthermore, frequent flash floods contaminate unprotected water sources and cause shallow wells to fail, triggering outbreaks of waterborne diseases like cholera and typhoid. The mobile nature of pastoralist communities further complicates health outcomes, as displacement often severs access to essential healthcare and maternal services, leaving women and children disproportionately vulnerable to these intersecting climate and health risks.

Impacts on Disaster Risk Reduction Capabilities

44. The increasing frequency and magnitude of climate hazards are outstripping the Mandera Triangle's traditional and formal disaster risk reduction capacities, creating a systemic pattern of "cascading failures" where communities have no time to recover before the next shock hits. While indigenous knowledge and mobile pastoralism once served as reliable buffers, the shortened and more intense drought-flood cycles have eroded these traditional management structures, leaving customary institutions overwhelmed and unable to regulate grazing and water use as they once did. This degradation is compounded by the physical impact of climate events on natural infrastructure; for example, severe soil erosion and the loss of vegetation cover have led to the siltation of riverbeds and water pans, which significantly reduces their storage capacity for the dry season and increases the likelihood of future overflows even during moderate rainfall. Consequently, local authorities are forced into a perpetually reactive mode, focusing on emergency relief rather than proactive risk mitigation because they lack the localized data, financial tools, and cross-border coordination frameworks necessary to manage risks that inherently cross-national lines. Without a transition to an interoperable[74], multi-hazard early warning system, the region remains caught in a climate-fragility trap where disaster impacts are amplified by institutional silos and the ongoing erosion of community assets.

Status of EWS, AA and Climate Information Services

45. Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (EWS) and services across the Mandera Triangle remain uneven in maturity and effectiveness, with significant gaps in last-mile communication, multi-hazard integration, and anticipatory action capacity. These systems primarily monitor climate-driven hazards such as agricultural droughts, flash floods, and livestock disease outbreaks to trigger alerts. In Mandera County (Kenya), national efforts like Kenya's *Early Warnings for All* initiative[75] aim to ensure life-saving alerts reach all communities and strengthen disaster preparedness for droughts, floods, and other climate hazards, but local dissemination and actionable guidance remain limited in remote pastoral areas. Current alerts are typically disseminated through a combination of local radio, mobile-based SMS, and informal community networks. However, these messages often lack specific guidance on how pastoralists should respond—such as identifying safe grazing corridors or timing livestock sales—and many households lack the necessary resources, such as emergency fodder, water treatment kits, or financial buffers, to act upon the warnings received. Kenya continues to experience deteriorating drought conditions driven by consecutive failed rains, with authorities classifying Mandera under Alarm drought status and escalating food insecurity projections.
46. In Somalia's Gedo Region, systems are being strengthened through coordinated EWS platforms such as the FSNAU EWEA dashboard and national efforts aligned with the Early Warnings for All

[73] https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/06/1119862#:~:text=The%20alert%20follows%20four%20successive,Worse%20than%202011%20famine

[74] https://au.int/sw/node/43986?

[75] https://www.undrr.org/news/kenya-launches-early-warnings-all-initiative-enhance-disaster-preparedness?

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framework to deliver climate data and risk alerts. Somalia's Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) has sought to build capacity for disaster preparedness, including the detection of primary hazards such as riverine flooding along the Juba and Shabelle rivers, agricultural droughts, and surges in livestock diseases. Despite these efforts, official forecasts often struggle to reach pastoral and agropastoral communities in timely and actionable forms, leading residents to rely heavily on informal community networks and traditional knowledge (clan elders, religious leaders) for translating and interpreting early warning information[76]. Recent Anticipatory Action activations (e.g., in April 2024) show evidence that pre-emptive measures can mitigate flood and drought impacts when forecasts are effectively translated into local action[77]. In 2025, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) approved the Multi-country Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL) project that includes Somalia and Ethiopia, and which aims to scaling up national and sub-national multi-hazard early warning systems, including governance, observation networks, forecasting capacity, and last-mile dissemination, with direct relevance for high-risk regions such as Gedo.

47. In Ethiopia's Somali Region (Liben and Afder Zones), EWS are transitioning from traditional hazard alerts toward a Multi-Hazard, Impact-Based Early Warning–Early Action (MH-IB-EWEA) model under national roadmap priorities, linking seasonal climate forecasts with pre-planned anticipatory measures such as cash transfers and livestock support to reduce drought impacts[78]. However, the vast, mobile pastoral landscapes present persistent challenges in disseminating warnings and translating them into early action, particularly for flash floods and heatwaves, due to the lack of last-mile communication infrastructure in remote areas and the difficulty of locating highly mobile herds during rapid-onset events[79]. These difficulties are further compounded by limited local capacity and institutional constraints[80]specifically the absence of pre-allocated contingency funding for rapid response and a shortage of technical personnel trained to translate scientific forecasts into culturally appropriate, actionable guidance for pastoralists. Across the region, strengthening community-based early warning systems (CBEWS) that integrate scientific forecasts with indigenous indicators and deliver clear, culturally appropriate messages is critical for effective anticipatory action and climate resilience.

Problem: The Climate-Fragility Trap

48. The Mandera Triangle is trapped in a self-reinforcing climate-fragility cycle. Communities in this cross-border pastoral system have historically adapted to arid conditions through mobility, herd diversification, and strong social support networks. However, the increasing frequency and intensity of climate change and its impacts, particularly prolonged droughts together with flash floods, are now exceeding the limits of these traditional coping strategies. Recurrent drought has reduced pasture availability, depleted water sources, and led to substantial livestock losses, threatening the economic foundation of pastoral livelihoods and increasing their vulnerability to compounding climate impacts. As conditions worsen, distress migration, food insecurity, and competition over scarce resources are becoming more common.
49. The situation is getting worse. In 2026, the Kenyan government declared a state of emergency in Mandera County, describing the drought as one of the worst in the County's history. Media reporting including a documentary by Aljazeera English has illustrated the scale of the challenge facing communities as they struggle to adapt to increasing climate variability and declining livelihood options.: Kenya declares state of emergency as drought devastates Mandera County.
50. The core problem is that adaptation and resilience capacities are being eroded faster than they can be rebuilt. This manifest as a "cascading failure": climate change triggers resource scarcity, which ignites localized conflict, which disrupts cross-border trade, ultimately leading to household-level food insecurity and displacement (see Figure 11). Because these shocks are inherently transboundary, national-level interventions are failing to stop the "contagion" of instability across borders.

[76] https://faoswalim.org/content/inter-agency-action-plan-flood-preparedness-and-response-juba-and-shabbele-rivers-somalia
[77] https://www.wfp.org/publications/2025-anticipatory-action-somalia-evidence-and-lessons-learned-2023-and-2024
[78] https://www.wfp.org/publications/anticipatory-action-ethiopia-drought-activation-somali-region
[79] https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/ethiopia/supporting-early-warning-ethiopias-somali-region
81 https://www.undp.org/africa/resilience-hub-africa/projects/community-recovery-and-resilience-facility-crrf

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Barriers to Climate Adaptation and Resilience

To address this problem, the project identifies four critical barriers:

51. Barrier 1: Fragmented climate information and reactive decision-making

Current climate information and services and Early Warning Systems are fragmented and top-down in design, limiting adaptive capacity.

The Barrier: Data is not shared across the three borders in real-time, meaning a climate-driven event such as drought and flood or a market price spike in one country is not communicated to other communities in other countries in the region until it is too late to trigger anticipatory action.

Impact: Households remain reactive rather than anticipatory, leading to avoidable livestock losses and poorly timed migration efforts.

52. Barrier 2: Climate change-induced resource competition and social fragmentation

As climate change accelerates and water and rangelands decline, the Dawa River and shared grazing lands have shifted from once shared assets to points of contention.

The Barrier: There is a lack of inclusive, transboundary governance for natural resources. Existing traditional systems are often overwhelmed, leading to raising tensions.

Impact: Climate-induced scarcity triggers intense competition over dwindling resources, transforming shared grazing lands into possible flashpoints for conflict. This undermines social cohesion and restricts the transboundary mobility essential for pastoralist survival.

53. Barrier 3: Low livelihood diversification and financial exclusion from Adaptive Tools

Household wealth in the Mandera Triangle is often dependent on livestock, which is highly vulnerable to climate change.

The Mobility Barrier: Transboundary trade corridors and traditional trekking routes—the primary spatial adaptation pathways for pastoralists—are increasingly restricted. The combination of climate-impacted infrastructure (e.g., flood-damaged crossings) and localized insecurity makes the movement of livestock a high-risk gamble, effectively locking vulnerable assets in drought-stricken areas.

The Financial Barrier: There is a critical lack of climate-smart financial tools. Most households cannot access risk-transfer mechanisms, such as drought -index insurance or mobile credit, to protect their herds or pivot their business when a trade route is closed, or climate conditions deteriorate.

The Impact: Without climate-smart financial services to act as a buffer, a single blocked road or one bad drought leads to a loss of income, forcing households into a cycle of poverty and humanitarian dependence.

54. Barrier 4: Institutional silos and policy disconnect in regional adaptation

The Mandera Triangle often functions as a single ecological and economic unit, but it is governed by three different sets of national laws and border policies, preventing a landscape-scale approach to adaptation.

The financial Barrier: Local administrations lack the mandate, budget, and coordination frameworks to plan joint investments.

The Impact: Governance remains uncoordinated, preventing the scaling of sustainable adaptation solutions across the region.

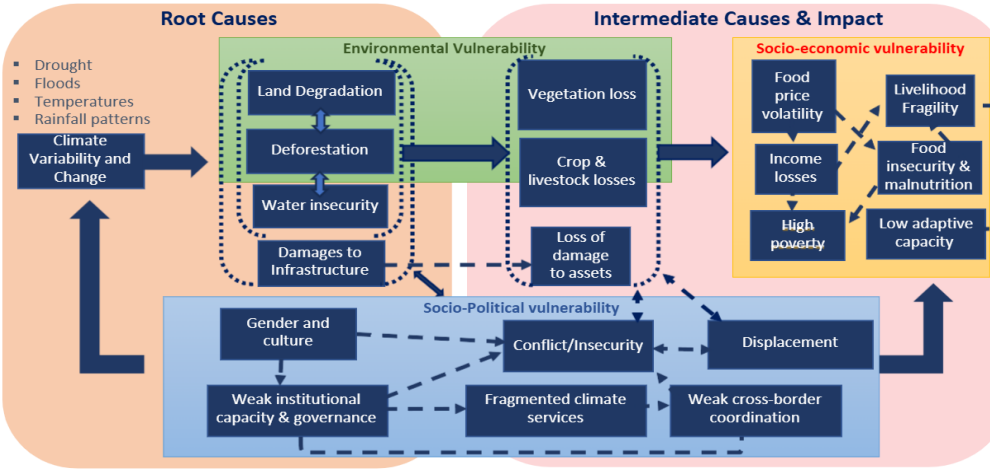


Figure 11: Problem tree showing the cascading problems in the Mandera Triangle

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Project Objectives

55. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the climate adaptation and resilience capacities of the tri-border communities in the Mandera Triangle against intensifying climate extremes. By transitioning from reactive to anticipatory risk management, the project aims to safeguard and strengthen disaster preparedness, enhancing resilience of livelihoods, and stabilizing cross-border governance and trade systems that underpin food security and regional stability. The specific objectives of the project are:
56. Adaptation: To enhance Community-led Anticipatory Action in the Mandera triangle by establishing a localized, transboundary Early Warning System that provides real-time climate and market intelligence to households and local institutions, thereby improving climate risk-informed decision-making.
57. Climate-Security & Social Cohesion: To improve social cohesion by operationalizing three transboundary natural resource management committees and implementing shared concrete adaptation projects that integrate mobile, displaced, and host populations.
58. Livelihood Diversification: To diversify the income streams of vulnerable households by scaling climate-resilient value chains and facilitating access to digital financial services to buffer against market volatility.
59. Institutional Alignment: To institutionalize cross-border governance frameworks between Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia through the adoption of joint adaptation plans and harmonized trade/mobility protocols.
60. This project is designed to break the 'Climate-Fragility Trap, a self-reinforcing cycle where intensifying droughts and floods outpace traditional coping mechanisms. The intervention addresses the interconnected barriers (Figure 11) that currently transform climate hazards and shocks into cascading failures: resource scarcity, localized conflict, and displacement among tri-border communities who depend on climate-sensitive agriculture and natural resources for survival.

Theory of Change (*ToC)* (Figure 12)

61. **IF** vulnerable tri-border communities have the tools to adapt to climate change impacts through localized early warning systems; **IF** they diversify their livelihoods into climate-resilient value chains and access protective financial services; **AND IF** they are supported by coordinated transboundary governance, enhanced social cohesion that manages shared natural resources and maintains safe mobility corridors.
62. **THEN** the climate adaptation and resilience capacities of these communities to climate change and its cascading impacts will be significantly enhanced because there will be an integrated cooperation that prevents resource-based conflict from escalating during scarcity, protects household purchasing power through stabilized markets, and ensures that adaptation actions are as fluid and interconnected as the ecosystems and mobile populations they protect.

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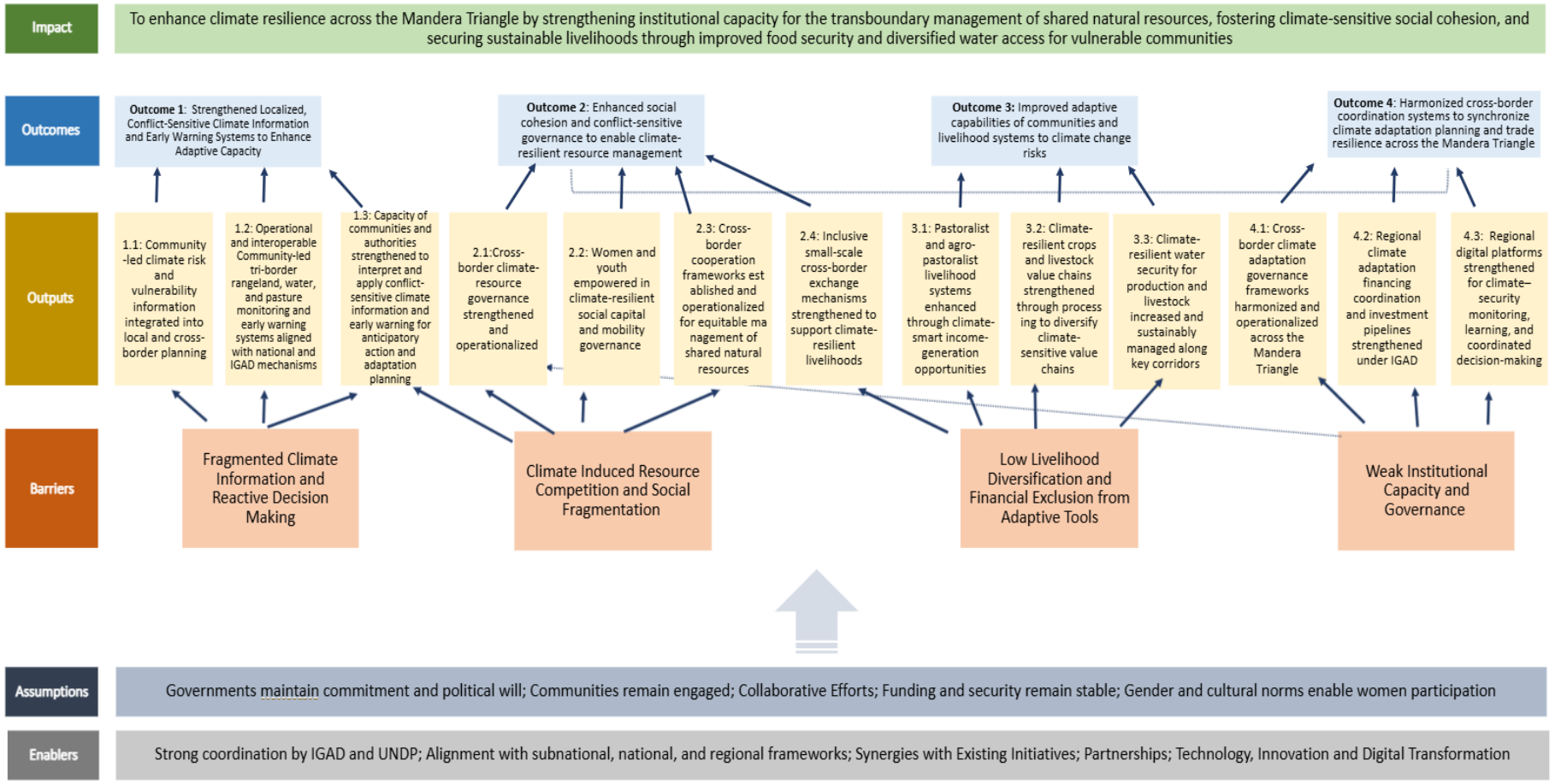


Figure 12: Theory of Change (ToC) Diagram

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63. **Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.**
To overcome the barrier of fragmented and inaccessible climate services, the project will establish an interoperable early warning ecosystem across the Mandera Triangle that is fully integrated with national platforms and IGAD regional mechanisms. This will be achieved by strengthening community-led climate risk and vulnerability information and embedding it directly into local and cross-border planning (Output 1.1). By implementing community-led monitoring of tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture, the system will generate the granular data required for an effective, localized early warning system (Output 1.2). To ensure this information leads to concrete adaptive action, the project will build the capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities to apply conflict-sensitive climate information, ensuring that early warnings are translated into timely anticipatory measures such as Forecast-Based Actions protocols that protect mobility and livestock (Output 1.3).

64. **Outcome 2: Enhanced Social Cohesion and Conflict-Sensitive Governance to Enable Climate-Resilient Resource Management.**
Addressing climate-induced resource scarcity and the resulting displacement requires the operationalization of transboundary governance mechanisms that align with regional cooperation goals and foster social cohesion. The project will strengthen and operationalize cross-border social cohesion frameworks and natural resource governance structures to manage shared assets like the Dawa River and key grazing corridors (Output 2.1), including those seasonal movement routes along the Daua riverbanks and shared dry season reserves that are under increasing pressure from rising livestock numbers and rangeland degradation. Recognizing the unique role of marginalized groups, women and youth will be empowered as central agents of climate-resilient peacebuilding and mobility governance through leadership training and the creation of safe mobility pathways (Output 2.2). These efforts will be supported by established cross-border cooperation frameworks for the equitable management of shared natural resources (Output 2.3) and the strengthening of inclusive, small-scale cross-border trade mechanisms that support climate-resilient livelihoods and reinforce social cohesion (Output 2.4).

65. **Outcome 3: Improved Adaptive Capabilities of Communities and Livelihood Systems to climate change risk.** To break the cycle of livelihood fragility and lack of diversification, the project will invest in both human and physical capital to enhance the adaptive capacity of the Triangle's populations. This begins with enhancing pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihood systems through climate-smart, income-generation opportunities and community-managed fodder systems (Output 3.1). Furthermore, climate-resilient crop and livestock production and value chains will be strengthened through climate-smart agriculture (CSA), targeted light manufacturing, and investment-ready systems, allowing households to convert potential drought losses into alternative income (Output 3.2). These economic interventions are anchored by secured water security for production and livestock—including groundwater assessments and solar-powered systems—that are sustainably managed along key transboundary corridors to ensure survival during extreme climate shocks (Output 3.3).

66. **Outcome 4: Strengthened Cross-Border coordination for a harmonized climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.** Finally, to address weak institutional capacity and governance silos, the project will foster an integrated enabling environment led by harmonized frameworks. Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks will be aligned and operationalized across the Triangle, supported by the IGAD-led Mandera Triangle Coordination Mechanism (Output 4.1). The regional climate adaptation financing coordination will also be strengthened by developing bankable cross-border investment pipelines and standardized financing reporting tools (Output 4.2). These institutional layers will be tied together through strengthened regional digital platforms for climate-conflict monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making, ensuring real-time data sharing and accountability across the entire Mandera Triangle (Output 4.3).

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Enablers

67. The four outcome areas above are supported by a set of enabling conditions critical to the success and sustainability of the interventions. These enablers represent existing institutional structures, policy frameworks, and programmatic platforms that create a conducive environment for delivering cross-border, climate-resilient solutions at scale, including the stabilization and strengthening of informal cross-border trade systems that underpin livelihoods, food security, and social cohesion in the Mandera Triangle.

Strong coordination by IGAD and UNDP

68. IGAD and UNDP provide technical and political leadership across the region. IGAD's mandate to promote regional integration and climate security positions it as a key Agency in facilitating cross-border coordination and resource sharing among Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia. For example, IGAD's newly established Regional Climate Security Coordination Mechanism offers a strategic platform for aligning peacebuilding and climate adaptation efforts in fragile areas, while addressing climate-related trade disruption and volatility. UNDP complements this through its country-level presence and its Africa Borderlands Centre (regional UNDP-led initiatives on resilience in border areas). UNDP's strategic advantage in ensuring value for money is in its access and capacity to engage with the government and stakeholders. Together, IGAD and UNDP help bridge regional policy with local implementation across climate adaptation, mobility governance and informal cross-border trade systems.

Alignment with subnational, national and regional frameworks

69. The project is closely aligned with IGAD's Climate Strategy (2023–2030), which promotes adaptive governance, anticipatory climate risk management, and regionally harmonized adaptation policies. This alignment ensures that project activities are embedded within broader institutional frameworks, increasing their relevance and likelihood of national buy-in and long-term funding. The IGAD Protocol on Transhumance facilitates safe cross-border movement of pastoralists, which directly supports the project's goal to reduce conflict over grazing resources and sustain livestock-based trade flows that depend on predictable mobility corridors. In addition, the project will contribute to Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically to SDG 1, 8, 9, and 13. The project is entirely aligned to all the priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It will also contribute to the implementation of relevant national and subnational development resilience actions, as well as specific disaster risk reduction, trade facilitation strategies, climate adaptation, and resilience plans (refer to section E for more details).

Synergies with Existing Initiatives

70. The proposed project forms part of a broader regional initiative, the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility (CRRF)[81] and will serve as one of its implementation vehicles. The CRRF is a regional UNDP-led mechanism supporting recovery and resilience across 17 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. It provides a flexible platform for coordinating investments in climate-resilient livelihoods, infrastructure, climate-smart natural resources management, and governance systems. In this context, the project will help operationalize the CRRF by translating its regional vision into localized action, leveraging the facility's baseline data, institutional partnerships, and funding architecture to scale results. The project will also leverage other ongoing and past regional initiatives (refer to section G for more details) that provide complementary technical and operational support:

71. UNDP Flagship Framework for Turning Displacement Solutions into Sustainable Development in Sub-Saharan Africa, a comprehensive multi-country approach that integrates displacement into long-term development planning, helping governments and communities move from short-term crisis response to sustainable, resilient futures. It provides a coherent platform that links livelihoods, governance, climate resilience, and social cohesion interventions across regions to support durable solutions for displaced and host populations.

72. **Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) in Ethiopia and Somalia:** The project is complementary to the GCF-funded EW4ALL initiatives in both Ethiopia and Somalia, which focus on strengthening national and sub-national multi-hazard early warning governance, observation, forecasting, and dissemination systems, including interoperability with regional climate centres such as ICPAC. In Somalia, EW4ALL investments

81 https://www.undp.org/africa/resilience-hub-africa/projects/community-recovery-and-resilience-facility-crrf

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enhance the generation and institutional use of climate risk information relevant to high-risk areas such as the Gedo region, which forms a core part of the Mandera Triangle's transboundary pastoral, trade, and mobility system. In Ethiopia, EW4ALL strengthens impact-based early warning and anticipatory action capacities within the Somali Regional State, including in Liben and Afder Zones, which are hydrologically and livelihood-linked to downstream areas of Kenya and Somalia.

73. **Groundwater Access Facility for Africa (GAFA)**[82] a multi-stakeholder platform focused on expanding groundwater development and management in drought-prone regions. GAFA offers an opportunity to integrate technical assessments and implementation tools on water-related issues.
74. **UNDP Africa Borderlands Centre (ABC)**[83] a specialized platform supporting community resilience in marginalized cross-border areas. The ABC has played a key role in documenting local knowledge, strengthening last-mile service delivery, and promoting inclusive governance in fragile zones. Most recently, the ABC implemented the area-based portfolio approach that link climate-smart agropastoralism, access to finance, local market infrastructure development, and peacebuilding to stimulate the productivity of border markets, livestock corridors, women and youth-led cross-border trade and value chains. The first phase of the ABC has now concluded. Building on the lessons, partnerships, and operational models developed during that phase, UNDP and regional partners are designing the second phase of borderland programming. This project represents an opportunity to scale key elements of the ABC approach.
75. **Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (BORESHA)**[84] An EU-funded project, implemented by a consortium of agencies: the Danish Refugee Council, WYG, World Vision International and CARE International in the Mandera triangle. The project adopted a community-driven approach to address the shared nature of the risks and opportunities in the target area.
76. **Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of Cross-Border Initiatives in Southwest Ethiopia – Northwest Kenya, Marsabit – Borana and Dawa, and Kenya – Somalia – Ethiopia (SECCCI)**[85] established through co-funding by the EU and jointly implemented by the IGAD, UNEP, and UNDP. The project provided technical support to national and local governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia with the overall objective of addressing the drivers of conflict and instability, irregular migration, and displacement in the cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa through improved cross-border cooperation and coordination.
77. **Partnerships:** The project employs a multi-tiered partnership framework that integrates regional oversight with national ownership and community-led execution. At the strategic level, the partnership is anchored by IGAD and UNDP, leveraging IGAD's regional mandate for transboundary coordination and UNDP's technical and fiduciary oversight. This collaboration ensures that interventions in the Mandera Triangle—ranging from climate-smart livelihoods to early warning systems—remain compliant with Adaptation Fund regulations while benefiting from specialized technical backstopping through a joint Technical Support Unit.
78. At the operational level, the project bridges the gap between policy and practice by engaging a diverse ecosystem of sub-national and local actors. Implementation is localized through County and Regional Administrations in Mandera, Liben, Afder, and Gedo, who work alongside CSOs and NGOs to facilitate last-mile delivery. A key pillar of this approach is the active participation of community-based structures, including cross-border traders' associations, cooperatives, and women and youth groups. These partners are directly involved in the design, prioritization, and monitoring of community-level investments, ensuring that the project is responsive to local socio-political contexts and builds long-term social cohesion. This multi-stakeholder synergy maximizes resource efficiency, prevents duplication of efforts, and fosters a sustainable, bottom-up approach to climate adaptation.
79. **Technology, Innovation and Digital Transformation**: Leveraging on its Digital Strategy (2022-2025)[86], UNDP will support digital solutions that drive long-term impact by offering tools that enable a better understanding of the context and are ready to address complex development challenges. These solutions include multi-hazard risk profiles, digitizing disaster management processes, loss, and damage tracking systems. Social engagement tools like social media and crowd sourcing can also be customized for

82 https://www.undp.org/africa/resilience-hub-africa/press-releases/access-groundwater-unlock-sustainable-solutions-horn-africa
83 https://www.undp.org/africa/resilience-hub-africa/projects/africa-borderlands-centre
84 https://boreshahoa.org/
85 https://resilience.igad.int/regional_projects/seccci/
86 https://www.undp.org/digital/Digital-Strategy

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preparedness and recovery requirements, alongside collective intelligence tools that promote access to information at all levels and across all sectors to ensure decisions are well-informed.

Underlying Assumptions

80. **Government maintains commitment and political will**: National and local governments maintain strong political will, recognizing the importance of conflict-sensitive preparedness, climate adaptation, and resilient recovery. Governments continue to champion, resource, and take ownership of interventions throughout implementation.
81. **Community remains engaged**: Communities take ownership of the interventions and are active participants in the implementation of the activities for their own resilience under the leadership of their governments.
82. **Collaborative Efforts**: The IGAD, UN agencies, governments (national and sub-national), NGOs, CBOs, and other actors are willing to cooperate on strengthening recovery preparedness, preparedness for response, and, by extension, response to disasters.
83. **Funding and security remain stable**: Adequate financing is secured, and the security situation across the Mandera Triangle remains stable enough to allow unhindered implementation, cross-border collaboration, and field operations.
84. **Gender and cultural norms enable women's participation:** Local cultural and social norms progressively support the meaningful participation and leadership of women, youth, and marginalized groups in climate adaptation, livelihood, and cross-border governance processes, and project interventions are culturally sensitive and conflict-aware, enabling inclusive engagement without exacerbating social tensions.

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Project Components and Financing

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US$)
Strengthening Climate information services and early warning at regional, national, and local levels	1. Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.	1.1. Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning.	Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia	2,455,714
		1.2. Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms.		1,904,991
		1.3. Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning		1,780,042
	Outcome 1 Total			**6,140,747**
Improving climate-sensitive peacebuilding, mobility governance and cross-border social cohesion	2 Enhanced Social Cohesion and Conflict-Sensitive Governance to Enable Climate-Resilient Resource Management.	2.1. Cross-Border Climate-Resource Governance Strengthened and Operationalized	Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia	1,275,000
		2.2. Women and youth empowered as agents of climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance.		934,989
		2.3. Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources.		611,985
		2.4. Inclusive small-scale cross-border trade mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods.		245,001
	Outcome 2 Total			**3,066,975**
Enhancing community resilience through climate-resilient livelihoods and water security	3 Improved Adaptive Capabilities of Communities and Livelihood Systems to climate change risk.	3.1. Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihood systems enhanced through climate-smart income-generation opportunities.	Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia	2,802,973
		3.2. Climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate.		3,388,253
		3.3. Climate-resilient water security for production and livestock increased and sustainably managed along key corridors and settlement areas.		6,200,774
	Outcome 3 Total			**12,392,000**
Strengthening regional coordination, and Policy Harmonization to provide an Enabling Environment for Transboundary Adaptation	4 Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle	4.1. Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle	Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia	1,693,455
		4.2. Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD		820,024
		4.3. Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making		850,00
	Outcome 4 Total			**3,363,479**
Total Component Budget				24,963,201
Total Project Execution Cost				2,309,526
Total Project Cost				27,272,727
Implementing Entity Fee (10%)				2,727,273
Total Project Grant				**30,000,000**

Project/programme milestones - (Projected duration: 5 years)

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	2 May 2027
Mid-term Review	2 May 2029
Project/Programme Closing	1 May 2032
Terminal Evaluation	1 September 2032

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PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

85. The proposed regional adaptation project addresses the urgent need for integrated, multi-country adaptation strategies in the Mandera Triangle a climate-fragile zone where national boundaries intersect, but where climate risks, ecosystems, and livelihoods are deeply interlinked.

Component 1: Strengthening Climate information services and early warning at regional, national, and local levels

86. This component aims to improve access to localized climate information and early warning services and how climate risk is interpreted and communicated across the Mandera Triangle to inform preparedness and anticipatory action. It focuses on building reliable and context-appropriate systems that help communities, local governments, and cross-border institutions act before climate shocks escalate. Efforts include generating localized risk information, improving the accuracy and reach of early warnings, and ensuring that climate information services are accessible to last-mile users in this region (pastoralist, agropastoral populations, and market/trade systems). The component also strengthens coordination among IGAD, the 3 countries' hydro-meteorological services and disaster risk management agencies, and the target area's early warning units to deliver timely, conflict-sensitive advisories. It will also mainstream, informal cross-border trade considerations into anticipatory action, recognizing that market functionality, trade routes, livestock flows, and border processes are critical pathways through which climate shocks translate into livelihood losses, food price volatility, and conflict risks. The component consists of the following outcomes, outputs, and activities:

Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.

<u>Output 1.1. Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning</u>

87. This output focuses on generating granular, mobility-informed and gender-responsive climate risk and vulnerability information assessments that reflect the realities of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities living across the Mandera triangle. The project will bridge longstanding gaps between scientific forecasting systems, indigenous knowledge, and local decision-making structures to generate practical risk profiles, maps and community registers that include seasonal mobility routes, water point pressures, grazing dynamics, market disruptions, and exposure to droughts and floods. These products will be co-developed and validated by the local communities, ensuring accuracy and ownership. The updated information is then incorporated into local government planning processes, peace and grazing committee decisions, and cross-border coordination forums to strengthen anticipatory action, support resource-sharing mechanisms, and improve climate risk management across the tri-border region.

Activity 1.1.1. Develop localized, mobility-informed climate risk and vulnerability profiles.

88. Under this activity, led by UNDP Country Offices, the project will develop three localized, mobility-informed climate risk and vulnerability profiles, one for each participating country, to be updated annually over the project period. These profiles will serve as decision-support tools for community-based early warning, anticipatory action, and conflict-sensitive adaptation planning. Each profile will be developed through a structured participatory risk assessment conducted at the sub-national level in the selected project sites. These assessments will engage pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, women, youth, elders, customary leaders, traders, and local authorities to jointly identify climate hazards, exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity, with particular attention to mobility patterns and cross-border dynamics. As part of the assessment process, the project will support community-based mapping of seasonal mobility routes, grazing areas, dry-season and water points, livestock corridors, and conflict-prone locations. Mapping exercises will be carried out through facilitated community consultations, focus group discussions, and transect walks, ensuring that gender-differentiated mobility and access challenges are taken into account.

89. To strengthen the relevance of climate information, the profiles will integrate indigenous and traditional forecasting practices, including locally used rainfall indicators, star and wind observations, animal behavior signals, and customary conflict mediation mechanisms. Elders and traditional knowledge holders will be consulted to document how these practices are used alongside conventional forecasts and how they influence

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livelihood decisions. The outputs of this activity will include simple, user-friendly visual maps and profiles, produced in both laminated hard-copy and digital formats in both English and relevant national and local languages. These materials will be designed for practical use and displayed in community meeting spaces, schools, places of worship, and local government offices, etc. The climate risk and vulnerability profiles will be updated annually to reflect changing climate conditions, mobility patterns, and emerging risks.

Activity 1.1.2: Establish one tri-border community-led vulnerability impact monitoring system linked to national and IGAD platforms[87].

90. This activity, executed by IGAD, addresses the longstanding lack of harmonized, bottom-up data that national and regional early warning systems require to anticipate shocks and coordinate preparedness actions. It creates an operational channel for community-to-national-to-regional reporting of climate and conflict losses, enabling risk-informed planning & anticipatory action. A total of 150 local enumerators (50 per country), including women, youth, extension officers, and community volunteers, will be selected from existing networks to ensure sustainability. These enumerators will be trained in standardized recording protocols and supported to cascade the training within their respective institutions and communities.
91. The project will roll out mobile-based reporting tools (SMS, USSD, offline database) by partnering with mobile network operators to secure toll-free USSD code and SMS service to enable low-cost community reporting on (livestock losses, water point failures, crop/ fodder losses, displacement/mobility, market disruptions) to ensure timely submission of observations from remote areas. Community-generated data will be synthesized into monthly impact-monitoring summary sheets, shared with local governments, peace committees, and grazing committees to support early decision-making on mobility, resource allocation, and conflict prevention. Quarterly community validation meetings will be held to review the accuracy and validate the data to strengthen public trust.
92. Community-level vulnerability impact monitoring data will be routinely transmitted to subnational (ward/district/Woreda/county levels) and national vulnerability impact monitoring databases, and subsequently uploaded to the IGAD regional platform[88], ensuring vertical and horizontal interoperability across the three countries.

Activity 1.1.3: Conduct participatory scenario planning (PSP) and develop localized, Gender-Responsive Seasonal Climate Information Products

93. This activity will institutionalize Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) as a seasonal decision-making mechanism across the 3 countries. PSP sessions will be convened once per season to co-produce actionable, conflict-sensitive seasonal advisories. The project will produce 9 seasonal community bulletins per year (3 countries × 3 seasons) in local languages (*Somali, Oromo, and Kiswahili*) using simple visuals suitable for the target audiences. The bulletins will include rangeland outlooks, pasture and water availability updates, flood risk maps, livestock disease alerts, and mobility advisories. To improve dissemination, at least 60 community noticeboards (20 per country) will be installed at strategic public spaces (markets, community halls, water points, religious/health centers).
94. Climate information will also be shared via local accessible communication channels (local vernacular radios, Barazas, market announcements, religious networks, WhatsApp groups, youth/women groups). The project will also develop short climate-security briefs for grazing and peace committees outlining anticipated hotspots where climate stress may interact with resource scarcity or cross-border tensions.

Output 1.2: Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms.

95. This output creates a harmonized monitoring system that links community-led observations with county/district/zone/woreda structures, national and IGAD regional platforms. By anchoring local data within IGAD's established regional mechanisms such as ICPAC[89] for climate and drought early warning, ICPALD[90] for pastoral and livestock monitoring, and CEWARN[91] for conflict early warning, the system enables

[87] https://www.icpac.net/
[88] ibid
[89] ibid
[90] https://icpald.org/
[91] https://cewarn.org/

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standardized indicators, real-time data sharing across borders, and a neutral convening space for joint analysis and anticipatory action along shared pastoral corridors – functions that cannot be achieved through isolated national systems alone. This will address long-standing gaps in timely, location-specific early warning information that pastoralists, grazing committees, and local authorities require for coordinated livestock movement, drought preparedness, and conflict risk reduction. It will also incorporate market and trade-relevant monitoring signals, recognizing that early warnings must translate into decisions that protect livelihoods, stabilize food access, and sustain informal cross-border trade during shocks.

Activity 1.2.1 Establish community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms.

96. IGAD will deploy and operationalize a network of 120 trained community monitors and citizen scientists (40 per country), selected from grazing committees, water user groups, extension services, and community institutions, using standardized protocols to monitor vegetation cover, pasture condition, water point functionality, and livestock health.

Conduct routine geo-referenced field observations at priority rangelands and water areas (minimum of 60 sites across the three countries), using participatory GIS (Pasture condition scoring charts, vegetation color charts, portable GPS units).

Generate quarterly cross-border early warning summaries synthesizing short-term forecasts to identify emerging drought stress, pasture decline, water scarcity, livestock health risks, and potential climate–conflict hotspots.

Facilitate the integration of community-generated data into county/district/ woreda's early warning systems, national systems and IGAD's regional platform

Activity 1.2.2: Develop Community-Based Early Warning Systems and Climate Information Services through Local Observation and Communication aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms.

97. Led by IGAD, this activity will address critical climate data gaps by strengthening and/or establishing a distributed network of 60 community-based climate observation points, with 20 observation sites on each side of the border. The network will be integrated into national and cross-border Early Warning Systems and Climate Information Services to improve drought, flood, and seasonal risk monitoring. Observation points will be hosted by schools, lead farmers, pastoral scouts, and water user committees, selected to ensure coverage across rangeland, settlement, and key water source areas. Site selection will prioritize accessibility, security, and continuity rather than proximity to administrative centers.

98. Each country (20 sites) will be equipped with a standardized, low-cost observation package aligned with national meteorological standards. 10 manual rain gauges with mounting posts and calibration guides for daily rainfall measurement; 10 maximum–minimum thermometers to track temperature extremes relevant to livestock stress, crop failure, and human health; 10 waterproof field logbooks and standardized recording sheets to ensure consistent data capture; 10 lockable metal storage boxes to protect instruments and records at community sites fixed wind direction indicators installed at open, strategic locations to support basic weather interpretation smartphones per country cluster allocated to designated focal points for SMS WhatsApp-based data reporting where connectivity allows 30 Community observers, with deliberate inclusion of women and youth, will be trained on correct installation, reading, maintenance, and standardized recording of observations, as well as simple reporting protocols.

99. Data generated through this network will be transmitted regularly to county, district, and national early warning and meteorological institutions, and reviewed during Participatory Scenario Planning sessions (Activity 1.1.3) to validate forecasts, refine seasonal advisories, and strengthen cross-border risk analysis. To improve trust, uptake, and correct interpretation of climate information, this activity will also strengthen the capacity of local journalists and communicators operating in border areas. Training will target vernacular radio presenters, community reporters, and local digital content producers.

Output 1.3: Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning.

100. This Output ensures that information generated under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2 is effectively used by authorities and communities to implement anticipatory and early preparedness actions, strengthening resilience across the Mandera Triangle.

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Activity 1.3.1: Capacity building for Local Authorities and Technical Officers to Interpret Climate Information and Trigger Anticipatory Actions.

101. Through activity UNDP Country Offices will equip local authorities and community climate agents with the practical skills to interpret climate forecasts and activate early preparedness measures. A total of 150 officers (50 per country) will be trained in impact-based forecasting, drought and flood early warning interpretation, conflict-sensitive analysis, and climate–market decision-making. Training modules will demonstrate how to translate forecasts into operational actions including pre-positioning water treatment supplies, issuing mobility advisories, activating safe grazing corridors, developing contingency plans, and guiding livestock marketing decisions.

The activity will also strengthen coordination between EWS units, peace committees, community monitors, and trade networks to ensure cohesive activation of anticipatory actions across the three countries.

Activity 1.3.2: **Build targeted climate literacy and preparedness capacities for marginalized and at-risk groups.**

This activity will ensure that marginalized groups including women-headed households, displaced populations, pastoral youth, and minority clans can access and apply climate information for their own safety and livelihood planning. A total of 300 individuals (100 per country) will be trained in interpreting seasonal forecasts, flood and drought warnings, cross-border mobility advisories, and local market outlooks. Inclusive climate literacy modules will be developed, integrating simple illustrations, audio messaging, and localized content tailored to remote pastoral communities. The project will actively support the participation of women, youth and minority members in monitoring teams and decision-making structures, reinforcing their role in anticipatory planning and early action.

Activity 1.3.3: **Facilitate joint cross border planning, peer learning and coordinated early action among stakeholders**

102. Under the responsibility of UNDP Regional Hub, the project will convene two cross-border peer learning forums involving county/district/local authorities, peace committees, grazing committees, women's networks, youth associations and trader groups. This will include study tours between Mandera, Liben/Afder and Gedo on rangeland management, EWS dissemination, conflict mediation, mobility planning and drought preparedness. Host one joint analysis sessions to review monitoring outputs and agree on anticipatory actions (data from Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.2) Develop and adopt regional data-sharing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and harmonize early warning protocols.

Activity 1.3.4: Develop and operationalize Forecast-Based Action Protocols (FBAPs) for three priority risk categories including drought, flash floods, and climate-induced livelihood shocks.

103. Under this activity, the project will operationalize output 1.3 by ensuring that investments in climate information and early warning systems translate into concrete anticipatory actions at local and cross-border levels. Co-design, pilot, and institutionalize forecast-based action protocols, a minimum of three FBAPs per country (one per hazard), tailored to sub-national contexts and cross-border dynamics. Simulation exercises will be conducted annually to test activation timelines, cross-border coordination, and operational readiness.

Component 2: Improving climate-sensitive peacebuilding, mobility governance and cross-border social cohesion

104. This component strengthens peace, mobility governance, and social cohesion across the region by improving cooperation over shared natural resources, supporting inclusive cross-border dialogue, and enhancing climate-sensitive governance and informal trade systems. All interventions are grounded in the lived realities of borderland communities, pastoral systems, and existing cross-border dynamics. The project will therefore help reduce local conflict and enhance cross-border social cohesion.

Outcome 2: Enhanced Social Cohesion and Conflict-Sensitive Governance to Enable Climate-Resilient Resource Management.

<u>Output 2.1: Cross-Border Climate-Resource Governance Strengthened and Operationalized</u>

105. This output establishes decision-making structures that coordinate access to shared water points, grazing corridors, and livestock mobility routes across borders. The emphasis is on institutionalization and enforcement, not ad-hoc dialogue.

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Activity 2.1.1: Institutionalize tri-border committees for coordinated management of water points, grazing corridors and livestock mobility.

106. IGAD will establish and operationalize four natural resource management committees (one per country as well as a tri-border committee), each responsible for a priority shared grazing system or mobility corridor. These committees will be formally recognized by local authorities and aligned to sub-national DRM and peace structures. Clear mandates, membership structures, and decision-making procedures will be agreed and documented for each committee. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be developed and adopted to govern dry-season grazing access, water point use, seasonal mobility and conflict-resolution processes. Seasonal mobility and drought-preparedness plans will be prepared and updated annually, informed by early warning outputs under Component 1.

Activity 2.1.2: Strengthen linkages between traditional leadership structures and sub-national authorities

107. This activity addresses fragmentation between traditional and formal governance systems by embedding traditional institutions within sub-national climate, mobility, and peace governance structures. Nine joint governance working groups (three per country) will be established, linking elders, religious leaders, customary institutions, and county/district/woreda authorities. Roles and responsibilities of customary leaders in managing grazing access, water use, and mobility will be formally aligned with statutory frameworks and emergency regulations. Practical coordination protocols will be agreed for joint decision-making during droughts, floods, and conflict escalation periods. Exchange visits will be facilitated between Mandera, Dollow, Luuq, Filtu, and Dolo Odo to document, adapt, and adopt effective pastoral governance practices across borders.

Activity 2.1.3: Implement cross-border trust-building initiatives through shared assets and collective action.

108. IGAD will aim to build cross-border trust through joint management of shared spaces and resources, rather than one-off dialogue events. Six cross-border market peace zones will be designated and operationalized at priority border markets, with agreed access rules, security arrangements, and conflict-prevention measures. Three annual cross-border youth cooperation initiatives will be implemented, linked to rangeland restoration, water point management, and community service delivery. Twelve women-led peace dialogues (four per country) will be conducted in recurrent tension areas to resolve resource disputes and support inclusive decision-making. Three cross-border community service campaigns (one per border area) will be implemented, focusing on riverbank restoration, water point rehabilitation, and rangeland maintenance by mixed-community groups.

Output 2.2: Women and youth empowered as agents of climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance

109. This output operationalizes women and youth as frontline adaptation. Their role is not merely social; during climate shocks, they serve as the primary node for last-mile communication, disseminating EWS alerts to mobile groups that formal systems cannot reach. Nine community Safe Spaces will be established or rehabilitated to function as Climate Response Hubs during shocks. These hubs will provide real-time coordination for emergency resource-sharing, conflict mediation, and protection services. By empowering 300 Climate and Peace Ambassadors, the project ensures that climate-driven resource competition does not devolve into conflict, resulting in a measurable reduction in resource-based violence and preventing the maladaptation and livelihood collapse often seen in the Triangle.

Activity 2.2.1: **Train women and youth as Climate Ambassadors.**

110. This activity establishes a network of trained women and youth with defined operational roles in climate information & early warning dissemination, alongside peace messaging, and mobility governance. Three hundred Climate Ambassadors (100 per country) will be selected from women traders, young herders, adolescent girls, IDPs, and persons with disabilities. Ambassadors will be equipped to disseminate climate, mobility, and peace information during high-risk periods through radio, mosques, markets, schools, and community networks. Ambassadors will be formally linked to peace committees, grazing committees, and early warning structures to support rapid communication and downscaling.

Activity 2.2.2: Establish/revive and operate women- and youth-managed community Climate Response Hubs.

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111. This activity creates sustainable locally managed Climate Response Hubs that function as centers for coordination and protection during climate shocks. During extreme events, these Hubs transition from dialogue centers into operational nodes for last-mile EWS dissemination and the coordination of emergency resource-sharing protocols. Nine community safe spaces will be established or rehabilitated at high-tension border points, markets, and IDP locations (three per country). Safe spaces will operate as centers for early warning dissemination, conflict mediation, psychosocial support, and referral to protection services.
112. Ninety facilitators (10 per space) will be trained in psychosocial first aid, climate–security messaging, and referral pathways. High-risk mobility routes, water points, and market areas will be mapped from a GBV and protection perspective (linked to the mapping in Output 1.1). Referral and response pathways will be embedded within peace committees, mobility governance structures, and safe spaces. Community members will be supported to access protection and support services across borders during climate shocks and displacement.

Output 2.3: Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources.

113. This output delivers enforceable, climate-informed cooperation frameworks that guide shared resource management across the Mandera Triangle. Under this output the project will implement the following activities

Activity 2.3.1: Co-develop the Mandera Triangle Cross-Border Cooperation Framework for shared and equitable management of pasture, and water points. Key sub activities:

114. IGAD will lead the co-development and validation of this framework through community consultations for formal adoption.

Activity 2.3.2: Co-development and adoption of transboundary water and rangeland governance agreements among tri-border communities.

115. Three transboundary water and rangeland governance agreements will be drafted/strengthened where they exist and operationalized, each linked to a major shared ecosystem. The agreement will be informed by the mapping done in Output 1.1. At least six local by-laws governing water allocation, grazing permits, and mobility will be harmonized across jurisdictions.

Output 2.4: Inclusive small-scale cross-border exchange mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods.

116. This output enhances the adaptive capacity of borderland communities by institutionalizing climate-resilient exchange mechanisms. By improving the predictability and security of small-scale cross-border trade, the project enables households to de-risk climate-vulnerable assets (such as livestock) through timely market off-take before extreme drought events.

Activity 2.4.1: Support Climate-Resilient Trade Corridors through capacity-building for communities and border officials to facilitate cross-border trade

117. IGAD will co-design Simplified Trade Protocols and institutionalize trader–authority dialogue mechanisms. One-Stop Border Posts will be supported to facilitate safe and equitable trade with gender-responsive standard service charters for use at OSBPs. Structured trader–authority dialogue mechanisms will be institutionalized within the local structures with documented follow-up actions.

Conduct community sensitization via markets, women's groups, and radio to promote legal, safe, and climate-resilient cross-border trade (reach at least 5000 traders).

Component 3: Enhancing community resilience through climate- resilient livelihoods and water security

118. While many communities along the Daua River have increasingly shifted toward cultivation-based livelihoods, livestock remains central across all livelihood systems. Livestock continues to provide critical benefits, including milk for household nutrition, a form of savings, rapid access to cash during shocks, and seasonal livelihood diversification[92]. Project interventions will therefore prioritize integrated crop–livestock systems that respond to seasonal variability, while strengthening traditional trade and market linkages between pastoral, agro-pastoral, and peri-urban communities.

Outcome 3: Improved Adaptive Capabilities of Communities and Livelihood Systems to Climate Change Risk.

92 https://admin.concern.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/2025-07/438%20Hanaano%20Scoping%20Study%20Learning%20Brief%20PRINT.pdf

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Output 3.1. Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities.

Activity 3.1.1: Establish community-managed seed supply systems (not one-off distributions)

119. This activity addresses input shortages and weak last-mile delivery of climate-resilient crops and forage seeds by building locally managed supply systems that remain functional beyond the project period. This activity aims to strengthen local seed distribution systems in line with national and sub-national priorities to ensure a reliable supply of climate-resilient inputs. Key sub-activities include:
120. A tri-border seed and forage input market assessment will be conducted to map supply chains, storage capacities, pricing, quality measures, and last-mile delivery gaps and opportunities for crop and forage seeds, as well as other climate-resilient inputs. Three district/woreda/zone-level seed and forage banks will be established or strengthened, one per country, hosted by sub-national authorities in partnership with seed producer groups and cooperatives. Each seed bank will be stocked with approximately 1,000 certified climate-resilient varieties appropriate for local conditions, including short-cycle staples and drought-tolerant forage options. A phased access model will be applied to build sustainability: initial free trials for targeted households, followed by subsidized sales at 25% and 50 %, progressing to full cost recovery by the end of the project. Revenues will be used for restocking and basic operations.
121. 50 extension workers and seed producer groups across the three countries will be supported on seed multiplication, quality control, and storage management to expand local supply and reduce reliance on distant markets.

Activity 3.1.2: Promote climate-smart agricultural practices to improve crop and livestock production

122. Building on the establishment of seed banks (Activity 3.1.1), this activity will strengthen farmers' capacity to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices that enhance productivity, reduce climate risks, and secure food supply across the three countries. A training-of-trainers (ToT) approach will be used to ensure scale, sustainability, and local ownership. Key sub-activities include:

123. Localized training modules will be developed on climate-smart agriculture practices for selected crop and livestock value chains, integrating context-specific practices suitable for arid and semi-arid environments in the Mandera Triangle. Two (2) hands-on training sessions will be conducted targeting approximately 75 livestock farmer cooperatives/groups (estimated 1000–1,500 farmers, at least 50% women) and 15 government extension officers across the Mandera Triangle. Training includes provision of basic material support such as inputs from the seed bank in Activity 3.1.1 and will focus on: (i) fodder production, conservation, and storage; (ii) climate-resilient livestock production practices such as agroforestry, animal health etc.; and (iii) climate-smart crop production practices such as soil and water conservation, water-efficient irrigation etc.,

Activity 3.1.3: Restore and manage priority rangelands as climate-resilient grazing reserves

124. Building on the shared natural resources mapping conducted under Activity 2.3.1 and the climate-resilient seed systems established under Activity 3.1.1, the project will restore degraded rangelands in priority dry-season grazing areas to function as climate-resilient grazing reserves that reduce drought-related livestock losses and support planned livestock mobility. Restoration will focus on rangeland areas that are key for pastoral livelihoods but have deteriorated due to recurrent droughts, overgrazing, and unregulated access, undermining their capacity to sustain livestock during climatic stress seasons.
125. Priority restoration sites will be identified using climate risk and mobility information generated under Components 1 and 2. Site selection will be informed by climate risk analysis and early warning outputs provided under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2, alongside participatory mapping of grazing areas, livestock corridors, water points, and degradation hotspots under Activity 2.3.1. Final validation of sites will be carried out through consultations with grazing committees, and Natural Resource Management Committees to ensure alignment with customary land use, seasonal mobility patterns, and conflict-sensitive access arrangements.
126. Rangeland rehabilitation will be implemented through Cash-for-Work arrangements linked to anticipatory action. Drought-affected households will be engaged in land preparation for reseeding, construction of simple soil and water conservation structures, selective bush clearing, and demarcation of protected grazing areas. The timing of Cash-for-Work activities will be guided by early warning information generated under Component 1 and scheduled during lean seasons to strengthen household coping capacity while restoring productive grazing areas. Targeted reseeding will be carried out using drought-tolerant, fast-regenerating indigenous grass and

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legume species appropriate for arid and semi-arid conditions. Seeds will be sourced through the local climate-resilient seed banks established under Activity 3.1.1, ensuring local availability and suitability. Reseeding schedules will be aligned with seasonal rainfall forecasts and advisories produced under Component 1 to maximize germination and survival rate. Simple, low-cost soil and water conservation techniques will be applied alongside reseeding to enhance moisture retention, reduce surface runoff and erosion, and improve pasture establishment, particularly in arid and semi-arid zones.

127. Restored rangelands will be integrated into community-agreed grazing management. Natural Resource Management Committees institutionalized under Activity 2.1.1 will oversee seasonal closures of restored dry season grazing reserves, implement rotational grazing arrangements, and regulate access during drought periods. Enforcement will be supported through locally harmonized by-laws developed under Activity 2.3.5, strengthening compliance and reducing conflict over access to restored areas.

Output 3.2: Climate-resilient crops and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate losses.

128. This output focuses on practical value addition and market stabilization to reduce livelihood vulnerability. It responds to the long-term exposure of households and communities' price volatility, post-harvest losses, and distress sales during drought by shifting toward light processing, and improved market readiness. The output prioritizes light manufacturing and processing activities that are technically feasible, low-maintenance, and resilient to climate stress. Where full-scale implementation is not feasible within the Adaptation Fund envelope (Higher-value and capital-intensive investments), the project will develop bankable investment plans packaged for future investment. The Output will be implemented through the following activities leveraging on existing infrastructure, governance arrangements, and producer organizations strengthened under Components 1 and 2, to ensure operational sustainability.

Activity 3.2.1: Conduct Value Chain and Market Analysis on priority crops and livestock products

129. Building on Activity 3.1.1, the project will conduct a value chain and market analysis covering country specific priority crops and livestock products in the Mandera Triangle. Local priority crops and livestock products in the Mandera Triangle will be identified through consultations with local authorities, producers, cooperatives, traders, and women and youth groups. Building on the consultations, a value chain and market analysis will be conducted to map production, aggregation, processing, transport, and market linkages of priority products. Climate risks, gender gaps, price volatility, and constraints affecting local and cross-border markets will be assessed. Based on the analysis, locally feasible small-scale value addition and processing opportunities suitable for arid and pastoralist contexts will be identified. Climate-informed business plans will be co-developed with local producers and cooperatives for at least 10 priority value chains (5 crops and 5 livestock), outlining investment needs and market pathways.

Activity 3.2.2: Develop climate resilient crop value chains

130. Building on climate-informed business plans, the project will strengthen priority crop value chains suited to Mandera's arid context. Key activities will include: Three (3) priority crop value chains based on climate resilience, market demand, and livelihood potential, in consultation with farmer groups, extension services, and local authorities will be selected. Small-scale processing machinery and equipment will be provided to at least six farmer groups/cooperatives, aligned with the selected crop value chains. Basic packaging materials and quality control tools (e.g. moisture meters, weighing scales, storage containers) will be provided to improve product quality, shelf life, and marketability. Farmer groups will receive hands-on training on safe processing, post-harvest handling, quality standards, and basic record-keeping to reduce losses and improve value addition.

Activity 3.2.3: Develop livestock by-product value chains through waste-to-value adaptation to convert livestock losses into alternative income

131. Building on Activity 3.2.1, the project will develop livestock by-product value chains based on materials that are widely available but currently wasted or poorly utilized across the region, including hides, skins, horns, and hooves. The activity will deliver one operational livestock by-product light manufacturing function linked to the cross-border hub, benefiting an estimated 500–1000 households, with priority given to women, youth, and displaced households. A processing site within the cross-border area will be identified jointly with local tri-border authorities and communities leveraging on already existing structures. The processing unit will be equipped for drying, curing, and safe storage of hides and skins & cutting and shaping horns and hooves into

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simple semi-finished products (e.g. buttons, beads, belts, shoes fasteners, tool handles) suitable for informal and regional markets. The project will provide starter toolkits for collection and pre-processing to selected community groups, prioritizing women, youth, and displaced households affected by drought-related livestock losses. A single, focused technical training will be delivered through practical, on-site instruction at the hub, covering safe handling, quality standards, basic finishing techniques, occupational safety, and waste management.

Activity 3.2.4: Strengthen inclusive market and financial systems for farmer groups/cooperatives

132. This activity will enhance access to inclusive, climate-responsive financial and market services to improve the sustainability of local value chains and strengthen long-term livelihood security in the Mandera Triangle. Key sub-activities include: Establish or strengthen 15 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) (approximately 5 per country), benefiting 750–900 members, of whom at least 60% will be women. The project will prioritize simple, low-risk savings and lending models, basic record keeping, and financial literacy using locally appropriate tools and community-led governance structures. Farmer groups will be supported to apply basic financial management tools, including recordkeeping, seasonal budgeting, and cost-benefit assessments linked to climate risk calendars and seasonal market conditions.
133. Facilitate direct linkages between the supported cooperatives (in Activity 3.1.2 & 3.1.3) and local or regional buyers, including traders, aggregators, through simple community-level agreements to improve market access, reduce price volatility, and support predictable income flows.

Co-develop a simple agricultural market information system, building on existing local and national platforms, to share timely information on prices, demand trends, and seasonal market opportunities through accessible channels such as mobile messaging, noticeboards, and extension services. Provide small grants to at least 10 women- and youth-led cooperatives to support climate-smart agriculture and nature-based livelihood enterprises, including small-scale processing, aggregation, or value addition.

Output 3.3: Climate-resilient water security for production and livestock increased and sustainably managed along key corridors and settlement areas.

134. This output addresses acute water insecurity by improving sustainable access to groundwater and surface water for livestock and climate-smart production. Water investments will prioritize strategic sites along migratory corridors and settlement clusters and will be designed to reduce damage from floods and seasonal variability**.** Where appropriate, cash-for-work (CfW) arrangements will be used during construction/rehabilitation interventions to provide short-term income support, especially for youth and vulnerable households. The following activities will be implemented:

Activity 3.3.1: Conduct comprehensive groundwater and water resource assessments to de-risk investments and protect aquifers

135. This activity ensures that water infrastructure investments are technically viable, sustainable, and compatible with recharge and water quality conditions. Detailed groundwater assessments will be conducted in priority tri-border locations (approximately 9 sites – 3 in each country) to identify viable aquifers, assess seasonal recharge, evaluate water quality, and determine appropriate extraction and storage options. Assessments will include geophysical surveys, borehole yield testing, and basic water quality profiling to guide climate-resilient water infrastructure development. Findings will be used to prioritize locations and select appropriate water technologies and management arrangements before construction begins.

Activity 3.3.2: Construct and rehabilitate strategic water points and climate-proof irrigation systems for production and livestock

136. Building on the findings from Activity 3.2.1, the project will leverage both surface and groundwater resources by: Approximately 9 climate-proof strategic water points in high-demand locations along livestock migratory corridors and near settlement clusters will be constructed or rehabilitated. Nine (9) farmer-led, climate-proof small-scale irrigation schemes to support crop and livestock production, particularly along the Daua River, will be constructed or rehabilitated. Where feasible, pontoon-irrigation technology—successfully piloted in Tana River and Garissa counties of Kenya—will be adopted to reduce infrastructure damage during floods and seasonal river fluctuations. Establish 9 low-cost rainwater harvesting systems (e.g. rooftop tanks, surface catchments, and livestock troughs) at household, community, and production sites. Technical support

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will be provided to ensure that infrastructure design incorporates flood risk, sediment load considerations, and ease of maintenance using locally available materials and service providers.

Activity 3.3.3: Establish and/or strengthen Water Management Committees using participatory planning and water accounting tools, tariffs and maintenance systems

137. To ensure long-term sustainability and equitable water access, the project will: Establish or strengthen Water Management Committees (WMCs) at each water infrastructure site (approximately 9 committees). Each committee will comprise 30–50 members, with at least 50% women, and representation from pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, youth, and displaced populations.

The project will define clear roles and responsibilities for WMCs covering water allocation, infrastructure operation and maintenance, and coordination with local authorities. Committees will be equipped with basic monitoring and maintenance tools and supported to apply simple water accounting and recordkeeping systems. Transparent, socially acceptable user-fee arrangements will be co-developed to finance routine repairs and long-term maintenance, with agreed exemptions or safeguards for vulnerable households. Water governance arrangements will be aligned with Component 2 cross-border cooperation frameworks where water points serve mobile populations across borders.

Component 4: Strengthening regional coordination, and Policy Harmonization to provide an Enabling Environment for Transboundary Adaptation.

138. This component strengthens cross-border coordination at local, national, and regional levels to enable coherent planning, implementation, and oversight of climate adaptation actions. Through the harmonization of regional, national, and local governance frameworks aligned with the IGAD Climate Adaptation Strategy (ICAS 2023–2030), the project will address gaps in cross-border mobility management, natural resource governance, and conflict-sensitive adaptation. The component aims to transition the Mandera Triangle from informal, ad-hoc coordination to sustained, institutionalized collaboration that can effectively manage shared climate risks. The project will deliver this output through the following actions:

Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.

<u>Output 4.1: Cross-border climate adaptation frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle</u>

Activity 4.1.1: Conduct Joint institutional gap assessments and harmonized planning to align cross-border adaptation governance

139. To identify governance gaps and align policies and operational approaches for cross-border climate adaptation. Key sub-activities include: Conduct 3 national institutional gap assessments (1 per country) aligned with the ICAS to identify policy gaps, coordination bottlenecks, and capacity gaps related to mobility, natural resource management, disaster risk reduction, and climate adaptation. Produce one consolidated regional synthesis identifying priority areas for harmonization across the Mandera Triangle. Convene bi-annual joint regional–national planning workshops, engaging national ministries, county/regional governments, and IGAD technical teams (approximately 40–50 participants per workshop) to agree and harmonize on shared priorities, roles, and coordination arrangements. Develop a harmonized cross-border adaptation roadmap outlining agreed priority areas, roles, and timelines for coordinated adaptation and resource governance.

Activity 4.1.2: Support Member States in the domestication, alignment, and implementation of IGAD Climate Adaptation Strategy (ICAS 2023–2030)

140. The project will provide technical support to 3 Member States to domesticate ICAS into county, district, and sectoral plans, including alignment with Kenya's CIDPs and equivalent planning instruments in Ethiopia and Somalia. Key sub-activities will include: Support the revision of at least 3 local policy instruments or by-laws to align with ICAS. Deliver phased capacity-building training for approximately 120 government and technical staff (40 per country) on ICAS provisions, transboundary risk management, and conflict-sensitive adaptation planning. Develop practical policy guidance notes to support local authorities in applying ICAS principles in day-to-day planning and implementation.

Activity 4.1.3: Operationalize the Mandera Triangle Coordination Mechanism to strengthen integrated cross-border planning, coordinated resource governance, and climate adaptation actions.

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141. To establish a durable institutional platform for coordinated climate adaptation and peace-responsive governance. The project will: Formalize the Mandera Triangle Coordination Mechanism through agreed Terms of Reference, governance structure, and membership criteria; Establish a light coordination secretariat or focal-point system hosted within existing government or IGAD-supported structures. The secretariat will convene a coordination meeting once a year; and develop a 3-year strategic and operational plan outlining priority actions on climate adaptation, mobility management, and resource governance.

Activity 4.1.4: Facilitate structured cross-border coordination and seasonal decision-making meetings among county/regional authorities, traditional leaders, and civil society

142. To strengthen joint decision-making, and rapid coordination among key actors in the Mandera Triangle. The project will: Organize 6 cross-border coordination meetings (approximately 2 per year) involving county/regional authorities, Councils of Elders, women and youth representatives, civil society organizations, and IGAD technical teams. Facilitate seasonal planning dialogues to agree on grazing routes, water access arrangements, and mobility corridors ahead of drought and flood periods. Document and disseminate joint resolutions and action points to relevant authorities for follow-up and implementation after every meeting.

Output 4.2: Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD

Activity 4.2.1: Design and operationalize a regional funding coordination mechanism under IGAD

143. To strengthen coordination, alignment, and accountability of adaptation finance across the Mandera Triangle. The project will: Establish an IGAD-hosted Regional Climate Adaptation Financing Coordination Platform (30–35 members). Develop and formally endorse a Governance Charter, operational guidelines, and coordination protocols aligned with ICAS 2023–2030. Convene 2 annual coordination meetings to align funding priorities, review financing gaps, and share lessons learned. Produce a best-practice and learning guide for scaling effective adaptation investments across similar border regions.

Activity 4.2.2: Develop standardized cross-border financial reporting tools and publish annual regional climate adaptation financing scorecards

144. To Improve transparency, accountability, and donor confidence in climate adaptation investments. The project will: Develop standardized financial reporting templates and accountability criteria for tracking adaptation finance flows at local, sub-national, and regional levels. Develop and pilot the tools with at least 10 adaptation programmes/projects operating in the Mandera Triangle. Produce and disseminate annual Regional Climate Adaptation Financing Scorecards summarizing investment volumes, sectoral allocation, geographic coverage, results achieved, and remaining gaps. Deliver targeted training for approximately 60 finance and planning officers (20 per country) and IGAD focal points on transparent financial management, procurement standards, and anti-corruption safeguards for climate finance.

Activity 4.2.3: Identify priority sub-national adaptation investments across the Mandera Triangle

145. To ensure adaptation investments respond to climate risks and community priorities UNDP Country Offices and the project will: Conduct climate investment diagnostics in at least 6 high-risk sub-national areas (counties/districts) across the Mandera Triangle, building on climate risk and vulnerability assessments developed in *Activity 1.1.1* Facilitate inclusive consultation processes involving local governments, customary leaders, women's groups, youth, pastoralist associations, persons with disabilities, and displaced populations (minimum 9 consultations, 3 per country). Produce sub-national Climate Investment Diagnostic Reports and a prioritized list of adaptation investment concepts aligned with national plans and ICAS.

Activity 4.2.4: Develop bankable cross-border adaptation investment pipeline

To translate prioritized adaptation needs identified in Activity 4.2.3 into bankable, investment-ready projects. The project will: Support local authorities to convert priorities into 15–20 fully costed adaptation concepts. Deploy technical experts to support county and regional planning units in transforming priorities into investment-ready proposals. Develop 15–20 fully costed adaptation project concepts, covering nature-based solutions, climate-smart infrastructure, resilient livelihoods, and governance-support interventions. Conduct pre-feasibility assessments, climate risk screening, and cost–benefit analyses. Prepare bankable Project Design Documents (PDDs) and technical feasibility studies suitable for submission to climate funds, development banks, and private investors. Endorse a validated portfolio of priority adaptation investments ready for financing through the IGAD mechanism and external funding sources.

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Output 4.3: Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making

146. This output consolidates data, learning, and predictive analytics to support regional learning, knowledge sharing, and best practices for anticipatory and conflict-sensitive adaptation. It centralizes the capture of lessons from the Mandera Triangle, ensures they are refined through feedback, and sustains them within IGAD's institutional memory.

Activity 4.3.1: Co-design and produce locally led climate adaptation messaging and mobilize community change agents.

147. In response to specific points raised during the stakeholder consultations, the project will, in conjunction with national-level women and youth organisations and NGOs experienced in advocacy and dialogue, support the further development of existing national platforms for women and youth to engage in multi-stakeholder dialogues on climate adaptation and climate change, and become more effective advocates for the implementation of climate change policy in the region. Apart from raising the profile of climate change and the need to respond to it in the country, the national platforms will be valuable means through which women and youth can develop their capabilities to become confident and engaged climate change advocates and change agents; this aim will be furthered through the annual competition to incentivise women and youth change agents under Output 3.1. The national platforms are also a means to ensure that targeted sensitisation activities in the project area have a wider outreach.

Activity 4.3.2: Update and Scale the IGAD Climate Adaptation Knowledge Portal

148. Implement a Climate Adaptation Knowledge Portal for a robust, multilingual digital repository (English, Somali, and Kiswahili) containing a minimum of 50 context-specific case studies, technical toolkits, and How-To guides tailored to transboundary climate challenges. Integrating the portal into the core ICT infrastructure of IGAD CAEP's Adaptation Knowledge Management Platform while leveraging other IGAD resources including the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), guaranteeing the platform remains operational and funded through IGAD's core member state contributions beyond the project's five-year lifecycle. Operationalize an automated dissemination system, including a quarterly e-newsletter and a mobile-based SMS alert platform, to push evidence-based policy briefs and seasonal climate alerts to at least 120 local government officers and traditional leaders across the Mandera Triangle, ensuring information reaches "last-mile" decision-makers.

Activity 4.3.3: Implement a Feedback-to-Action Mechanism for Capacity Building

149. Establish a formal, multi-stakeholder feedback loop for all training and governance activities under Component 4, ensuring that 100% of participants have a structured channel to provide input on the relevance and utility of the curriculum.

Implement a "Training Impact Assessment" mechanism, deploying standardized post-training surveys and retention evaluations 6 months after each session to measure the application of knowledge among at least 80% of the 120 trained government and technical staff. Institutionalize an annual iterative refinement process that uses collected feedback and survey data to update the "Practical Policy Guidance Notes" (Activity 4.1.2), ensuring these instruments evolve based on real-time user experiences and shifting climate-security dynamics in the Mandera Triangle.

Activity 4.3.4: Facilitate Regional Peer-to-Peer Learning Exchanges and Success Story Documentation

150. Organize 2 Regional Learning Summits (Year 2 and Year 3) and 4 Cross-Border Peer Exchanges where communities from the Mandera Triangle share indigenous climate-forecasting and conflict-resolution successes. Produce 10 Success stories documentaries and a Regional Best-Practice Manual for transboundary governance to be used by IGAD for scaling to other border clusters.

151. An Environmental and Social Management Framework has also been prepared under Annex 2. It will provide guidance to identify, assess, mitigate, and monitor environmental and social risks in alignment with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and AF's requirements, providing a set of steps, procedures, and mechanisms for ensuring an adequate level of environmental and social considerations are integrated in each intervention in the project cycle. It applies to all project components and activities, especially those with a physical footprint or involving physical interventions; as such, the budget for the ESMF is divided among all components.

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

152. Across the Mandera Triangle, early warning systems generate forecasts, but action is often delayed due to lack of pre-agreed triggers, financing, and cross-border coordination. Forecasts remain advisory rather than operational. The project establishes the first tri-border, community-managed Early Warning and Anticipatory Action system in the Mandera Triangle. Unlike conventional systems, this model: Integrates remote sensing with indigenous climate indicators; Links forecast thresholds to pre-agreed, pre-financed contingency actions; Institutionalizes cross-border trigger protocols. By embedding automatic activation mechanisms (e.g., contingency grants, pre-positioned fodder), the system transforms early warning from information-sharing into a decision-making and financing tool.
153. Numerous pilots on drought monitoring, anticipatory action, and community contingency planning have demonstrated effectiveness, but remain fragmented, short-term, and nationally bounded. Cross-border ecosystems such as the Mandera Triangle lack institutionalized regional mechanisms. The project scales and institutionalizes these pilots into a coordinated tri-border architecture by: Linking community observation points across borders; Harmonizing trigger protocols and data-sharing agreements; Embedding anticipatory action within district planning systems; Aligning governance structures across pastoral corridors. The Innovation lies in the **t**ransition from isolated pilot interventions to a formalized, cross-border risk governance system with shared protocols and accountability.
154. Climate shocks and resource-based conflicts are treated as separate risks, despite strong evidence that drought, mobility stress, resource scarcity and market volatility increase conflict Building on models like CGIAR Climate Security Observatory (CSO)[93] which covers Ethiopia and Kenya but, not Somalia, the project introduces Conflict and Climate Early Warning Systems (CCEWS) for the Mandera Triangle which will combine climate data with social indicators to anticipate resource-based conflicts. The project will strengthen Somalia's fragmented climate information systems by building on the GCF-funded EW4ALL initiative and extending it into a fully integrated tri-border early warning and anticipatory action mechanism. By enhancing EW4ALL with cross-border dissemination into shared pastoral corridors and introducing conflict-sensitive triggers tailored to local mobility and security dynamics, the project aims to create a more operational, community-responsive system. This elevates EW4ALL from a national platform to a regional anticipatory action ecosystem, enabling Somalia to both contribute to and benefit from coordinated climate risk governance across the Mandera Triangle.
155. Pastoral resilience programming focuses primarily on protecting live herds but overlook value recovery when livestock die, leading to near-total economic loss during droughts. To address this gap, the project will introduce light manufacturing of livestock by-products as a practical, low-risk climate adaptation strategy. Building on successful models such as UNIDO-supported leather value-chain initiatives in Ethiopia[94] which strengthened quality standards, skills, and MSME participation especially for women and youth, the project will equip cooperatives with simple, low-cost tools to process hides, skins, horns, and hooves into semi-finished goods (e.g., cured hides, beads, buttons, tool handles). This creates an immediately usable, enterprise-friendly livelihood option that enables households to recover economic value from livestock losses at the peak of drought, providing an alternative income stream while reducing pressure on surviving herds.
156. Communities in Mandera face persistent barriers to sustainable irrigated agriculture—including non-functional shallow wells, over-dependence on the highly seasonal River Daua, and chronic underinvestment in resilient irrigation systems. These challenges are compounded by frequent flood damage that destroys canals and intake structures, as well as new flood pathways created by military trenching. To address this, the project will introduce solarised farmer-led, climate-proof small-scale irrigation schemes along the Daua River through the construction or rehabilitation of diversion structures, canals, and protective embankments. A key innovation is the adoption of pontoon-based irrigation technology, a low-cost, mobile, and flood-resilient system successfully piloted in Tana River and Garissa counties in Kenya, demonstrating strong performance in areas with volatile river levels and recurrent flooding. By scaling up a proven pilot and applying new climate-adaptive techniques, the project

[93] https://cso.cgiar.org/#/CountryProfiles

94 https://www.unido.org/stories/supporting-care-sustaining-careers-women-ethiopias-leather-industry

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brings an evidence-based, regionally appropriate irrigation solution to Mandera's transboundary production areas.

157. Natural resource governance remains nationally structured despite ecosystems and pastoral mobility being transboundary. This fragmentation increases conflict risk and weakens coordinated disaster preparedness. The project operationalizes tri-border committees, harmonizes water and rangeland management systems, and strengthens cross-border mobility agreements. These align with the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance[95], adopted in 2021, which legally enables safe, orderly cross-border pastoral mobility as a climate adaptation strategy. The protocol's Implementation Roadmap (2021–2030) underscores the need for harmonized governance, corridor mapping, and cross-border coordination, all of which the project operationalizes. The project also upgrades One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) to include climate-risk procedures and shared information systems. Evidence from East Africa shows OSBPs improve efficiency through harmonized processes, ICT interoperability, and reduced border dwell times. This governance architecture transforms borders from points of vulnerability into nodes of resilience, facilitating safe movement of people, goods, and livestock under increasing climate stress.
158. Climate losses in pastoral systems remain poorly documented, limiting access to climate finance and weakening planning, targeting and accountability mechanisms. To address this, the project will establish a regional digital vulnerability impact monitoring registry linked to IGAD that systematically records household-level climate impacts and aggregates them across borders. This registry strengthens evidence-based planning and improves data quality—an urgent need highlighted by scientific reviews that show low-income climate-vulnerable regions lack the robust datasets required for credible attribution of vulnerability and losses and damages. Aligning with UNFCCC guidance for the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage[96], which emphasizes country-led systems and clear evidence pathways for future financing access, the registry enhances transparency, accountability, and readiness for climate-finance mobilization. It also provides one of the first replicable models for pastoral loss documentation, enabling local impact data to feed directly into regional and global climate-finance mechanisms and ensuring pastoral communities are no longer invisible in funding decisions.

Programme benefits to the community

Economic Benefits

159. The project supports a transition from subsistence-based vulnerability to resilient, market-integrated livelihoods across the Mandera Triangle. Under Output 3.2, 20,000 households will increase income through strengthened value chains and light manufacturing of livestock by-products, reducing dependence on climate-sensitive primary production. Cross-border trade will expand through six inclusive trade mechanisms under Output 2.4, with 50% female and 40% youth participation directly increasing liquidity among historically excluded groups. Harmonized procedures, safer mobility, and reduced informal taxation are expected to increase cross-border trading volumes by 10–15%.
160. By providing 70% of households with localized climate information (Outcome 1), the project enables anticipatory planning, reducing climate-shock losses by up to 30%, aligned with global evidence demonstrating that effective climate services generate substantial economic returns. For example, IGAD's ClimSA pilot in Kenya estimated USD 281.6 million annual gains for smallholder farmers from improved climate services. Additionally, global projections show that 24 hours of early warning can reduce hazard-related damage by 30%, and investment of USD 800 million in MHEWS can prevent USD 3–16 billion in losses annually. Finally, the development of three bankable investment plans (Output 4.2) will position Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia to attract long-term climate adaptation financing beyond the project lifespan.

Social Benefits

161. The project addresses structural drivers of social instability—resource scarcity, exclusion, and climate-induced displacement—through inclusive, peace-positive interventions. The establishment of 10 community-based conflict resolution platforms (Outcome 2) is expected to reduce resource-based tensions by 40%, benefitting cross-border pastoralist families disproportionately affected by communal violence.

[95] https://icpald.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/IGAD-PROTOCOL-ON-TRANSHUMANCE-Final-Endorsed-Version.pdf
[96] https://unfccc.int/fund-for-responding-to-loss-and-damage

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162. Improved water security through 15 climate-resilient water infrastructure units (Output 3.3) will provide safe, reliable water to approximately 30,000 direct beneficiaries including at least 12,000 women and girls. (40% women) and reduce water-trekking time currently 3–6 hours per day—by 30–50%, easing the burden predominantly borne by women and children. The intervention is expected to reduce time spent collecting water by 30 to 50 percent, generating an estimated 1.5 to 2.0 million hours annually that can be redirected toward education, livelihood activities, childcare, and community engagement. Improved access to safe water is also expected to reduce the incidence of water-related diseases by approximately 20 percent in targeted communities.
163. Adoption of CSA practices by 10,000 households, including 3,000 female-headed households, will strengthen food security and adaptive capacity. The project is expected to improve agricultural and livestock productivity by 20 to 30 percent while reducing livelihood losses during drought periods. As a result, approximately 60,000 direct household members are expected to benefit from more stable food production, diversified incomes, and reduced exposure to climate shocks. The project promotes women's and youth leadership in adaptation governance through the engagement of 3,000 women and 2,000 youth in decision-making structures related to climate security, mobility governance, natural resource management, and local adaptation planning (Output 2.2). This will increase the representation of women and youth in community adaptation governance by at least 40 percent compared with baseline levels and strengthen social cohesion across 15 priority cross-border adaptation corridors.
164. Increased access to climate information and early warning services will reach approximately 70 percent of households across the target areas, representing more than 350,000 people. Improved access to timely climate information is expected to reduce climate-related livelihood losses by up to 30 percent and significantly improve preparedness, anticipatory action, and response capacity during drought and flood events.

Environmental Benefits

165. The project contributes to long-term ecosystem recovery and reduces climate vulnerability through improved land and natural resource management. Approximately 4,000 hectares of degraded rangelands will be rehabilitated under CSA and sustainable management (Output 3.1), improving soil structure, carbon sequestration, vegetative cover, and biodiversity. Satellite-based monitoring will be used to assess changes in vegetation productivity and ecosystem health throughout implementation.
166. Improved rangeland management and restoration activities are expected to increase vegetative ground cover by 15 to 20 percent across targeted restoration sites and reduce soil erosion and land degradation pressures in key pastoral mobility corridors. These interventions will directly benefit an estimated 50,000 livestock-dependent households by improving forage availability and ecosystem productivity.
167. The project will strengthen watershed management and climate-resilient water governance through the construction and rehabilitation of 15 climate-resilient water infrastructure systems supported by hydrological assessments and sustainable abstraction plans. These measures will improve groundwater recharge, reduce pressure on existing water sources, and safeguard ecosystem services for an estimated 30,000 direct beneficiaries while protecting downstream ecological functions.
168. The Integrated Monitoring & Early Warning System (I-MES) will support water and pasture use using real-time data, reducing overgrazing, limiting land degradation, and ensuring coordinated, cross-border ecosystem stewardship in the Mandera Triangle. The system is expected to reduce localized overgrazing and unsustainable resource extraction across at least 15 priority cross-border adaptation corridors, strengthening ecosystem resilience and reducing environmental degradation.

Benefits for Vulnerable Groups and Gender Considerations

169. The project is intentionally designed to benefit historically marginalized “tri-border” communities across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, with direct support reaching 500,000 people, of whom 50% are women and 30% (150,000 people) are from vulnerable groups, including: Indigenous pastoral minorities, female-headed households, IDPs, youth at risk (15–29), persons with disabilities, and remote cross-border settlements lacking basic services.
170. Women’s empowerment is central: 3,000 female-led households will adopt CSA practices and 3,000 women will lead climate-security and community-based resource governance initiatives—strengthening agency, resource access, and leadership roles. Youth engagement is equally prioritized, with 2,000 youth participating in

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governance forums and benefiting from youth-oriented trade and livelihood opportunities, reducing risks of radicalization, unsafe migration, or recruitment by armed groups.

171. Inclusive governance will be ensured through Gender & Social Inclusion (GESI) actions embedded in Output 4.2, which require that regional investment strategies explicitly prioritize widows, displaced families, and persons with disabilities. Employment and training opportunities will preferentially target vulnerable and low-income households across the region.
172. Indirectly, 1,200,000 people will benefit from improved early warning, conflict-sensitive mobility governance, and regional adaptation systems that strengthen safety, environmental sustainability, and long-term resilience.

Negative concerns and maladaptation risks

173. The project has also assessed whether its own interventions could unintentionally increase risk, harm, or future vulnerability for women and indigenous peoples. Two specific maladaptation pathways were identified and are addressed in the ESMF (Table 11). First, formalizing natural resource governance committees (Output 2.1) could, if membership defaults to existing male elders, entrench women's exclusion from decisions over water and grazing resources they depend on; this is mitigated by the 40% female participation target embedded in the committee establishment criteria (Activity 2.1.1) and monitored through sex-disaggregated attendance records. Second, formalizing and rehabilitating shared grazing corridors and water points (Outputs 2.3 and 3.3) could shift de facto control toward better-connected or more sedentary groups, eroding indigenous pastoralist customary access arrangements; this is mitigated by requiring documented Free, Prior and Informed Consent and customary-rights mapping before any corridor or water-point agreement is finalized, with the Grievance Redress Mechanism providing redress if access is restricted in practice. Both pathways will be tracked as standing risk items in the project risk register (Table 12).

Avoidance and Mitigation of Negative Impacts

174. The project interventions have been screened using the UNDP environmental and social screening tool which aligns with the AF environmental and social policy. This has ensured Environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project outputs have been identified and treatment/mitigation measures prescribed to be applied both at design and project implementation to ensure compliance and E&S sustainability. The risk of exclusion of marginalized and vulnerable communities during project design e.g. IDPs, refugees, women, youth, minority clans, etc. And the risk that project activities will take place without meaningful, effective informed participation of indigenous peoples, leading to grievances or objections arising from potentially affected stakeholders, has been rated as moderated and therefore not adverse. These risks can me managed within the prescribed treatment measures.
175. Specific project activities will be subjected to environmental and social impact assessment where needed, and management plans will be designed and implemented to avoid, mitigate adverse impacts, and enhance the project outcomes. Targeted plans such as Gender Action plan, and stakeholder engagement plan has developed as per the AF Environmental and Social Policy and UNDP SES Policy requirements and will be implemented to ensure inclusion of all stakeholders (including vulnerable groups) and gender considerations throughout the project cycle. In compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, the project adopts the following mitigation strategies.

Table 7: Mitigation strategies adopted by the project

AF ESP PRINCIPLE	MITIGATION/AVOIDANCE MEASURE
ACCESS AND EQUITY	The use of localized CRVA reports (Output 1.1) ensures that project benefits are not captured by local elites but are distributed based on validated vulnerability data.
MARGINALIZED GROUPS	Implementation utilizes Community-led risk info (Output 1.1) to ensure that the "bottom-up" approach identifies and includes the most isolated pastoralist groups.
GENDER EQUALITY	Sex-disaggregated indicators are integrated into every component (e.g., 50% female targets for direct beneficiaries) to monitor and prevent the reinforcement of patriarchal norms.
LAND AND RESOURCE RIGHTS	Output 2.3 focuses on "equitable management of shared natural resources" through signed frameworks. This prevents "land grabbing" for infrastructure and ensures traditional grazing rights are respected.
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	All water infrastructure (Output 3.3) will be subject to hydrological surveys and environmental impact screenings to ensure they do not deplete local aquifers or cause downstream scarcity.

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Cost-Effectiveness of the Proposed Project and the Value of a Regional Approach

176. **Analysis of Cost-Effectiveness:** The project's cost-effectiveness is derived from a resilience-system approach, which treats the Mandera Triangle as a single functional unit rather than three isolated national segments. By addressing the transboundary drivers of vulnerability—specifically mobility and resource competition—the project prevents the cost-shifting that occurs when a climate shock in one country triggers displacement or conflict in another.
177. **Logical Justification for the Selected Scope:** The selected scope (Integrated Early Warning + Transboundary Governance + Livelihood Diversification) was chosen because it addresses the Climate-Fragility Trap at its root. Alternative approaches, such as purely national investments or reactive humanitarian aid, have historically proven more expensive due to duplication of efforts and the recurring cost of emergency response. By investing $30 million in anticipatory systems and shared infrastructure, the project aims to reduce the multi-billion-dollar humanitarian costs for the region by enabling communities to safeguard assets before they are lost.

Table 8: Cost-effectiveness justification of the project

Approach	Description	Cost-Effectiveness Justification (Proxies/Qualitative)
Selected: Regional Integrated Adaptation	Transboundary EWS, shared water points, and harmonized mobility rules	**Highest:** Eliminates 3x duplication of data systems. Reduces transboundary conflict costs. Protects mobile assets (livestock) across the entire system.
Alternative: National-Only Implementation	Implementing similar activities independently in each country.	**Low:** 30–40% higher costs due to redundant technical units and procurement. Fails to manage spillover of risks (conflict/disease) across porous borders.
Alternative: Capital-Intensive Infrastructure	Focusing solely on large-scale dams or paved trade roads.	**Moderate:** High initial ROI but extremely high O&M costs in fragile zones. Does not address the social drivers of conflict or provide the last-mile data needed for early action.
Alternative: Status Quo (Humanitarian-led)	Continued reliance on emergency food/water aid aftershocks.	**Lowest:** Cost of reactive aid is 4–7x higher than anticipatory action. Does not build long-term capacity; assets continue to be lost in every cycle.

Cost-effectiveness is further ensured through three sustainability pillars:

178. **Technical Sustainability:** Long-term longevity is secured through the use of low-maintenance solar-powered water systems and community-led EWS reduces long-term operational costs. In addition, UNDP and national implementing partners ensure cost-effectiveness, and long-term technical sustainability of infrastructure by developing skill at the local level through partnership with local green energy TVET and Polytechnique by training local youth in solar system installation, operation and after-sales maintenances services. The green energy TVET strategy and curriculum has already been applied in TVET systems in Africa.
179. **Institutional Sustainability:** Embedding coordination within permanent IGAD and sub-national structures prevents the need for costly post-project transitions. Longevity is further ensured in the project through the creation of joint multistakeholder community of practices that involve local communities' institutions, government sector stakeholders at all levels from national federal government, sub-national level in(Ethiopian Somali region) end-user community including the gender-lenses.
180. **Financial Sustainability:** Scaling light manufacturing and VSLAs enables communities to generate their own revolving resilience capital, reducing future dependence on the Adaptation Fund or donors. Financial longevity is further guaranteed by integrating local multi-purpose cooperatives with Result-Based Financing practices for local entrepreneurs. This market-based approach ensures that adaptation efforts are self-funding and that local businesses remain viable through climate-driven economic shifts.

Alignment with National, Sub-National, and Regional Sustainable Development

181. The IGAD-UNDP Regional Adaptation Project is closely aligned with the sustainable development goals and climate adaptation priorities outlined in Regional, national, and sub-national strategies of the three countries that support climate adaptation and community resilience in Mandera Triangle. This policy coherence ensures that the proposed project interventions contribute to the achievement of goals already prioritized by the IGAD Region and the three governments, thus strengthening institutional, social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Global Alignment:

182. The project contributes to global frameworks such as the Paris Agreement by implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation plan (NAPs) and advancing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 1 (No Poverty), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). By addressing shared challenges through a regional approach, the project also exemplifies the best international practices in collaborative climate adaptation.

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Table 9: Existing Institutional and Policy Frameworks at the Regional and National Level

Policy / Strategy/framework	Key provisions on climate adaptation and community resilience	Relevance / entry points for the project	Goal/Pillar/ Objective supported	Contribution / compliance
Regional (IGAD)				
IGAD Climate Adaptation Strategy 2023–2030	Provides a regional framework for coordinated adaptation in IGAD member states, with a whole-of-society approach; sets strategic objectives on climate risk management, resilient livelihoods, water security, and regional cooperation.	Anchors the project as an operationalization of IGAD's regional adaptation vision in a high priority cross-border hotspot. Specifically, the project contributes to the implementation of the IGAD Climate adaptation strategy 2023-2030's priority actions, including Action 3: Adopt an integrated, cross-sectoral, transboundary and long-term planning approach; Action 4: Improve climate information services to enhance climate literacy, early warnings, and preparedness; Action 5: Strengthen coordination and collaboration between Member States; Action 8: Strengthen adaptation capacity and Action 9: Promote research, data sharing and dissemination	Strengthen regional climate resilience through integrated adaptation planning, climate information services, and transboundary cooperation.	The project contributes to Actions 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9 through cross-border planning, improved climate information services, strengthened adaptation capacity of pastoral communities, and enhanced data sharing and institutional coordination between member states.
The IGAD Transhumance Protocol	Provides regional framework for allowing free, safe and orderly cross-border mobility of transhumant livestock and herders in search of pasture and water as an adaptation mechanism to climate change and weather variability within the IGAD region	The project aligns with the purpose of the IGAD Transhumance Protocol through the activities of component two, particularly in enhancing mobility governance and cross-border social cohesion.	Facilitate climate-responsive pastoral mobility and sustainable rangeland management across IGAD borders.	Strengthens cross-border resource governance platforms, supports conflict-sensitive management of grazing routes and water points, and promotes coordination between communities and local authorities.
IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2023–2030 (IRCCS)	Analyses regional climate vulnerabilities (drought, floods, conflict, displacement) and sets pillars on food security, water resources, DRR, and conflict-sensitive adaptation.	Provides a higher-level climate risk narrative that aligns with Mandera Triangle profile and supports integrated investments combining climate, food security, DRR, and peacebuilding.	Climate-resilient livelihoods and natural resource management	Supports IRCCS priorities by linking climate services, ecosystem restoration, water management and livelihood resilience in climate-vulnerable border regions.
IDDRSI – IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative	Promotes resilience-building in ASALs through coordinated investments in natural resources, livelihoods, markets, institutions, and knowledge; strengthens regional and national coordination on drought risk.	Positions the project within the long-standing resilience agenda in the Horn; deepening of IDDRSI in a neglected border cluster, with stronger climate and water-security focus.	Strengthening drought resilience in ASAL communities through sustainable natural resource management and livelihood diversification	Expands IDDRSI implementation in a cross-border cluster through integrated climate risk management, water security, ecosystem restoration and livelihood diversification.
Kenya (National and Mandera County policies/strategies)				
Climate Change Act 2016	Establishes Kenya's climate governance framework; mandates development of NCCAPs, mainstreaming of climate change in all sectors and levels, creation of a climate change fund, and climate change units in ministries and counties.	Provides a legal basis for integrating project interventions into national and county climate planning and for linking to climate finance and county climate change units.	Institutionalize climate change governance and mainstream climate action across national and county levels.	aligns with the Act by working through Mandera County climate structures and integrating activities into county climate planning and reporting frameworks.
Kenya's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (2031–2035	Kenya NDC's (2031-2035) Prioritizes climate adaptation as a national development imperative, with focus on strengthening resilience of ASAL counties through climate-smart agriculture, drought risk management, water security, early warning systems, and climate information services. Emphasizes community-based adaptation, anticipatory action, nature-based solutions, and integration of climate risk into county planning and investment. Promotes climate	Provides strategic alignment for project interventions in Mandera County by supporting localized early warning systems, anticipatory action, and climate information services for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. Offers entry points for scaling climate-resilient livelihoods, water resource management, and ecosystem restoration activities under Outcomes 1 and 3. Supports integration of project investments into county climate planning and access to climate finance mechanisms. Reinforces gender-responsive and community-led adaptation approaches	Strengthen resilience of ASAL communities to climate variability and shocks	contributes through early warning systems, climate-resilient livelihoods, ecosystem restoration and improved water management

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	finance mobilization, digital climate services, gender-responsive adaptation, and strengthening institutional coordination across national and county levels.	and strengthens institutional coordination consistent with cross-border resilience governance objectives		
National Climate Change Action Plans (NCCAP II 2018–2022 and NCCAP III 2023–2027)	Five-year plans that guide adaptation and mitigation across sectors and levels; prioritizes adaptation in ASALs, drought and flood risk management, climate-resilient water and livelihoods, social protection, and gender-responsive measures (including attention to GBV risks during climate crises).	The project can be explicitly aligned with NCCAP adaptation priorities on drought, flood risk management, climate services, water infrastructure, resilient pastoral livelihoods, and gender-responsive adaptation in ASALs.	Reduce vulnerability and build resilience in key sectors including water, agriculture and DRR.	Project interventions align with NCCAP priorities by strengthening climate information services, water infrastructure and pastoral resilience systems.
Kenya National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015–2030	Provides a long-term adaptation framework; identifies key vulnerabilities in water, agriculture, livestock, health, and infrastructure; emphasizes integration of adaptation into development planning and targeted support to vulnerable groups.	Allows the proposal to show consistency with national adaptation priorities in water, pastoralism, and DRR, and to demonstrate that Mandera is a priority in ASAL context under the NAP.	Reduce vulnerability and build resilience in key sectors including water, agriculture and DRR.	contributes through investments in water systems, climate services and livelihood resilience.
National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands (ASAL Policy)	Seeks to fast-track sustainable development in Northern Kenya through investment in infrastructure, services, risk management, mobility-friendly planning, and dryland-appropriate livelihoods.	supports interventions on climate-resilient infrastructure, pastoral mobility, and risk management as part of broader ASAL development.	Pillar on dryland livelihoods, infrastructure and risk management.	strengthens pastoral mobility, water infrastructure and resilience-based livelihoods.
National Disaster Risk Management policy / strategy (under implementation)	Focuses on integrated DRM systems, early warning, coordination, resource mobilization, and mainstreaming risk reduction in development.	Provides a national framework to link climate and disaster risk reduction, especially for multi-hazard early warning and preparedness, which the project will strengthen in Mandera.	to strengthen disaster preparedness and response systems.	strengthens early warning systems, preparedness and community-level risk management.
National Land Policy of 2009.	Provides for guiding principles that resonate with sustainable rangeland management including, among others, equitable access to land; conservation ecologically sensitive areas, elimination of gender discrimination in land relations; and encouragement of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms	Supports the project's work on rangeland governance and conflict-sensitive resource management. Interventions on communal grazing, water points, and mobility planning can be directly linked to the principles in the policy	Pillar on sustainable land management and equitable access.	supports community rangeland management and conflict-sensitive resource governance.
Kenyan Constitution of 2010	recognizes the importance of ethnic, cultural and religious diversity to the country's sovereignty.	Reinforces the need for inclusive project design that reflects Mandera's culturally diverse, clan-based context incorporate t and community-driven decision-making	Principle of inclusive governance and citizen participation.	The project ensures inclusive community consultation and participation mechanisms.
Vision 2030	recognizes the ASALs as an integral part of the national economy that have specific disadvantages borne out of historical marginalization and which therefore require special attention. It roots for inclusive development and recognizes the contribution of pastoralism to the national economy	Anchors the project within Kenya's long-term development agenda for ASALs. The project's livelihood diversification and water-security investments directly reflect Vision 2030 priorities.	Pillar on inclusive economic development	The project supports livelihood diversification and climate-resilient development in ASAL areas.
2016 Community Land Act	sets a framework for ownership, protection, management, utilization, rights, benefits sharing, disputes resolutions, and penalties regarding community land.	Offers a strong basis for rangeland management, communal water infrastructure, mobility routes, and local conflict-resolution processes. The project can support community land governance structures to enhance resilience.	Objective to strengthen community land governance and rights	
The 2011 Environment and Land Court Act	mandates the court to mainstream Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in its proceedings.	Allows the project to strengthen local, community-based and ADR mechanisms for resolving climate-related land and water disputes, especially in pastoralist areas.	Objective to support dispute resolution mechanisms	strengthens community institutions managing grazing land and water resources.
The Environmental Coordination and Management (EMCA Amendment) Act of	Creates the County Environment Committee comprising, inter alia, representatives of pastoralists within the county in question.	Provides a county-level institutional mechanism (CEC and subcommittees) to integrate project activities related to water, rangelands, and environmental restoration, ensuring oversight and compliance.	To strengthen environmental management.	supports community conflict-resolution mechanisms around shared resources.

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1999 (amended in 2015 to devolution)				
The Water Act, 2016	provides for, inter alia, the regulation, management, and development of water resources and services throughout the country. The Water Services Trust Fund shall provide grants to counties to extend water services in marginalized areas or those considered to be underserved or not to be commercially viable.	Allows the project to leverage water governance structures, strengthen WRUAs and water infrastructure, and potentially access complementary financing through the Water Sector Trust Fund for underserved ASAL regions.	To ensure sustainable water management and equitable access	supports environmental management through ecosystem restoration and rangeland rehabilitation.
Mandera County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027	Sets development priorities for Mandera, including improved water access, climate-resilient infrastructure, livelihood diversification, peace and security, and disaster preparedness.	Enables direct alignment of project outputs with county planning priorities on water, livelihoods, and resilience; supports sustainability and county budget solely funded by the Adaptation Fundancing over time.	Pillar on climate resilience and basic services.	strengthens water management institutions and water infrastructure in underserved areas.
Mandera County Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2018–2022	Localizes the national climate framework; mandates integration of climate change in county sectors; proposes a county climate change fund and implementation of a county adaptation action plan with focus on water, rangelands, and vulnerable groups.	Provides a formal entry point for county-level climate investments. The project can be framed as an implementation vehicle for the Action Plan	To mainstream climate change in county planning.	Project outputs align with CIDP priorities on water access, livelihood diversification and peacebuilding
County Climate Change Fund mechanisms and County Climate Change Units (CCUs)	Promote devolved climate finance and community-prioritized adaptation programmes at ward level, particularly in ASAL counties.	The project can channel support through or alongside county climate funds and CCUs, ensuring strong community engagement and sustainability of investments in Mandera.	Strengthen devolved climate finance systems.	The project supports implementation of county adaptation priorities and climate investments.
Ethiopia (National and Somali Region policies)				
Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy	Sets Ethiopia's pathway to climate-resilient, low-carbon development; emphasizes climate-resilient agriculture, water management, and disaster risk management, with strong focus on drought and flood risks.	Positions the project within the national climate-resilient development framework, particularly for climate-smart pastoralism, water management, and land restoration in Liban and Afder.	Climate-resilient development and sustainable natural resource management	The project supports CRGE goals through climate-smart pastoralism, water infrastructure and ecosystem restoration.
Ethiopia National Adaptation Plan (NAP-ETH)	Aims to reduce vulnerability and build adaptive capacity by integrating adaptation into development; prioritizes sectors such as agriculture, water, health, and DRR and calls for strengthened institutions, finance, and subnational implementation.	Provides a direct basis to justify adaptation investments in water and livelihoods in Somali Region and to show that the project supports NAP-ETH objectives on droughts, floods, and cross-cutting measures.	Strengthen adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities	The project operationalizes NAP priorities through climate services, water management and livelihood diversification.
National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management	Seeks to reduce disaster risks through a comprehensive DRM system, including early warning, risk information, coordinated response, and mainstreaming DRR into sustainable development.	Supports integration of multi-hazard early warning and preparedness elements in the project and alignment with Ethiopia's DRM reforms in pastoral areas	Strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction systems.	The project strengthens multi-hazard early warning systems and preparedness.
National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	Identifies priority adaptation needs in agriculture, water resources, public health, ecosystems, and biodiversity, with a focus on immediate, urgent actions in vulnerable contexts.	Helps demonstrate continuity of adaptation priorities in drylands and the need to move from urgent pilot actions to more systemic, long-term resilience investments in border regions.	Identify urgent adaptation priorities in vulnerable sectors	The project scales adaptation interventions in water and livelihoods
Ethiopia NDC 3.0 (submitted 2025)	Ethiopia's latest NDC states that adaptation is indispensable for protecting nature, livelihoods and ecosystems amid drought, erratic rainfall, rising temperature and floods.	Very strong entry point for framing the project as implementation support for Ethiopia's updated adaptation commitments. It supports activities on water access, resilient livelihoods, women's participation, green jobs, and resilience of smallholders and pastoral communities.	Strengthen resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems	The project contributes through climate-resilient livelihoods and water access.
Health National Adaptation Plan II (H-NAP II) 2024–2028	Provides a roadmap for adapting health systems to climate impacts, including heat stress, vector-borne disease, and climate-related emergencies; emphasizes vulnerable groups.	Relevant for components on climate-related health risks (waterborne disease, malnutrition) and for coordination with health services in Somali Region.	Adapt health systems to climate risks	The project supports improved water access and climate risk awareness
Evidence-based Multi-Year Resilience Strategy for Somali Region 2023–2028	Identifies Somali Region as highly exposed to natural and human-induced hazards (drought, conflict, epidemics); calls for integrated resilience programming across livelihoods, basic services, peace, and climate risk management.	Key subnational framework that the project should explicitly reference. It validates the focus on Liban and Afder and supports integrated packages on water, livelihoods, and conflict-sensitive resilience.	integrated resilience programming in Somali Region	The project supports integrated water, livelihoods and resilience programming.

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Regional and woreda development plans and sector strategies for Somali Region	Promote improved access to climate-resilient infrastructure, pastoral mobility corridors, and basic services in drought-affected zones.	Provide entry points for embedding project activities in regional budgeting and planning processes, including rangeland management and water infrastructure in Liban and Afder.	Improve infrastructure and livelihoods in pastoral regions	The project integrates activities into regional planning and budgeting processes.
Women Development and Change Strategy (2017)	Government strategy designed to accelerate women's economic empowerment, reduce structural inequalities, and enhance women's participation in governance and development processes. Focuses on access to finance, productive resources, leadership, and institutional accountability for gender equality	Offers an entry point for strengthening women's economic resilience through climate-resilient livelihoods, cooperatives, and financial inclusion.	Promote women's empowerment and economic participation	The project strengthens women's participation in climate-resilient livelihoods and governance.
National Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plans (various sectoral strategies)	Sector ministries implement gender mainstreaming through gender strategies, gender units, and gender-responsive planning across sectors including agriculture, water, and rural development	Supports systematic integration of gender considerations in project design, implementation, and monitoring. Enables alignment with government gender mainstreaming systems and reporting structures.	Mainstream gender across sectors	The project integrates gender-responsive planning and monitoring systems.
National Social Protection Policy of Ethiopia (2014)	Establishes a national system to reduce poverty and vulnerability through protective, preventive, promotive, and transformative social protection measures. Prioritizes vulnerable groups including women, children, elderly people, and pastoral communities. Promotes livelihood support, access to basic services, and shock-responsive systems.	Provides a framework to target climate-vulnerable households with livelihood diversification, cash or asset transfers, and risk-reduction interventions. Supports integration of adaptation actions with social protection systems, particularly in drought-prone pastoral areas	Reduce poverty and vulnerability through social protection	The project strengthens livelihood resilience and vulnerability reduction
Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)	Ethiopia's flagship poverty reduction programme providing predictable transfers (cash or food) to chronically food-insecure households while supporting community asset creation.	Strong operational platform for linking climate adaptation with poverty reduction. Project investments in water harvesting, rangeland restoration, and natural resource management can complement PSNP community asset creation and resilience objectives	Support food-insecure households and resilience-building assets.	The project complements PSNP through ecosystem restoration and livelihood resilience interventions
Somalia (National and subnational frameworks)				
Somalia National Transformation Plan (SNTP 2025-2029)	The SNTP 2025–2029 emphasizes locally driven climate adaptation, strengthened multi-hazard early warning systems, and community resilience through climate-smart livelihoods and inclusive governance. It prioritizes anticipatory action, climate-risk-informed planning, and social protection mechanisms that safeguard vulnerable groups while reinforcing cross-border cooperation and environmental stewardship.	The regional AF project directly aligns with SNTP 2025–2029 by strengthening localized, conflict-sensitive early warning systems, enhancing climate-resilient livelihoods, and improving water security in the highly vulnerable Gedo region. Entry points include joint climate-risk monitoring, community-led adaptation planning, transboundary natural resource governance, and climate-resilient value chain development—areas where the project provides concrete, scalable mechanisms that operationalize SNTP resilience priorities at local and cross-border levels.	Strengthen resilience to climate shocks and disasters	The project strengthens climate services, livelihoods and water security
National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2026–2030 and NAP Framework	Builds on Somalia National Transformation Plan 2025-2029, NAPA, NEP, and NCCP; aims to integrate climate resilience into national development systems; emphasizes adaptation in water, agriculture, livestock, and social protection and calls for state-level implementation frameworks.	Enables the project to demonstrate forward-looking alignment with Somalia's emerging medium-term adaptation framework and positions Gedo as a priority climate-vulnerable region.	Integrate climate resilience into national development planning	The project contributes to water, agriculture and social protection adaptation priorities
Somalia Nationally Determined Contributions (-NDC3.0)	Somalia's NDC 3.0 prioritizes climate-resilient agriculture, integrated water resource management and climate-proofed infrastructure to protect vulnerable communities from escalating climate shocks. It advances community resilience by investing in early warning systems, nature-based solutions, inclusive governance, and conflict-sensitive approaches that strengthen livelihoods, reduce displacement, and enhance social cohesion in climate-vulnerable areas.	The regional AF project closely aligns with Somalia's NDC 3.0 by advancing climate-resilient livelihoods, strengthening local and cross-border early warning systems, and improving water and natural resource management. Key entry points include community-based adaptation, integrated drought and flood preparedness, and conflict-sensitive resource governance—directly reinforcing NDC 3.0's emphasis on linking climate action with peace, security, and inclusive resilience.	Climate-resilient agriculture, water management and infrastructure	The project supports climate-resilient livelihoods and natural resource management

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Somalia Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (FGS/IMF) 2023	Somalia's poverty reduction strategy under the National Transformation Plan (NTP) and under the completed NDP9 recognize climate change as a major development challenge and promotes climate responsive programs such as drought resilient agriculture, water conservation infrastructure, and rural resilience investments alongside expanded social protection systems for vulnerable households.	The regional adaptation project aligns with Somalia's strategy by strengthening early warning systems, supporting climate resilient livelihoods, and improving water resource management and rural resilience measures that the poverty reduction strategy identifies as key responses to drought and climate shocks.	Reduce poverty and climate vulnerability.	The project strengthens livelihoods and rural resilience systems
Somalia Women Charter and Women, Peace and Security Agenda (National Action Plan 2023)	The Somali Women's Charter calls for women's economic empowerment, equal access to natural resources, and meaningful participation in decision-making on development, recovery, and reconstruction. It also emphasizes including women in recovery planning and resource management to address the needs of women and marginalized groups in fragile and crisis-affected contexts while strengthening community resilience.	The regional adaptation project can advance the gender agenda by enhancing women's participation in climate-resilience efforts, improving their access to resources and livelihoods, and ensuring gender-responsive planning in disaster preparedness and recovery. These actions support the Charter's priorities on women's empowerment, equitable resource access, and inclusive development and recovery.	Promote women's empowerment and participation in development	The project strengthens women's participation and access to climate-resilient livelihoods
National Environment Policy (NEP) 2019	Provides policy on sustainable natural resource management; treats climate change and disaster management as key environmental issues; calls for mitigation and adaptation measures, especially for climate-related disasters such as floods and droughts	Supports project activities on integrated water resource management, rangeland restoration, and flood and drought risk reduction in Gedo.	Sustainable natural resource management and climate resilience	The project contributes through rangeland restoration and water resource management.
National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) for Somalia (2023/24)	Establishes the institutional framework for climate governance; sets objectives for mainstreaming climate change into sector policies and plans, enhancing adaptation, and improving access to climate finance at national and state levels.	Provides the primary climate policy anchor. The project can support operationalization of the NCCP in frontier regions and help build institutional capacity of relevant ministries and state authorities.	Institutional framework for climate governance	The project strengthens institutional capacity and climate policy implementation
National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2013	First national document on urgent adaptation needs; focuses on reducing climate vulnerability of poorest communities dependent on natural resources (pastoralism and agro-pastoralism), with priority actions in land management, water resources, and DRR.	Offers historical justification for focusing on pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Gedo and for prioritizing water, rangelands, and disaster risk management.	Identify urgent adaptation needs in pastoral communities	The project addresses these priorities through resilience investments.
National Disaster Risk Management Policy and Strategy (2020)	Seeks to develop strong systems for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery; emphasizes early warning, risk information, and institutional capacity building.	Supports project activities on multi-hazard early warning, contingency planning, and strengthened institutional capacity at federal and state level for managing recurrent droughts and floods.	Strengthen disaster preparedness and early warning systems.	The project strengthens early warning and preparedness capacities
Somalia Resilience and Recovery Framework (RRF)	Frames resilience and recovery after shocks (including droughts and conflicts); emphasizes integrated responses across basic services, livelihoods, and governance at national and subnational levels.	Gives a resilience lens that is consistent with the project's focus on combined water, livelihoods, and governance measures in Gedo.	Integrate resilience, recovery and development.	The project links livelihoods, governance and climate resilience.
Wadajir National Framework for Local Governance (2015)	Provides a framework for decentralization and local governance; gives district governments mandates in planning and development and recognizes the need for inclusive, participatory processes.	Important for anchoring community-level and district-level planning aspects of the project in Gedo, including climate and water-related planning at district level.	Promote decentralized governance and local participation	The project strengthens district-level climate planning and participation.
State and sector strategies influenced by NCCP, NDP-9, NAP and water programmes (for example, strengthening of Jubaland Water Agency through climate resilience projects)	Emerging state-level arrangements for water and resilience programming, including agencies like the Jubaland Water Agency; focus on securing drinking water, climate-resilient agriculture, and DRR.	Provide practical institutional partners and an enabling environment for integrated water and resilience programming in Gedo, and for scaling lessons to wider Jubaland.	Strengthen water and resilience systems.	The project supports water infrastructure and resilience programming in collaboration with state institutions.

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Compliance with National Technical Standards and the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy

183. The project will comply with all applicable regional and national regulations regarding environmental and social analysis, assessment, and monitoring. The Project will also consider national and local laws regarding technical standards, public procurement, land management, building codes, among other.

184. The project will further comply with the 2025 revision of the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund (AF)[97] . The Implementing Entity, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), together with the executing entity, IGAD will ensure that the project adheres to the ESP requirements. Project activities have been screened for environmental and social risks during the project development stage (Refer to ESMF, Annex 1). During implementation, UNDP and IGAD will be responsible for applying the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the provisions in Part II, Section N: 'Environmental and social risks and impacts' to mitigate risks and ensure that interventions address local social and environmental challenges in an inclusive and gender-responsive manner.

Table 10: Regional and National technical standards and compliance

Country/Region	National Standard/Legislation	Scope and Relevance	Project Activities Requiring Compliance*	Compliance Steps	Authority
Kenya	Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), 1999 (as amended)	Governs environmental assessment, licensing, audits, pollution control, and ecosystem protection.	Output 3.1 (Activity 3.1.1); Output 3.2 (Activity 3.2.1); Output 3.3 (Activities 3.3.1, 3.3.2)	Screening under ESMF → determine EIA requirement → Project Report or full ESIA → public consultation → NEMA license → ESMP implementation → environmental audit (if required).	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
Kenya	Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003	Defines screening thresholds and ESIA procedures.	Output 3.3 (Activities 3.3.1, 3.3.2)	Activity-level screening; ESIA conducted where required before construction.	NEMA
Kenya	Water Act, 2016	Regulates groundwater abstraction, borehole licensing, and aquifer protection.	Output 3.3 (Activities 3.3.1, 3.3.2)	Hydrogeological study → abstraction permit → compliance with groundwater standards → monitoring abstraction volumes.	Water Resources Authority (WRA)
Kenya	National Construction Authority (NCA) Act & Guidelines	Regulates construction standards and contractor registration.	Output 3.2 (Activity 3.2.4); Output 3.3 (Activity 3.3.2)	Use of registered contractors; compliance with construction codes; site inspections.	National Construction Authority
Kenya	Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), 2007	Worker safety during construction and manufacturing.	Output 3.2 (Activity 3.2.4); Output 3.3 (Activity 3.3.2)	Contractor OHS plans; PPE; site supervision; reporting and compliance checks. Registration of workplace/site	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services
Kenya	Community Land Act, 2016	Governs use of communal land and consent processes.	Output 3.1 (Activity 3.1.3); Output 3.3 (Activity 3.3.2)	Documented community consent; approval by community land committee; no displacement.	County Government & Community Land Committees
Ethiopia	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Proclamation No. 1371/2025	Mandates ESIA and environmental clearance for infrastructure projects.	Output 3.1 (Activity 3.1.1); Output 3.2 (Activity 3.2.1); Output 3.3 (Activities 3.3.1, 3.3.2)	Screening → ESIA if required → clearance prior to works → ESMP compliance.	Environmental Protection Authority (Federal & Regional)
Ethiopia	Water Resources Management Policy & related directives	Regulates water abstraction and groundwater protection.	Output 3.3 (Activities 3.3.1, 3.3.2)	Hydrogeological study; abstraction approval; compliance monitoring.	Ministry of Water and Energy & Somali Regional Bureau

[97] https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AFB.B.44.7-Update-to-the-Adaptation-Fund-Environmental-and-Social-Policy.pdf

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Ethiopia	Building Code & Construction Standards	Technical standards for infrastructure durability and safety.	Output 3.1.2 (Activity 3.2.4); Output 3.3 (Activity 3.3.2)	Compliance with national building standards; certified engineers engaged.	Regional Construction Authorities
Ethiopia	Rural Land Administration Framework	Governs communal/pastoral land use rights.	Output 3.1 (Activity 3.1.3); Output 3.3 (Activity 3.3.2)	Community-level agreements; avoid displacement; compliance with land administration procedures.	Somali Region Land Authorities
Somalia	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2024)	Defines ESIA screening, review, and approval requirements.	Output 3.1 (Activity 3.1.1); Output 3.2 (Activity 3.2.1); Output 3.3 (Activities 3.1.3.1, 3.3.2)	Screening → ESIA if required → approval by MOECC before works → monitoring.	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Somalia	National Water Strategy	Governs groundwater development and water abstraction.	Output 3.3 (Activities 3.3.1, 3.3.2)	Technical assessment; abstraction approval; compliance with water quality standards.	Federal/State Water Authorities
Somalia	National Construction Standards & Safety Guidelines	Regulates building and safety standards.	Output 3.2 (Activity 3.2.4); Output 3.3 (Activity 3.3.2)	Registered contractors; compliance with safety codes.	Relevant State Authorities
Regional (IGAD)	IGAD Protocol on Transhumance	Governs cross-border pastoral mobility and shared natural resource access.	Output 3.1 (Activity 3.1.3); Output 3.3 (Activity 3.3.3); Output 2.1 (Activities 2.1.1–2.1.3)	Alignment of mobility governance frameworks; harmonization of corridor management and transboundary water access arrangements.	IGAD Secretariat & Member States
Regional (IGAD)	IGAD Climate Adaptation Strategy (2023–2030)	Regional framework for coordinated adaptation planning and ecosystem resilience.	Outputs 1.1; 2.1; 3.1.1; 3.1.3; 4.1	Alignment of project design with regional adaptation priorities; harmonized reporting and coordination mechanisms.	IGAD Secretariat
Regional (IGAD	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) Technical Protocols	Regional standards for climate data generation, forecasting, and dissemination.	Output 1.1 (Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3)	Harmonization of climate data systems; interoperability with national meteorological agencies.	IGAD ICPAC

185. The project will be implemented by IGAD, national agencies and counterpart sub national authorities in charge of enforcing the above cited regulations. At the regional level, IGAD does not issue binding regional environmental permitting standards equivalent to national EIA laws. Environmental clearance, water abstraction permits, construction codes, and land administration remain under national jurisdiction. However, IGAD has regional frameworks that function as harmonization and coordination standards, particularly for transboundary resources, climate services, and pastoral mobility.

Complementarity and Coordination with Existing Programs

186. The Mandera Triangle Regional Adaptation Project has been carefully designed to complement rather than duplicate, existing initiatives A thorough review of ongoing projects funded by organisations such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and national governments revealed no overlap with this project's scope and objectives. This project uniquely focuses on a regional approach that integrates cross-border water management, ecosystem restoration, and climate-smart livelihoods, addressing gaps not fully covered by other funding sources. Existing coordination structures will be utilised to ensure synergy and maximise impact across the IGAD region e.g. Kenya Food Security Steering group. IGAD, as a partner in both projects, will facilitate regular coordination among the respective implementing and executing partners. Coordination will focus on the following areas: • climate information and early warning services; • climate-conflict monitoring; • cross-border peace and natural resource governance structures; • rangeland and ecosystem restoration; • water infrastructure and water governance; • equitable management of shared natural resources; • market linkages and climate-resilient livelihoods

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Table 11: Complementary with other programmes

No	Relevant Project & Donor/Funding source	Description & status of Implementation	Target population	Implementing entity	Timeline and specific location within the countries	Donor/funding source	Lessons learned	Relevance and Synergies with Ongoing and Planned Initiatives Sound justifications for no duplication statement (e.g. by indicating the distinct types of interventions) for each related project identified. * Timeline and specific location within the countries*
1	Groundwater Access Facility (GAFA) - Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience project (2023 – 2026)	The Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience project aims to expand community access to sustainable groundwater resources in arid and semi-arid regions of the Horn of Africa. Intervention: Supports groundwater mapping, borehole development, and community-based water management for climate-resilient livelihoods.	Horn of Africa, with a focus on transboundary dryland regions including Mandera Triangle (Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia).	IGAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, OCHA and the governments of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia	2023-2026, Mandera Triangle	World Bank	Transboundary cooperation provides an opportunity for enhanced governance of shared resources in the IGAD region reducing risks of conflict. Centres gender-responsive planning to leverage women's role in water and livelihood actions especially in arid and semi-arid regions of the IGAD region, thereby prioritizing their needs	This is a multi-stakeholder platform focused on expanding groundwater development and management in drought-prone regions. GAFA offers an opportunity to integrate technical assessments and implementation tools on water related issues. The proposed project will utilize GAFA's groundwater data and infrastructure investments to strengthen climate-informed water access strategies and enhance the reliability of early warning systems for drought.
2	UNDP's Africa Borderlands (ABC) (2021 – 2025)	ABC aims to promote inclusive and resilient development in fragile border regions through cross-border governance, livelihoods support, and local peacebuilding. Intervention: Implements cross-border programming that integrates climate adaptation, conflict sensitivity, and mobility-aware development. Locations: Border regions across Africa including Mandera Triangle (Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia), Karamoja Cluster, Lake Chad Basin.	Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists living in borderland regions across the Horn of Africa and Sahel; cross-border traders; displaced populations (IDPs and refugees); women and youth in fragile border economies; traditional authorities and community peace structures.	UNDP, IGAD	2019-**2025** (Kenya–Ethiopia–Somalia borderlands (Mandera Triangle), Uganda–Kenya–South Sudan border areas, Sahelian border zones such as Mali–Niger–Burkina Faso,)	UNDP TRAC Fund & bilateral donors (Germany, Denmark, EU)	1 National policies frequently overlook peripheral border areas, leading to persistent underinvestment and fragility. 2. Climate stressors like drought and water scarcity intensify cross-border competition over shared resources. 3. Customary structures and elders manage remote resource disputes more effectively than formal state institutions. 4. Coordinated cross-border projects reduce displacement and resource conflicts better than single-country approaches. 5. Women and youth lack governance representation	A specialized platform supporting community resilience in marginalized cross-border areas. The ABC has played a key role in documenting local knowledge, strengthening last-mile service delivery, and promoting inclusive governance in fragile zones. It also ensures that climate action in borderlands is not isolated but mainstreamed into regional development agendas. The project will complement and scale this regional UNDP-led initiatives on resilience in border areas -Lessons from ABC's programming will inform the design of mobility-sensitive early warning systems, ensure borderland inclusivity, and support alignment with regional IGAD frameworks on border resilience.

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							but remain essential to local livelihoods, trade, and cohesion.	
3	The Enhancing Resilience in Border Communities: Climate-Adapted Water Management and Feeder Roads (DARIS WACAN) project (2025-2027)	***DARIS WACAN***, which means "good neighbours" in Somali, is an ongoing three years project targets drought-affected border communities reliant on transboundary natural resources. The project aims to improve climate resilience, water resource management and socio-economic development for border communities in Somalia and Kenya	Aims to benefit 160,000 people, in the Mandera Triangle covering Dollo Somalia and Mandera County in Kenya.	IOM, IGAD CAEP	DARIS WACAN 2025-2027 is being implemented in Dollo and Belet-Xaawo in Somalia and Mandera County in Kenya.	European Union	Infrastructure without climate services leaves communities vulnerable and unable to act on assets. Providing water resources and short-term economic benefits does not address climate driven mobility and conflict. Governance and coordination platforms are central to project value sustainability	The DARIS WACAN Project builds the assets of vulnerable communities, focusing on water infrastructure and livelihoods in Kenya and Somalia while the Mandera Triangle project aims to go further by filling in climate service and early warning and mobility gaps as well as include Dollo Ade in Ethiopia to cover the whole triangle instead of only Kenya and Somalia sides. The Mandera Triangle project's coordination and knowledge management aspects provide a unique opportunity to institutionalize the pilot village model approach of DARIS WACAN
4	Development of Very Deep Groundwater Resources in Somalia	This ongoing UN joint project explores the feasibility of tapping very deep aquifers in Somalia to address urgent water needs. Through studies and stakeholder consultations, it will assess risks, opportunities, and mitigation measures for drilling deep boreholes. The project aims to expand water access in urban and peri-urban areas, reducing drought impacts on people and livestock while easing tensions over scarce resources.	The potential impact in due course could be to expand water access for populations in urban and peri-urban areas of Somalia	UNDP, FAO, IOM, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Project Duration: 6 months Anticipated start date : 20th April 2025 The study conducted is countrywide and the exact locations of the suggested pilot drilling will be in peri-urban areas	UN Somalia Joint Fund	Deep aquifers represent a strategic drought buffer capable of providing water supplies for hundreds of thousands of people during prolonged dry periods. Community consultations are critical to ensure equitable water access and reduce the risk of conflict around high-capacity water points. Hydro-geological data gaps remain a major barrier to large-scale groundwater development in Somalia.	No duplication exists: the groundwater project identifies strategic water resources, while the Mandera Triangle project integrates them into cross-border livelihoods, mobility, and water management. Potentially relevant as the UNJP tackles water scarcity, a key driver of vulnerability in the Mandera Triangle. By assessing deep aquifers and piloting boreholes, it complements the regional project's focus on adaptation, conflict-sensitive water governance, and resilient livelihoods, jointly strengthening cross-border resilience and reducing water-related conflict
5	Promoting Resilience through an integrated Approach to Water, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (WED Project)	The project aims to build the capacity of the Somali authorities and communities in their efforts to promote sustainable and resilient development through targeted support in the areas of integrated water resource management, environmental governance, and disaster risk reduction.	Climate vulnerable communities across Somalia, including women, youth, IDPs and marginalized clans	UNDP in partnership with ministries of water resources, environment, disaster management at federal and all states in Somalia	2021 – 2025 The program supported both the Federal Government and all the Member States (Somaliland, Puntland, Galmadug, Jubaland, SouthWest and Hishabelle)	SIDA and UNDP	An integrated approach linking water management, environmental governance, and DRR is critical for strengthening resilience in climate vulnerable and fragile contexts. Local capacity, community engagement, and coordinated interventions are essential to sustain resilience outcomes in	There is no duplication with the Adaptation Fund Mandera Triangle project because this initiative focuses primarily on strengthening national institutional capacity water governance environmental management and disaster risk reduction systems across Somalia while the Mandera Triangle project focuses on community level climate adaptation pastoral livelihoods and cross border resilience interventions

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							complex cross border regions such as the Mandera Triangle.	among pastoral communities in Kenya Ethiopia and Somalia. The Somalia project aligns with the regional initiative by strengthening local institutions to deliver integrated solutions for climate and conflict resilience. Its focus on water management, ecological restoration, and community-based disaster risk reduction complements efforts in climate services, peacebuilding, and resilient livelihoods, creating synergies that enhance capacities, cooperation, and sustainable resilience in the Mandera Triangle.
6	Advancing Food Systems Resilience (2025-2026)	The project strengthened food system resilience in Kenya by addressing humanitarian needs, promoting peacebuilding, and supporting long-term development. UNDP improved community resilience in Tana River, Garissa, West Pokot, and Turkana by rehabilitating climate-proofed irrigation schemes, building the capacity of Water Users Associations, supporting community food processing, and creating an online market platform. These actions improved access to water, diversified incomes, and enhanced food security. At the policy level, UNDP supported the development and review of national and county food systems policies, guided by the UNDP White Paper on Resilient Food Systems. Overall, the interventions improved community health, food and water security, and strengthened livelihoods.	Food Production & Resilience - food security and strengthened resilience to climate shocks for 8,960 People, rehabilitation and climate-proofing 3 irrigation schemes and the capacity building of 7 Water Users Associations, II. Value Addition & Markets - Increased incomes, better market opportunities, systems for 14,529 people enabled by equipping 3 food processing initiatives with modern value-addition technologies,	UNDP Kenya NDMA County Governments	Oct 2024-Oct 2026 Garissa, Tana River , turkana and West Pokot Counties	Governments of Luxembourg, Denmark and Korea	**Strategic partnerships with local governments strengthen implementation capacity.** Close collaboration with county governments and leveraging in-kind technical support—such as irrigation engineers, agricultural trainers, and gender specialists—can accelerate implementation, enhance technical quality, and build sustainable local capacity.	The Advancing Food Systems Project provides practical models that strengthen the project by demonstrating effective climate-proofed irrigation, strong community governance, and diversified livelihoods. Its digital market innovations and policy engagement align well with the project's cross-border and institutional objectives. The project's integrated approach to climate adaptation, water security, and peacebuilding directly fits the Mandera Triangle context. Its emphasis on community participation and indigenous knowledge reinforces the projects inclusive, locally driven design, thus enhancing scalability, coherence, and long-term resilience outcomes.
7	BORESHA Project (2019-2024)	A cross-border initiative in the Mandera Triangle that focused on natural resource management, economic resilience, and community-led development	**350,000 individuals** across the borderland areas of Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia	CARE, IGAD, Danish Refugee Council, World Vision, WGY, RACIDA and Mandera Women	2019-2024, Mandera Triangle	European Union	Key lessons include the effectiveness of cross-border coordination, the importance of leveraging local knowledge and institutions, the benefits of	The BORESHA project provides opportunity to inform the project design, which will scale up proven strategies to strengthen climate adaptation of vulnerable communities in the Mandera Triangle through

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				for Peace and Development			layered and integrated interventions, and the value of locally led solutions	enhanced climate services and early warning, expand economic opportunities, promote peacebuilding, and support long-term resilience and sustainability
8	Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Transitioning to Green Economy in Somalia	The project enhances climate resilience in Somali urban areas by integrating nature based solutions and climate resilient planning to address floods, droughts, and heat stress. It also strengthens institutional capacity, supports ecosystem restoration, and promotes green economic opportunities for sustainable urban development.	Urban communities including IDPs, women, youth and marginalized populations. Project indirectly contributes to promote resilience of the rural and cross-border communities in Somalia	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) Government of Somalia	Jan 2026-Dec 2030 Somalia's urban areas (where 45 percent of the national population – 6.45 million or more people – live)	GEF-Least Developed Countries Fund	The project just began	There is no duplication with the Adaptation Fund Mandera Triangle project because this initiative focuses on climate resilience in Somali urban systems through naturebased solutions, urban planning reforms, and green economic development, while the Mandera Triangle project targets rural and cross border pastoral resilience, livelihoods, mobility corridors, and ecosystem management across Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia.
9	Juba Climate Smart Agro Market Project.	The project promotes climate resilient agriculture and inclusive market systems in Lower Juba by supporting small scale farmers with improved farming practices irrigation and access to markets. It aims to increase agricultural productivity strengthen food security and create livelihood opportunities for youth and women while improving resilience to climate related shocks.	The project targets small scale farmers cooperatives youth and women in agricultural communities in Lower Juba and contributes to strengthened food systems and livelihoods that can benefit pastoral and agro pastoral populations including cross border communities.	UNDP in partnership with Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	4 years with an initiation phase started in Nov 2025 to March 2026	The Netherlands	Too early to capture any lesson	There is no duplication with the Adaptation Fund Mandera Triangle project because this initiative focuses on climate smart agriculture value chain development irrigation and market access for farming communities in Lower Juba while the Mandera Triangle project focuses on climate adaptation for pastoral systems cross border mobility ecosystem management and resilience of pastoral and agro pastoral communities across Kenya Ethiopia and Somalia.
10	PEACE-RISE: Advancing Conflict-Sensitive Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Sustain Peace and Strengthen Resilience (IKI Project)	**Preparatory phase.** Consortium partners are undertaking baseline assessments, including climate information and early warning access, climate and conflict dynamics, gender-responsive climate, conflict and livelihood vulnerability assessments, and ecosystem spatial baseline mapping integrating climate, ecosystem degradation and conflict layers. Final	Climate-vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the Mandera Triangle	Consortium led by CARE Germany, CARE (Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia), IGAD (IGAD CAEP, ICPAC, ICPALD and Cewarn), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), NEPCOH, The Bonn International Centre	Preparatory phase in 2026. Planned implementation from 2027 to 2031, with possible extension. Geographical focus is the Mandera Triangle and related cross-border landscapes in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. Final	International Climate Initiative (IKI), Germany	As the project remains under preparation, implementation lessons are not yet available	The project will coordinate closely with the IKI-funded PEACE-RISE initiative, which is currently under preparation and addresses related climate adaptation, ecosystem-based adaptation, peacebuilding, and resilience priorities in the Mandera Triangle. IGAD, as a partner in both initiatives, will facilitate information exchange, joint review of geographical targeting and workplans, and coordination of technical approaches. Particular attention will

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		geographical coverage, intervention sites and investment priorities are still under development.		for Conflict Studies (BICC) and BBC Action	intervention locations are to be confirmed following completion of project preparation.			be given to climate information and early warning services, climate-conflict monitoring, cross-border peace and natural resource governance, rangeland restoration, water infrastructure, equitable natural resource management, market linkages, and climate-resilient livelihoods.

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Knowledge Management and Lessons Learnt Dissemination

187. This project recognizes that effective climate adaptation requires continuous learning, knowledge exchange, and evidence-based decision-making. To capture and disseminate lessons learned, the project integrates a robust learning and knowledge management component, ensuring that best practices, successes, and challenges inform future climate resilience efforts across the Mandera Triangle and broader IGAD region. A regional knowledge-sharing platform will be established to document and share insights from project implementation. This platform will include: Regular learning workshops and peer-to-peer exchanges involving government agencies, local communities, NGOs, and technical partners to reflect on progress and lessons learned. A digital repository to store case studies, reports, and best practices, making them accessible to stakeholders at the regional and national levels. Policy briefs and research publications to inform decision-makers on what works in climate adaptation, particularly in transboundary water governance, ecosystem restoration, and conflict-sensitive resource management. Community-driven knowledge sharing, where traditional and indigenous knowledge on climate adaptation is documented and integrated with scientific approaches to strengthen local resilience strategies. The projects interventions will be adjusted based on ongoing monitoring, stakeholder feedback, and changing climate conditions and will ensure that approaches remain relevant and scalable, contributing to long-term climate resilience.

Stakeholder Consultation and Inclusive Engagement Process

Stakeholder mapping and prioritization

188. The process began with a comprehensive stakeholder mapping exercise, which identified key actors at the national, subnational, and community levels. The consultations brought together government ministries, local government, civil society organizations, beneficiary households, pastoralist & agropastoral groups, women's associations, persons with disability, displaced populations and youth networks to ensure the proposal reflects both policy priorities and community realities. Special attention was given to groups that are disproportionately affected by climate extremes and other interconnected risks, including: pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, Displaced communities, Women-headed households, Youth and unemployed graduates, Persons with disabilities etc. This mapping informed a multi-tiered engagement strategy that ensured representation and active participation from these groups throughout project design (Refer to annex 3). These multilevel consultations validated project priorities, confirm the feasibility of proposed interventions, and strengthened ownership at national sub-national and community levels. Through these discussions, the project sought to align its interventions with the real needs and priorities of those most affected by climate change. Furthermore, the consultative process was structured to align with the ESIA requirements ensuring compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. The consultation approach used included:

Community level

189. A baseline assessment was conducted in Mandera County and Dollow District of Kenya and Somalia between 19 to 28 November 2025. The assessment employed mixed approach of qualitative (FGDs and KIIs) and quantitative approach (HH survey). The community consultation included women, men, youth, persons with disabilities, elders and religious leaders in both Mandera County and Dollow district. Additionally, the key sector representatives from both governments have been engaged in key informant interviews. A total of 224 households (Kenya-142 (Female – 90, Male - 54), Somalia-82 (Female-45, Male – 44) were engaged in the survey questionnaire. Ethiopia also adopted the same mixed approach. Local woreda level stakeholder discussion with Dollo-Ado and Dollo-Baya woreda and baseline assessment with respective communities in Borodele kebele,Waladaya and Bekolo IDP's were conducted between 01

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December to December 05, 2025. The consultation included women, men, youth, elders and religious and opinion leaders in both Dolo-Ado and Dolobay district. Additionally, 13 participants (3 Female, 10 Male) from key sectors in the local governments including Woreda/district administrators, representatives from the office of Agricultural and livestock, Water and energy, Health and Women, Youth and Children Affairs have been engaged in key informant interviews. Furthermore, the team engaged with key development partners operating in Dolo-Ado and Dolobay districts such as the Pastoralist Concern. A total of 161 households (Ethiopia 161 (Female - 93, and Male - 68) were engaged in the survey questionnaire. The community level discussions at Borodele community, Bekolo-IDP and Waladaya-IDP engaged 44 (38 Female and 6 Male). The community level consultations and assessments provided information on climate risks, adaptation practices, and conflict dynamics, water access challenges, governance gaps, and gendered vulnerabilities. The findings were used to inform the final project design, ensuring interventions are evidence-based and responsive to local realities.

National and Subnational level

190. A questionnaire was sent to all stakeholders, and written responses and feedback were reverted via email before and after the Consultation Workshops; these responses were compiled and used in the preparation of the project proposal. Kenya organized a national stakeholder consultation on the 21 November 2025 in Nairobi. 21 participants attended (Female – 9, Male – 12) from different national ministries, state departments and CSOs. The subnational workshop in Kenya was held in Mandera on the 11 December 2025 with 25 participants (5 Female, 20 Male) from county and sub-county government and departments. Somalia organized a virtual joint national and subnational workshop on the Thursday 27, November 2025 with over 72 participants (Female – 22; Male -50) from relevant national and local authorities, civil society, technical partners, and community organizations. Similarly, Ethiopia conducted a virtual stakeholder consultation at the federal level in Addis Ababa (virtual meeting) on November 24, 2025, with 21 participants (4 Female, 17 Male) through panel discussions and group works. At sub-national level a consultative workshop was held in Jijiga on the December 08, 2025. 25 participants were in attendance from government institutions, NGO and some UN agencies. During the event the mission team from the UNDP country office presented overview of the project, summary of data collection and physical observations effort conducted at the two woredas (Dollo-Ado and Dollo-Bay) and community level in Borodele kebele, Bekolo, and Waladaya IDPs. These consultations help identify intervention needs and gaps in the institutional capacities and governance at all levels starting from community institutions, woreda, zonal, and federal levels.

191. The finding from the consultations held in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia were used to inform the project development and the preparation of key annexes namely ESMF (Annex 1), Stakeholder Engagement plan (Annex 4) and Gender action plan (Annex 3).The detailed consultation report and List of participants can be found in Annex 4.

Table 12: Summary of the consultations and key stakeholders engaged during the process in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia

Date	Location	Consolidated Consultation Objectives	Methods	Key Outcomes	Stakeholders Consulted	Participants (M/F)
19–28 Nov 2025	Mandera County (Kenya)	• Identify priority climate risks and coping strategies • Assess water insecurity and rangeland degradation • Examine conflict dynamics and cross-border pressures • Identify gendered vulnerabilities and barriers • Discuss land use, communal bylaws and environmental safeguards •	Household surveys; FGDs (separate male/female where culturally required); KIIs; plenary validation meetings	Communities identified severe drought–flood cycles, degraded pasture, shrinking water points, livestock losses and weak early warning dissemination. Women emphasized water burden, exposure to GBV during displacement, and limited access to finance and governance structures. Youth raised unemployment and insecurity risks. Inputs shaped Outputs 1.1, 2.1,	County authorities; NDMA; climate and water departments; elders; religious leaders; women's groups; youth groups; disability representatives; CSOs; traders	144 HH (90F / 54M)

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		Validate proposed adaptation interventions		3.1.1–3.1.3, and 4.1. Safeguard considerations integrated into the ESMF and Gender Action Plan.		
19–28 Nov 2025	Dollow District (Somalia)	• Identify priority climate risks and coping strategies • Assess water insecurity and rangeland degradation • Examine displacement pressures and resource competition • Identify gendered vulnerabilities • Validate proposed adaptation investments	Household surveys; FGDs; KIIs; plenary discussions	Communities reported recurrent drought and flood cycles, pressure on water points, degraded rangelands, and weak early warning reach. IDPs highlighted insecure tenure and limited services. Women reported protection concerns and limited access to livelihoods. Inputs integrated into Outputs 1.1, 2.1, and 3.1 with displacement-sensitive programming.	District authorities; MoECC representatives; elders; women's groups; youth networks; IDP representatives; CSOs	82 HH (45F / 44M)
01–05 Dec 2025	Dollo-Ado & Dollo-Baya Woredas; Borodele, Bekolo-IDP & Waladaya-IDP (Ethiopia)	• Assess drought, flooding and riverine risks • Evaluate irrigation and groundwater challenges • Identify institutional capacity gaps • Examine cross-border mobility and resource tensions • Ensure inclusion of women, IDPs and pastoral groups • Review environmental and social safeguard risks	Household surveys; FGDs; KIIs; woreda workshops; physical site observation; community validation sessions	Communities requested solar-powered irrigation, borehole rehabilitation, rangeland reseeding, livestock disease control and cooperative development. Women stressed inclusion in water committees and access to savings groups. Early warning data gaps identified. Findings informed Outputs 1.1–1.4, 2.1, 3.1–3.4, and 4.1. ESIA screening and FPIC requirements confirmed.	Federal ministries; regional bureaus; woreda authorities; pastoralists; agro-pastoralists; IDPs; women associations; youth groups; development partners; universities	161 HH (93F / 68M); FGDs: 44 (38F / 6M); KIIs: 13 (3F / 10M)
21 Nov 2025	Nairobi (Kenya – National)	• Align project with national climate and sector policies • Validate regulatory compliance requirements • Identify coordination and governance gaps • Integrate gender and safeguard requirements	National workshop; technical panels; written questionnaires	Emphasis on alignment with NCCAP, NDMA drought cycle management, livestock disease surveillance, and cross-border grazing frameworks. Reinforced compliance with EMCA and EIA Regulations. Outputs refined across all components.	State departments; CSOs; research institutions; UNDP	21 (9F / 12M)
11 Dec 2025	Mandera (Kenya – Subnational)	• Validate county priorities • Review land-use planning and water governance • Identify peace dividend infrastructure needs • Discuss grievance redress mechanisms	County workshop; sector breakouts; public baraza discussions	Strong demand for solar water systems, rangeland rehabilitation, and inclusive peace committees. GRM refined with multi-level access points. Integrated into Output 3.1 water systems and Output 2.1 peace structures.	County departments; security offices; elders; women and youth leaders; traders; NDMA; KMD	25 (5F / 20M)
24 Nov 2025	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia – Federal, virtual)	• Ensure alignment with CRGE and national adaptation priorities • Strengthen ecosystem-based adaptation integration • Validate institutional roles and oversight	Virtual consultation; group discussions	Federal stakeholders recommended scaling nature-based solutions, strengthening rangeland monitoring, and embedding gender quotas in governance structures. Integrated into Output 3.1 and Output 4.1.	MoPD; MoWE; MoA; MoWSA; EPA; EMI; EDRMC; universities; GGGI; UN agencies	21 (4F / 17M)
27 Nov 2025	Virtual (Somalia – Federal & Jubaland)	• Strengthen early warning and SoDMA coordination • Address displacement and durable solutions • Promote climate-resilient value chains • Ensure conflict-sensitive design	Virtual workshop; stakeholder survey; panel discussions	Stakeholders emphasized bottom-up governance, cross-border coordination, inclusion of IDPs and minority clans, and strengthening climate–conflict monitoring. Inputs integrated across Outputs 1.1, 2.1, and 3.1. GRM aligned with federal and state systems.	MoECC; MoEWR; SoDMA; MoIFAR; Jubaland ministries; Women & Youth networks; Disability Network; IGAD; UN agencies; Hormuud Telecom	72 (22F / 50M)

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Funding Justification and Full Cost of Adaptation Analysis

192. The funding requested is essential to cover the full cost of adaptation measures required to address the severe and multifaceted impacts of climate change in the Mandera Triangle. This project is designed to be fully funded by the Adaptation Fund, and no co-financing is required to meet the core objectives. By targeting transboundary tipping points, the project moves beyond national silos to address the regional climate-fragility cycle.

Component 1: Strengthening climate information services and early warning at regional, national, and local levels

Baseline scenario (without AF funding)

193. Across the Mandera Triangle, several national and project-based early warning systems exist but remain fragmented, non-interoperable, and often disconnected from the needs of communities. Forecasts, while technically sound, rarely translate into timely, actionable guidance for last-mile users—particularly women, youth, persons with disabilities, displaced households, pastoralists, and cross-border traders. Seasonal mobility patterns further disrupt communication: pastoralists move far from established channels, and trade flows (honey, livestock, milk) become unpredictable during shocks. Consultations emphasized limited local capacity to interpret and act on climate information, resulting in reactive rather than anticipatory responses.

With AF funding

194. AF funding will help overcome fragmented and poorly localized early warning systems by establishing a single, interoperable tri-border climate and EWS. It will strengthen climate risk information at the community level by delivering tangible assets, including 60 community-based observation points, 9 seasonal community bulletins in local languages, and a network of 150 trained enumerators for a tri-border climate-impact and asset-vulnerability monitoring system. This ensures timely and actionable guidance for all users, shifting households from reactive to preventive decision-making through specific Forecast-Based Action protocols.

Component 2: Improving Conflict-Sensitive Natural Resource Governance and Social Cohesion for Climate Resilient (without AF funding

195. Shrinking pastures, unreliable water sources, and increasingly erratic seasonal patterns are driving more frequent, unregulated, and contested cross-border movements. As transhumance routes become less viable and social cohesion platforms weaken, resource-based tensions escalate among pastoral groups. In the Somali Region alone, over 600,000 people are displaced due to drought and climate-driven resource competition, creating new pressures on land, water, and services. Local authorities lack tools to jointly plan for climate-related mobility, while border governance suffers from inconsistent coordination, fluctuating security conditions, and unclear regulations. Trade remains largely informal and risky due to non-functional customs of posts and periodic border closures. Existing cross-border initiatives are short-term/project-driven and unable to adapt to recurrent shocks.

With AF funding

196. AF resources will help address escalating resource- scarcity tensions and weak mobility governance by strengthening governance structures (9 community Safe Spaces as “Climate Response Hubs" and 4 transboundary natural resource management committees, empowering women and youth as agents of climate-sensitive social cohesion (part of the 300 Climate Resilience Ambassadors), and operationalizing cooperation frameworks for the equitable management of shared natural resources. Funding will also support the creation of safer, more predictable, and more inclusive small-scale cross-border trade mechanisms, reducing reliance on insecure informal routes and easing pressure on communities affected by displacement and climate-driven mobility. This will result in measurable resilience outcomes by securing safe mobility corridors and inclusive trade mechanisms that national-only projects fail to address.

Component 3: Enhancing community resilience through climate-resilient livelihoods and water security

Baseline scenario (without AF funding)

197. Communities in the Mandera Triangle face severe climate stresses including recurrent droughts, erratic rainfall, flash floods, and shrinking water sources which undermine water security, damaging infrastructure, and weakening both pastoral and farming systems. Disruptions to mobility limit access to pasture, markets, and income opportunities. The absence of coherent cross-border governance over water and rangelands fuels resource-related tensions. Meanwhile, deep poverty, livestock losses, youth unemployment, gender inequalities, limited skills, and rapid ecosystem degradation continue to erode household resilience. Existing livelihood

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initiatives are fragmented and insufficient to address the depth of vulnerability. Without AF support it could be foreseen that deep poverty, livestock losses, and rapid ecosystem degradation continue to erode household resilience, leaving them reliant on fragmented livelihood initiatives.

With AF funding

198. To counter deepening poverty, eroding livelihoods, and deteriorating ecosystems, AF funding will strengthen climate-resilient and diversified livelihood systems through climate-smart value chains, climate proof water infrastructure, improve access to and governance of shared water points using participatory approaches, and expand inclusive financial and business support systems in partnership with the private sector. This will include delivering 15 functional climate-resilient water infrastructure units and restoring 4,000 hectares of degraded rangeland. It will also scale community-led ecosystem conservation and coordinated rangeland rehabilitation, helping restore degraded landscapes while reducing competition over scarce resources. This approach provides a better return on investment than reactive emergency aid by protecting productive assets before they are lost.[98]

Component 4: Strengthening regional coordination, policy harmonization to provide an enabling environment for transboundary adaptation (without AF funding) cross border cooperation, and conflict sensitive governance to advance climate adaptation

199. Although IGAD has established the IGAD Climate Adaptation Strategy (ICAS) and related frameworks, implementation remains slow—particularly in ensuring community participation and linking regional commitments to local realities. Institutions at regional, national, and local levels face persistent capacity gaps, fragmented policy environments, weak coordination, inadequate financing, and limited inclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and displaced groups in climate and mobility governance. Coordination among development partners is inconsistent, leading to duplication and misaligned priorities. Weak communication among border authorities—such as between El Wak–Jubbaland and Dollow/Beled Hawa–Federal Government—further delays joint action during climate shocks or security incidents.

With AF funding

200. AF support will reduce fragmentation by harmonizing regional, national, and local climate-adaptation governance and coordination mechanisms in line with the IGAD Climate Adaptation Strategy. It will establish a Regional Climate Adaptation Financing and Accountability Mechanism, complete with costing local and sub-national investment pipeline of 15-20 fully costed project, to strengthen long-term financing and investment in the region. In addition, AF funding will enhance regional digital platforms for climate–conflict risk monitoring, knowledge sharing, and learning, supporting institutions respond more coherently to climate shocks and cross-border challenges.

Sustainability Strategy for Project Outcomes

201. Sustainability and project completion have been ensured by embedding outcomes within permanent sub-national technical offices rather than temporary project units. Project implementation is further insulated from local political fluctuations through a multi-tiered execution structure where IGAD and UNDP provide regional oversight while community-based organizations drive last-mile delivery, ensuring high local ownership and operational security regardless of leadership changes. To ensure that project benefits persist after completion, the design is structured around five key sustainability pillars:

202. **Institutional Sustainability:** The project is anchored in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a permanent regional body with a mandate for climate security. The Mandera Triangle Coordination Mechanism (Output 4.1) will be institutionalized as a permanent platform for transboundary adaptation governance, linked to national ministries and sub-national technical offices. Capacity building focuses on training 150 local authorities and technical officers, creating an enduring cadre of professionals within the government civil service who can apply conflict-sensitive planning long after the project ends.

203. **Financial and Economic Sustainability:** Economic incentives are fostered by promoting climate-smart agriculture and light manufacturing of livestock by-products to create self-sustaining income streams. Financial sustainability is secured through 15 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) and inclusive financial products that empower communities to manage their own capital. Regionally, the Climate Adaptation Financing Coordination Platform will sustain resource mobilization efforts by aligning donor priorities.

[98] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/infographic/2019/06/17/lifelines-the-resilient-infrastructure-opportunity

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204. **Social Sustainability:** Social cohesion is maintained through community-led structures, including a network of 300 Climate and and Social Cohesion Ambassadors and the operation of 9 community Safe Spaces (Climate Response Hubs) that serve as permanent nodes for conflict mediation and early warning dissemination. Active participation of women (targeting 50% in committees) and youth ensures that resilience benefits are socially equitable and culturally grounded.
205. **Environmental Sustainability:** Environmental safeguards are implemented through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) measures, such as the restoration of 4,000 hectares of rangeland, that enhance natural resilience. Detailed groundwater and water resource assessments (Activity 3.3.1) ensure that water infrastructure does not exceed recharge rates, protecting the long-term hydrogeological integrity of regional aquifers.
206. **Technical Sustainability and Infrastructure Maintenance:** Training local communities to manage and maintain project interventions is a core focus. All 15 water infrastructure units will be managed by Water Management Committees (WMCs) composed of local users. These committees will implement transparent user-fee arrangements (tariffs) to finance routine repairs and long-term maintenance, ensuring technical systems remain operational without further external support.
207. **Replication and Scaling Up:** The project is designed for systemic replication. The creation of a bankable investment pipeline of 15–20 fully costed adaptation project concepts (Output 4.2) provide a clear strategy for scaling up by attracting international climate funds and private investment. Knowledge sharing is enhanced by strengthening the IGAD Climate Adaptation Knowledge Portal, which will host at least 50 context-specific case studies to facilitate the replication of successful models across other IGAD borderlands.

Overview of Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks

208. The IGAD-UNDP Regional Adaptation Project has been designed with careful consideration of potential environmental and social impacts, ensuring that risks are identified, mitigated, and managed effectively in line with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund. Below is an overview of the key impacts and risks:

Environmental Impacts and Risks:

209. **Positive Impacts:** The project promotes ecosystem restoration through reforestation, soil conservation, and sustainable water management. These activities improve biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services, and build natural resilience to climate shocks.
210. **Potential Risks:** Construction activities, such as borehole drilling and water infrastructure development, may temporarily disturb local ecosystems or lead to habitat loss, climate risks, soil degradation, surface or ground water use risks, occupational health and safety risk. To address this, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared, and site specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) will be conducted before commencement of project activities to minimize disruptions and implement mitigation measures like habitat restoration and environmentally sensitive designs.

Social Impacts and Risks:

211. **Positive Impacts:** The project creates economic opportunities through job creation in climate-smart agriculture and light manufacturing, empowering vulnerable groups such as women and youth. It also strengthens social cohesion by addressing resource-based conflicts through community-led management frameworks.
212. **Potential Risks:** The equitable distribution of benefits may pose challenges (exclusion risk) particularly in regions with pre-existing social tensions, gender equality concerns, risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, resource use conflict, restricting access to resources or economic displacement risks, To mitigate this, ESMF, gender action plan, and stakeholder management plan has been developed and the project incorporates participatory planning processes and establishes grievance mechanisms to ensure transparency and inclusivity.

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Key Risks and Mitigation Measures:

Resource Use Conflicts:

213. *Risk:* Shared resources like water may exacerbate tensions among communities.
Mitigation: Establishing transboundary water governance frameworks and promoting equitable resource-sharing agreements.

Displacement Risks:

214. *Risk:* Land restoration or infrastructure projects may unintentionally displace communities or restrict access to resources.
Mitigation: Conducting detailed assessments to avoid displacement and providing alternative access to resources if necessary.

Gender Inequities:

215. *Risk:* Women and marginalized groups may face barriers to fully participating in or benefiting from project activities.
Mitigation: Prioritizing gender-inclusive programming and creating opportunities for women to take leadership roles in project implementation.

Climate Vulnerability of Interventions:

216. *Risk:* Extreme weather events could damage infrastructure or disrupt planned activities.
Mitigation: Designing climate-resilient infrastructure and incorporating flexible implementation plan

Temporary Environmental Disturbances:

217. *Risk:* Infrastructure activities could lead to short-term environmental degradation.
**See Table 13 below*
Mitigation: Using environmentally friendly construction methods and restoring disturbed areas post-construction.

Table 13: Potential Impacts and risks

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Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law		**Low risk** As per the AF ESP, this principle always applies. There is a risk of non-compliance with applicable domestic, regional and international laws including but not limited EIA and environmental permits, construction permits, land use and natural resource regulations e.g. water laws. Mitigation: the ESMF will maintain a country-by-country legal compliance register (citing the specific Kenyan, Ethiopian and Somali laws listed in Table 8) that executing entities must clear before any sub-activity with environmental or land-use implications proceeds; permits and licenses (EIA approvals, water abstraction permits, construction permits) will be tracked in the PMU's compliance log and verified during each supervision mission, with non-compliant activities suspended until cleared. The project will also conduct compliance monitoring tas part of the routing monitoring to ascertain level of compliance and recommend measure to enhance compliance with the applicable laws.
Access and Equity		**Moderate/medium risk** There is a risk that the Project does not provide equal access to benefits to beneficiaries and stakeholders e.g. pastoralists, women, youth, IDPs, minorities due to gender, clan, cross border dynamics or mobility constraints. Mitigation measures include ensuring inclusive targeting and meaningful consultation, providing mechanisms for feedback (GRM) and implementation of stakeholder engagement plan. Targeting criteria will be set out in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan with explicit quotas for pastoralist women, youth and IDP representation in each consultation forum, and the GRM will log access-related complaints separately so the PMU can track and report equity outcomes by group on a quarterly basis.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		**Moderate/medium risk** The region has high vulnerability profile (poverty, displacement, food insecurity). There is therefore risk of exclusion of marginalized and vulnerable communities during project design e.g. IDPs, refugees, women, youth, minority clans, etc. Mitigation measures include targeted outreach and engagement of these groups, vulnerability assessment and stakeholder engagement through implementation of robust SEP and GRM. The vulnerability assessment will identify marginalized households by name/location during the inception phase, and the Gender and Social Inclusion Officer will verify their inclusion in beneficiary lists before each activity rollout, with corrective outreach triggered if uptake by these groups falls below target
Human Rights		**Moderate/medium risk** As per the AF ESP, this principle always applies. There is potential risk of discrimination, restricted mobility, or exclusion in decision-making processes leading to violation of human rights. UNDP Human Rights Based Approach will be applied in the project to ensure protection of human rights. Specifically, the GRM will provide a confidential channel for reporting restricted mobility or exclusion from decision-making, complaints will be reviewed by the Gender Officer within 10 working days, and human rights screening will be repeated at each annual project review using the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure.
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment		**Moderate/medium risk** There is risk of the project design and activities not fully reflecting views, priorities and constraints of women and girls and might not ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement in implementation and accessing the project benefits. Gender-based violence (GBV/SEA), barriers to participation, inequitable access to resources are possible impacts. A gender action plan (GAP) presented as part of this proposal will be implemented to mitigate this. GRM will also be implemented. The GAP sets a minimum 30% female participation floor in Year 1 technical trainings rising to 40% by project end (Output 1.3), and the Gender Officer will track participation, GBV/SEA referral case numbers and resource-access indicators disaggregated by sex at each reporting period.
Core Labour Rights		**Moderate/medium risk** The proposed project activities have potential of presenting risk related to occupational health and safety, violation of labour laws, and child labour. Mitigation measures include implementation OHS and labour management measures during implementation. ESMF presented as part of this proposal provides for development of ESMP during implementation. Contractors will be required to submit site-specific OHS plans, register workers, and prohibit child labour as a condition of contract; compliance will be verified through unannounced site inspections by the Project Engineer/Safeguards focal point, with non-compliant contractors subject to payment withholding. Labour and workplace audits will be conducted as per country specific law to verify compliance and ensure safe work conditions are upheld.
Indigenous Peoples		**Moderate/medium risk** There is risk that activities will take place without meaningful, effective informed participation of indigenous peoples. Indigenous Peoples might be excluded from fully participating in decisions that may affect them; and there may be grievances or objections arising from potentially affected stakeholders. Management measures include developing and implementing Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), mapping and characterizing of indigenous people,conducting culturally appropriate consultations and FPIC. FPIC will be documented through signed community agreements prior to any activity affecting customary land or resource use, and the IPP will set out a dedicated grievance pathway routed through recognized elders' councils to ensure culturally appropriate redress.

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Involuntary Resettlement	√	**Low risk** No physical displacement is expected from the project activities. Risk of economic displacement is likely to be necessitated by activities such as land restoration, water infrastructure siting, seasonal grazing access restrictions. Mitigation measures include avoiding restricted access, negotiate seasonal use and access arrangements. This is guided by the ESMF presented in this proposal.
Protection of Natural Habitats	√	**Low risk** Project activities such as construction of water infrastructure, water abstraction, range land rehabilitation have the potential of presenting risk of natural habitats disturbance. Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihood systems can also increase pressure on natural resources and cross-border natural resource use conflict. Management measures include avoiding sensitive habitats, sustainable water management through implementation of ESMP.
Conservation of Biological Diversity	√	**Low Risk** The region faces biodiversity loss from drought, Invasive species *(Prosopis juliflora)* and overgrazing Project activities are designed to promote ecosystem restoration, reseeding, soil/water conservation. There is risk of introduction of invasive species and overgrazing. Management measures include use of indigenous seedling, invasive species control and rotation grazing. This will be achieved through implementation of ESMP.
Climate Change	√	**Low Risk** The project is designed to respond to severe climate shocks i.e. droughts, floods, land degradation, heat stress; the components are therefore not expected to significantly increase GHG emissions. However, use of fossil-fuel-powered equipment in construction as well as Agro pastoralists practices have potential risk of emissions. Mitigation is inherent in design (EWS, water security, resilient livelihoods). Emission control measures are defined in the ESMP.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	√	**Low risk** There is risk of waste generation from construction and water resource use in agricultural activities. Management measures include waste management measures; water use management are built into ESMF/ESMP**.**
Public Health		**Moderate risk** There is risk of community health and safety from stagnant water increasing vector borne diseases, hazardous materials and conditions in the construction sites. Management measures include health and safety management measures, emergency response measures and awareness creation plans included in the ESMF/ESMP. Water infrastructure designs will include drainage to prevent standing water, vector-control awareness sessions will be delivered alongside CSA training (Output 3.1), and construction contractors will follow site-specific health and safety protocols verified through the same inspection regime used for OHS compliance.
Physical and Cultural Heritage	√	**No Risk** There is no known heritage sites in the targeted areas, however, a chance find procedure will be applied during construction to manage the unexpected discovery of cultural heritage
Lands and Soil Conservation	√	**Low risk** There is risk of soil and land disturbance from project activities such as rangeland restoration, water harvesting structures and soil conservation when improper siting or techniques are employed. This is mitigated through ESMF.

218. The risks identified through this screening are smaller in scale, less widespread, reversible, and can easily be mitigated through the application of robust ESMP. The project therefore falls under Category B.
219. This project includes unidentified activities at the time of submitting this proposal for funding, especially activities that will be designed to improve community resilience and livelihood systems, hence in line with the guidance document for projects with USPs, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed for the project (Annex 1). The framework contains a process for identifying environmental and social risks for the unidentified activities/sub-projects as well as the development of commensurate environmental and social management elements that will complement and be integrated in the overall ESMP. The framework also specifies monitoring/evaluation of processes and related procedures, roles, and responsibilities.

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PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation Modality and Overall Arrangements

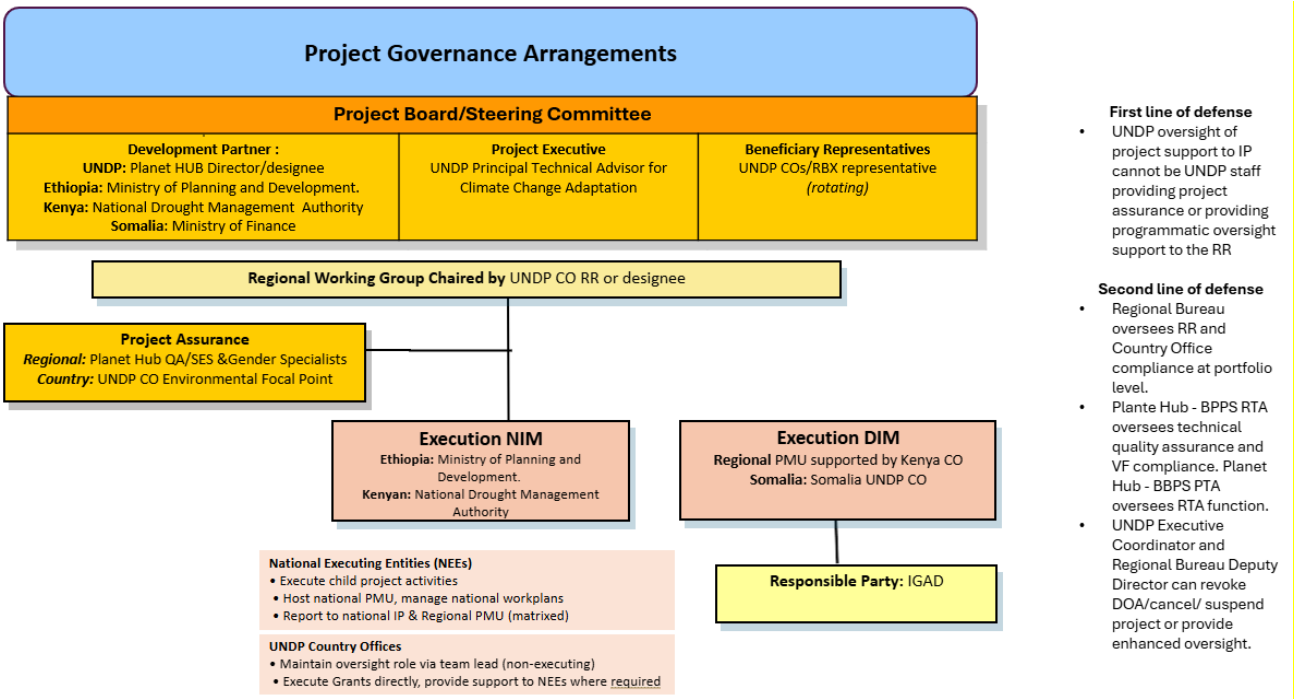
220. At the request of the Governments of Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia, UNDP will serve as the Implementing Entity (IE) for the Programme in accordance with the Adaptation Fund accreditation framework and the approved Technical Budget and Work Plan. UNDP will also serve as the Executing Entity (EE) for activities implemented under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), as specified below.

226. The Project is structured as a regional programme comprising three country-level child projects implemented in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia. It includes:

- A regional component, implemented directly by a Responsible party through a signed LOA with UNDP under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM); and
- Three country-level child projects, implemented under National Implementation Modality (NIM) by designated National Executing Entities (NEEs) in Kenya and Ethiopia, and implemented directly by UNDP under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in Somalia.

221. **The governments institutions Leads :**

Kenya : National Implementing partner will be the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).
Somalia: The national implementing partner will be the Ministry of Finance (National Climate Fund).
Ethiopia : National Implementing partner will be Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD).



Project Management – Execution of the Project:

222. The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

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223. Under the NIM arrangements, the NEEs retain full responsibility and accountability for execution of country-level activities and achievement of results. UNDP Country Offices will provide UNDP Operational Support Services, at the request of the IPs, in accordance with UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, to support effective and timely implementation.

    UNDP Operational Support Services may include, among other things, support for procurement, recruitment of project personnel and consultants, financial transactions and payments, grant administration, travel and logistics, and other operational services, as requested by the IPs and reflected in the approved budget. Provision of these services does not transfer execution responsibility or accountability from the IPs to UNDP.

224. The overall program will benefit from a collaborative approach leveraging the comparative strengths of IGAD, UNDP, national governments, and local partners while remaining fully compliant with AF regulations.

225. **Responsible Parties:** IGAD will serve as responsible party to support the regional cross-border coordination and delivery of all regionally anchored activities and will coordinate and host the PMU at regional level. Leveraging its mandate across Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia, IGAD will manage transboundary dimensions of climate risk, mobility governance, early warning, natural resource management, and trade-related resilience (refer to the activities section for more details). Considering other initiatives like the PEACE-RISE, IGAD, as a partner in both projects, will facilitate regular coordination among the respective implementing and executing partners. This will include the exchange and review of relevant project documents, baseline studies, intervention locations, technical assessments, workplans, beneficiary targeting, and planned investments.

226. Based on the LOA to be signed by UNDP and IGAD-CAEP, the IGAD CAEP shall apply IGAD's procurement and financial regulations, HR and staff code of conduct regulations, and the Anti-Corruption Policy, and in alignment with UNDP's regulations and standards as well as Adaptation Fund regulations, to the activities it executes. Both IGAD and UNDP uphold their respective institutional regulations as mutually reinforcing, and any procedural inconsistencies shall be addressed through a jointly agreed and signed project implementation manual without compromising the institutional autonomies of either party.

Project Board

227. **Composition of the Project Board**: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:
    1. Programme Executive: An UNDP representative who chairs (or co-chairs) the Board and represents Programme ownership. This role will be fulfilled by the UNDP Planet Hub Director or designee.
    2. Beneficiary Representatives: Representatives from UNDP Country Offices or the Regional Bureau for Africa (on a rotating basis), representing the interests of Programme beneficiaries.
    3. Development Partner Representative**:** A representative of the UNDP Vertical Fund Directorate- Principal Technical Advisor
    4. Programme Assurance: UNDP will fulfil the Programme Assurance function through designated quality assurance and compliance roles separate from day-to-day execution. Programme Assurance supports the Programme Board by providing objective oversight related to risk management, fiduciary compliance, and application of UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, including safeguards, gender equality and SEAH risk mitigation measures. Programme Assurance does not perform execution functions.

Regional Working Group (RWG)

228. A Regional working group chaired by UNDP RR Kenya will be established to ensure robust accountability and alignment with both regional mandates and national priorities. The working group is composed of key stakeholders, including the National Implementing Entities from the three participating countries, IGAD, the UNDP Regional Hub. The composition of the RWG, roles and responsibilities in detail, including quorum requirements will be outlined in the terms of reference developed and shared with all members prior to the first board meeting.

Programme Stakeholders and Target Groups

229. Primary stakeholders and direct partners include local communities and local organizations in target sites that will lead and implement adaptation initiatives supported. Secondary stakeholders include relevant government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector actors and regional institutions whose

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roles may include participation in governance bodies, provision of technical services, and support for knowledge exchange, policy uptake and sustainability of programme results.

Project Risk Management Measures

The identified risks and proposed mitigation measures for financial and project risk management are presented in Table below:

Table 13: Main risks identified and proposed mitigation measures

Risk	Initial risk assessment (H = high, M = moderate, L = low)	Proposed mitigation measure
There is a risk that limited capacity to manage the day-to-day implementation of the project, including from national and local organizations and institutions	Risk: M Probability: M Impact: M	Recruitment of experts with specific experience in development project management and financial management procedures, with experience in working at the national or local level. Once the project interventions are presented at the local level, local organizations and institutions will: Sign collaboration agreements for project implementation. Competitive an transparent personnel selection processes with gender equality. Ensure capacity and experience of hired personnel. Ensure autonomy in operational, administrative and procurement processes. The staff of the PMUs will be linked to the project by renewable annual contracts based on a performance evaluation. IGAD/UNDP will participate as an observer in all stages of the recruitment process at national level.
There is a risk that project implementation and financial management procedures do not guarantee sufficient transparency and accountability	Risk: M Probability: M Impact: H	• Internal and external accounting and procedural audits will be performed. • Only one person cannot conduct an operation in its entirety (from beginning to end, from execution to final control). • Support and supervision missions and an annual audit of the accounts.
There is a risk that the project financial procedures do not allow for proper and regular monitoring	Risk: M Probability: M Impact: M	Financial monitoring based on: a)Regular preparation of withdrawal requests and bank monitoring of the designated account and the account of operations. b) Budget monitoring. c) accounting monitoring. d) Technical and economic monitoring provided by the administrative and financial officer. e) Preparation of quarterly financial and accounting reports (interim financial reports) to be submitted to the coordinator for signature and send for review to the Steering Committee
There is a risk that loss of government support may result in lack of prioritization of AF project activities.	Risk: L Probability: L Impact: M	-Communication and coordination channels will be established and maintained with key actors in government institutions. -Regular stakeholder consultation and involvement will be undertaken to ensure that government maintains its commitment and considers the AF project as a priority project
There is a risk that political environment, including lack of political support and national/regional commitments	Risk: M Probability: M Impact: M	Strong operational partnerships with government entities, academia, civil society, and the private sector will be leveraged to ensure continuity. Frequent engagement between the PMU and PSC will reinforce national ownership, while capacity-strengthening support will enable executing partners to apply adaptive management in the event of political disruptions
There is a risk that economic environment	Risk: L Probability: L Impact: L	While these macroeconomic conditions present ongoing challenges, the project will help ease economic strain by enhancing climate-resilient livelihoods, strengthening value chains, and expanding market opportunities. Because the project relies primarily on local procurement and capacity building rather than imports, exposure to foreign exchange volatility remains minimal. Instead, the project will support the growth of local manufacturing and entrepreneurship, contributing to job creation and more resilient local economies.
There is a risk that lack of cross border cooperation/coordination	Risk: M Probability: M Impact: M	To support effective collaboration, the project will develop a clear project communication plan and establish focal points and national coordination units with clearly defined roles and responsibilities from the outset. Joint planning processes and regular cross-border dialogues will strengthen trust, foster alignment, and minimize operational fragmentation.
There is a risk of technology acceptance	Risk: M Probability: M Impact: M	The project adopts a socially inclusive and gender-, age-, and minority-responsive approach to ensure that technologies meet community needs and preferences. Where appropriate, traditional and non-technological methods will be applied to ensure accessibility. Early and ongoing community engagement, including participatory assessments, will help ensure innovations are appropriate for local conditions and maximize uptake.

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There is a risk of Security/Conflict	Risk: M Probability: M Impact: M	The project directly invests in conflict-sensitive approaches strengthening cross-border peace structures, establishing dialogue platforms, and promoting joint natural resource management that reduces competition and builds trust among communities. Women and youth peace champions will help mediate local tensions, while improved early warning systems will integrate climate–conflict indicators to anticipate emerging risks. Close coordination with local authorities, security actors, and community structures will ensure safe access for project teams and enable rapid adjustments to implementation plans in response to evolving conflict dynamics.

Environmental and Social Risk Management Measures

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

230. The project has been screened using the UNDP environmental and social screening tool which aligns with the AF environmental and social policy. This has ensured environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project outputs have been identified and treatment/mitigation measures prescribed to be applied both at design and project implementation to ensure compliance with both national requirements, AF ES policy and UNDP SES policy.

231. This project includes unidentified activities at the time of submitting this proposal for funding, hence in line with the AF requirements for projects/programmes with USPs, and UNDP procedures, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed for the project to provide processes for environmental assessment and development of ESMP during implementation when activities especially under component 3 are fully identified. Assessment procedures as well as an indicative outline of ESMP are described in the ESMF. The ESMPs will be living documents to be updated based on monitoring results and emerging risks, following an adaptive management approach that allows rapid adjustment of mitigation measures to ensure continued environmental and social performance. Specific project activities will be subjected to environmental assessment where needed, and management plans designed and implemented to improve the outcomes. Targeted plans such as Gender Action plan and stakeholder engagement plan have been developed and will be implemented to ensure inclusion of all stakeholders (including vulnerable groups) and gender considerations.

232. All proposed project activities have been screened against the Fund's 15 safeguard principles, including compliance with law, biodiversity conservation, natural habitat protection, pollution prevention, human rights, labour standards, gender equity, and avoidance of involuntary resettlement. Because the project supports community-driven water systems, rangeland restoration, conflict-sensitive governance, and livelihood strengthening, it does not trigger high-risk elements such as physical relocation or significant alteration of sensitive ecosystems. Instead, the project strengthens environmental integrity through sustainable water management, reduced land degradation, and restoration of damaged rangelands. If unforeseen risks arise, the project team will apply adaptive management approach and update the specific ESMPs and integrate appropriate mitigation measures during implementation and ensure continuous compliance and improvement.

233. The ESMF submitted with this proposal has outlined the ESMF implementation arrangement in Annex 1, section 7 which includes roles and responsibilities for ESMF implementation. Implementation of the ESMF will include activities such as undertaking country-specific ESIAs and development and implementation of ESMPs, capacity building, monitoring. A budget for implementing this framework has also been provided in Annex 1, Table 7.

234. Social safeguards are integrated through inclusive consultation processes in all border districts, ensuring that pastoralists, women, youth, displaced households, minority clans, and persons with disabilities participate meaningfully in decision-making. The project will implement a robust stakeholder engagement plan to ensure inclusive and equitable participation, improved decision making, continuous risk identification, reduce conflicts and grievances, improve sustainability and community ownership and support monitoring, learning and adaptive management.

235. A multi-tier grievance redress mechanism established at community, county/zonal, and IGAD levels ensures accountability, timely resolution of complaints, and compliance with environmental and social policy requirements throughout implementation. Through this integrated compliance structure, the project ensures that all interventions are environmentally sound, socially equitable, technically appropriate, and consistent with national regulations. To maintain transparency and trust, grievance mechanisms are in place to address community concerns, making the process accessible and inclusive for all stakeholders.

236. The project GRM provides anonymous reporting of complaints to ensure confidentiality and non-retaliation. Apart from the project level, GRM is designed to provide a mechanism for handling complaints at the project

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level. UNDP Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) ensures independence in handling compliance reviews and project-level complaints. SECU sits within the office of audit and investigations which is institutionally separated from UNDP project management and operational units. This ensures it is not influenced by project implementation teams.

237. There mechanism has an escalation process/structure for the grievance mechanism. The process ensures that complaints that cannot be resolved at project level or involve serious issues can be referred to the stakeholder response mechanism or SECU under the UNDP's accountability mechanism. The process can be summarized as:

Project-Level GRM
↓
Escalation to Project Assurance / UNDP Country Office
↓
Escalation to UNDP Accountability Mechanism (SRM or SECU)
↓
Optional: National legal or administrative system**s** (parallel, not sequential)

238. The project also aligns with applicable national technical standards and regulatory frameworks. Environmental assessments will be carried out for major activities, including Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs). These assessments will ensure compliance with environmental laws in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia. They aim to mitigate potential risks and ensure that activities like water infrastructure development and ecosystem restoration provide community benefits without causing harm. In Kenya, all activities in Mandera County comply with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 2015) and the procedures of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). Water infrastructure, including boreholes, sand dams, and solar-powered pumping systems, will follow the technical standards of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation as well as county groundwater development guidelines. Any infrastructure that triggers environmental assessments will undergo Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening, public participation, and licensing in accordance with the respective country's national law. The project's early warning and climate information components adhere to the Kenya Meteorological Department's standards for data quality, observatory siting, and risk communication, while drought preparedness activities are aligned with the National Drought Management Authority's protocols and contingency planning systems.

239. In Ethiopia, activities in the Somali Region comply with the revised Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Proclamation No. 1371/2025, along with monitoring and enforcement guidelines issued by the Environmental Protection Authority. Water infrastructure, rangeland restoration, and communal grazing systems will follow the technical norms of the Ministry of Water and Energy and the Somali Regional State authorities. The project ensures that all climate information activities comply with the Ethiopian Meteorological Institute's protocols for data collection, calibration, and forecast dissemination. Standards linked to watershed rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, and dryland restoration well-established within Ethiopia's national extension and natural resource management systems guide the design and implementation of all ecosystem-based adaptation activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

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

M&E Readiness and Risk Management

240. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UNDP guidelines and Adaptation Fund (AF) protocols. Prior to the start of the project, a comprehensive M&E Plan will be finalized. All required arrangements, including data collection frequencies, institutional responsibilities, and reporting lines, will be identified, agreed upon, and explained during the Inception Phase to ensure full readiness before field activities commence.

241. Furthermore, the M&E Plan will specifically integrate the management of environmental and social risks. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) indicators will be tracked as part of the regular monitoring

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cycle. Any grievances or unforeseen social/environmental impacts will be recorded in the Quantum Risk Log and reported in the annual Project Performance Reports (PPR), ensuring that mitigation measures are effective and adaptive.

Baseline Report

242. To ensure a robust starting point, a Project Baseline Report will be completed within the first four months of implementation. This report will be based on primary data collection (field surveys and community assessments) and reliable secondary data to establish clear baseline values for all indicators in the Results Framework, in alignment with the Adaptation Fund's Results Framework and Baseline Guidance. The results framework provides outcome and output level indicators along with their corresponding means of verification. These will form the basis on which the programme's Monitoring and Evaluation system (M&E) will be built and progress results checked based on targets and indicators established in the Project Results Framework. Additionally, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (Annex 1), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 4), Gender Analysis Plan (Annex 3), annual project performance reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation report.
243. Project M&E will be conducted by the M&E officer under the oversight of the Programme Manager .The M&E Officer will work closely with AF and UNDP to i)collect data to assess progress against the results framework indicators as described in Part III, Section E; ii) collect gender disaggregated data to monitor the gender targets described in the Gender Analysis Plan; iii)produce, organize and disseminate information required for the strategic and adaptive management of the project; iv) document project results and lessons learned; and v) provide inputs to the annual progress reports, independent result verification exercises and external evaluations.
244. In addition to formal M&E structures, community committees will support Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) of project interventions, building local capacity in data collection, planning, resource management and collaborative decision-making. Data generated through PME will inform adaptive management and will be consolidated by the M&E Officer to support ongoing learning and replication. *Audits:* The Audit will be conducted in accordance with UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on UNDP projects. In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the AF guide, the programme will be monitored at national levels through the following:

Within the annual cycle

245. On quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress toward the completion of key results based on quality criteria and methods indicated in the Results Framework.

An issue log shall be activated and updated by Programme Manager to facilitate tracking and response of potential problems or requests for change.

Based on the initial risk analysis done, a risk log shall be activated and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the programme implementation.

Based on the above, a Programme Progress Report (PPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Manager to National Programme Focal Points using the standard report format available. A lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization and to facilitate the preparation of lessons learned report at the end of the programme. A monitoring schedule plan incorporating the activities outlined in the table below shall be activated and updated to track key management actions annually. Annual Progress Report: An Annual Progress Report shall be prepared by the Programme Manager and shared with the Programme Board. The report will cover the whole year with a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

246. Annual Programme Review: Based on the above report, an annual programme review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year to assess the performance of the programme and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year of implementation, this will be the final assessment. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcome(s). The regional review is driven by the Programme Board. *Mid-term and terminal evaluation report.* According to established AF policies and practices, the programme will undergo a mid-term and terminal evaluation. The section below outlines the principal components of the M&E plan and indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities. The M&E plan presented here will be reviewed and finalized in the project inception report after a

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collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification and clear definition of the responsible staff in M&E responsibilities.

The scheduling and budget for M&E activities are as shown below

Table 1415: M&E plan

M&E Activity	Schedule	Responsibility	Deliverable	Total Budget ($)	Budget N#
Project Inception workshop (EE Fee/PEC)	Within 1st month of project commencement	PMU	Inception workshop Report	13,092	77 (IGAD)
Environmental and Safeguards Assessment (EE Fee/PEC)	Year 3 and year 5 (as per the ESMF)	International Consultant	Environmental and Safeguards Assessment Reports	60,000	81
Field Monitoring missions (EE Fee/PEC)	Twice a year in every region	M&E Officer Gender Officer	Field Visit Report	20,000	76
SUBTOTAL M&E (EE Fee/PEC)				**93,092**	
Baseline Data report development (IE Fee	Within the first 4 months	International Consultant	Baseline data Report	40,000	
Field Monitoring missions (IE Fee)	Twice a year in every region	M&E Officer Gender Officer	Field Visit Report	25,000	
Annual project performance (IE Fee))	Annually (12 months cycle)	PMU	Project Performance Reports	50,000	
Financial Audits (IE Fee)	Annually (per Annex 5)	Independent Auditor	Audit Reports	80,000	
Mid-term Evaluation (IE Fee)	Halfway through project implementation	Independent Consultant	Mid-term Evaluation Report	102,500	
Terminal Project Evaluation (IE Fee)	At the end of the project	Independent Consultant	Terminal Evaluation Report (Submitted within 9 months of completion)	102,500	
Project Completion (IE fee)	*4 months from Project Completion*	PMU	Project Completion Report	40,000	
SUBTOTAL M&E (IE Fee)				**440,000**	
Total Estimated M&E costs				**533,092**	

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Project Results framework, including milestones, targets and indicators.

Table 15: The project's results framework

Project Impact	AF Core Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Milestone (Year 2)	Target (End of Project)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
To enhance climate resilience across the Mandera Triangle by strengthening institutional capacity for the transboundary management of shared natural resources, fostering climate-sensitive social cohesion, and securing sustainable livelihoods through improved food security and diversified water access for vulnerable communities.	Core Indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries	Direct: 0 Indirect: 0	Direct: 100,000 Indirect: 500,000	Direct: 500,000 (50% female) Indirect: 1,200,000	Annual progress reports Baseline and Endline surveys Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Political stability to allow cross-border movement and project implementation. Active involvement of key stakeholders
	Core Indicator 2: Early warning systems established or improved	0 systems	One localized transboundary EWS established	One localized transboundary EWS operational across the targeted areas of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia	Progress reports/ AF Project Performance Reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Security remains stable; local leaders support female participation. Participating institutions share climate, market and risk data. Telecommunications and data services remain operational.
	Core Indicator 3: Physical assets improved or constructed to withstand climate variability and change	0 units	6 units	15 functional water infrastructure units	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports Engineering designs Construction and completion reports Technical quality assessments Operation and maintenance records	Active involvement of key stakeholders Security conditions permit construction and monitoring. Communities and responsible institutions operate and maintain the infrastructure.
	Core Indicator 4: Ecosystems and natural resources brought under protection, restoration or improved management in response to climate variability and change	0	3	5	Annual progress reports Georeferenced field surveys Restoration and land-management records	Active involvement of key stakeholders Communities apply the agreed rangeland-management practices.
Project Outcome/outputs	**Project indicators**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Milestone (Year 2)**	**Target (End of Project)**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions**
Component 1: Strengthening Climate information services and early warning at regional, national, and local levels.						
Outcome 1: Strengthened localized, conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning systems to enhance adaptive capacity.	1. Number of people using climate-related threat and hazard information, disaggregated by sex, sector and hazard. 2. Percentage of targeted local authorities regularly using EWS information in planning, budgeting or anticipatory action.	0 0%	100,000 people actively using the information 40% of targeted local authorities demonstrate regular use	500,000 people actively using the information, with at least 50% women 80% of targeted local authorities demonstrate regular use	Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Security remains stable; local leaders support female participation.
Output 1.1:	Number of local and cross-border plans developed or adjusted using	0 plans	3 local or cross-border plans developed or adjusted	6 local or cross-border plans developed or adjusted	project performance reports; Validation workshop minutes	Stakeholders prioritize cross-border data sharing.

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Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning	community-led climate-risk and vulnerability information.					**Risk:** Lack of community engagement.
Output 1.2: Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems (MES) aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms.	Number of community-led transboundary monitoring and early warning systems established or improved and interoperable with national and IGAD mechanisms.	0 project-supported systems	1 system designed and piloted in two border zones, with data exchange under testing	1 transboundary system operational and interoperable with national and IGAD mechanisms	Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	National & IGAD mechanisms remain aligned. **Risk:** Technical barriers to data interoperability.
Output 1.3: Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning.	Number of stakeholders receiving targeted capacity support to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warnings, disaggregated by scale and institution type.	0	150 stakeholders trained **(30% female)**	300 stakeholders trained **(40% female)**	Progress reports Reports of the Training and Learning Exchanges Monitoring and Evaluation Reports System technical logs	Strong involvement and ownership of key actors
Component 2: Improving climate-sensitive peacebuilding, mobility governance and cross-border social cohesion.						
Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.	1.Number of people implementing new or improved adaptation actions, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group. 2. Percentage change in reported resource-related conflict incidents in targeted areas compared with the baseline	0 0%	1,500 people demonstrate implementation of at least one new or improved adaptation action 20% reduction from the baseline number of incidents	5,000 people demonstrate implementation of at least one new or improved adaptation action 40% reduction from the baseline number of incidents	Progress reports Joint Committee Records Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Active involvement of key stakeholders
Output 2.1: Cross-border climate-resource governance strengthened and operationalized.	Number of transboundary natural-resource-management committees operational.	0	**1** operational transboundary NRM committees.	**3** operational transboundary NRM committees..	Progress reports Tri-lateral MoUs Reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Active involvement of stakeholders **Risk**: Lack of community engagement.
Output 2.2: Women and youth empowered as agents of climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance	Number of women and young people participating in decision-making through supported climate-resource and mobility-governance mechanisms, disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerable group	0	**1500** (900W /600Y)	**5,000** (3,000W/ 2,000Y)	Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Active involvement of stakeholders
Output 2.3: Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources.	Number of formal cross-border cooperation frameworks endorsed and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources.	**0**	**2** frameworks endorsed and operationalized	**4** frameworks endorsed and operationalized	Progress reports Tri-Border Meeting Minutes Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Active involvement of key stakeholders
Output 2.4: Inclusive small-scale cross-border exchange mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods.	Number of inclusive small-scale cross-border exchange mechanisms strengthened and operational in support of climate-resilient livelihoods.	**1**	**3** enhanced mechanisms	6 mechanisms established and actively operating.	Progress reports Market logs Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Active involvement of stakeholders
Component 3: Enhancing community resilience through climate-smart livelihoods and water security.						
Outcome 3:	Number of people adopting new or improved climate-resilient	**0**	3,000 people adopt at least one new or improved	10,000 people adopt at least one new or improved climate-	Progress reports Physical Inspection Reports	Active involvement of key stakeholders

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Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.	livelihood practices, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group.		climate-resilient livelihood practice (30% women)	resilient livelihood practice (30% women)	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	
Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities.	Number of people with an increased income	0	15,000 people	50,000 people (30% women))	Progress reports Field Monitoring Reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Active support in the inclusion of women and youth in climate smart practices.
Output 3.2: Climate-resilient crops and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate losses.	Number of crop and livestock value-chain targeted for support for strengthening.	0	3	5	Value chain analysis reports; Investment portfolio logs Progress reports	Cross-border trade routes and local markets in the Mandera Triangle remain open and accessible Active participation of women.
Output 3.3: Climate-resilient water security for production and livestock increased and sustainably managed along key corridors and settlement areas.	Number of functional climate-resilient water infrastructure assets constructed or improved, disaggregated by infrastructure type and sector.	**0**	**6** units	**15** units	Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Selected sites have sufficient groundwater yield verified by hydrological surveys. Security conditions remain stable.
Component 4: Strengthening regional coordination, and policy harmonization to provide an enabling environment for transboundary adaptation.						
Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.	Number of plans and protocols adopted, implemented or enforced	**0**	1 plan or protocol operationalized	6 plans or protocol operationalized	Progress reports Joint workplans Reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Strong involvement and ownership of key actors
Output 4.1: Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle.	Number of joint adaptation plans and harmonized trade or mobility protocols operationalized.	0	1 plan or protocol operationalized	6 plans or protocol operationalized	Signed submission letters. Progress Reports	Strong ownership by key actors
Output 4.2: Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD.	Number of climate-resilient investment concepts or proposals developed and included in the IGAD regional investment pipeline.	0	1 investment concept or proposal developed and included in the pipeline	3 investment concept or proposal developed and included in the pipeline	Signed investment plans Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Active involvement of key stakeholders
Output 4.3: Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making.	Number of regional digital climate-security monitoring or decision-support platforms established or improved and operational.	0	1 regional platform improved and undergoing operational testing	1 regional platform improved and fully operational	Knowledge Management traffic logs Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Relevant ministries are willing to share sensitive sub-national regulatory data for the purpose of harmonization.

Alignment of the project with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund *(Table 17)*

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Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.	1. Number of people using climate-related threat and hazard information, disaggregated by sex, sector and hazard. 2. Percentage of targeted local authorities regularly using EWS information in planning, budgeting or anticipatory action.	**Outcome 1:** Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats.	Indicator 1. People using climate-related threat and hazard information [number of people, disaggregated by sex, sector and hazard]	6,140,747
Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management	1.Number of people implementing new or improved adaptation actions, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group. 2. Percentage change in reported resource-related conflict incidents in targeted areas compared with the baseline	**Outcome 3:** Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes	Indicator 3B: People implementing new or improved adaptation actions [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups]	3,066,975
Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.	Number of people adopting new or improved climate-resilient livelihood practices, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group.	**Outcome 6:** Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas.	Indicator 6B, Core Indicator 5: Households with increased income or avoided decrease in income [number of households, disaggregated by female-headed households]	12,392,000
Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle	Number of plans and protocols adopted, implemented or enforced	**Outcome 7:** Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	Indicator 7: Policies, strategies and/or plans adopted, implemented and/or enforced that integrate climate-risk and resilience considerations [number, disaggregated by scale, policy step and sector]	3,363,479
Total Outcome-level grant amount				**24,963,201**

Project Output(s)	Project Output Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning **Output 1.2:** Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems (MES) aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms. **Output 1.3:** Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning.	Number of local and cross-border plans developed or adjusted using community-led climate-risk and vulnerability information. Number of community-led transboundary monitoring and early warning systems established or improved and interoperable with national and IGAD mechanisms. Number of stakeholders receiving targeted capacity support to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warnings, disaggregated by scale and institution type.	**Output 1.2:** Targeted population groups covered by warning and advisory services for climate-related hazards and threats	Indicator 1.2B: People covered by new or improved early warning systems	6,140,747
Output 2.1: Cross-border climate-resource governance strengthened and operationalized. **Output 2.2:** Women and youth empowered as agents of climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance **Output 2.3:** Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources. **Output 2.4:** Inclusive small-scale cross-border exchange mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods.	Number of women and young people participating in decision-making through supported climate-resource and mobility-governance mechanisms, disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerable group Number of formal cross-border cooperation frameworks endorsed and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources. Number of inclusive small-scale cross-border exchange mechanisms strengthened and operational in support of climate-resilient livelihoods.	**Output 3.3:** Increased ownership of adaptation and climate-risk reduction processes	Indicator 3.3: Number of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed and/or implemented.	3,066,975
Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities. **Output 3.2:**Climate-resilient crops and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate losses **Output 3.3:** Climate-resilient water security for production and livestock increased and sustainably managed along key corridors and settlement areas.	Number of people with an increased income Number of crop and livestock value-chain targeted for support for strengthening. Number of functional climate-resilient water infrastructure assets constructed or improved, disaggregated by infrastructure type and sector.	**Output 6.1:** Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	Indicator 6.1: People receiving targeted support for new and/or improved livelihoods to manage climate risk	12,392,000

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Output 4.1: Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle. **Output 4.2:** Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD. **Output 4.3:** Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making.	Number of joint adaptation plans and harmonized trade or mobility protocols operationalized. Number of climate-resilient investment concepts or proposals developed and included in the IGAD regional investment pipeline. Number of regional digital climate-security monitoring or decision-support platforms established or improved and operational.	**Output 7.1:** Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	Indicator 7.1A, Core Indicator 6: Policies, strategies and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate-risk and resilience considerations	3,363,479
Total output-level grant amount				**24,963,201**

Detailed Project Budget and Budget Notes *(table 18)*

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

Quantum Outcome (project Component)	Quantum Output (project Outcome)	Quantum Activity (project Output)	Quantum Resp. Party	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2027	Amount Year 2028	Amount Year 2029	Amount Year 2030	Amount Year 2031	Total (USD)	BN. #
						71300	Local Consultants	60,000	50,000	16,666	16,666	16,666	159,998	1
						71600	Travel	10,434	8,694	6,956	6,956	6,956	39,996	2
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	40,190	56,266	51,674	45,932	45,932	239,994	3
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000	17,500	12,500	10,000	10,000	55,000	4
						72300	Materials & Goods	0	100,000	0	0	0	100,000	5
Component 1: Strengthening Climate information and early warning services at regional, national, and local levels	Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.	Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning	NIE	62040	11602	72100	Contractual services-companies	0	106,666	40,000	40,000	40,000	226,666	7
						72500	Supplies	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	9
						71600	Travel	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	55,000	2
			IGAD			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	67,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	267,000	3
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000	7,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,500	4

			72500	Supplies	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	10,000	9
			71300	Local Consultants	120,000	100,000	43,332	43,332	33,332	339,996	1
			71600	Travel	5,217	4,347	3,478	3,478	3,478	19,998	2
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	20,095	18,133	15,837	22,966	22,966	99,997	3
			74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,500	8,750	6,250	5,000	5,000	27,500	4
		UNDP	72300	Materials & Goods	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000	5
			71400	Contractual services-Individual	93,181	100,454	100,454	100,454	100,454	494,997	6
			72100	Contractual services-companies	0	53,333	20,000	20,000	20,000	113,333	7
			72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	9,999	24,999	23,745	19,998	19,998	98,739	8
			72500	Supplies	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000	9
	Output 1.2: Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms.		71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	480,000	10
		IGAD	75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	45,000	45,000	45,000	5,000	5,000	145,000	12
			71600	Travel	10,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	140,000	13
			74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	7,518	7,500	7,500	7,500	30,018	14
			72300	Materials & Goods	0	100,000	0	0	0	100,000	15
			71300	Local Consultants	36,666	36,666	36,666	30,000	30,000	169,998	11
		UNDP	75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	10,176	10,176	4,882	4,882	4,882	34,998	12
			71600	Travel	588	2,352	2,352	2,352	2,352	9,996	13

			74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000	14
			72300	Materials & Goods	0	385,478	11,506	11,506	11,506	419,996	15
			71300	Local Consultants	18,333	18,333	18,333	15,000	15,000	84,999	11
			75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	12,352	12,352	1,764	1,764	1,764	29,996	12
		NIE	71600	Travel	1,176	4,704	4,704	4,704	4,704	19,992	13
			74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	14
			72300	Materials & Goods	0	192,739	5,753	5,753	5,753	209,998	15
			75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	16,666	16,666	16,666	0	0	49,998	16
			72300	Materials & Goods	0	200,000	0	0	0	200,000	17
		UNDP	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	18
	Output 1.3: Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning		71600	Travel	0	3,750	2,500	2,500	1,250	10,000	19
			73100	Rental & Maint - Premises	0	0	33,350	33,333	33,333	100,016	20
			75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	33,332	33,332	33,332	0	0	99,996	16
			72300	Materials & Goods	0	100,000	0	0	0	100,000	17
		NIE	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	18
			71600	Travel	0	7,500	5,000	5,000	2,500	20,000	19
			73100	Rental & Maint - Premises	0	0	66,700	66,666	66,666	200,032	20
			75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	0	150,000	16
		IGAD	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	18

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						71600	Travel	0	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	19
						71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	600,000	21
Total Component 1								**946,405**	**2,316,708**	**1,065,400**	**909,242**	**902,992**	**6,140,747**	
Component 2: Improving climate-sensitive peacebuilding, mobility governance and cross-border social cohesion	Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.	Output 2.1: Cross-Border Climate-Resource Governance strengthened and operationalized	IGAD			71200	International Consultants	75,000	75,000	45,000	0	0	195,000	22
						75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	120,000	100,000	100,000	75,000	50,000	445,000	23
						71600	Travel	20,000	50,000	20,000	50,000	20,000	160,000	24
						72200	Equipment and Furniture	70,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	25
						73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	45,000	245,000	26
			UNDP			75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	23
						71600	Travel	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	24
		Output 2.2: Women and youth empowered as agents of climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance.		62040	11602	75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	10,000	18,333	6,666	18,333	10,000	63,332	27
			UNDP			72300	Materials & Goods	0	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	90,000	31
						72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	0	19,998	0	19,998	0	39,996	29
						73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	0	25,000	13,333	13,333	13,333	64,999	30
						73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	0	50,000	26,666	26,666	26,666	129,998	30
			NIE			72300	Materials & Goods	0	60,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	180,000	31
						75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	20,000	36,666	13,332	36,666	20,000	126,664	27
			IGAD			71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	240,000	28

		Output 2.3: Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources.	IGAD			71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	0	120,000	120,000	75,000	75,000	390,000	32
						75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	10,000	32,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	132,000	33
						71600	Travel	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	34
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	20,000	20,000	9,985	0	49,985	35
		Output 2.4: Inclusive small-scale cross-border trade mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods	IGAD			71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	0	60,000	60,000	0	0	120,000	36
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	38
						71600	Travel	0	10,000	10,000	0	5,000	25,000	39
			NIE			73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	0	36,666	16,666	3,343	3,332	60,007	37
			UNDP			73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	0	18,333	8,333	1,662	1,666	29,994	37
Total Component 2								**447,000**	**903,996**	**701,996**	**561,986**	**451,997**	**3,066,975**	
Component 3: Enhancing community resilience through climate-smart livelihoods and water security	Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.	Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities.	UNDP	62040	11602	71400	Contractual services-Individual	121,052	94,406	121,052	78,289	30,195	444,994	40
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	60,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	100,000	41
						72300	Materials & Goods	165,332	133,332	73,332	53,332	33,332	458,660	42
						75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	30,000	180,000	43
						71300	Local Consultants	40,000	26,666	0	0	0	66,666	44
						72500	Supplies	0	13,333	13,333	0	0	26,666	45
						72600	Grants	169,998	139,998	139,998	139,998	90,000	679,992	46
						72300	Materials & Goods	140,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	220,000	47
						71600	Travel	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	2,000	30,000	48

				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	30,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50,000	41
				75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	43
		NIE		71300	Local Consultants	20,000	13,333	0	0	0	33,333	44
				72500	Supplies	0	26,666	26,666	0	0	53,332	45
				72300	Materials & Goods	152,666	76,666	46,666	36,666	26,666	339,330	47
				71600	Travel	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	48
				72100	Contractual services-companies	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	100,000	49
				71400	Contractual services-Individual	0	100,004	100,004	100,004	0	300,012	50
				71600	Travel	22,000	22,000	21,500	17,000	7,500	90,000	51
	Output 3.2: Climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate losses.	UNDP		75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	80,275	110,779	108,944	0	0	299,998	52
				72300	Materials & Goods	93,333	160,270	109,333	50,000	0	412,936	53
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	66,666	30,000	16,666	10,000	10,000	133,332	54
				72600	Grants	0	0	249,999	249,999	0	499,998	55
				72100	Contractual services-companies	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	50,000	49
				71600	Travel	7,500	7,500	7,500	5,000	2,500	30,000	51
		NIE		75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	60,550	71,543	67,888	0	0	199,981	52
				72300	Materials & Goods	186,666	500,000	218,666	100,000	0	1,005,332	53
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	133,332	60,000	33,332	20,000	20,000	266,664	54
	Output 3.3: Climate-resilient water security for	NIE		72100	Contractual Services – companies,	933,332	1,332,462	1,079,998	0	0	3,345,792	56

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		production and livestock increased and sustainably managed along key corridors and settlement areas.				75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	0	40,000	40,000	0	0	80,000	58
						71600	Travel	10,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	40,000	60
						72300	Materials & Goods	0	0	66,666	0	0	66,666	61
						72100	Contractual Services – companies,	464,360	750,574	539,999	0	0	1,754,933	56
						71400	Contractual services-Individual	0	209,327	210,714	0	0	420,041	57
			UNDP			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	40,000	58
						71300	Local Consultants	95,003	95,003	95,003	0	0	285,009	59
						71600	Travel	5,000	7,500	7,500	0	0	20,000	60
						72300	Materials & Goods	0	0	33,333	0	0	33,333	61
			IGAD			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	0	50,000	45,000	0	0	95,000	58
						71600	Travel	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	20,000	60
Total Component 3								**3,193,065**	**4,297,362**	**3,624,092**	**966,288**	**311,193**	**12,392,000**	
Component 4: Strengthening regional coordination, and Policy Harmonization to provide an Enabling Environment for Transboundary Adaptation	Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.	Output 4.1: Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle				71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	600,000	62
			IGAD			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	22,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	150,000	64
						71600	Travel	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	65
				62040	11602	74200	Audio Visual & Print Production	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	18,664	68,664	66
						71300	Local Consultants	99,922	99,990	49,986	49,986	0	299,884	63
			UNDP			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	54,983	54,983	54,984	54,984	54,929	274,863	64
						71600	Travel	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	65
						74200	Audio Visual & Print Production	6,075	6,075	6,075	6,080	5,739	30,044	66

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		NIE	75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	170,000	64
	Output 4.2: Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD	IGAD	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	120,000	120,000	80,000	0	0	320,000	67
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	75,000	70,000	70,000	0	0	215,000	68
			74200	Audio Visual & Print Production	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	0	60,000	69
			71600	Travel	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	0	60,000	70
		UNDP	75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	41,666	41,666	41,666	0	0	124,998	68
			74200	Audio Visual & Print Production	6,666	6,666	6,666	0	0	19,998	69
			71600	Travel	6,676	6,676	6,676	0	0	20,028	70
	Output 4.3: Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making	IGAD	72100	Contractual Services – companies,	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	200,000	71
			71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	480,000	72
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	90,000	73
			74200	Audio Visual & Print Production	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	74
			71600	Travel	0	20,000	20,000	0		40,000	75
Total Component 4					**766,988**	**902,056**	**822,053**	**467,050**	**405,332**	**3,363,479**	
Total Project Activity Cost (sum of all Components): A					**5,353,458**	**8,420,122**	**6,213,541**	**2,904,566**	**2,071,514**	**24,963,201**	
Total Project Execution Cost (PEC):					**486,234**	**456,866**	**464,865**	**450,773**	**450,788**	**2,309,526**	
Total Project Cost: A+B (sum of Total of Project Activity Cost and Total Project Execution Cost)					**5,839,692**	**8,876,988**	**6,678,406**	**3,355,339**	**2,522,302**	**27,272,727**	
Implementing Entity Fee @10%					584,522	887,726	667,867	335,364	251,794	2,727,273	
Total Project Grant					**6,424,214**	**9,764,714**	**7,346,273**	**3,690,703**	**2,774,096**	**30,000,000**	

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Budget Notes

Budget #	Project Output (Description)
1	**Contracting of local consultants:** Standard for each of the three project countries (Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia) to carry out participatory risk assessments map mobility routes, grazing areas, water points and conflict hotspots, integrate indigenous forecasting, and produce annually.
2	**4 field missions/year** @$5749 (standard for each country and region) to cover DSA and coordination travel needed to carry out participatory risk assessments in the three countries; map mobility routes, grazing areas, water points and conflict hotspots; integrate indigenous forecasting, and produce annually updated localized climate risk and vulnerability profiles for local planning. This supports Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
3	**4 Workshops and trainings/year** @$30,349 (standard for each country and region) to carry out participatory risk assessments, map mobility routes, grazing areas, water points and conflict hotspots, integrate indigenous forecasting, and produce annually updated localized climate risk and vulnerability profiles for local planning. This supports Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
4	**Produce, translate, print and disseminate communication and visibility materials**, standard for each of the three countries, required to design and operationalize the tri-border community impact monitoring system, including SMS/USSD and offline reporting tools, monthly summary sheets, quarterly validation meetings and upward data flow to national and IGAD platforms. This supports Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
5	Procure **materials and goods** needed to design and operationalize the tri-border community impact monitoring system, including SMS/USSD and offline reporting tools, monthly summary sheets, quarterly validation meetings and upward data flow to national and IGAD platforms, including field materials and operational items required for delivery. This supports Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity. (Standard for each of the three project countries.)
6	**Contracting of individual technical experts** to design and operationalize the tri-border community impact monitoring system, including SMS/USSD and offline reporting tools, monthly summary sheets, quarterly validation meetings and upward data flow to national and IGAD platforms, providing specialized advisory and implementation support. This contributes to Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity. (for Kenya and Regional projects).
7	**Contract firms or service providers** (Standard for each of the three countries) to run participatory scenario planning each season and produce localized seasonal bulletins, climate-security briefs and dissemination products in local languages for communities, peace committees and local authorities, including technical development and specialized service delivery. This contributes to Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
8	Purchase **communication and audio-visual equipmen**t such as Public Announcement Systems (PAS), printers, etc. needed to run participatory scenario planning each season and produce localized seasonal bulletins, climate-security briefs and dissemination products in local languages for communities, peace committees and local authorities. This supports Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity. Standard for each of the three project countries.
9	**Procure office and field supplies** (standard for each country and region) to run participatory scenario planning each season and produce localized seasonal bulletins, climate-security briefs and dissemination products in local languages for communities, peace committees and local authorities. This supports Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
10	**Contractual services- individual**s (for the regional project) to deploy and support community monitors and citizen scientists, conduct geo-referenced rangeland and water observations at priority sites, and generate quarterly cross-border early warning summaries linked to national and IGAD systems. This contributes to Output 1.2: Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms. under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
11	**Contracting of local consultants: (**Standard for each of the three project countries) to deploy and support community monitors and citizen scientists, conduct geo-referenced rangeland and water observations at priority sites, and generate quarterly cross-border early warning summaries linked to national and IGAD systems. This line contributes to Output 1.2: Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms. under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.

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12	**4 Workshops and trainings/year** @$10,500 (Standard for each of the three project countries) to deploy and support community monitors and citizen scientists, conduct geo-referenced rangeland and water observations at priority sites, and generate quarterly cross-border early warning summaries linked to national and IGAD systems. This supports Output 1.2: Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms. under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
13	**4 field missions/year** @ $8499 (standard for each country and region.), to establish community observation points, equip them with weather and reporting tools, to train observers and local journalists, and connect local observations to county, national and cross-border early warning services. This supports Output 1.2: Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms. under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
14	**Produce, translate, print and disseminate communication and visibility materials** (standard for each country and region.) required to establish community observation points, equip them with weather and reporting tools, train observers and local journalists, and connect local observations to county, national and cross-border early warning services. This supports Output 1.2: Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms. under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
15	**Procure materials and goods** (standard for each country and region.) needed to establish community observation points, equip them with weather and reporting tools, train observers and local journalists, and connect local observations to county, national and cross-border early warning services, including field materials and operational items required for delivery. This supports Output 1.2: Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms. under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
16	**4 Workshops and trainings/year** @$30,349 (standard for each country and region) to train 150 local authorities and technical officers on impact-based forecasting, drought and flood interpretation, conflict-sensitive analysis, contingency planning and anticipatory action triggers. This supports Output 1.3: Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
17	Procure **materials and goods** (Standard for each of the three project countries) needed to train 150 local authorities and technical officers on impact-based forecasting, drought and flood interpretation, conflict-sensitive analysis, contingency planning and anticipatory action triggers, including field materials and operational items required for delivery. This supports Output 1.3: Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
18	**Produce, translate, print and disseminate communication and visibility materials** (standard for each country and region.) required to deliver inclusive climate literacy and preparedness sessions for women-headed households, displaced people, pastoral youth and minority groups using localized visual and audio materials. This supports Output 1.3: Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
19	**4 field missions/year** @ $5000 from yr2 to 5: (standard for each country and region.) local transport, DSA and coordination travel needed to organize cross-border peer learning forums, study tours and joint analysis sessions so authorities and local structures can agree on coordinated early action. This supports Output 1.3: Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
20	Cover **rental** of premises (project spaces). This supports Output 1.3: Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
21	**Contractual services - Imp. partner** : (for the regional project) - Co-design, pilot and institutionalize forecast-based action protocols for drought, flash floods and livelihood shocks, including annual simulation exercises and cross-border readiness arrangements. This contributes to Output 1.3: Capacity of communities and local, national, and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning under Outcome 1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity.
22	**Contracting of international expertise** (for the regional project) to establish and operationalize tri-border natural resource management committees, develop mandates and SOPs, and prepare annual seasonal mobility and drought preparedness plans, especially where cross-border policy, governance or technical advisory support is required. This contributes to Output 2.1: Cross-Border Climate-Resource Governance strengthened and operationalized under Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.
23	**4 Workshops and trainings/year** @$54,500 by Somalia project country and region required to establish and operationalize tri-border natural resource management committees, develop mandates and SOPs, and prepare annual seasonal mobility and drought preparedness plans. This supports Output 2.1: Cross-Border Climate-Resource Governance strengthened and operationalized under Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.

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24	**4 field missions/year @** $18000 by Somalia and regional projects: Travel cost includes local transport, DSA and coordination travel needed to establish and operationalize tri-border natural resource management committees, develop mandates and SOPs, and prepare annual seasonal mobility and drought preparedness plans. This supports Output 2.1: Cross-Border Climate-Resource Governance strengthened and operationalized under Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.
25	Procure basic **meeting equipment and furniture** for the regional project joint governance working groups and coordination spaces that connect traditional leadership structures with sub-national authorities under Output 2.1.
26	Cover **operational use of shared venues and community spaces (rental)** by the regional project for market peace zones, youth initiatives, women-led dialogues and other trust-building activities under Output 2.1.
27	**4 Workshops and trainings/year** @$12,666 (standard for each of the three project countries) required to select and train 300 women and youth Climate Ambassadors and link them to peace, grazing and early warning structures for last-mile dissemination of climate, mobility and peace messages. This supports Output 2.2: Women and youth empowered as agents of climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance. under Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.
28	**Contractual services - Imp. partner**-for the regional project - Select and train 300 women and youth Climate Ambassadors and link them to peace, grazing and early warning structures for last-mile dissemination of climate, mobility and peace messages. This contributes to Output 2.2: Women and youth empowered as agents of climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance. under Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.
29	**Purchase communication and audio-visual equipment** (Printers, Camera, Public Announcement systems (PAS), etc.) Standard for each of the three project countries, needed to select and train 300 women and youth Climate Ambassadors and link them to peace, grazing and early warning structures for last-mile dissemination of climate, mobility and peace messages. This supports Output 2.2: Women and youth empowered as agents of climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance / under Outcome 2:.
30	**Cover rehabilitation, minor works, rental** or upkeep of nine women- and youth-managed Climate Response Hubs and safe spaces at high-tension border points, markets and IDP locations under Output 2.2. (standard for each of the three project countries.)
31	**Procure materials and goods:** standard for each of the three project countries needed to establish or rehabilitate community Climate Response Hubs, train facilitators, and support protection referrals, mediation and last-mile early warning dissemination at high-tension locations, including field materials and operational items required for delivery. This supports Output 2.2: Women and youth empowered as agents of climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance/ under Outcome 2.
32	**Contractual services - Imp. partner**-for the regional project - Lead consultations and validation required to co-develop and formally adopt the Mandera Triangle cross-border cooperation framework on shared pasture and water governance. This contributes to Output 2.3: Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources /under Outcome 2
33	**4 Workshops and trainings/year** by the regional project required to lead consultations and validation required to co-develop and formally adopt the Mandera Triangle cross-border cooperation framework on shared pasture and water governance. This supports Output 2.3: Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources. under Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.
34	**4 field missions/year @**$ 10,000 yr2 to 5 by the regional project**,** to cover local transport, DSA and coordination travel needed to draft, strengthen and operationalize transboundary water and rangeland governance agreements and harmonize local by-laws across jurisdictions. This supports Output 2.3: Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources. under Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.
35	Produce, translate, print and disseminate **communication and visibility materials fo**r the regional project required to draft, strengthen and operationalize transboundary water and rangeland governance agreements and harmonize local by-laws across jurisdictions. This supports Output 2.3: Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources / under Outcome 2.
36	**Contractual services - Imp. partne**r for the regional project: Co-design simplified trade protocols, support One-Stop Border Post service charters, institutionalize trader-authority dialogue and run public sensitization on safe, legal and climate-resilient trade. This contributes to Output 2.4: Inclusive small-scale cross-border trade mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods / under Outcome 2
37	**Rental and maintenance of premises or operational spaces:** Standard for each of the three countries required to co-design simplified trade protocols, support One-Stop Border Post service charters, institutionalize trader-authority dialogue and run public sensitization on safe, legal and climate-resilient trade. This supports Output 2.4: Inclusive small-scale cross-border trade mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods under Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.
38	Produce, translate, print and disseminate **communication and visibility materials** for the regional project required to co-design simplified trade protocols, support One-Stop Border Post service charters, institutionalize trader-authority dialogue and run public sensitization on safe, legal and climate-resilient trade. This supports Output 2.4: Inclusive small-scale cross-border trade mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods under Outcome 2: Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.

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39	**4 field missions/year @**$10,000 (Yr2 & Yr3) and @$5,000 (Yr 5), by the regional project that covers local transport, DSA and coordination travel - needed to co-design simplified trade protocols, support One-Stop Border Post service charters, institutionalize trader-authority dialogue and run public sensitization on safe, legal and climate-resilient trade. This supports Output 2.4: Inclusive small-scale cross-border trade mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods / under Outcome 2.
40	**Contracting of individual technical experts** (standard to each project country and region) to undertake the tri-border seed and forage market assessment, establish or strengthen three seed banks, stock climate-resilient seed varieties and train extension workers and producer groups on multiplication, quality control and storage, providing specialized advisory and implementation support. This contributes to Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
41	**Cover cost of vehicle rental for transportation (1 for each of the three project countries)** , to undertake the tri-border seed and forage market assessment, establish or strengthen three seed banks, stock climate-resilient seed varieties and train extension workers and producer groups on multiplication, quality control and storage. This supports Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
42	Procure **materials and goods** (standard for each of the three project countries) needed to undertake the tri-border seed and forage market assessment, establish or strengthen three seed banks, stock climate-resilient seed varieties and train extension workers and producer groups on multiplication, quality control and storage, including field materials and operational items required for delivery. This supports Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks. Materials include- Seed cleaning and grading machines, seed refrigerators to maintain viability of climate-resilient varieties etc.
43	**4 Workshops and trainings/year** @$14,000 (Standard for each project country and region) to undertake the tri-border seed and forage market assessment, establish or strengthen three seed banks, stock climate-resilient seed varieties and train extension workers and producer groups on multiplication, quality control and storage. This supports Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
44	**Contracting of local consultants** (standard for each of the three project countries) to develop localized climate-smart agriculture modules and deliver hands-on training to cooperatives, farmers and extension staff on fodder, livestock, crop, soil and water management practices. This line contributes to Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
45	Procure **office and field supplies** (standard for each of the three project countries) required to develop localized climate-smart agriculture modules and deliver hands-on training to cooperatives, farmers and extension staff on fodder, livestock, crop, soil and water management practices. This supports Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
46	Provide **grant support** (standard for each of the three project countries) to drought-affected households engaged in rangeland restoration, reseeding, soil and water conservation and grazing reserve protection under Output 3.1.; following UNDP policies on Low Value Grants.
47	Procure **tools and basic field equipment** (standard for each of the three project countries) needed for rangeland restoration, demarcation, soil and water conservation works and management of protected grazing reserves under Output 3.1.
48	**4 field missions/year** @$2,500 **:** standard for each project country and region - the cost includes local transport, DSA and coordination tra Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
49	**Contract firms or service providers:** Standard for each of the three project countries for yr1 and yr2, to conduct consultations afor nd value chain analysis on priority crop and livestock products, assess climate and market constraints, and co-develop climate-informed business plans for selected value chains, including technical development and specialized service delivery. This contributes to Output 3.2: Climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate losses. under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
50	**Contracting individual technical experts** by UNDP (Standard for each of the three project countries) to conduct consultations and value chain analysis on priority crop and livestock products, assess climate and market constraints, and co-develop climate-informed business plans for selected value chains, providing specialized advisory and implementation support. This contributes to Output 3.2: Climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate losses. under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
51	**4 field missions/year** @$6,000 (Standard for each project country and region),cost covers local transport, DSA and coordination travel needed to conduct consultations and value chain analysis on priority crop and livestock products, assess climate and market constraints, and co-develop climate-informed business plans for selected value chains. This supports Output 3.2: Climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate losses. under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.

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52	**4 Workshops and trainings/year** @$41,665, (standard for each project country and region) to conduct consultations and value chain analysis on priority crop and livestock products, assess climate and market constraints, and co-develop climate-informed business plans for selected value chains. This supports Output 3.2: Climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate losses. under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
53	**Procure small-scale crop processing machinery, packaging materials and quality control items** such as moisture meters, weighing scales and storage containers to at least six farmer groups/cooperatives, aligned with the selected crop value chains),for selected farmer groups under Output 3.2., for the three project countries. (Standard for each of the three project countries)
54	Cover **rental,** fitting and upkeep of the **livestock by-product processing site** (Standard for each of the three project countries) used for drying, curing, storage and simple fabrication of hides, skins, horns and hooves under Output 3.2.
55	Provide **small grants** to women- and youth-led cooperatives and livelihood groups to support climate-smart agriculture, aggregation, processing and nature-based enterprises under Output 3.2.,following UNDP policies on Low Value Grants.(Standard for each of the three project countries)
56	**Contract firms or service providers** for yr1 to yr3: Standard for each of the three project countries - to carry out groundwater and water resource assessments (approximately 9 sites, 3 in each of the project countries) including geophysical surveys, borehole yield testing and water quality profiling to guide resilient water investments, including technical development and specialized service delivery. This contributes to Output 3.3: Climate-resilient water security for production and livestock increased and sustainably managed along key corridors and settlement areas. under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
57	**Contracting individual technical experts** (standard for each project country and region) to carry out groundwater and water resource assessments at priority sites, including geophysical surveys, borehole yield testing and water quality profiling to guide resilient water investments, providing specialized advisory and implementation support. This contributes to Output 3.3: Climate-resilient water security for production and livestock increased and sustainably managed along key corridors and settlement areas. under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
58	Site-level **training and orientation/year** (for Yr2 and Yr3) @$26,875 for farmers, operators and local authorities on operation, maintenance and management of climate-proof water points, irrigation systems and rainwater harvesting infrastructure under Output 3.3. (standard for each project country and region)
59	**Contracting local engineering or water management consultants** (standard for each of the three project countries) to support design review, site supervision, technical quality assurance and handover arrangements for strategic water points and irrigation schemes under Output 3.3.
60	**4 field missions/year @**$6,000 (standard for each project country and region)**:** The cost covers local transport, DSA and coordination travel needed to establish or strengthen Water Management Committees, define operating roles, introduce water accounting and user-fee systems, and provide basic monitoring and maintenance tools. This supports Output 3.3: Climate-resilient water security for production and livestock increased and sustainably managed along key corridors and settlement areas. under Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.
61	**Procure basic monitoring, recordkeeping and maintenance items, (**Standard for each of the three project countries) for Water Management Committees, including simple water accounting tools and supplies needed for routine operation under Output 3.3.
62	**Contractual Services - Imp. Partner** for the regional project -Conduct three national institutional gap assessments, produce a regional synthesis, and convene joint planning processes to agree a harmonized cross-border adaptation roadmap. This contributes to Output 4.1: Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
63	**Contracting of local consultants**: Standard for each of the three project countries to provide technical support to 3 Member States domesticate ICAS, revise local policy instruments and by-laws, and develop practical policy guidance for local application. This line contributes to Output 4.1: Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
64	**4 Workshops and trainings/year** @$ 21,250**,** (standard for each project country and region) to formalize the Mandera Triangle Coordination Mechanism, establish a light secretariat or focal-point arrangement, and prepare a three-year strategic and operational plan. This supports Output 4.1: Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
65	**4 field mission/year**@$10,000 **-** by Somalia project country and region. The cost covers local transport, DSA and coordination travel needed to formalize the Mandera Triangle Coordination Mechanism, establish a light secretariat or focal-point arrangement, and prepare a three-year strategic and operational plan. This supports Output 4.1: Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
66	Produce, translate, print and disseminate **communication and visibility materials** (standard for each project country ad region) required to organize structured cross-border coordination meetings and seasonal dialogues; and document agreed resolutions and action points for follow-up. This supports Output 4.1: Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
67	**Cotractual services - Imp. Partner** for the regional project- Establish the regional climate adaptation financing coordination platform, governance charter and operational procedures and facilitate regular coordination and learning. This contributes to Output 4.2: Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.

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68	**4 Workshops and trainings/year @**$ 56,666 by the regional and Somalia project country required to develop and pilot standardized financial reporting tools, produce annual adaptation finance scorecards and train finance and planning officers (approximately 60 finance and planning officers and IGAD focal points) on transparent climate finance management. This supports Output 4.2: Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
69	Produce, translate, print and disseminate **communication and visibility materials** for the regional and Somalia project country **-** required to carry out sub-national climate investment diagnostics, convene inclusive consultations (minimum 9 consultations, 3 per country). and produce prioritized adaptation investment concept lists. This supports Output 4.2: Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
70	**4 field missions/year @** $6,676 (Yr1 - Yr3) by Somalia project country and @ $20,000 (Yr1-Yr3) by regional project - for local transport, DSA and coordination travel by the reigonal and Somalia project country -to support local authorities to convert priorities into fully costed bankable adaptation concepts through expert input, pre-feasibility work, climate risk screening and technical packaging. This supports Output 4.2: Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
71	**Contract firms or service providers f**or the regional project, in yr2 and yr3, to support women and youth platforms, locally led messaging and advocacy materials, and mobilize community change agents for climate adaptation dialogue and outreach, including technical development and specialized service delivery. This contributes to Output 4.3: Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
72	**Contractual services - Imp.partner** (for the regional project)- Upgrade the IGAD knowledge portal into a multilingual repository with case studies, toolkits, mobile access and automated newsletters and alerts for last-mile decision-makers. This contributes to baseline data collection and Output 4.3: Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
73	**4 Workshops and trainings/year** @$20,000 (Yr1 to Yr4) and @ $10,000 (Yr5) for the regional project to set up post-training surveys, retention assessments and annual feedback loops so capacity building and policy guidance can be improved based on user experience. This supports Output 4.3: Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
74	Produce, translate, print and disseminate **communication and visibility materials** (for the regional project) required to organize regional learning summits and peer exchanges and document success stories, documentaries and best-practice materials for scaling across border clusters. This supports Output 4.3: Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
75	**4 field missions/year @**$ 20,000 at Yr2 and Yr 3 by the regional project . Cost covers local transport, DSA needed to organize regional learning summits and peer exchanges and document success stories, documentaries and best-practice materials for scaling across border clusters. This supports Output 4.3: Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making under Outcome 4: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.
76	**4 field missions/year** @$6,000x5years=$30,000 by the regional project for, annual steering committee meetings, partner coordination and implementation support;& monitoring field mission ($20,000) under Project Execution Cost (PEC) across all components.
77	**Workshops & training** includes the project Inception worskhop ($13,092), annual steering committee meetings, ESS and gender Training and backstopping workshops for executing entities and stakeholders under Project Execution Cost (PEC) (for the regional project)
78	Purchase **visibility and project-management equipment** such as public address systems, printers, cameras and related devices needed for coordination, outreach and documentation under PEC. (for the regional project)
79	Cover **rental** and **maintenance** of the regional project office and related coordination space, including basic office setup and upkeep required for day-to-day project management under PEC. (estimated cost rental USD7000 to 8000/month and remaining is for routine maintenance cost.)
80	Cover **UNDP operational support services (DPC)** including procurement, recruitment and contract management, travel processing, financial transactions, reporting support and grants administration under PEC. (standard for each project country and region)
81	Contracting an **international technical expert backstopping** where needed to carry out Environmental and Safeguards monitoring & assessment as per the ESMP ($60,000); Gender monitoring; Grievance mechanism
82	**Contractual services-Imp. Partner -** direct project management personnel related to day-to-day coordination, planning, monitoring, reporting, safeguards, communications and fiduciary follow-up under PEC. (for the regional project)

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Project Execution Costs										
EE	**Quantum Budgetary Account Code**	**Quantum Budget Account Description**	**Amount Year 2026**	**Amount Year 2027**	**Amount Year 2028**	**Amount Year 2029**	**Amount Year 2030**	**Total (USD)**	**BN#**	**Budget Note**
IGAD (RP)	71600	Travel	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	76	**4 field missions/year** @$6,000x5years=$30,000 by the regional project for, annual steering committee meetings, partner coordination and implementation support;& monitoring field mission ($20,000) under Project Execution Cost (PEC) across all components.
	72200	Training, Workshops and Conferences	37,500	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	157,500	77	**Workshops & training** includes the project Inception worskhop ($13,092), annual steering committee meetings, ESS and gender Training and backstopping workshops for executing entities and stakeholders under Project Execution Cost (PEC) . (for the regional project)
	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	78	Purchase **visibility and project-management equipment** such as public address systems, printers, cameras and related devices needed for coordination, outreach and documentation under PEC. (for the regional project)
	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	79	Cover **rental** and **maintenance** of the regional project office and related coordination space, including basic office setup and upkeep required for day-to-day project management under PEC. (estimated cost rental USD7000 to 8000/month and remaining is for routine maintenance cost.)
	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	202,918	202,918	210,917	202,933	212,152	1,031,838	82	**Contractual services-Imp. Partner -** direct project management personnel related to day-to-day coordination, planning, monitoring, reporting, safeguards, communications and fiduciary follow-up under PEC.(for the regional project)
UNDP	64397	Services to projects -GOE	31,723	28,543	28,543	27,386	25,649	141,844	80	Cover **UNDP operational support services (DPC)** including procurement, recruitment and contract management, travel processing, financial transactions, reporting support and grants administration under PEC. (standard for each project country and region)
NIE	71200	International Consultants	34,640	34,572	34,572	34,572	34,572	172,928	81	Contracting an **international technical expert backstopping** where needed to carry out Environmental and Safeguards monitoring and assessment as per the ESMP ($60,000); Gender monitoring; Grievance mechanism
	72200	Training, Workshops and Conferences	59,453	45,833	45,833	40,882	33,415	225,416	77	**Workshops & training** includes the project Inception worskhop, annual steering committee meetings, ESS and gender Training and backstopping workshops for executing entities and stakeholders under Project Execution Cost (PEC). (For Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia project country).
TOTAL			**525,733**	**491,124**	**499,123**	**483,058**	**480,351**	**2,479,389**		

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Implementing Entity (IE) Fee *(table 19)*

Category	Services Provided by UNDP	IE Fee (USD)
Identification, Sourcing and Screening of Ideas	Provide information on substantive issues in adaptation and innovation associated with the purpose of the Adaptation Fund (AF). Engage in upstream policy dialogue related to a potential application to the AF. Verify soundness & potential eligibility of identified ideas for AF.	136,362
Feasibility Assessment / Due Diligence Review	Provide up-front guidance on converting general idea into a feasible project/programme. Source technical expertise in line with the scope of the project/programme. Verify technical reports and project conceptualization. Provide detailed screening against technical, financial, social and risk criteria and provide statement of likely eligibility against AF requirements. Determination of execution modality and local capacity assessment of the executing entity. Assist in identifying technical partners. Validate partner technical abilities. Obtain clearances from AF.	409,093
Development & Preparation	Provide technical support, backstopping and troubleshooting to convert the idea into a technically feasible and operationally viable project/programme. Source technical expertise in line with the scope of the project/programme needs. Verify technical reports and project conceptualization. Verify technical soundness, quality of preparation, and match with AF expectations. Negotiate and obtain clearances by AF. Respond to information requests, arrange revisions etc.	545,455
Implementation	Technical support in preparing TORs and verifying expertise for technical positions. Provide technical and operational guidance project teams. - Verification of technical validity / match with AF expectations of inception report. Provide technical information as needed to facilitate implementation of the project activities. Provide advisory services as required. Provide technical support, participation as necessary during project activities. Provide troubleshooting support if needed. Provide support and oversight missions as necessary. Provide technical monitoring, progress monitoring, validation and quality assurance throughout. Allocate and monitor Annual Spending Limits based on agreed work plans. Receipt, allocation and reporting to the AFB of financial resources. Oversight and monitoring of AF funds including Audit. Return unspent funds to AF.	1,147,271 80,000
Evaluation and Reporting	To Participate in briefing / debriefing. (including for the Mid-Term- and Terminal Evaluation) Verify technical validity / match with AF expectations of all evaluation and other reports. (including supervision/development of Baseline Data Report, Project Performance Report and Project Completion Report, the Mid-Term- and Terminal Evaluations). Undertake technical analysis, validate results, and compile lessons For providing technical support in preparing TOR Disseminate technical findings	360,000 9,092
Total IE fee		**2,727,273.00**

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Disbursement schedule with time-bound milestone *(table 20)*

Disbursement milestone						
	Upon signature of Agreement	**One Year after Project Start**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Scheduled date	**01/01/2027**	**01/01/2028**	**01/01/2029**	**01/01/2030**	**01/01/2031**	
Project Funds	5,845,217	8,877,260	6,678,677	3,353,637	2,517,936	27,272,727
Implementing Entity Fees	1,441,622	532,636	400,721	201,218	151,076	2,727,273
Total	**7,286,839**	**9,409,896**	**7,079,398**	**3,554,855**	**2,669,012**	**30,000,000**

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)
ESMF annexed as a separate document

ANNEX 2: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS (SES)
SES annexed as a separate document

ANNEX 3 – GENDER ANALYSIS AND ACTION PLAN
GAP annexed as a separate document

ANNEX 4 – STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN
SEP annexed as a separate document

ANNEX 5: DETAILED BUDGET AND BREAKDOWN OF THE IE MANAGEMENT FEE
Budget annexed as a separate file.

Docusign Envelope ID: 9687D438-83B4-844E-83E8-78B58351C7E0

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government

Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno MIEK, CBS Principle Secretary Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry, Kenya	Date: 29/01/2026
H.E. Mr. Seyoum Mekonen Hailu State Minister Environment & Climate Change and Demography Ministry of Planning and Development, Ethiopia Tel: +25 I 9 I 1234238 Email: bement2002@gmail.com; Alternate email: eenvironment@gmail.com;	Date: 2/02/2026
Mr. Liban Obsiye Executive Director, National Climate Fund National Designated Authority (NDA), Somalia Federal Republic of Somalia	Date: 29/01/2026

Letters of Endorsement from Government

i)Government of Kenya Endorsement Letter

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & FORESTRY
State Department for Environment & Climate Change
Office of the Principal Secretary

Telegrams: "NATURE", Nairobi
Telephone: 254-20- 2730808/9
Fax: 254-20- 2734722
Email : psoffice@environment.go.ke

SHA BUILDING
RAGATI ROAD
P. O. BOX 30126-00100
NAIROBI

When replying, please quote:

Ref. No: DENR/ADM/14/VOL.XXXVIII

29th January, 2026

The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptatio-Fund.or
Fax:202 522 3240/5

RE: ENDORSEMENT FOR THE REGIONAL PROJECT TITLED "ENHANCING THE ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE EXTREMES AND FRAGILITY IN PASTORALISTS AND AGRO-PASTORALISTS COMMUNITIES IN THE MANDERA TRIANGLE".

In my capacity as a Primary Focal Point for Adaptation Fund in Kenya, I confirm that the above regional Projects is in accordance with the Governments National priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risk posed by, climate change in Kenya.

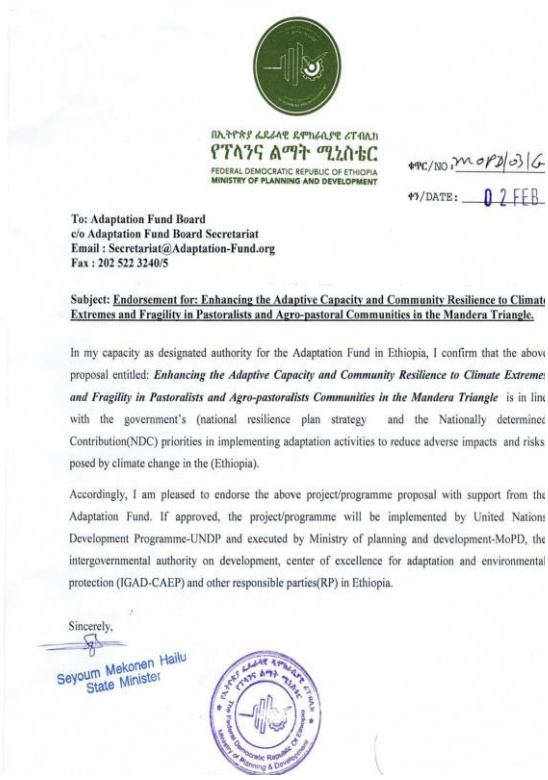
Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above Regional Project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund.

If approved the Project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the IGAD Centre of excellence for Climate Adaptation and Environmental Protection (IGAD-CAEP) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Climate change and Forestry, Kenya and other relevant National and County Partners.

Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno, MIEK, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

Docusign Envelope ID: 9687D438-83B4-844E-83E8-78B58351C7E0

ii)Government of Ethiopia's Endorsement Letter



የፕላንና ልማት ሚኒስቴር
FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ቁጥር/NO: ማ.ሰ.ፕ/ሰ/6
ቀን/DATE: 02 FEB

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

Subject: Endorsement for: Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climat
Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoral Communities in the Mandera Triangle.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Ethiopia, I confirm that the abov
proposal entitled: ***Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extreme
and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle*** is in lin
with the government's (national resilience plan strategy and the Nationally determinec
Contribution(NDC) priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts and risks
posed by climate change in the (Ethiopia).

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the
Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by United Nations
Development Programme-UNDP and executed by Ministry of planning and development-MoPD, the
intergovernmental authority on development, center of excellence for adaptation and environmental
protection (IGAD-CAEP) and other responsible parties(RP) in Ethiopia.

Sincerely,

Seyoum Mekonen Hailu
State Minister

iii) Government of Somalia's Endorsement Letter



Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya
Wasaaradda Maaliyadda
Sanduuqa Qaran Ee Cimilada
Xafiiska Agaasimaha Fulinta

جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية
وزارة المالية
الصندوق الوطني للمناخ
مكتب المدير التنفيذي

Federal Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Finance
National Climate Fund (NCF)
Office of The Executive Director

Ref.: REF: NCF/002/2026 — 29 January, 2026

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

Subject: Endorsement for Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Federal Republic of Somalia, I confirm that the above Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle project is in accordance with the Government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts and risks posed by climate change in Somalia.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse this regional project proposal for funding from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the Implementing Entity and executed by the IGAD Center of Excellence for Climate Adaptation and Environmental Protection (IGAD CAEP), in close collaboration with the National Climate Fund (NCF) as the national co-executing entity in Somalia and with the relevant Somali government institutions and local partners.

Sincerely,

Mr. Liban Obsiye
Executive Director, National Climate Fund (NCF)
National Designated Authority (NDA) – Somalia
Federal Republic of Somalia

B. Implementing Entity certification

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

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (including National Communications to the UNFCCC, national adaptation strategies and plans, disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans etc.) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.
Robin Merlier *Director a.i., Quality and Impact Hub and* *Executive Coordinator a.i., Vertical Funds* *Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)* *United Nations Development Programme* Implementing Entity Coordinator DocuSigned by: 3CC8A1CF23AF4F8...
Date: 01-Sep-2026 — Tel. and email: robin.merlier@undp.org
Project Contact Person: Ms. Dorine Jn Paul, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP RSCA
Tel. and Email: +251970181655, dorine.jn.paul@undp.org

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & FORESTRY
State Department for Environment & Climate Change
Office of the Principal Secretary

Telegrams: "NATURE", Nairobi
Telephone: 254-20- 2730808/9
Fax: 254-20- 2734722
Email : psoffice@environment.go.ke

SHA BUILDING
RAGATI ROAD
P. O. BOX 30126-00100
NAIROBI

When replying, please quote:

Ref. No: DENR/ADM/14/VOL.XXXVIII

29th January, 2026

The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptatio-Fund.or
Fax:202 522 3240/5

RE: ENDORSEMENT FOR THE REGIONAL PROJECT TITLED "ENHANCING THE ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE EXTREMES AND FRAGILITY IN PASTORALISTS AND AGRO-PASTORALISTS COMMUNITIES IN THE MANDERA TRIANGLE".

In my capacity as a Primary Focal Point for Adaptation Fund in Kenya, I confirm that the above regional Projects is in accordance with the Governments National priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risk posed by, climate change in Kenya.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above Regional Project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund.

If approved the Project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the IGAD Centre of excellence for Climate Adaptation and Environmental Protection (IGAD-CAEP) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Climate change and Forestry, Kenya and other relevant National and County Partners.

Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno, MIEK, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya
Wasaaradda Maaliyadda
Sanduuqa Qaran Ee Cimilada
Xafiiska Agaasimaha Fulinta

جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية
وزارة المالية
الصندوق الوطني للمناخ
مكتب المدير التنفيذي

Federal Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Finance
National Climate Fund (NCF)
Office of The Executive Director

Ref.: REF: NCF/002/2026 **29 January, 2026**

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

Subject: Endorsement for Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Federal Republic of Somalia, I confirm that the above Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle project is in accordance with the Government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts and risks posed by climate change in Somalia.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse this regional project proposal for funding from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the Implementing Entity and executed by the IGAD Center of Excellence for Climate Adaptation and Environmental Protection (IGAD CAEP), in close collaboration with the National Climate Fund (NCF) as the national co-executing entity in Somalia and with the relevant Somali government institutions and local partners.

Sincerely,

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA
SANDUUQA QARAN EE CIMILADA
SOMALIA NATIONAL CLIMATE FUND
JAMHUURIYADDA FEDERAALKA SOOMAALIYA

Mr. Liban Obsiye
Executive Director, National Climate Fund (NCF)
National Designated Authority (NDA) – Somalia
Federal Republic of Somalia

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የፕላንና ልማት ሚኒስቴር
FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ቁጥር/NO: mopd/03/6-3/44

ቀን/DATE: 02 FEB 2026

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

Subject: Endorsement for: Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoral Communities in the Mandera Triangle.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Ethiopia, I confirm that the above proposal entitled: ***Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle*** is in line with the government's (national resilience plan strategy and the Nationally determined Contribution(NDC) priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts and risks, posed by climate change in the (Ethiopia).

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by United Nations Development Programme-UNDP and executed by Ministry of planning and development-MoPD, the intergovernmental authority on development, center of excellence for adaptation and environmental protection (IGAD-CAEP) and other responsible parties(RP) in Ethiopia.

Sincerely,

Seyoum Mekonen Hailu
State Minister

The Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia
Ministry of Planning & Development

አድራሻ: ጉለሌ ክፍለ ከተማ፣ ወረዳ 2 | የካቲት 12 ሆስፒታል ፊት ለፊት | አዲስ አበባ፣ ኢትዮጵያ
ስልክ ቁጥር: 251 11 8 33 40 82 | ፖስታ ሳጥን ቁጥር: 4472 | ኢሜል: info@mopd.gov.et | ድህረ ገፅ: www.mopd.gov.et
Address: Gulele Sub City, Worda 02 | In front of Yekatit 12 Hospital | Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: +251 11 8 33 40 82 | P.O.Box: 4472 | Email: info@mopd.gov.et | Website: www.mopd.gov.et

በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ
የፕላንና ልማት ሚኒስቴር
FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ቁጥር/NO: ሚኒስቴር/36-3/266

ቀን/DATE: 13 MAR 2026

The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Letter of Concurrence for the Provision of Execution Support Services by UNDP, as Adaptation Fund Implementing Entity, for [Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoral Communities in the Mandera Triangle]

I confirm my support of the proposed UNDP support services under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) for the titled regional project.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above grant proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by UNDP and executed by Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD), in collaboration with IGAD Centre of Excellence for Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Protection (CAEP-IGAD).

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Ethiopia, I hereby formally confirm our concurrence with and support for the provision of Operational Support Services by UNDP Ethiopian Country Office under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) for the Adaptation Fund-financed project "Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoral Communities in the Mandera Triangle."

Whereas all execution responsibilities, including planning, decision-making, grant approval, supervision of consultants and grantees, implementation of environmental mitigation measures, and monitoring of field-level activities, remain with national institutions, and local implementing partners.

The Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) fully supports this arrangement as an appropriate mechanism to ensure fiduciary assurance, safeguards compliance, and technical quality, while maintaining national ownership and locally led implementation.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

Seyoum Mekonen Hailu
State Minister

የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ የፕላንና ልማት ሚኒስቴር
Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia
Ministry of Planning & Development

አድራሻ: ጉለሌ ክፍለ ከተማ፣ ወረዳ 2 | የካቲት 12 ሆስፒታል ፊት ለፊት | አዲስ አበባ፣ ኢትዮጵያ
ስልክ ቁጥር: 251 11 8 33 40 82 | ፖስታ ሳጥን ቁጥር: 4472 | ኢሜል: info@mopd.gov.et | ድህረ ገፅ: www.mopd.gov.et
Address: Gulele Sub City, Worda 02 | In front of Yekatit 12 Hospital | Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: +251 11 8 33 40 82 | P.O.Box: 4472 | Email: info@mopd.gov.et | Website: www.mopd.gov.et

LETTER OFAGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES BY UNDP

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.

3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

a. *Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel as well as technical expertise;*
b. *Identification and facilitation of training and meeting/workshop activities;*
c. *Procurement of goods and services;*

4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in the annual/multi-year work plan (UNDP as a Responsible Party) as described in the project document. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annual/multi-year work plan in the project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the designated institution.

5. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed on **February 26, 1981** between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of Ethiopia. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annual/multi-year work plan of the project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned agreements.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall refer to the prevailing UNDP Universal/Local Price List and pro-forma costs.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

Signed on behalf of UNDP	Signed on behalf of Government
Dr.Samuel G.Doe	Dr.Fitsum Assefa Adela
Resident Representative(RR)	Minister,Ministry of Planning and Development(MoPD)
UNDP Ethiopia-COUNTRY – Office	Federal Democrtaic Republic of Ethiopi(FDRE)

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between the Ministry of Planning and Development(MoPD) the institution designated by the Government of Ethiopia and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed project "**Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoral Communities in the Mandera Triangle."**

2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement and the project document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

3. Support services to be provided:

Support services	**Schedule for the provision of support services**	**Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)**	**Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)**
Estimated Direct Project Costs based on UNDP Ethiopia Price			
Services related to ***Procurement of consultants, goods and services, and travel arrangements*** *(including but not limited to):* *i) Development of scope of work and review of terms of reference; advertisement; preliminary review; evaluation; vendor management; contracting; commitment of funds; disposal of equipment; and contract closing for* *- Low-value actions (<$100,000); and*	2027-2032	Unit price x number of units = total cost: Local consultant recruitments/renewals: US$900.034 x 5 units = US$4,500.17 Procurement processes: US$4,429.00 x 6 units = US$26,574.00 Travel support, vendor creation, etc.: US$2,314.08 x 5 units	UNDP will charge direct project costs directly to the project budget.

- Intermediate and High value actions (>$100,000) *ii) Travel arrangement; authorization; requisition; service provider management; reconciliation; reporting; and processing refund of entitlements*		= US$11,570.40 Total: US$42,644.57	
Services related to **Finance** *(including but not limited to):* *Transaction processing (voucher creation, approval, payments processing); vendor management and reconciliation, as needed (monthly and periodical actions)*	2027-2032	Unit price x number of units = total cost: Payment processing, vouchers, advances and direct payments: US$1,735.023 x 10 units = US$17,350.23	As above
Services related to **Staff and Personnel management** *(including but not limited to):* o *Staff selection and recruitment process: advertising, shortlisting and interviewing (one-time action)* o *Staff benefits administration and management (one-time + monthly recurring action)* o *Staff payroll; vendor management, banking reconciliation and reporting (monthly and periodic actions).*	2027-2032	Unit price x number of units = total cost: NPSA contracts, recruitment and HR services: US$154.91 x 8 units = US$1,239.28 Recruitment personnel management services: US$124.16 x 5 units = US$620.80 Total: US$1,860.08	As above
Service related to **ICT and communication** (including but not limited to): o Provision of email accounts, productivity software (e.g., MS Office license) to project personnel; help desk support in multiple locations; disaster recovery; data backup; provision of audio/video conferencing software.	2027-2032	Unit price x number of units = total cost: ICT services throughout the project: US$762.58 x 8 units = US$6,100.64	As above
Sub total		**$67,955.52**	
Provide technical support *pertaining to (but not limited to) following areas:* o *Regular facilitation and dialogue with development partners in aligning the project results with SDGs and other international frameworks Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework.*	2027-2032	Unit price x number of units = total cost:Technical support throughout the project: US$2,443.64 x 7 units = US$17,105.48	UNDP will directly charge the project upon the approval of annual work plan. Actual charge will include staff cost and relevant general

o *Policy analysis and technical support towards the project's alignment and coordination with other adaptation initiatives supported by UNDP, other UN Agencies, and the development partners including facilitating synergies post-implementation.* o *Policy analysis and technical support on strategic options for climate resilient infrastructure and coordinating with government counterparts at national and sub-national agencies as well as other stakeholders such as donors and academia.* o *Facilitation and dialogue to ensure private sector engagement in developing and disseminating climate information to enable sustained scale beyond the project.* o *Technical Analysis and inputs on options, strategic approach, and action plan, based on best practices, to implement project exit strategies and provide policy support to the government to replicate and scale the project approaches.* o *Technical support to synthesize lessons learned and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practice.* o *Provide direct technical inputs in all project training materials* o *Provide support for procurement and financial management*			operating expense.
Sub total		**$17,105.47**	
Total DPC over 5 years		**$85,061**	
Average DPC over 5 years:		**US$ 17,012.2/year over 5 years**	

DPC Schedule/year

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
23,725	17,359	17,359	15,045	11,573	___	___	___

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY
State Department for Environment and Climate Change
Office of the Principal Secretary

Telegrams: "NATURE", Nairobi
Telephone: 254-20- 2730808/9
Fax: 254-20- 2734722
Email: psoffice@environment.go.ke

SHA BUILDING
RAGATI ROAD
P. O. BOX 30126-00100
NAIROBI

Ref. No: DENR/ADM/14/VOL.XXXVIII

12th March, 2026

The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: +1 202 522 3240/5

RE: LETTER OF SUPPORT TO REQUEST EXECUTION SUPPORT SERVICES BY UNDP, AS IMPLEMENTING ENTITY, FOR THE ENHANCING THE ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE EXTREMES AND FRAGILITY IN PASTORALISTS AND AGRO- PASTORALISTS COMMUNITIES IN THE MANDERA TRIANGLE PROJECT.

I confirm my support for the proposed UNDP support services under the **National Implementation Modality (NIM)** for the titled Regional Project.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above grant proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the Project will be implemented by UNDP and executed by the IGAD Cente of excellence for Climate Adaptationand Environment Protection in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry through the State Department for Environment, and Climate Change and other relevant National Institutions.

In my capacity as Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Kenya, I hereby formally confirm our concurrence with and support for the provision of Operational Support Services by the UNDP Kenya under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) for the Adaptation Fund–financed Project titled*: Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle.*

Whereas all execution responsibilities including planning, decision-making, grant approval, supervision of consultants and grantees, implementation of environmental mitigation measures, and monitoring of field-level activities remain with IGAD, national institutions and local implementing partners. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry through the State Department of Environment and Climate Change shall provide overall backstopping.

The State Department fully supports this arrangement as an appropriate mechanism to ensure fiduciary assurance, safeguards compliance and technical quality while maintaining national ownership and locally led implementation.

Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno, MIEK, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

LETTER OFAGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES BY UNDP TO THE PROJECT:

Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle.

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.

3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

a. *Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel as well as technical expertise;*
b. *Identification and facilitation of training and meeting/workshop activities;*
c. *Procurement of goods and services;*

4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in the annual/multi-year work plan (UNDP as a Responsible Party) as described in the project document. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annual/multi-year work plan in the project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the designated institution.

5. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed in XXX between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of Kenya. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annual/multi-year work plan of the project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned agreements.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall refer to the prevailing UNDP Universal/Local Price List and pro-forma costs.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

Signed on behalf of UNDP	Signed on behalf of Government
Jean Luc Stalon Resident Representative UNDP Kenya-COUNTRY – Kenya	Lt. Col. (Rtd) Hared Hassan Adan Chief Executive Officer (CEO) National Drought Management Authority

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) the institution designated by the Government of Kenya and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed project "**Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle"**

2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement and the project document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

3. Support services to be provided:

Support services	**Schedule for the provision of support services**	**Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)**	**Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)**
Estimated Direct Project Costs based on UNDP KENYA Price List			
Services related to ***Procurement of consultants, goods and services, and travel arrangements*** *(including but not limited to):* *i) Development of scope of work and review of terms of reference; advertisement; preliminary review; evaluation; vendor management; contracting; commitment of funds; disposal of equipment; and contract closing for* *- Low-value actions (<$100,000); and* *- Intermediate and High value actions (>$100,000)* *ii) Travel arrangement; authorization; requisition; service provider management; reconciliation; reporting; and processing refund of entitlements*	2027-2032	Local consultant recruitments / renewals: US$668.31 x 7 units = US$4,678.17 Procurement processes: US$3,609.25 x 8 units = US$28,874.00 Travel support, vendor creation, etc.: US$1,449.80 x 8 units = US$11,598.40	UNDP will charge direct project costs directly to the project budget.
Services related to **Finance** *(including but not limited to):* *Transaction processing (voucher creation, approval, payments processing); vendor management and reconciliation, as needed (monthly and periodical actions)*	2027-2032	Payment processing (vouchers, advances, direct payments): US$1,741.823 x 10 units = US$17,418.23	As above
Services related to **Staff and Personnel management** *(including but not limited to):* o *Staff selection and recruitment process: advertising, shortlisting and interviewing (one-time action)* o *Staff benefits administration and management (one-time + monthly recurring action)* o *Staff payroll; vendor management, banking reconciliation and reporting (monthly and periodic actions).*	2027-2032	NPSA contracts (recruitment, HR services): US$167.41 x 8 units = US$1,339.28 Recruitment personnel management services: US$143.96 x 5 units = US$719.80	As above

Service related to **ICT and communication** (including but not limited to): o Provision of email accounts, productivity software (e.g., MS Office license) to project personnel; help desk support in multiple locations; disaster recovery; data backup; provision of audio/video conferencing software.	2027-2032	ICT services throughout the project: US$1,214.44 x 6 units = US$7,286.64	As above
Sub total		**$71,914.52**	
Provide technical support *pertaining to (but not limited to) following areas:*	2027-2032	Technical support throughout the project: US$1,983.64 x 7 units = US$13,885.48	UNDP will directly charge the project upon the approval of annual work plan. Actual charge will include staff cost and relevant general operating expense.
o *Regular facilitation and dialogue with development partners in aligning the project results with SDGs and other international frameworks Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework.*			
o *Policy analysis and technical support towards the project's alignment and coordination with other adaptation initiatives supported by UNDP, other UN Agencies, and the development partners including facilitating synergies post-implementation.*			
o *Policy analysis and technical support on strategic options for climate resilient infrastructure and coordinating with government counterparts at national and sub-national agencies as well as other stakeholders such as donors and academia.*			
o *Facilitation and dialogue to ensure private sector engagement in developing and disseminating climate information to enable sustained scale beyond the project.*			
o *Technical Analysis and inputs on options, strategic approach, and action plan, based on best practices, to implement project exit strategies and provide policy support to the government to replicate and scale the project approaches.*			
o *Technical support to synthesize lessons learned and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practice.*			
o *Provide direct technical inputs in all project training materials*			
o *Provide support for procurement and financial management*		Regional Technical support throughout the project :$2942x5 units $14,710	
Sub total		**$28,595.48**	

Total DPC KENYA - national level over 5 years		**$85,800.00**	
Total DPC Regional - level over 5 years		**$14,710**	
Grand total KE & Regional- DPC		**$100,510**	
Average DPC over 5 years:		**US$ 20,102 /year = 100,510 for the entire 5 years**	

DPC Schedule/year

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
20,102	20,102	20,102	20,102	20,102	----------	----------	----------

Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya
Wasaaradda Maaliyadda
Sanduuqa Qaran Ee Cimilada
Xafiiska Agaasimaha Fulinta

جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية
وزارة المالية
الصندوق الوطني للمناخ
مكتب المدير التنفيذي

Federal Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Finance
National Climate Fund (NCF)
Office of The Executive Director

Ref.: REF: NCF/007/2026 **25 March, 2026**

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Washington D.C., United States of America

Subject: Letter of Concurrence – Direct Implementation Modality for "Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle

Dear Members of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat,

I am pleased to endorse the above grant proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by UNDP and executed by IGAD-CAEP.

In my capacity as Designated Authority (DA) for the Adaptation Fund in Somalia, I hereby formally confirm our concurrence with and support for the provision of services by UNDP Somalia Country Office under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) for the above-referenced project.

This concurrence is provided on the understanding that execution responsibilities, including planning, decision-making, supervision of consultants and grantees, implementation of environmental mitigation measures, and monitoring of field-level activities, will be carried out in close coordination with national institutions and local implementing partners, with the National Climate Fund (NCF) serving as Somalia's DA in an oversight and governance capacity throughout the project period.

The NCF fully supports this arrangement as an appropriate mechanism to ensure fiduciary assurance, safeguards compliance, and technical quality, while maintaining national ownership and locally led implementation.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours Sincerely,

Liban

Mr. Liban Obsiye
Executive Director, National Climate Fund (NCF)
National Designated Authority (NDA) – Somalia
Federal Republic of Somalia

LETTER OFAGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES BY UNDP

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of Somalia (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.

3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

a. *Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel as well as technical expertise;*
b. *Identification and facilitation of training and meeting/workshop activities;*
c. *Procurement of goods and services;* ***Procurement of consultants, and travel arrangements***

4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in the annual/multi-year work plan (UNDP as a Responsible Party) as described in the project document. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annual/multi-year work plan in the project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the designated institution.

5. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed in XXX between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of XXX. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annual/multi-year work plan of the project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned agreements.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall refer to the prevailing UNDP Universal/Local Price List and pro-forma costs.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

Signed on behalf of UNDP

Lionel Laurens
Resident Representative
UNDP Somalia CO

Signed on behalf of Government

XXXX---NAME -- XXXXXX
title

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between the Ministry of Finance (Naitonal Climate Fund) the institution designated by the Government of Somalia and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed project "***"Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle"***

2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement and the project document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

3. Support services to be provided:

Support services	**Schedule for the provision of support services**	**Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)**	**Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)**
Estimated Direct Project Costs based on UNDP Somalia Price List			
Services related to ***Procurement of consultants, goods and services, and travel arrangements*** *(including but not limited to):* *i) Development of scope of work and review of terms of reference; advertisement; preliminary review; evaluation; vendor management; contracting; commitment of funds; disposal of equipment; and contract closing for* *- Low-value actions (<$100,000); and* *- Intermediate and High value actions (>$100,000)* *ii) Travel arrangement; authorization; requisition; service provider management; reconciliation; reporting; and processing refund of entitlements*	Ongoing throughout project implementation when applicable (2027-2032)	Procurement of consultants, goods, services and travel arrangements: 8 units x $7,903.75 = $63,230.00	UNDP will charge direct project costs directly to the project budget.
Services related to **Finance** *(including but not limited to):* *Transaction processing (voucher creation, approval, payments processing); vendor management and reconciliation, as needed (monthly and periodical actions)*		Payment processing (vouchers, advances and direct payments): 8 units x $1,100.00 = $8,800.00	
Services related to **Staff and Personnel management** *(including but not limited to):* o *Staff selection and recruitment process: advertising, shortlisting and interviewing (one-time action)* o *Staff benefits administration and management (one-time + monthly recurring action)* o *Staff payroll; vendor management, banking reconciliation and reporting (monthly and periodic actions).*		Staff and personnel management services: 10 units x $1,650.00 = $16,500.00	
Service related to **ICT and communication** (including but not limited to):		ICT and communication	

o Provision of email accounts, productivity software (e.g., MS Office license) to project personnel; help desk support in multiple locations; disaster recovery; data backup; provision of audio/video conferencing software.		services: 6 units x $200.00 = $1,200.00	
Sub total		**$89,730**	
Provide technical support *pertaining to (but not limited to) following areas:* o *Regular facilitation and dialogue with development partners in aligning the project results with SDGs and other international frameworks Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework.* o *Policy analysis and technical support towards the project's alignment and coordination with other adaptation initiatives supported by UNDP, other UN Agencies, and the development partners including facilitating synergies post-implementation.* o *Policy analysis and technical support on strategic options for climate resilient infrastructure and coordinating with government counterparts at national and sub-national agencies as well as other stakeholders such as donors and academia.* o *Facilitation and dialogue to ensure private sector engagement in developing and disseminating climate information to enable sustained scale beyond the project.* o *Technical Analysis and inputs on options, strategic approach, and action plan, based on best practices, to implement project exit strategies and provide policy support to the government to replicate and scale the project approaches.* o *Technical support to synthesize lessons learned and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practice.* o *Provide direct technical inputs in all project training materials* o *Provide support for procurement and financial management*		–	
Sub total		**$89,730.00**	
Total DPC over 5 years		**$89,730**	

Average DPC over 5 years:	**US$ 17,946/year = 89,730 for the entire 5 years**

DPC Schedule/year

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
$17,946	$17,946	$17,946	$17,946	$17,946

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

For the Adaptation Fund Project: Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle.

Final

December 2025

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Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ICPALD	The IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
S&E	Social and Environmental
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
PMU	Project Management Unit
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESA	Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism
SRS	Somali Regional State
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
3W	3W (Who, What, Where)

Executive Summary

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared for the regional project *"Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle"* to ensure alignment with AF`s Environmental and Social Policy and UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and Guidelines. The project aims to enhance climate resilience across the Mandera Triangle by strengthening institutional capacity for the transboundary management of shared natural resources, fostering climate-sensitive social cohesion, and securing sustainable livelihoods through improved food security and diversified water access for vulnerable communities. To achieve its objective, the project will provide a wide range of economic, social, and environmental benefits to some of the most climate-vulnerable and underserved populations in the Mandera Triangle, with a strong focus on supporting vulnerable communities, particularly women and youth.

The ESMF provides guidance to identify, assess, mitigate, and monitor environmental and social (E&S) risks in alignment with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and AF`s requirements, provide set of steps, procedures, and mechanisms for ensuring adequate level of environmental and social considerations, and integration in each intervention in the project-cycle. It applies to all project components and activities, especially those with a physical footprint or involving physical interventions. Through this framework, the project commits to proactively managing risks, engaging communities inclusively, and ensuring effectives of the project implementation, while avoiding harm to people and ecosystems.

The project has been screened using the UNDP environmental and social screening tool which aligns with the AF environmental and social policy requirements. This has ensured environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project activities have been identified and treatment/mitigation measures prescribed to be applied both at design and project implementation to ensure compliance and environmental and social sustainability. The project social and environmental overall risk is classified as a **Substantial** risk as per the UNDP`s SES policy, which is close to **Category B** as per AF environmental and social policy as most of risks are site-specific, reversible, and manageable.

As explained in the UNDP SES Guidance Note on Social and Environmental Assessment and Management: for moderate risk projects, at a minimum, the required management measures need to be addressed and incorporated into the project documentation. As such, the ESMF is structured as follows:

- Project description
- Baseline information,
- Relevant applicable policy and legal framework
- Summary of identified adverse social and environmental risks and impacts and mitigation measures for each identified risk
- Stakeholder Consultations and grievance mechanisms throughout implementation of management measures,
- A monitoring and reporting plan,
- Management Arrangement,
- Cost estimates for ESMF implementation.

The ESMF also specifies the responsibilities and resources for social and environmental risk management and provides annexes with a template for further social and environmental safeguards screenings, draft standard operating procedures for the Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM), guidance and methodological and scoping advice for key an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Objective of the ESMF

An ESMF is used to identify, evaluate, avoid, and, where avoidance is not possible, mitigate the adverse social and environmental impacts of proposed activities. This ESMF is therefore a tool that can assist in managing potential adverse social and environmental impacts associated with activities of the Project, in line with the requirements of the Adaptation Fund (AF) Environmental and Social Policy and UNDP Social and Environmental

Standards (SES). The implementing partner of the project and its Project Management Unit (PMU), particularly the safeguards and gender expert, will follow the recommendations outlined in this ESMF to ensure that environmental and social risks and impacts are fully assessed and that appropriate risk/impact management measures are in place prior to the implementation of the relevant Project activities.

The ESMF outlines the processes that will be undertaken during project inception and implementation, and highlights where additional assessments regarding potential impacts and the development of appropriate risk mitigation or management measures are needed, consistent with Adaptation Fund (AF) Environmental and Social Policy and UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES).

The project, *Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience of Pastoralists and Agro pastoralists Communities in Mandera Triangle, IGAD Region,* has been classified through the UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure, as constituting a "substantial risk", which is close to Category B as per Adaptation Fund (AF) SES Policy. The substantial rating is based on the fact that the potential adverse social or environmental impacts are limited in scale, site-specific, most of are reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures. Since the project includes a range of activities with yet unknown specific sites, that cannot be fully assessed at this stage in the project cycle, this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed to guide further assessment and management of the expected social and environmental risks of the project, and is based on the applicable UNDP's SES policy, and AF`s ESP requirements, national law, and international law.

The project preparation conducted intensive stakeholders consultations at each level and ensures inclusive stakeholder engagement through national consultations, participatory design processes, and targeted outreach to various groups e.g. vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities. This ESMF will guide the required assessment and management process and ensure that all project activities comply with AF and UNDP safeguards policies while enabling substantial climate adaptation, environmental, and socio-economic benefits through strong risk management, community participation, and transparent governance.
The safeguards instruments that have been developed at design phase include the following:

- A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the project and
- Gender Action Plan (GAP) to integrate stakeholder engagement and gender action in the project design.

Furthermore, before commencement of the project activities, country-specific Gender Action Plans (GAPs), Stakeholder Engagement Plans, standalone IPPs, and Livelihoods restoration plans or as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be developed and implemented. The specific environmental and social assessments that will analyse the specific environmental and social risks associated with the activities that will be implemented under the project site level. Based on the results of the E&S assessment, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed outlining the mitigation measures required for the types of activities to be implemented under the project.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Objectives

The regional project "*Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralist and Agro-pastoralist Communities in the Mandera Triangle*" seeks to strengthen climate resilience across the Kenya–Ethiopia–Somalia border region. It focuses on improving institutional capacity for transboundary natural resource management, promoting climate-sensitive social cohesion, and supporting sustainable livelihoods through better food security and diversified water access.
By enhancing climate information and early warning systems, the project aims to reduce livestock losses, crop failure, and displacement associated with droughts and floods. It also creates jobs in agriculture and value chains, supports renewable-energy food processing, and promotes climate-smart agriculture, benefiting especially women and youth through higher incomes and reduced vulnerability. Improved water access, diversified livelihoods, and strengthened peace and governance structures will enhance community stability and reduce resource-based conflict. A comprehensive list of the proposed components, outcomes, and outputs, along with the key risks associated with each and the management actions required to meet social and environmental safeguard requirements is presented in Table 5.

2.2 Baseline

The Mandera Triangle—spanning parts of Kenya (Mandera County), Ethiopia (Liben and parts of Afder Zones), and Somalia (Gedo Region), covers about 135,800 km² and is home to over 2.6 million people, predominantly Somali pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. The region faces chronic underdevelopment, insecurity, displacement, and limited government presence. Harsh climatic conditions—extreme aridity, erratic rainfall, recurrent droughts, and flash floods—have degraded rangelands and strained water resources, increasing vulnerability.

Given frequent climate shocks, cross-border conflict, and displacement, the Mandera Triangle remains a priority area for interventions that promote climate resilience, peace, and long-term regional stability. The detailed baseline has been provided within the main full proposal document. The Table 1 below provides an overview of some the environmental, socio-economic and cultural aspects of the Mandera Triangle.

Table 1: An overview of some the environmental, socio-economic and cultural aspects of the Mandera Triangle

Factor	Mandera County Kenya	Liben and Afder Zone Ethiopia	Gedo Province Somalia
Population Size	867,457	Liben Zone 804,842 Afder Zone 848,359	566,318
Population Growth Rate	-1.7%	2.4%	2.2%
Average Household Size	3.9	4.6	5.9
Urbanization rates	14-20%	4.7%	4.2%
Poverty Rate	78% below poverty line	45–50 % range	69%
Main Livelihood activities	Pastoralism, agropastoralism, small scale trade, informal businesses, artisanal mining, beekeeping, forestry	Pastoralism, Agro-pastoralism, Cross-border trade, forestry, trade, Fishing along the Dawa River	Pastoralism, Agro-pastoralism, Cross-border trade, small-scale businesses, forestry
Agricultural Products	Camel milk, animal hides, livestock, cereals, horticultural crops, simsim, Fruits	Honey, sorghum, maize, cowpeas, onions & mangoes grow along river Dawa, livestock	Maize, cowpeas, onions, sorghum, Lemons, livestock
Water bodies	Dawa River	Dawa River Genale River	Dawa River Jubba River
Land Area	25,991.5 km^2	368,452 km^2	85,000 km^2
Mobility & displacement	Drought and flood displacement toward Mandera town; over 34,800 households affected by floods in 2024, with 1,136 families displaced	Prolonged IDP crisis linked to drought and conflict; 61,800 people displaced in 2025 alone, with children (57%) and women (53%) most affected	Hosts large IDP and refugee populations (incl. Dollo Ado camps); 117,000 drought-displaced IDPs in Afder and 48,800 in Liben, plus 220,000 refugees in Dollo Ado camps[23]
Indigenous peoples	Somali pastoralist clans (Garre, Degodia, Murulle, others) and minority indigenous groups such as the Watta, who face structural marginalization[24].	Somali pastoralist clans governed largely through customary authority (elders, Xeer), especially in rural areas with limited state presence	Somali pastoralist communities operating under dual customary–formal governance systems (clan elders alongside woreda and regional administrations)
Social organization	Clan structures intersect with county governance	Clan authority often outweighs formal institutions	Dual system of clan authority and state administration

Gender dynamics	High GBV risk during water collection and displacement	Women constitute majority of displaced populations	Women face compounded vulnerability in displacement settings
Rainfall	>250mm	270mm	>250mm
Temperatures	Min 20 C- Max 35 C – meteorological office Mandera Town		
Temperature Increases	1 -1.5 C increases since the pre-industrial periods across the region		

3. APPLICABLE POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 National Environmental and Social Policy and Regulatory Requirements

4.1.1 Kenya

Kenya has statutes that guides on environmental management and conservation. The legal framework for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is primarily established by the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations of 2003. The process is mandatory for specific projects likely to have significant environmental impacts and is overseen by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

The NEMA in conjunction with the various lead agencies ensure all aspects of the proposed project adheres to all Institutional Frameworks requirements. The institutional framework directly governing the development projects are: Environmental Management and coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 and its subsequent supplements the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulation, 2003; EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006 and EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006; EMCA (Controlled Substance) Regulations, 2007; EMCA (Noise and Vibration Control) Regulations,2009; EMCA (Emissions Control) Regulations,2006; EMCA (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management) Regulations, 2009; EMC (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access To Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations,2006, Land Acquisition Act (Cap.295), Land Act Way Leaves Act (Cap. 292), Public Roads and Roads Access Act (Cap. 399), Forest Act, Physical Planning Act (CAP 286), Local Government Act (CAP 265), Traffic Act Chapter 295, Water Act 2002, Public Health Ac (Cap. 242), Lakes and River Act Chapter 409, Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap 376 and the Penal Code (CAP 63) 514.

The Environment (Impact Assessment and Audit) regulation 2003, which operationalizes the environment management and coordination act 1999. The report is prepared in conformity with the requirements stipulated in the environmental management and coordination Act no 8 of 1999 (EMCA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment and audit regulations 2003 regulation7 (1) and the second schedule. Part II of the said act states that every person is entitled to a clean and healthy environment and has the duty to safeguard the same. In order to achieve the goal of a clean environment for all, new projects listed under the second schedule of Section 58 of EMCA No 8 0f 1999 shall undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment. This includes development activities such as this new project. In additional to the legal compliance above, the following legal aspects have also been taken into consideration or will be taken into consideration before commencement of construction: Occupational Health and Safety, 2007; Public Health Act Cap 242; Physical Planning Act, 1999; EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006; EMCA (Noise and Vibrations Control) Regulations, 2009 and EMCA (Air Regulations), 2014.

4.1.2 Ethiopia

Ethiopia's constitution, national laws and policies, and international conventions demonstrate a commitment social and environmental protection. The salient legislation is as follows:

Constitutional Foundations: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution (1995)

Article 44 guarantees the right to a clean and healthy environment.

Article 92 mandates sustainable development and environmental protection.

- These articles constitute the legal basis for environmental safeguarding and community rights.

Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1997): Establishes national environmental management goals, including sustainable development, pollution prevention, and biodiversity conservation.

Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation No. 299/2002 (as replaced by Proclamation No. 1371/2025)

- Requires environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) for projects likely to cause environmental or social impacts.
- Requires review, approval, monitoring, and disclosure of ESIA findings.
- Mandates public consultation and environmental permitting.

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) of Ethiopia play crucial oversight role in Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), primarily by reviewing and approving ESIA reports, issuing environmental permits/authorizations, setting standards, and monitoring compliance for development projects to ensure environmental sustainability and adherence to laws.
Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation No. 300/2002
Hazardous Waste Management and Movement Control Proclamation No. 1090/2018
Strengthens controls on hazardous waste generation, transport, handling, and cross-border movement.
Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Proclamation No. 1065/2018
Supports sustainable forest management, conservation, and community forest initiatives.
Water Resources Management Proclamation No. 197/2000
Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization Proclamation No. 541/2007
Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 (and regional land laws)
Labour Proclamation No. 1156/2019: Includes labour rights, occupational health and safety (OHS), non-discrimination, equal pay, and prohibition of child and forced labour.
Land Expropriation and Compensation Proclamation No. 1161/2019: Governs land acquisition for public purposes. Defines compensation methods and requirements for livelihood restoration and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) when displacement occurs.
National Policy on Women (1993) and Revised Family Code (2000), requiring gender-responsive planning and equal participation.
Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209/2000: Requires protection of archaeological and cultural heritage and mandates chance-find procedures during construction are:

4.1.3 Somalia

Somalia's environmental and social policy and regulatory framework is nascent and evolving, reflecting the country's ongoing state-building process following prolonged conflict. While comprehensive environmental and social legislation remains limited, a combination of constitutional provisions, sector policies, legacy laws, and institutional mandates provides the foundation for environmental and social risk management in development initiatives. In practice, safeguards implementation is also informed by international standards and good practice.

The Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia (2012) provides the primary legal basis for environmental and social protection. Article 25 guarantees every Somali the right to an environment that is not harmful to health and wellbeing and protection from pollution and harmful materials. Article 24 establishes labour rights, including fair labour relations, freedom of association, collective bargaining, and special protection for women from sexual abuse, segregation, and discrimination in the workplace. Article 14 prohibits slavery, servitude, trafficking, and forced labour. The Constitution further enshrines equality and non-discrimination regardless of sex, clan, religion, disability, social or economic status, or political opinion. Together, these provisions underpin environmental protection, labour standards, gender equality, and social inclusion.

Somalia's principal environmental policy instrument is the National Environmental Policy (2020), which aims to improve the health and quality of life of the Somali people and promotes the use of appropriate environmental assessment instruments. It provides the overarching framework for pollution control, natural resource management, and integration of environmental considerations into development planning. In addition, Somalia has adopted or is developing key climate and environmental instruments, including the National Climate Change Policy (draft 2021)**,** the National Adaptation Plan (2024)**,** and the draft Environment Act (2024). These frameworks emphasize climate-resilient agriculture, water resource protection, biodiversity conservation, climate-proofed infrastructure, and early warning systems. However, the absence of a fully operational Environmental Impact Assessment law and detailed implementing regulations means that environmental and social assessment is often guided by policy commitments and international best practice.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) is the lead institution responsible for environmental governance and climate change. Disaster risk management is coordinated by the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) under the Somalia National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2018), which establishes roles,

responsibilities, and institutional arrangements for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, early warning, and anticipatory action. The establishment of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning Centre (MHEWC) in 2020 further strengthens national early warning and risk monitoring capacity.

Labour and occupational health and safety matters are governed primarily by the Labour Code of 1972, which regulates work contracts, working hours, wages, termination procedures, grievances, and freedom of association. The Code obligates employers to provide safe and clean working environments, adequate health and safety measures, and basic welfare facilities. It prohibits child labour below 15 years, restricts hazardous work for young persons, and stipulates equal pay for women and men. These provisions form the basis for labour management and OHS compliance in project implementation.

The Somalia National Gender Policy (2016) provides the framework for gender equality and women's empowerment, including strategies to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and child marriage, and to strengthen services for the management of gender-based violence. Somalia has no specific national policy for Indigenous Peoples, and minority groups such as the Bantu, Bajuni, Gaboye, and others often face social, economic, and political marginalization. The country operates under a system of legal pluralism (customary, religious, and secular law), which requires careful stakeholder engagement and inclusive approaches to avoid exclusion and elite capture.

At the state level, including in Jubaland, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) is the lead institution responsible for disaster risk management and humanitarian action under overall coordination with SoDMA. The Ministry is mandated to develop state-level policies aligned with international disaster management principles and to coordinate disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience efforts. In the absence of comprehensive state legislation, MoHADM's mandate provides the primary institutional framework for disaster risk reduction and resilience programming in Jubaland that includes Mandera Triangle.

4.2 AF and UNDP's Environmental and Social Policies

4.2.1 Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy

Environmental and social policies are fundamental to ensuring that the Adaptation Fund (AF) does not support projects/programmes that unnecessarily harm the environment, public health or vulnerable communities. As part of the implementing entities' responsibilities for the project/programme, all implementing entities shall (i) have an environmental and social management system that ensures environmental and social risks are identified and assessed at the earliest possible stage of project/programme design, (ii) adopt measures to avoid or where avoidance is impossible to minimize or mitigate those risks during implementation, and (iii) monitor and report on the status of those measures during and at the end of implementation. There shall be adequate opportunities for the informed participation of all stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of projects/programmes supported by the Fund.

All projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented to meet the following environmental and social principles, although it is recognized that depending on the nature and scale of a project/programme all of the principles may not be relevant to every project/programme.

Table 2: AF Environmental and Social Policy Principles

AF Environmental and Social Principles	Triggered AF`s ESP principles (x)	Key Requirements
Compliance with the Law	*x*	Requires that projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be in compliance with all applicable domestic and international law.
Access and Equity	*x*	Projects/programmes requires to provide fair and equitable access to benefits in a manner that is inclusive and does not impede access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights. Projects/programmes

		should not exacerbate existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	*x*	Requires to avoid imposing any disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups including children, women and girls, the elderly, indigenous people, tribal groups, displaced people, refugees, people living with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS. In screening any proposed project/programme, the implementing entities shall assess and consider particular impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups.
Human Rights	*x*	Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall respect and where applicable promote international human rights.
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	*x*	Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in such a way that both women and men (a) have equal opportunities to participate as per the Fund gender policy; (b) receive comparable social and economic benefits; (b) receive comparable social and economic benefits; and (c) do not suffer disproportionate adverse effects during the development process.
Core Labour Rights	*x*	Requires to meet the core labour standards as identified by the International Labor Organization.
Indigenous Peoples	*x*	The Fund shall not support projects/programmes that are inconsistent with the rights and responsibilities set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other applicable international instruments relating to indigenous peoples.
Involuntary Resettlement	*x*	The AF shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids or minimizes the need for involuntary resettlement. When limited involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, due process should be observed so that displaced persons shall be informed of their rights, consulted on their options, and offered technically, economically, and socially feasible resettlement alternatives or fair and adequate compensation.
Protection of Natural Habitats	*x*	The AF shall not support projects/programmes that would involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognized by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognized as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities.
Conservation of Biological Diversity	*x*	Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids any significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity or the introduction of known invasive species.
Climate Change	*x*	Projects/programmes shall not result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	*x*	Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that meets applicable international standards for maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing material resource use, the production of wastes, and the release of pollutants.
Public Health	*x*	Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids potentially significant negative impacts on public health.
Physical and Cultural Heritage		Shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level. Projects/programmes should also not permanently interfere with existing access and use of such physical and cultural resources.
Lands and Soil Conservation	*x*	Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that promotes soil conservation and avoids degradation or conversion of productive lands or land that provides valuable ecosystem services.

AF's environmental and social policies include the following requirements:

- Conduct a screening to identify social and environmental risks and categorize its significance.
- Conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or equivalent analysis for Category A and B projects/programmes.
- Prepare and implement an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- Integrate social and environmental risk management into project implementation and monitoring systems.
- Ensure meaningful, inclusive, gender-responsive stakeholder engagement.
- Public Disclosure and Consultation.
- Establish an accessible grievance redress mechanism.

AF`s E&S policy aligns with UNDP`s environmental and social policies with the key principles related to environmental and social safeguards requirements. UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (2021) form the core of UNDP's accountability framework to ensure that development interventions maximize social and environmental benefits, avoid adverse impacts, and address risks in a structured, rights-based manner. The SES apply to all UNDP programmes and projects and have been applied to this project through the SESP, this ESMF, and the other safeguards instruments that are outlined in this ESMF such as an ESIA/ ESMP, GAP, SEP, IPP, community stakeholder engagement and FPIC process will be implemented prior to project implementation in line with AF ESP.

Table 3: Analysis of the consistency of the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Principles with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards

Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Principles	UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (relevant provisions only)
Compliance with the Law: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be in compliance with all applicable domestic and international law.	See the UNDP SES Accountability Principle 4, item 30 states that 'UNDP does not support activities that do not comply with national law and obligations under international law, whichever is the higher standard (hereinafter "Applicable Law").
Access and Equity: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall provide fair and equitable access to benefits in a manner that is inclusive and does not impede access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights. Projects/programmes should not exacerbate existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups.	See the UNDP SES Human Rights Principle, paragraph 14 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: P1.6 Risk of restricting access to resources or basic services.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall avoid imposing any disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups, including children, women and girls, the elderly, indigenous people, tribal groups, displaced people, refugees, people living with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS. In screening any proposed project/programme, the implementing entities shall assess and consider particular impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups.	See the UNDP SES Human Rights Principle, paragraph 16 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: P1.5 Risk of inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations.
Human Rights: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall respect and, where applicable, promote international human rights.	See the UNDP SES Human Rights Principle, paragraph 13 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: P1.4 Risk of adverse impacts on civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in such a way that both women and men (a) have equal opportunities to	See the UNDP SES Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Principle, paragraphs 18-20 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to:

participate as per the Fund gender policy (refer to Annex 4 for details); (b) receive comparable social and economic benefits; and (c) do not suffer disproportionate adverse effects during the development process.	P2.9 Risk of adverse impacts on gender equality, P2.10 Risk of discrimination against women, and P2.11 risks of limiting the women's access to natural resources.
Core Labour Rights: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall meet the core labour standards as identified by the International Labor Organization.	SES Standard 7, paragraphs 5-12, 20-24 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: S7.1 Risks of substandard labour & working conditions, S7.2 Risks to freedom of workers association and collective bargaining, S7.4 Forced labour risks (incl. in supply chains), S7.5 Risks of discriminatory working conditions, S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks.
Indigenous Peoples: The Fund shall not support projects/programmes that are inconsistent with the rights and responsibilities set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other applicable international instruments relating to indigenous peoples.	Entire See the UNDP SES Standard 6 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: S6.1 Risks associated with activities taking place where indigenous peoples are present S6.2 Risks associated with activities taking place on lands, territories claimed by indigenous peoples S6.3 Risks to rights, lands, territories natural resources and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples S6.4 Risk that activities will take place without meaningful, effective informed participation of indigenous peoples S.6.5 Risk of utilizing/developing indigenous peoples resources without agreement and/or agreed benefit sharing S6.6 Risk of forced eviction or physical/economic displacement of indigenous peoples S6.7 Impacts on development priorities of indigenous peoples S6.8 Risks to physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples S6.9 Risks of impacts on cultural heritage of indigenous peoples
Involuntary Resettlement: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids or minimizes the need for involuntary resettlement. When limited involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, due process should be observed so that displaced persons shall be informed of their rights, consulted on their options, and offered technically, economically, and socially feasible resettlement alternatives or fair and adequate compensation.	See the UNDP SES Standard 5 objective and its paragraphs 1,3,4 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: S5.1 Physical displacement risks S5.2 Economic displacement risks S5.3 Risk of forced evictions S5.4 Risks of impacts on community-based rights to land, territories or resources
Protection of Natural Habitats: The Fund shall not support projects/programmes that would involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognized by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognized as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities.	See the UNDP SES Standard 1, paragraph 13 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: S1.2 Risks to critical habitats

Conservation of Biological Diversity: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids any significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity or the introduction of known invasive species.	SES Standard 1, paragraph 13 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: S1.4 Risks to endangered species
Climate Change: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall not result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change.	SES Standard 2, paragraph 9 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: S2.4 risks of increased GHG emissions
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that meets applicable international standards for maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing material resource use, the production of wastes, and the release of pollutants.	SES Standard 8, paragraph 4 and paragraphs 7-9 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: S8.1 risks of pollutants release S8.2 risks of inadequate waste management
Public Health: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids potentially significant negative impacts on public health.	See the UNDP SES Standard 3, paragraphs 2,3,6, and 7 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: S3.1 construction-related risks S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks S3.3 safety risks due to failure of project structural elements S3.4 risks of water/vector-borne diseases
Physical and Cultural Heritage: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level. Projects/programmes should also not permanently interfere with existing access and use of such physical and cultural resources.	See the UNDP SES Standard 4, paragraphs 1, 2, and 14 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: S4.1 risks to cultural heritage sites S4.2. risks of unknown archaeological heritage damage S4.3 risks to tangible and intangible forms of cultural heritage
Lands and Soil Conservation: Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that promotes soil conservation and avoids degradation or conversion of productive lands or land that provides valuable ecosystem services.	See the UNDP SES Standard 1, paragraph 21 and the Social and Environmental Screening questions related to: S1.7 risks of soil degradation

As required by the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy, the above requirements will be fully respected within the project and will guide project design, implementation, and monitoring of any identified environmental and social risks.

4.1.2 UNDP Social and Environmental Standards

The project will comply with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)[1], which came into effect in January 2015. The SES underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its Programmes and Projects to support sustainable development. The objectives of the standards are to: Strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of Programmes and Projects; Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment.; Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible; Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks. Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.; The SES are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming.

Table 4: Key Elements of UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

Overarching Policy	Project-Level Standards	Policy Delivery Process & Accountability

[1] https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-social-and-environmental-standards

Human Rights Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Sustainability and Resilience Accountability	1. Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resource Management 2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks 3. Community Health, Safety, and Security 4. Cultural Heritage 5. Displacement and Resettlement 6. Indigenous Peoples 7. Labour and Working Conditions 8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Quality Assurance Screening and Categorization Assessment and Management Stakeholder Engagement and Response Mechanism Access to Information Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance review

The Standards are underpinned by an Accountability Mechanism with two key functions:

- A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by UNDP projects have access to appropriate procedures for hearing and addressing project-related grievances; and
- A Compliance Review process that can investigate claims that UNDP is not in compliance with UNDP's social and environmental policies.

The UNDP SES also require UNDP not to support activities that do not comply with the national law and obligations under international law, whichever is the higher standard (hereinafter "Applicable Law"). UNDP programmes and projects, therefore, must always comply with the beneficiary countries' national law. The supported actions will therefore have to meet not only UNDP SES and AF Environment and Social Policy but also any additional requirements stipulated in the national law.

5 Potential Environmental and Social Risks

During project development, the project was screened using UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP). The significance of each risk, based on its probability of occurrence and the extent of its impact, has been estimated as being either low, moderate, substantial, or high. The SESP identified most of are Moderate risks and low risk related to this project, therefore the overall risk categorisation for the project is Substantial (Please refer to Annex 2 for more details).

Table 5: Lists the proposed outputs and identified key risks associated with them and management actions required to meet social and environmental safeguard requirements.

List of project outputs/activities	Identified potential S&E risk	Risk Significance	Proposed assessment and management measures
Component 1: Strengthening Climate information services and early warning at regional, national, and local levels.			
Outcome 1 Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity			
Output 1.1 Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning 1.1.1.	P1.3 Limited capacities of rights-holders to claim their rights	M	-Ensure cross-border data harmonization between Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia to build trust and ownership. -Establish project level grievance redress mechanism. -Develop clear methodology and participatory data validation to ensure the accuracy of Climate/disaster data to build trust and ownership
Output 1.1 Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning	P1.2 Limited capacities of duty bearers to meet human rights obligations P3.14 Risks of Stakeholder grievance	M	- Integrated capacity building as part of project activities to ensure Capacity-building for national, subnational and cross-border institutions for credible and accountable data with clear data collection methodology. -Establish/strengthen project level grievance redress mechanism.
Output 1.3: Capacity of communities and local, national and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning	S6.4 Risk that activities will take place without meaningful, effective informed participation of indigenous peoples P1.3 Limited capacities of rights-holders to claim their rights	M	-Introduce Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) through recognized clan structures across the borderlands to protect indigenous communities' rights for inclusivity, sustainability and ownership during consultations and data collection.

			-Leverage clan elders and customary forecasters (e.g., interpreting animal behavior, star positions) alongside modern climate models. -Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan has conducted and developed an inclusive stakeholder action plan. -Establish project level grievance redress mechanism.
Component 2: Improving climate-sensitive peacebuilding, mobility governance and cross-border social cohesion.			
Outcome 2. Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management			
Output 2.1: Cross-border climate-resource governance strengthened and operationalized.	S1.14 Transboundary environmental risks P3.14 Risk of stakeholder grievances P2.8 Gender equality concerns raised by women's groups/leaders P2.12 Risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse	S	Conflict analysis and inclusive participation (women, youth, pastoralists, minorities groups), prepare stakeholder engagement plan. Integrate GBV risk mitigation protocols Ensure platforms to integrate customary law (xeer) with IGAD mediation structures. Integrating traditional dispute resolution methods alongside formal processes, establishing a clear reporting and tracking system.
Output 2.2: Women and youth empowered in climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance	S1.14 Transboundary environmental risks P1.5 Risk of inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations P2.8 Gender equality concerns raised by women's groups/leaders P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders.	M	Develop and formalize cross-border resource-sharing agreements such as rangeland management agreement to prevent dispute over pasture and water at the cross-border regions. IGAD to facilitate regional dialogues to minimize transboundary conflicts -Grievance redress mechanism
Output 2.3: Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources.	P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders P1.7 Risk of exacerbating conflicts	L	-Integrate indigenous/local knowledge in peace and cooperation in the cross-border areas. -Leverage traditions cooperation and resource sharing mechanisms, making them accessible across borders.
Output 2.4: Inclusive small-scale cross-border exchange mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods.	S1.14 Transboundary environmental risks P2.8 Gender equality concerns raised by women's groups/leaders	S	-IGAD to facilitate regional dialogues to avoid transboundary conflicts -Grievance redress mechanism
Component 3. Enhancing community resilience through climate-smart livelihoods and water security.			
Outcome 3.1 Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.			
Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities	S1.7 Risks of soil degradation S1.9 Agriculture-related risks to biodiversity S2.3 Maladaptation risks	M	- Ecosystem services management (promote soil and water conservation and agrobiodiversity practices)- integrate these in project design and implementation. -Apply climate risk screening to ensure practices are context-specific, resilient to projected hazards, and adaptable over time to prevent maladaptation. -Promote drought-resilient crops (sorghum, millet, cowpeas) adapted to Mandera Triangle arid conditions. -Enable extension services to operate across borders - Conduct environmental and social impact assessment and prepare management measures at implementation phase.
Output 3.2: Climate-resilient crops and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate losses.	P2.10 Risk of discrimination against women P3.14 Risks of stakeholder grievances P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders P1.6 Risk of restricting access to resources or basic services	M	-Integrate climate-smart grazing and rangeland management practices. -Ensure inclusive community participation, develop a robust SEP. - Conduct gender analysis and develop gender action plan to integrate gender aspect in the project interventions -Establish grievance redress mechanisms that are accessible in Somali, Amharic, and Swahili.

Output 3.3: Climate-resilient water security for production and livestock increased and sustainably managed along key corridors and settlement areas.	S1.11 Surface or ground water use risks S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disaster S3.1 Construction-related risks S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks S3.3 Safety risks due to failure of project structural elements S5.2 Economic displacement risks S7.5 Risks of discriminatory working conditions S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks S8.1 Risks of pollutants release	M	-Conduct hydrological assessment or/and hydrogeological assessments for the boreholes. Conduct targeted assessments and management measures such as environmental and social/livelihood impact assessments/plan, will prepare and implement.. -Apply environmental, health, and safety standards during construction. -Develop occupational health safety management plan part of ESMP or stand alone. -Integrate engineering quality assurance and safety standards. -Establish cross-border, multi-clans water-user committees with women and youth representation - Conduct climate risk analysis -Develop standalone livelihood restoration plan or include part of the ESMP. - Inclusive and participatory planning If specific activities for this output will not have been clearly identified, ESMF has been prepared.
Component 4: Strengthening regional coordination, and policy harmonization to provide an enabling environment for transboundary adaptation.			
Outcome 4.1: Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle.			
Output 4.1: Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle	P3.15 Risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders S3.8 Risks associated with engagement of security or enforcement personnel	M	Ensure transparent and inclusive selection processes. Ensure cross-border data harmonization between Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia to build trust and ownership
Output 4.2: Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD.	P3.15 Risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders	M	Ensure transparent and inclusive stakeholder selection processes.
Output 4.3: Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making.	P3.15 Risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders	M	Develop joint data sharing protocols among Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia

As identified in the E&S screening/SESP/, environmental and social risks are summarized as follows.

Moderate risks identified in the screening/SESP are:

- P1.3 Limited capacities of rights-holders to claim their rights
- P2.8 Gender equality concerns raised by women's groups/leaders
- P2.9 Risk of adverse impacts on gender equality
- P2.10 Risk of discrimination against women
- P3.15 Risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders
- P3.14 Risks of stakeholder grievances
- S1.1 Risks to habitats and/or ecosystems and their services
- S3.4 Risks of water/vector-borne diseases
- S1.11 Surface or ground water use risks
- S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disaster
- S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks
- S3.3 Safety risks due to failure of project structural elements
- S3.8 Risks associated with engagement of security or enforcement personnel
- S5.2 Economic displacement risks
- S6.4 Risk that activities will take place without meaningful, effective informed participation of indigenous peoples
- S.6.5 Risk of utilizing/developing indigenous people's resources without agreement and/or agreed benefit sharing
- S6.7 Impacts on development priorities of indigenous peoples

Substantial Risk identified:

- P1.7 Risk of exacerbating conflicts

Low risks identified:

- P1.6 Risk of restricting access to resources or basic services
- P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders.
- S7.5 Risks of discriminatory working conditions
- S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks
- S8.1 Risks of pollutants release

6 Procedures for Screening, Assessment and Management

This section provides procedures for addressing the expected environmental and social risks associated with the project activities.

This section describes the screening, assessment and management procedures required for addressing the risks identified in the SESP. For all outputs that require further safeguards screening, assessment and management, no implementation activities can start until after the required screening has been prepared, and—if necessary for compliance for compliance with the UNDP SES policy — assessments conducted, and management plans are put in place.

6.1 Screening

The selection process of these supported activities will involve targeted screening which will combine the relevant UNDP Social and Environmental Screening criteria and the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Principles.

A proposed generic screening checklist, to be refined based on the findings of the site-specific E&S assessment and adapted to each country, is included in the annexes.

During implementation, the project will be re-screened in accordance with the UNDP SES Policy:

- When determined necessary by the Project Manager (after consideration of the advice from PMU staff with responsibility for safeguards), the Programme Board, or UNDP; and/or
- When project circumstances change in a substantive or relevant way.

With support from the project`s partners, all private sector actors that will be engaged in the project will be subject to the UNDP risk assessment (supplemented by a SESP) to ensure their environmental and social compliance prior to engagement in any project activity. Private enterprises that will provide services within the project, such as contractors hired for construction or implementation of the demonstration projects, shall also sign a safeguards commitment letter to implement all measures stipulated in the ESMF.

Eligibility criteria

The project implementation will ensure that no supported action:

- ü is detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, has measurable adverse impacts to critical habitats, or leads to a reduction in endangered species.
- ü is significantly harmful to the status or the ecological potential of surface water bodies and groundwater bodies.
- ü creates significant risks to communities and workers during construction and implementation.
- ü leads to significant damage, or removal of cultural heritage.
- ü Requires or involves:
    - Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements.
    - Purchase, application or storage of harmful pesticides or hazardous materials.
    - Production or activities involving forced labour / harmful child labour.
    - Production or trade in wood or other forestry products from unmanaged forests.
    - Forced evictions.
    - Leads to any significant increase in the emissions of pollutants as compared with the situation before the activity started.

6.2 Assessment

The implementation of interventions under the project might lead to various environmental and social impacts that cannot be fully analysed at the development stage of the project.

Based on the outcomes of the screening of project interventions, site-specific assessments and/or management plans may be required, including scoped ESIAs under national legislation. The assessment(s) will be conducted in a manner consistent with national regulations and the UNDP SES, and lead to the development of appropriately scaled management measures and plans to address the identified risks and impacts. Given the context of the Mandera Triangle, conflict analysis will be conducted and management strategy/ plan prepared as required.

The UNDP SES and SESP require that in all cases relevant social and environmental assessments and adoption of appropriate mitigation and management measures be completed, disclosed, and discussed with stakeholders prior to implementation of any activities that may cause adverse social and environmental impacts. For projects with easily identified risk management measures, a simplified ESMP can be developed. An indicative template for ESMPs can be found in the UNDP (2020) Guidance Note Social and Environmental Standards Social and Environmental Assessment and Management.[2]

6.3 Environmental and Social Management

There are some safeguard measures that are to be applied to the whole project. These include: National and relevant international laws; Country-specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for each of the three countries, including conflict assessment and management plan and Grievance Redress Mechanisms.; Country-specific Gender Action Plan (GAP) for each of the three countries; Country-specific environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and; including livelihood restoration plan, and IPPs following the UNDP SES policy and AF ESP requirement.

The E&S screening shall be supplemented with guidelines that will recap the core obligations for sound management of the social and risks enshrined in the UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards for the project applicants and reviewers of the applications. Based on the results of the site specific E&S assessment, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed outlining the mitigation measures required for the types of activities/interventions to be implemented under the project and the E&S procedures that should be followed from the design to the implementation of these activities.

7 Implementation Arrangement

This section gives a clear definition of roles and responsibilities of project staff and associated agencies in implementation of project activities and application of social and environmental procedures (e.g. screening, assessment, preparation of management plans, monitoring). Assess the particular institutional needs within the implementation framework for application of the ESMF, and their capacity to manage and monitor ESMF implementation. Where necessary, capacity building and technical assistance activities should be included to enable implementing agencies and involved institutions and stakeholders to implement the ESMF, including preparation, implementation and monitoring of specific social and environmental management plans/measures. The overall responsibility for the overall oversight of safeguards will be with UNDP, the project management unit and implementing government partners responsible in implementing this ESMF.
In addition to the above tasks, the UNDP will, in its "project assurance" function, support the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP Project/Programme Officer, or M&E Officer, SES Specialist typically holds the Project Assurance role on behalf of UNDP.

7.1 General Management Structure and Responsibilities

The project will be implemented through a collaborative approach leveraging the comparative strengths of IGAD and UNDP, in coordination with national governments and local partners while remaining fully compliant with AF regulations. Implementation arrangements are designed to ensure regional coherence, country-level ownership, and effective delivery at community-level across the Mandera Triangle. The project organization arrangements and key roles in the ESMF implementing are discussed below.

[2] https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Assessment%20and%20Management%20GN%20-%20FInal%20Nov2020.pdf

7.2 Roles and Responsibilities for Implementing ESMF

The roles and responsibilities of project/programme staff and associated agencies in the implementation of this ESMF are as follows:

UNDP Country Office: UNDP Country Offices will play a key role in providing the necessary support at the country level. The UNDP Country Offices will provide operational support to the country-level project implementation. It will be responsible, together with the implementing parters and Project Manager Unit(PMU).

UNDP Country Office Resident Representative/Coordinator or delegated staff for project follow up. There will be a clear separation between the roles of oversight/assurance and execution at the UNDP Country Office level. Oversight will primarily be delivered through representation of the UNDP CO RR on the National Project Steering committees (or his/her designate). In terms of execution support, the national project staff in most cases will be embedded in the respective UNDP Country Offices, and grant administration services (calls for proposals, signing grants, making payments to grantees, etc.) will be directly provided by or managed by the Country Offices.

The implementing partner (IP): The implementing partner will be responsible for the assessments described in this ESMF and where these SES tasks are contracted out to third parties - provide adequate support for their implementation and will perform the quality assurance function during their implementation. It will also update UNDP on the progress made in the application of these arrangements during the project implementation (through annual PIR, MTR and TE, and project M&E system as well as on an ad hoc basis depending on project developments).

To support the full application of UNDP SES and addressing the associated identified risks, the relevant SES tasks will involve the following steps taken during project implementation by the PMU and the project partners.
For each participating country, there will be a project team typically consisting of a project manager, for operation of the AF supported project implementation on a day-to-day basis, and by a social and environmental safeguard and gender officer, and Project assistance, and others. The project team will be responsible for all aspects of project operations and management, including implementation, management, partnership development, knowledge management and M&E of the project participatory development and implementation process.

Project Stakeholders and Target Groups: The project`s primary stakeholders include local communities as key partners in the project where the activities are to be executed. Secondary stakeholders will vary by country and project and may potentially include government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and others whose role will be advisory or as members of the project board.

National Project Steering Committees: The PSC (Project board) in each country will provide overall project oversight and strategic guidance. It will be composed of government and non-governmental representatives, with majority membership by non-governmental stakeholders; this aims at ensuring that AF resources reach local actors directly and efficiently.

Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the project assurance team. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

Table 6: Actions to support the ESMF Implementation

Actions	Timeframe
Project team awareness and training on compliance with UNDP SES and gender guidelines, the monitoring process, the grievance mechanism, and related issues	During the project initiation phase

Actions	Timeframe
Country specific Assessment and management plan: · Conduct country-specific ESIAs (Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia) · Develop country-specific Gender Action Plans (GAPs), Stakeholder Engagement Plans, standalone IPPs, and Livelihoods restoration plans or as part of ESMPs.	During the project initiation phase
Environmental and social monitoring, auditing	Quarterly and annually
Updated reporting on compliance with UNDP SES guidelines and update of the monitoring system	Annually (in the PIR/APR) and as required per any site's SES management plan
Validation of the monitoring and evaluation approach, and reporting with clear and verifiable indicators and means of verification	In the project inception report and at project completion
Project M&E activities as prescribed in the project M&E plan	Throughout the project implementation
Project Board assessment of compliance	Concurrent with project Board meetings and additionally as required
Awareness and establishment of grievance mechanism (in addition to the initial training module at project inception- see first item).	At project inception and support throughout the project cycle

8 Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure

This section presents the process of undertaking consultations with the relevant stakeholders, disclosure requirements, and grievance redress mechanism. The consultations are essential to familiarize the proposed project and ensure that all relevant environmental and social impacts of the projects are identified with the corresponding mitigation measures to limit the adverse impacts of the project on the environment and community.

8.1 Stakeholder Consultations

The broad objectives of the stakeholder consultation were to identify and notify interested and affected peoples of the proposed development and to provide the IAPs with the opportunity to comment on the proposed activity and raise issues and concerns. Specifically, the consultation process among others sought to:

- familiarize the relevant stakeholders with the proposed site and the surroundings;
- identify priorities needs of local communities,
- present the proposed study approach and get confirmation of institutions based on the conditions of the site observed;
- assess capacity that may be required for the project based on the observation made on site are among others.

As part of the full proposal development, stakeholder consultations were conducted during the project design phase. These consultations spanned a wide range of stakeholders including relevant government departments, groups and individual community members and are available in separate Annex 4 (Stakeholder Engagement Report).

The stakeholder consultations were organized at national, sub-national, and community levels across Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia. The consultations brought together government ministries, local government, civil society organizations, beneficiary households, pastoralist & agropastoral groups, women's associations, persons with disability, displaced populations and youth networks to ensure the proposal reflects both policy priorities and community realities. These multilevel consultations further validated project priorities, confirm the feasibility of proposed interventions, and strengthened ownership at national sub-national and community levels. Through these discussions, the project sought to align its interventions with the real needs and priorities of those most affected by climate change.

Accordingly, during the project preparation phase, each country has been developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP). These plans will be followed to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in project implementation and particularly in the further assessment of social and environmental impacts and the development of appropriate management measures. The SEPs and GAPs will be updated during project implementation based on the assessments and management plans conducted in line with this ESMF, as needed.



Picture 2: Shows stakeholders consultations in Dolo-Ado and Dolobay district and communities and regional level stakeholders (Ethiopia)



Picture 3: Shows Community consultation session in Mandera East (Khalalio Ward – left and Neboi Ward - right)

As part of the stakeholder engagement process, UNDP's SES require that project stakeholders have access to relevant information. Specifically, the SES (SES, Policy Delivery Process, para. 21) stipulates that, among other disclosures specified by UNDP's policies and procedures, UNDP will ensure that the following information be made available: Stakeholder engagement plans and summary reports of stakeholder consultations.; Social and environmental screening reports with project documentation; Draft social and environmental assessments, including any draft management plans; Final social and environmental assessments and associated management plans; and; Any required social and environmental monitoring reports.

Potentially affected stakeholders will be engaged during the implementation of this ESMF. As outlined in the SES and UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), the type and timing of assessments and management plans vary depending on the level of social and environmental risk associated with a project, as well as on the timing of the social and environmental assessment.

This ESMF (and the project SESP) will be disclosed via the UNDP CO website in accordance with UNDP SES policy. The subsequent project`s ESMPs or stand-alone management plans will also be publicly disclosed via the UNDP CO website, once prepared. Additionally, a summary will be made available in the relevant local languages, and the content should be discussed in local languages with the communities. The Project Management Unit will be

responsible for ensuring that the information is channelled all the way to the project stakeholders to allow them to understand, comment on, and finally approve the SES documents.

The ESMF, ESIAs/ESMPs, GAPs, SEPs, or any stand-alone safeguard management plans will be finalized and adopted only after the required period for disclosure has elapsed. These requirements for stakeholder engagement and disclosure will be adhered to during the implementation of this ESMF, and the subsequent implementation of the resulting ESMPs and any stand-alone management plans.

7.2 Monitoring and Reporting of Engagement Activities

The PMU will monitor the impacts of stakeholder engagement activities. Stakeholder engagement will form a regular agenda item at PMU meetings. Issues and risks identified will be recorded in project Risk Registers for ongoing monitoring and/or actioning as appropriate.

A summary of all stakeholder engagement activities in each country will be collated and made available to the public. The summary will contain the following information as a minimum: Stakeholder engagement activities implemented; Dates and venues of engagement activities; Information shared with stakeholders; Outputs including issues addressed. Outcomes of sharing sessions, consultations or responses to issues raised will be reported back to communities as per the SEP e.g., via the project website, newsletters, radio program, visits, meetings, etc. The Stakeholder Engagement Plans will be monitored, reviewed at least annually and updated as required.

7.3 Information Disclosure

The UNDP SES requires that a public record of stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle be maintained and disclosed. In cases where it may be necessary to safeguard the identities of stakeholders due to potential harm, statistical information should be recorded and disclosed (SES, Part C, para. 28).

As part of the stakeholder engagement process, UNDP's SES require that project stakeholders have access to relevant information. Specifically, the SES (SES, Part C, para. 28) stipulates that, among other disclosures specified by UNDP's policies and procedures, UNDP will ensure that the following information be made available: Information on a project's purpose, nature and scale, duration, and potential risks and impacts; Stakeholder engagement plans and summary reports of stakeholder consultations ; Social and environmental screening reports with project documentation ; Draft social and environmental assessments, including any draft management plans ; Final social and environmental assessments and associated management plans and; Any required social and environmental monitoring reports.

For Moderate and Substantial risk projects, drafts of any prepared assessments and related management plans (eg SESP, ESIAs/ESMPs, ESMF, SEP) need to be disclosed and consulted on at least 30 days prior to project approval or initiation of relevant activities. When no separate assessment/management plan is needed, a summary of the analysis contained in the SESP together with the proposed management measures needs to be similarly shared with project-affected stakeholders. In addition, final assessments and management plans must also be disclosed.

To ensure the widest dissemination and disclosure of project information, including any details related to applicable environmental and social safeguards, local and accessible disclosure tools including audio-visual materials such as flyers, brochures, videos, and community radio broadcasts will be utilized in addition to other tools. Furthermore, particular attention will be paid to women, indigenous peoples, marginalized minority groups, illiterate or technologically illiterate people, and people with hearing or visual disabilities, people with limited or no access to internet and other groups with special needs. The dissemination of information among these groups will be carried out with the project counterparts and local actors such as municipalities, producers´ associations, indigenous federations, organizations representing marginalized minority groups, women's organizations, government, and other regional actors.

7.4 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

During implementation, and particularly construction phases of any project, a person or group of people can be adversely affected, directly or indirectly due to the project activities. The grievances that may arise can be related to social issues such as eligibility criteria and entitlements, disruption of services, temporary or permanent loss of livelihoods and other social and cultural issues. Grievances may also be related to environmental issues such

as excessive dust generation, damages to infrastructure due to construction related vibrations or transportation of raw material, noise, traffic congestions, decrease in quality or quantity of private/ public surface/ ground water resources during irrigation rehabilitation, damage to home gardens and agricultural lands, etc
The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is for people seeking satisfactory resolution of their complaints on the environmental and social performance of the Project.
Special attention will be placed on ensuring that grievances related to gender issues, such as harassment, will be catered for, and that the grievance process will be designed in such a way that it facilitates access for women.

Each country project will have its own grievance redress mechanisms in addition to formal official channels for grievance redress. The projects will establish the following structure at the county level for the various project sites. Communities and individuals will be able to access this structure directly through their representatives or via letter or phone. This structure is based on the UNDP guidance on grievance redress mechanisms.

All project related grievances will be received by a focal point. The contact details of the grievance focal point will be provided to all stakeholders and community members and their organisations. Complaints can also be routed through any staff associated with the project who will forward it to the relevant focal point. The focal point will acknowledge the receipt of the grievance and formally register the same on a designated log and centralised database at the national PMU in a prescribed format which includes a note on how the grievance will be processed and who will be responsible for proposing a response. If deemed necessary, the focal point will forward the grievance to the PMU. All grievances received will be duly acknowledged in writing and the acknowledgement will necessarily include a reference number, a point of contact in the PMU and a brief description of the process that will be followed. This acknowledgement will be provided within five working days from the receipt of the complaint. If the complainant cannot submit a grievance in writing, the focal person will write the complaint on the aggrieved person's behalf.

7.4.1 The Project GRM Procedures

In alignment with UNDP's 2022 GRM guidelines and findings from the situation analysis in project sites, the project GRM process is proposed to be outlined as follows: This is the process that needs to be followed on top of addressing the gaps identified in situation analysis with the above proposed actions.

1. Receive and Register Complaints
   The Project Management Unit (PMU) at each project site will be responsible for receiving and registering complaints. This could be UNDP Social and environmental safeguarding programme Specialist and or assigned focal point at each project sites. Communication methods include email, in-person, community suggestion boxes, social media platforms and written letters. Complaints can be submitted by individuals (men, women, youth, marginalized groups), local NGOs, community organizations, community leaders, and local, zonal, or regional authorities in the Ethiopian Somali region
2. Acknowledge, Assess, and Assign
   Upon receiving a grievance, the PMU will acknowledge its receipt and explain how it will be processed. The PMU will assess the complaint's eligibility (i.e., its relevance to the project) and assign it a unique tracking number. This tracking system is essential for monitoring and analyzing patterns of grievances.
3. Propose a Response
   Responses will vary depending on the complexity and nature of the grievance. They may include:
   a. Direct resolution at the project site.
   b. Stakeholder engagement for broader concerns.
   c. Referral to other mechanisms, if applicable.
   d. Categorization as ineligible, if outside the project's scope.
4. Evaluate the Response Outcome
   The response outcome can either be:
   a. Agreement: The complainant fully accepts the response, and the grievance moves to the implementation phase (Step 5).
   b. No Agreement: The complainant is dissatisfied with the response, and a review process is initiated (Step 6).
5. Implement the Response (If Agreement)

b) If the response is accepted, the PMU (UNDP) will implement it according to established grievance redress procedures, assigning responsibilities and documenting each step.
b) Resolution can occur at the project site, involve stakeholder input, or be referred to other mechanisms, depending on the grievance's nature.
· Once implementation is completed, the grievance is considered resolved, and the case is closed.

6. Review
   If there is no agreement on the initial response, grievance staff will review the approaches used to respond. Depending on the outcome of this review:
   · If the revised approach is accepted, the process follows Step 5a, and the grievance is resolved.
   · If not, grievance is either referred to an external mechanism or closed.
7. Refer or Close Out the Grievance
   When grievances are complex or unresolved at the PMU level, they may be referred to other bodies, such as the, UNDP Country Office, or Project Board (PB) for further review.
   · Grievances deemed ineligible or outside the project scope may be referred to local, regional, or federal authorities for possible solutions, and the case will be closed.
8. Feedback on the Response
   The PMU will provide feedback to all registered grievances. Feedback will be shared directly with the complainant (if identified), communicated through community consultations, or published on the project website, social media pages, and in project materials.
9. Enable Appeals
   Complainants will be informed of their right to appeal the PMU's decision. Appeals can be submitted to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) or the UNDP Country Office through mail, phone, email, or the project website.
10. Monitor and Evaluate
    The performance of the GRM will be systematically tracked. All grievance-related data, including complaint types and resolutions, will be documented and analysed to identify trends, address project weaknesses, and inform improvements. Environmental and social grievances will be reported to the Adaptation fund (AF) through the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR).

During the first year of project implementation, a committee will be set up to provide a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), consisting of representatives from the Project Management Unit, and the relevant implementing partners structures (e.g. its local level structures including district representatives).
The project GRM will be designed in consideration of the specific local context and will draw on existing processes and procedures for the resolution of complaints and grievances in Ethiopia. The GRM committee will establish goals and objectives, along with eligibility requirements to make a complaint and/or grievance. It will be designed to encourage all parties to act in good faith throughout the process and will seek to achieve mutually acceptable resolutions for all parties.

Each grievance received will be assessed for eligibility based on UNDP SES Stakeholder Engagement Guidance. This includes an assessment of whether the issue needs further clarification from the complainant or should be referred to other redress mechanisms or offices. Four of the broad criteria used to assess eligibility are:

- Information about negative economic, social or environmental impact by the project on the complainant or has the potential to cause such an impact.
- Specific information about the impact or probable impact is provided and how the project has or may cause it.
- Indication that the complainant is or represents those impacted or those who are at risk of being impacted by the project on their request.
- Information for the grievance redress mechanism staff to make a determination of the first three questions.

Once found eligible, the response may be any of three options: i) direct organisational action; ii) further engagement with the stakeholder and assessment of the grievance; iii) referral to a different mechanism using specific criteria that are transparent to the complainant. The relevant proposed response and why it is being proposed, or decision to not consider the complaint as eligible, will be conveyed to the complainant within three weeks in an appropriate manner (written or orally) and in the local language. The complainant will be provided

an option to either proceed with the response, request a review of eligibility if needed, further dialogue on a proposed action or participation in a proposed assessment and engagement process to further pursue the complaint.

If the complainant agrees with the proposed response, the project will proceed with the relevant action or further assessment or referral. If the complainant challenges the finding of ineligibility, rejects the proposed action or refuses to participate in a more comprehensive engagement and assessment, the project staff will try and meet the complainants to provide additional information and if possible, will revise the proposed approach. If disagreement persists, the complainant will be informed about other recourse for the complaint and the outcome of the discussion will be documented. In sensitive and challenging cases the grievance redress mechanism may use independent assessments, mediation or adjudication to seek resolution of the case.

The grievance will be closed once the response is implemented and deemed satisfactory by the complainant. Written documentation of this may be required if the complaint involved a major risk, impact or negative publicity.

7.4.2 UNDP's Accountability Mechanism

For more information: https://www.undp.org/accountability/audit/social-and-environmental-compliance-review-and-stakeholder-response-mechanism In addition to the project-level GRM, UNDP's SECU and SRM remain available, and stakeholders will be informed of this option to file a complaint or submit a request.

UNDP recognizes that even with strong planning and stakeholder engagement, unanticipated issues can still arise. Therefore, its social and environmental compliance reviews and stakeholder response mechanisms are underpinned by an Accountability Mechanism with two key components:

A Social and Environmental Compliance Review Unit (SECU) to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and

A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

SECU and SRM Requests can be submitted via:

An online webform: https://secure.ethicspoint.eu/domain/media/en/gui/104895/index.html
WhatsApp, Viber and Signal using 001 (917) 207 4285, or through our WeChat Account @SECUSRM
Call (costs are incurred by caller) using 001 (917) 207 4285.
By post: Attn: SECU/SRM, OAI, UNDP
1 U.N. Plaza, 4th Floor
New York, NY USA 10017
By email to: project.concerns@undp.org

Country Offices SRM:

Ethiopia CO SRM: Email: stakeholder.et@undp.org

Kenya CO SRM: Linked with HQ SRM

Somalia CO SRM: Linked with HQ SRM

Complaints should

be as specific as possible, describing current or potential adverse impacts that have a plausible causal link to a UNDP-supported project/programme and, if possible, the UNDP social and environmental standards/commitments that are believed to have been violated.

While there are no strict format or language requirements, it is helpful if the complaint includes the following information:

- Name, address, telephone number, and other contact information.
- Whether the Complainant(s) wish to keep their identity confidential, and if so, why.
- Name, location, and nature of the UNDP project or programme (if known).
- How the Complainants believe they have been, or are likely to be, adversely affected by the UNDP-supported project or programme.

- If a third party, such as a civil society organization, is filing a complaint on behalf of an affected individual or community, the complaint should include evidence the third party is working on behalf of the individual or community.
- Although helpful, it is not necessary to cite specific UNDP standards or policies (such as the UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards).

Existing national and sector forums may also provide important opportunities for stakeholders to provide feedback on project implementation. Utilization of existing structures and processes to engage stakeholders is encouraged, as this may provide opportunities for issues to be raised before they develop into more significant grievances. However, such fora would not substitute for specific project grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) that will be required.

7.4.3 Adaptation Fund Response Mechanism

At the Adaptation Fund level, the grievance redress mechanism is the "Ad hoc Complaint Handling Mechanism (ACHM)", a formal process for individuals and communities to raise concerns about potential negative impacts from projects it funds. To file a complaint, submit a document with the complainant's and representative's information, project details, and information on the alleged harm. Complaints must be filed before the final evaluation report of the project is submitted.

Complainants can access the AF Ad Hoc at: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/accountability-complaints/ad-hoc-complaint-handling-mechanism-achm/

Complaints regarding projects/programmes supported by the Fund can also be filed with the secretariat at the following address:

Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Mail stop: MSN P-4-400
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433 USA
Tel: 001-202-478-7347
afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

9 ESMF Monitoring, Reporting and Capacity Building

9.1 ESMF Monitoring and Reporting

Implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring of potential impacts identified in targeted assessment(s) will be conducted continuously by the project safeguard and gender experts, project manager. Reporting on progress and issues in the implementation of this ESMF will be documented in the project's implementation reports (PIRs) and annual project implementation reports (APRs). The PMU, with support from UNDP CO, will be responsible for compiling reports on the implementation of this ESMF, for reporting to the Project Board. Key issues will be presented to the Project Board during each meeting and progress report will be reported to UNDP Country Office quarterly.

The project results, corresponding indicators, and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

The ESMF monitoring and evaluation plan is outlined below. Stakeholder participation will be encouraged throughout monitoring and evaluation of the ESMF.

Table 7: ESMF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring Activity & Relevant Projects	Description	Frequency / Timeframe	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities
Track progress of ESMF implementation	Implementation of this ESMF with results reported to Project Board at each meeting	Quarterly	Required ESMF steps are completed in a timely manner.	E&S Safeguards and gender Officer/ PMU
Development of assessment/ESMPs (for each country) and all other proposed targeted management plan	Carried out in a participatory manner, in-depth analysis of potential social and environmental impacts, as well as identification / validation of mitigation measures	To be completed prior to construction activities commencing	Risks and potential impacts are assessed with support of external consultants and participation of project team and stakeholders; management actions identified and incorporated into project implementation strategies.	E&S Safeguards and gender Officer
Compliance with Consent Authority approval conditions	Consent conditions from approval national authorities will detail the environmental and social controls required for construction activities	Continuous		Construction Contractors Audits by Safeguards Officer
Implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring of potential impacts identified in targeted assessment(s)	Permanent and participatory implementation and monitoring of impacts and mitigation measures	Continuous	Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	E&S Safeguards and gender Officer / PMU
Learning	Knowledge, good practices, and lessons learned regarding social and environmental risk management to be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project teams and used to inform management decisions.	PMU
Annual project quality assurance	The project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	UNDP COs
Review and make course corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project steering committee and used to make course corrections	PMU
Annual project implementation reports	As part of progress report to be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, analysis, updating	Annually	Updates on progress of ESMF/ESMP will be reported in the project's annual PIRs. A summary of the avoidance and mitigation of potential social	PMU

Monitoring Activity & Relevant Projects	Description	Frequency / Timeframe	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities
	and recommendations for risk management will be included		and environmental impacts will be included in the program annual report, sharing best practices and lessons learned across the program.	
Project review	The Project Board will consider updated analysis of risks and recommended risk mitigation measures at all meetings	At least annually	Any risks and/ or impacts that are not adequately addressed by national mechanisms or project team will be discussed in project steering committee. Recommendations will be made, discussed and agreed upon.	Project Board/PSC

9.2 Capacity Building

Effective implementation of ESMF will require technical capacity within the project team and local authorities, and other institutions responsible for implementing and monitoring project activities. In each country, existing experiences from other related projects in the area of environmental and social risk management are encouraging. However, as all three countries are responsible for implementation of ESMF procedures and SES requirements in general, it is evident that training to further strengthen their capacities is required.

There will be a need to carry out environmental awareness workshops for officials of project implementing and key stakeholder institutions such as members of project steering committee and technical committee on environmental and social risk management SES policy procedure, requirements and ESMF procedures. In addition, technical training will be provided to project management team and responsible implementation parters technical experts in each year from year one to year four.

Awareness creation training also will provide to project grievance redress committees in each year from year one two year three.

9.3 Summary of ESMF Implementation Budget

Funding for implementation of the ESMF is included in the project budgets. The estimated costs are indicated in the below Table (8).

Table 8: budget estimation for implementation of ESMF

Country-Level ESMF Implementation Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total (USD)	Budget Category/Code	Budget Note
Capacity building awareness creation and training on social and environmental safeguards including on the project ESMF	$21,000	$21,000	$21,000	$21,000		$84,000	Training/workshop	Training/workshop for project staff and key implementing partners for year1-4 in each countries:$7000*3*4= $84,000
Country E&S Safeguards and Gender Officer	$42,000	$42,000	$42,000	$42,000	$42,000	$210,000	Staff Salary	Country E&S Safeguards and Gender Officers (three officers (NPSA10) for Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia);salary $3500/month for 5year in three countries=$3500*12*5=$210,000
Development of country-specific E&S assessment, ESMPs/other	$60,000					$60,000	Contractual Services - Individuals	Contractual Services -Individuals: for three countries 3*20,000USD in year 1=$60,000

required targeted management plans								
Implementation of site specific ESMPs		$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$48,000		Country specific ESMP implementation 3*4000 per year
Development of country-specific IPPFs and IPPs, Livelihoods restoration plans	$50,000					$50,000	Contractual Services - Individuals	Contractual Services -Individuals: for three countries $50,000 in year 1
Country-specific Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Stakeholder Engagement plan development and implementation	$50,000					$50,000	Contractual Services - Individuals	Contractual Services -Individuals: for three countries $50,000 in year 1
Establish and strengthen project grievance redress mechanism	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000			$18,000	Training/workshop	Training/workshop: in three countries project GRM committee training $3000*3 training in year 1, year 2 and year 3=$2000*3*3=$18,000
E&S Auditing			$30,000		$30,000	$60,000	Contractual Services - Individuals	Contractual Services -Individuals: for three countries for year 3 and year4 (3*10,000USD*2=$60,000
Total:						$ 580,000		

Note: The proposed staff and the ESMF implementation cost will be covered by the project

Annexes

Annex 1: Draft Grievance Redress Mechanism

PROTOCOL FOR FILING A COMPLAINT WITH THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The mandate of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to:

1. Receive and address any concerns, complaints, notices of emerging conflicts, or grievances (collectively "Grievance") alleging actual or potential harm to affected people ("Claimant") arising from a UNDP, AF-supported Project;
2. Assist in the resolution of Grievances between and among Project Stakeholders, as well as the various Government ministries, agencies and commissions, CSOs and NGOs, and others (collectively, the "Stakeholders") in the context of the Project;
3. Conduct itself at all times in a flexible, collaborative, and transparent manner aimed at problem solving and consensus building.

Function

The function of the GRM will be to:

1. Receive, log and track all Grievances received;
2. Provide regular status updates on Grievances to Claimants, the Project Board, and other relevant Stakeholders, as applicable;
3. Engage the Project Board, Government institutions, and other relevant Stakeholders in Grievance resolution;
4. Process and propose resolutions related to Grievances within a period not to exceed sixty days from receipt of the Grievance;
5. Identify growing trends in Grievances and recommend possible measures to avoid them;
6. Receive and service requests for, and suggest the use of, independent mediation;
7. Ensure increased awareness, accessibility, predictability, transparency, legitimacy, and credibility of the GRM process;
8. Collaborate with Implementing Partners, Responsible Parties, NGOs, CSOs, government institutions, and other entities to conduct outreach initiatives to increase awareness among Stakeholders about the existence of the GRM and how its services can be accessed;
9. Ensure training amongst the Project Board members and their respective institutions about the relevant laws and policies that impact the GRM, as well as the GRM's own policies;
10. Monitor the implementation and follow up of Grievance resolutions.

Composition

The GRM will be composed of a Secretariat and a GRM Standing Committee comprised of the Project Board members. Note that an Ad hoc GRM Committee may be formed in response to a specific request for Grievance redress that requires a different composition of members than the GRM Standing Committee. The GRM Ad hoc Committees will be balanced in composition (government and non-government) and should not include any Project Board members that have a conflict of interest related to the Grievance being addressed.

GRM Secretariat

In its role as GRM Secretariat [the Secretariat is to be determined] will perform the following core functions:

1. Publicize the existence of the GRM and the procedures for using it;
2. Receive and log requests for Grievance resolution;
3. Acknowledge receipt to the Claimant;
4. Determine the eligibility of the Grievance;
5. Forward eligible requests to the GRM Standing Committee for review and action;
6. Track and document the Grievance resolution processes and outcomes.

GRM Standing Committee and GRM Ad hoc Committee

The GRM Standing Committee or GRM Ad hoc Committee will perform the following core functions:

1. Take direct action to resolve the Grievance (e.g., bring the relevant parties together to discuss and resolve the issue themselves with oversight from the GRM Committee);
2. Request further information to clarify the Grievance and share the information with the Claimant and Stakeholders;
3. Refer the Grievance to independent mediation, while maintaining oversight;

4. Determine that the Grievance is outside the mandate of the GRM and refer it elsewhere (e.g., UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigation, criminal justice system, or civil justice system).

The GRM Standing Committee will be comprised of all the members of the Project Board. At the discretion of the UNDP CO a GRM Ad hoc Committee will be formed using selected members of the Project Board. If a GRM Ad hoc Committee is formed, this will replace the GRM Standing Committee.

Submitting a Grievance

A Claimant can be any individual or group that believes they have been, or will be, adversely affected by a UNDP-supported Project. If a Grievance is submitted by a representative of the Claimant, the Claimant must provide written authority granting the representative permission to file the Grievance, and the GRM will take reasonable steps to verify this authority.

The GRM maintains a flexible approach with respect to receiving Grievances in light of local constraints. As such, a Grievance can be submitted to the GRM by any means available (i.e. email, letter, phone call, SMS, in-person meeting).

The Grievance should include the following information:

1. The name(s) of the Claimant;
2. A means for contacting the Claimant (email, phone, address, other);
3. Written authority granting the Claimant's representative permission to file the Grievance (if applicable);
4. A description of the potential or actual harm;
5. Claimant's statement of the risk of harm or actual harm. This should include:
    a. A description of the risk or harm and those affected;
    b. The names of the individual(s) or institutions responsible for the risk or harm;
    c. The location(s) and date(s) of the harmful activity.
6. What actions the Claimant has taken thus far to resolve the matter;
7. Whether the Claimant wishes their identity to be confidential;
8. The specific help requested from the GRM.

Claimants are not initially required to provide all of the information listed above, they need only to provide enough information to determine eligibility. If insufficient information is provided, the GRM has an obligation to make a substantial, good faith effort to contact the Claimant to request the additional information that is needed to determine eligibility, and if eligible, to develop a proposed response.

Logging, Acknowledgment, and Tracking

The GRM Secretariat will receive all Grievances, assign a tracking number, and create a Grievance File in the Case Management System. Within one week from the receipt of a Grievance, the GRM Secretariat will send written acknowledgement to the Claimant.[3] Grievances can be sent be:

- email: grievance.xxx@undp.org
- Phone: + xxxx-xxxx (Mobile/WhatsApp)
- Mail: xxx
- Dropped off in person to: xxx

Each Grievance file will contain, at a minimum:

1. The date the Grievance was received;
2. The date the written acknowledgment was sent (and oral acknowledgment as applicable);
3. The dates and nature of all other communications or meetings with the Claimant and other relevant Stakeholders, including meeting minutes and summaries;
4. Any requests, offers, or engagement of a mediator;
5. The date and records related to the proposed resolution;
6. The acceptance or objections from the Claimant (or other relevant Stakeholders);
7. The proposed next steps if objections arose;
8. The alternative proposed resolution if renewed dialogue was pursued;
9. Notes regarding implementation;
10. Any conclusions and recommendations arising from monitoring and follow up.

Maintaining Communication and Status Updates

Files for each Grievance will be available for review by the Claimant and other Stakeholders involved in the Grievance, or their designated representative(s). Appropriate steps will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of the Claimant if previously requested. The GRM will provide periodic updates to the Claimant regarding the

[3] Oral acknowledgment can be used for expediency but must be followed by a written acknowledgment.

status and current actions to resolve the Grievance. Not including the acknowledgment of receipt of the Grievance, such updates will occur within reasonable intervals, not greater than every thirty days.

Investigation and Consensus Building

Within one week of receiving a Grievance, the GRM Secretariat will notify the GRM Standing Committee and any other relevant institutions regarding the receipt of the Grievance. The GRM Standing Committee (or GRM Ad hoc Committee) will develop a response to the Grievance based on the information provided in the Grievance. This will include:

1. Engage the Claimant and any other relevant Stakeholders, as deemed appropriate, to gather all necessary information regarding the Grievance.
2. Engage Government institutions regarding any information (documents or otherwise) relevant to resolving the Grievance and avoiding future Grievances of the same nature.
3. Convene meetings with the Claimant, Stakeholders, and relevant individuals and institutions to obtain the necessary information in order to develop a thorough understanding of the issues and concerns raised in the Grievance and facilitate consensus around a proposed resolution.
4. Determine whether a field investigation is necessary to properly understand the Grievance and develop an effective proposed resolution.

Technical Assistance

At any point after receiving a Grievance and through to implementation of the proposed resolution the GRM Standing Committee (or GRM Ad hoc Committee) may seek the technical assistance of an independent mediator, Social and Environmental Safeguards Advisor, Stakeholder Engagement Officer, or other relevant technical experts. Note that mediation can only be implemented if the Claimant agrees.

Proposed Resolution

The GRM will communicate to the Claimant one or more proposed actions or resolutions and clearly articulate the reasons and basis for the actions. If the Claimant does not accept the resolution, the GRM will engage with the Claimant to provide alternative options. If the Claimant accepts the proposed resolution, the GRM will continue to monitor the implementation directly and through the receipt of communications from the Claimant and other relevant parties. As necessary, the GRM may solicit information from the relevant parties and initiate renewed dialogue when appropriate. In all communications with the Claimant and other Stakeholders, the GRM will be guided by its problem-solving role, non-coercive principles and process, and the voluntary, good faith nature of the interaction with the Claimant and other Stakeholders.

Reporting

On an annual basis the GRM will publish a public report outlining:

1. The Grievances addressed and the resolutions implemented (with information redacted to respect requests for confidentiality);
2. Measures that can be taken by the GRM to avoid future Grievances and harm to Stakeholders;
3. Improvements to the GRM that would enhance its effectiveness, accessibility, predictability, transparency, legitimacy, credibility, and capacity.

Mediation

Should the option of independent mediation be implemented, mediators should be chosen from a roster of mediators that have the following criteria:

1. Professional experience and expertise in impartial mediation;
2. Knowledge of the Project type and experience in Ethiopia or the region, including an understanding of local culture and practices;
3. Proficiency in local languages likely to be used by the Claimant and Stakeholders;
4. Availability for assignments of up to 20 days;
5. Willingness to declare all relationships and interests that may affect their ability to act as and impartial mediator.

Without Prejudice

The existence and use of this GRM is without prejudice to any existing rights under any other Grievance mechanisms that the Claimants may otherwise have access to under national or international law or the rules and regulations of other institutions, agencies, or commissions.

Annex 2: Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Guidance

This Free, Prior and Informed Consent Guidance is intended to help the PMU understand the requirements and actions needed to implement the four steps of FPIC: Free, Prior, Informed and Consent. The guidance is broken down into four parts as intended to explain what each Step means (the requirement) and how to implement the Step (required actions). This is not an exhaustive guidance note on FPIC, and thus the PMU and implementing partners should refer to this SES Supplemental Guidance for further information.
At this stage in the project cycle, research suggests that all project-affected stakeholder communities are considered Indigenous or tribal peoples as per UNDP's SES, and AF's policies and procedures, and international law. Thus, all activities that affect the stakeholder communities land, resources, rights, livelihoods, or cultural heritage will trigger FPIC. The PMU and Implementing partners should consider the following four steps when implementing FPIC.

Step 1 - Free

Requirement: *The PMU must commit to undertaking the consultation process free of coercion, intimidation, and manipulation*.

Ultimately, it is the communities' collective decision whether or not to consent to the project activities. FPIC prescribes the community's right to consent to none, some, or all of the proposed activities. The FPIC process must not attempt to influence this decision. They should not seek to get "buy-in," but rather, present the proposed activities, possible benefits and risks, methodology, potential roles and responsibilities of the community, and answer the Community Stakeholders' questions. The PMU can – and indeed is encouraged to – amend project activities as per the needs of the community, as long as the requests are within the scope of the project proposal. Amending project activities should always be done as a way to improve project outcomes, and the benefits for the communities, not as a way to "secure" consent. A *quid pro quo* is always contrary to the Free requirement of FPIC, no matter how beneficial the PMU believes the incentive may be for the community.

Required Actions: In order to ensure the Free element of FPIC is implemented, the following actions are required:

1. Documentation of Community Stakeholder consultations related to the proposed project activities, how the team has communicated the attendant social and environmental risks, and proposed initial mitigation measures.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be a presentation that the PMU delivered to the Stakeholder Community, attendance lists of the community members who attended, meeting minutes, and pictures and videos of the consultation meeting.
2. Documentation of the discussion with the community about their decision-making process or procedure, and their preferences for the decision-making processes that they will employ in order to decide whether the project activities should proceed.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be the meeting minutes where the community provides an overview of the community's decision-making process.
3. Documentation that the community has been able to co-design mitigation measures for the identified risks, including revisions to the project activities.
    a. Example: the evidence for this can be revisions to the risk analysis, project activities and mitigation measures based on the community's input as expressed in the Community Stakeholder consultation minutes and the updated project activities.
4. Interviews or surveys with community members confirming that the project team has not used any form of intimidation, including the presence of security personnel or law enforcement.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be surveys and focus-group discussions that confirm that intimidation was not used. The monitoring and evaluation process can also be used to confirm that intimidation was not used.
5. Interviews or surveys with community members confirming that no money, goods, or enticements whatsoever have been offered by the project team to influence the consent of the community and that the community has no obligation to provide consent. In most cases, activities such as livelihood or small grant activities would not be considered "enticements" as defined in the FPIC Tool.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be surveys and focus-group discussions that confirm that enticements were not used.

Step 2 - Prior

Requirement: *The PMU must undertake consultation processes sufficiently in advance of the proposed project activities to allow the community to reach a decision using its own decision-making process*. "Sufficiently," in this context, means that the community members have had enough time to:

- Understand the project activities and potential impacts (the "Informed" Step of FPIC);
- The community's likely contributions and commitments;
- Undertake its traditional decision-making process.

Required Actions: In order to ensure the Prior element of FPIC is implemented, the following actions are required:

1. Documentation that the FPIC process was initiated prior to any decisions being taken regarding the project's advancement, and that the timeline has been established and agreed upon by the community.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be dated community engagement meeting minutes that establish the approximate timeline for the decision-making process.
2. Documented evidence demonstrating that the project team understands the community's decision-making processes and that they have been respected and adhered to, including the time required to reach a decision.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be Community Stakeholder meeting minutes that describe the community's decision-making process and the timeline for this process, and this reflected in the project's timeline for its inception phase.

Step 3: Informed

Requirement: *The PMU must ensure that the community understands all relevant information pertaining to the proposed activities.*

This includes:

- The purpose, scope, timeline of project activities, risks, mitigation measures, details of any potential in-kind support the community would provide, and UNDP's safeguard commitments.
- All information must be disseminated in a culturally-appropriate manner and in language(s) understood by the community (including potentially affected sub-groups within the community).
- The community must be informed that they have the right to withdraw or modify their consent at any stage of the project.
- The "Informed" element of FPIC is usually the most time-intensive aspect of FPIC. It may take several iterations of Community Stakeholder engagement and often requires engaging with marginalized groups in focus-group discussions.

Required Actions: In order to ensure the Informed element of FPIC is implemented, the following actions are required:

1. Documentation that the project has a scoped community-level stakeholder engagement plan that ensures the relevant information pertaining to the proposed activities and UNDP's safeguards commitments are comprehensible and accessible to the community, including GEDSI groups within the community.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be prepared presentations in local languages understood by the Stakeholder Community.
2. Documentation that the relevant information pertaining to the proposed activities and the relevant safeguards commitments is disclosed in all necessary languages in order for the information to be fully understood by the community, including GEDSI groups within the community.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be presentations that have a mix of written materials such as posters, laptop/projector (if available), or large pieces of paper/chalkboards (if available), as well as oral presentations in local languages.
3. Documentation that demonstrates that the Stakeholder Community members, including marginalized groups within the community, have understood the relevant information pertaining to the proposed activities, potential risks, and safeguards commitments.

a. Example: the evidence for this could be the minutes from the Community Stakeholder meetings or focus-group discussions where the Community Stakeholders engage with the project team in a way that demonstrates comprehension. This could be through the questions that they ask, comments that they make, or specific recommendations that they provide.

Step 4: Consent

Requirement: *The PMU must ensure the community has formally agreed to the project activities through signing, for example, a memorandum of understanding, agreement, contract, or engaged in a culturally-appropriate ceremony/practice to indicate consent*.

A decision can be in the form of any of the following:

- The community consents to the project activities as proposed.
- The community consents to specific project activities but does not provide consent for others.
- The community request revisions to some or all of the project activities.
- Non-Consent: the community withholds its consent, and the project activities cannot proceed that require FPIC.

Required Actions: In order to ensure the Consent element of FPIC is implemented, the following actions are required:

1. Documentation that the community has reached their decision through an inclusive process that employs the community's decision-making process.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be verification in focus-group discussions that the decision-making process that was explained at the outset of the FPIC process was utilized.
2. Documentation that a formal document or process has been executed, through which the community explicitly consents to the project activities.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be a signed memorandum of understanding, agreement, or contract.
3. Implementation of culturally-appropriate procedures or ceremonies to formalize consent, as necessary.
    a. Example: the evidence for this could be videos or pictures of the ceremony (if culturally appropriate).

Annex 3: ESIA Indicative Outline

An ESIA report should include the following major elements (not necessarily in the following order):

(1) Executive summary: Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.

(2) Legal and institutional framework: Summarizes the analysis of the legal and institutional framework for the project within which the social and environmental assessment is carried out, including (a) the country's applicable policy framework, national laws and regulations, and institutional capabilities (including implementation) relating to social and environmental issues; obligations of the country directly applicable to the project under relevant international treaties and agreements; (b) applicable requirements under UNDP's SES; and (c) and other relevant social and environmental standards and/or requirements, including those of any other donors and development partners. Compares the existing social and environmental framework and applicable requirements of UNDP's SES (and those of other donors/development partners) and identifies any potential gaps that will need to be addressed.

(3) Project description: Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, social, environmental, and temporal context, including any offsite activities that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power supply, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities), as well as the project's primary supply chain. Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. (i.e. area of influence).

(4) Baseline data: Summarizes the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures; identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions; assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences; and takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project.

(5) Social and environmental risks and impacts: Predicts and takes into account all relevant social and environmental risks and impacts of the project, including those related to UNDP's SES (Overarching Policy and Principles and Project-level Standards). These will include, but are not limited to, the following:
(a) Environmental risks and impacts, including: any material threat to the protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of natural habitats, biodiversity, and ecosystems; those related to climate change and other transboundary or global impacts; those related to community health and safety; those related to pollution and discharges of waste; those related to the use of living natural resources, such as fisheries and forests; and those related to other applicable standards.[1]
(b) Social risks and impacts, including: any project-related threats to human rights of affected communities and individuals; threats to human security through the escalation of personal, communal or inter-state conflict, crime or violence; risks of gender discrimination; risks that adverse project impacts fall disproportionately on disadvantaged or marginalized groups; any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of disadvantaged or marginalized groups; negative economic and social impacts relating to physical displacement (i.e. relocation or loss of shelter) or economic displacement (i.e. loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land or resource acquisition or restrictions on land use or access to resources; impacts on the health, safety and well-being of workers and project-affected communities; and risks to cultural heritage.
(6) Analysis of alternatives: Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation – including the "without project" situation – in terms of their potential social and environmental impacts; assesses the alternatives' feasibility of mitigating the adverse social and environmental impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of alternative mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the alternative mitigation measures; for each of the alternatives, quantifies the social and environmental impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible. Sets out the basis for selecting the particular project design.
(7) Mitigation Measures: Summary of (with attachment of full) Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (see indicative outline of ESMP below.) The ESMP identifies mitigation measures required to address identified social and environmental risks and impacts, as well as measures related to monitoring, capacity development, stakeholder engagement, and implementation action plan.
(8) Stakeholders. Summarizes and links to project Stakeholder Engagement Plan or ESMP that includes plan for consultations. Includes summary of consultations undertaken for development of ESIA (see appendices).
(9) Conclusions and Recommendations: Succinctly describes conclusion drawn from the assessment and provides recommendations. Includes recommendation regarding the project's anticipated benefits in relation to its social and environmental risks and impacts.
(10) Appendices: (i) List of the individuals or organisations that prepared or contributed to the social and environmental assessment; (ii) References – setting out the written materials both published and unpublished, that have been used; (iii) Record of meetings, consultations and surveys with stakeholders, including those with affected people and local NGOs. The record specifies the means of such stakeholder engagement that were used to obtain the views of affected groups and local NGOs, summarizes key concerns and how these concerns addressed in project design and mitigation measures; (iv) Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text; (v) Attachment of any other mitigation plans; (vi) List of associated reports or plans.

[1] For example, the Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs), which are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of Good International Industry Practice. The EHSGs contain information on industry- specific risks and impacts and the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost. Available at www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines.

Annex 4: ESMP Indicative Outline

An ESMP may be prepared as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report or as a stand-alone document.[1] The content of the ESMP should address the following sections:
(1) Mitigation: Identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that avoid, or if avoidance not possible, reduce potentially significant adverse social and environmental impacts to acceptable levels. Specifically, the ESMP: (a) identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse social and environmental impacts; (b) describes – with technical details – each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate; (c) estimates any potential social and environmental impacts of these measures and any residual impacts following

mitigation; and (d) takes into account, and is consistent with, other required mitigation plans (e.g. for displacement, indigenous peoples).

(2) Monitoring: Identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

(3) Capacity development and training: To support timely and effective implementation of social and environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level. Specifically, the ESMP provides a description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g. for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). Where support for strengthening social and environmental management capability is identified, ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.

(4) Stakeholder Engagement: Summarizes and links to project Stakeholder Engagement Plan or outlines plan to engage in meaningful, effective and informed consultations with affected stakeholders. Includes information on (a) means used to inform and involve affected people in the assessment process; and (b) summary of stakeholder engagement plan for meaningful, effective consultations during project implementation, including identification of milestones for consultations, information disclosure, and periodic reporting on progress on project implementation. Require documentation of consultations (summaries including presentations, key points raised and responses provided, participation lists). Include information on project grievance mechanism (below) and on UNDP Accountability Mechanisms (SRM, SECU).

(5) Grievance redress mechanism: Describes effective processes for receiving and addressing stakeholder concerns and grievances regarding the project's social and environmental performance.

Describe mechanisms to provide stakeholders and potential affected communities avenues to provide feedback or grievances, and receive responses, with regard to the implementation of specific activities, policies, or regulations.

(6) Implementation action plan (schedule and cost estimates): For all four above aspects (mitigation, monitoring, capacity development, and stakeholder engagement), ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables. Each of the measures and actions to be implemented will be clearly specified and the costs of so doing will be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation.

[1] This may be particularly relevant where contractors are being engaged to carry out the project, or parts thereof, and the ESMP sets out the requirements to be followed by contractors. In this case the ESMP should be incorporated as part of the contract with the contractor, together with appropriate monitoring and enforcement provisions.

Templates for SESP, ESIA and ESMP available at:
https://ses-toolkit.info.undp.org/guidance-and-templates

ANNEX 3

GENDER ANALYSIS AND ACTION PLAN

PROJECT TITLE: **"*Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience to Climate Extremes and Fragility in Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in the Mandera Triangle*"**

Introduction

The Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy require all projects to be screened against the Fund's 15 principles, including gender equality and women's empowerment. In line with these requirements, this Annex presents a comprehensive Gender Analysis (A2.1), based on both an extensive literature review and field-level consultations across Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia. It also examines the conditions that shape gender responsiveness in the three countries and how the proposed project seeks to address persistent gender inequalities. The findings from this analysis form the basis for the Gender Action Plan (GAP) presented in section A2.2, which outlines concrete actions to integrate gender equality into relevant project activities.

A3.1 Gender Analysis

Purpose of this analysis

The gender analysis aims to identify key gender issues that influence vulnerability and resilience in the face of climate shocks particularly floods and droughts. It examines gender-disaggregated socio-economic and cultural data across Mandera Triangle (Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia), with an emphasis on climate-dependent sectors. The analysis establishes a gender baseline, explores gender-differentiated impacts and risks, and identifies structural barriers shaped by intersecting social and political factors. It also highlights opportunities to address these gaps and support the empowerment of women and girls, an essential outcome of the project.

Methodology

This Gender Analysis provides the analytical foundation for the Gender Action Plan (GAP) presented in section A2.2. The assessment was developed through a combination of desk-based research and extensive field consultations across the three participating countries.

- The desk review involved a comprehensive examination of literature and documentation relevant to the project. This included core project documents that helped clarify the scope of planned activities, as well as national legislation and policies that outline gender equality commitments in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia. Regional and global reports were reviewed to provide comparative benchmarks, alongside studies on gender dynamics, climate vulnerability, and resilience. Additional secondary sources such as strategic plans and assessments from federal, regional, zonal, and woreda authorities were analysed to complement field-level findings. The desk review made it possible to triangulate information that could not be captured through rapid assessments. Throughout this process, a gender analysis framework was used to examine gender roles, access to resources, and decision-making structures, with UNDP and

Adaptation Fund gender mainstreaming tools applied to ensure alignment with international best practices.

- Field missions and stakeholder consultations provided critical insights into community realities and helped validate the desk review findings. These consultations focused on understanding the gendered impacts of climate change, ensuring stakeholders were familiar with project objectives, and identifying opportunities to strengthen gender-responsive actions. Engagements were carried out through community discussions, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, direct observations, and site-specific assessments of climate impacts. The assessment was conducted in parallel with multi-level stakeholder consultations and involved discussions with government officials, academic and research institutions, local authorities, and traditional leaders. Field visits prioritized communities whose lives and livelihoods are closely tied to climate-sensitive resources such as water, pasture, and rangelands, enabling a more grounded understanding of the gendered vulnerabilities that the project aims to address.

All data were collected in the local language, with interview transcripts translated into English for analysis. The use of different data collection methods enabled the use of primary data collection to triangulate and fill gaps in the findings from the secondary data, ensuring the findings are accurate and reliable.

Consultation Process

Consultation is essential for gathering stakeholder insights, understanding local realities, and shaping project decisions that reflect community needs and priorities. From November to December 2025, UNDP Country Offices and IGAD experts (supported by the UNDP Resilience Hub) conducted consultations at national, sub-national, and community levels across Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia (Mandera Triangle). The consultations aimed to understand existing challenges, document expectations, identify environmental and social risks, and collect recommendations to strengthen gender responsiveness. Project activities were reviewed with beneficiaries including vulnerable groups ensuring Jubba land, youth, persons with disabilities, displaced households, and other marginalized populations were meaningfully engaged. Discussions were held with technical departments, administrative authorities, and traditional leaders. In total, household-level data was collected from 385 households (Kenya: 142; Ethiopia: 161; Somalia: 82), with 59% of respondents being women. At national and sub-national level, key stakeholders participated in workshops (refer to the stakeholder engagement report). A detailed list of stakeholders consulted, and field mission photographs is included in the annex of the Stakeholder Consultation Report.

Differentiated Climate Change and Conflict Impacts on Gender

Climate change is widely recognized as a global crisis with far-reaching impacts, including droughts, floods, heatwaves, land degradation, food insecurity, disease, conflict, and economic losses. Successive IPCC Assessment Reports (AR4–AR6) confirm that while all regions will be affected, climate change impacts are not gender neutral[1]. Vulnerability is shaped by social roles, access to resources, and power relations, meaning women, men, girls, and boys experience climate risks differently and with unequal consequences. In sub-Saharan Africa, rising temperatures and increasingly erratic rainfall are already disrupting crop yields, livestock productivity, disease transmission, and household incomes. Declines in staple crops such as maize and wheat, increased pest pressure, and growing food price volatility pose serious threats to food and nutrition security. These impacts disproportionately affect women, who are often responsible for food provision, water collection, and household wellbeing[2]. Climate change further undermines livestock-based livelihoods central to pastoral and agro-pastoral systems through rangeland degradation, water scarcity, heat stress, and livestock disease. Women's vulnerability is heightened by their limited control over productive assets and restricted access to markets, finance, technology, and extension services. Across the Horn of Africa, men typically control land and livestock, limiting women's access to collateral and decision-making, and constraining their adaptive capacity during climate shocks[3]. Climate stress also amplifies conflict over scarce natural resources which affects

[1] https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/
[2] https://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/factsheet.html
[3] https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2025-04/undp-leading_the_way_4.pdf

women and men differently: men and boys face higher risks of recruitment, injury, and death, while women and girls are disproportionately affected by indirect impacts, including displacement, sexual and gender-based violence, early and forced marriage, and increased unpaid care responsibilities. Moreover, voluntary seasonal migration among male household members seeking off-farm work is exerting more pressure on women who must assume expanded domestic roles in the absence of male members of the household[4].

In the Mandera Triangle and surrounding borderlands, deeply rooted patriarchal norms shape gender roles in conflict and natural resource governance. While men are more directly involved in violent conflict, women are not only passive victims; they also influence conflict dynamics through social norms, cultural narratives, and logistical support[5]. Despite their central role in managing water, rangelands, and household food systems, women remain largely excluded from decision-making structures related to natural resource management and conflict resolution. This exclusion undermines the effectiveness of adaptation and peacebuilding efforts, as women possess critical knowledge derived from their daily interaction with climate-sensitive resources.

Therefore, addressing these differentiated impacts requires gender-responsive climate adaptation approaches that recognize distinct vulnerabilities and capacities, strengthen women's access to productive resources and decision-making, and actively support women's leadership in climate adaptation, natural resource governance, and peacebuilding. These considerations are central to the project design and are operationalized through targeted actions under the Gender Action Plan (Annex A3.3).

National Gender Commitments, Policies and Legal Frameworks

Kenya

Kenya has made significant progress in developing gender-responsive legislation and policies on climate action, aligned with the Constitution of Kenya. The Kenya National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) recognize gender as a cross-cutting priority and commit to mainstreaming gender across sectoral climate adaptation and mitigation actions. However, despite clear policy commitments and growing recognition of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, the full integration of gender equality into climate action has yet to be fully realized. As climate change continues to exacerbate existing social and gender inequalities, there is a growing need for more transformative approaches that strengthen the capabilities, productivity, participation, and adaptive capacity of women, men, girls, and boys across Kenya. The Constitution of Kenya provides a strong legal foundation for gender equality and environmental protection. It explicitly promotes equality and non-discrimination and guarantees every person the right to a clean and healthy environment under Articles 42, 43, 69, and 70, with an obligation to safeguard environmental resources for present and future generations. Gender considerations are further mainstreamed through the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2023–2027), which integrates gender across all eight Climate Change Priority Areas, including disaster risk management, food security and nutrition, water and the blue economy, forestry and wildlife, health and human settlements, manufacturing, energy and transport, and children and youth. To address gaps in effectively operationalizing gender as a cross-cutting priority and in capturing differentiated climate impacts on vulnerable groups which were not effectively captured in the NCCAP, Kenya developed the National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (2025–2027). This landmark framework complements the NCCAP by systematically integrating gender into all climate actions, strengthening inclusivity for women, youth, and vulnerable groups, addressing climate-induced mobility, and aligning national efforts with global commitments such as the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan. It also promotes equitable access to climate finance and resources for resilience building. Supporting evidence-based decision-making, Kenya has undertaken granular Gender and Climate Change Vulnerability Hotspot Mapping focused on agriculture, water, and energy sectors. The study identifies hotspot counties, assesses climate vulnerability, and analyses gender-differentiated impacts to inform targeted and responsive interventions. These efforts are reinforced by the State Department for Gender Strategic Plan (2023–2027), which prioritizes reducing gender-based violence and harmful practices, increasing women's participation in leadership, and advancing the two-thirds gender rule, alongside the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) Strategic Plan (2025–

[4] https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/voices/what-happens-women-when-men-leave-farm-sharing-evidence-nepal-and-senegal
[5] https://riftvalley.net/publication/legally-informal-women-conflict-and-cross-border-trade-in-the-mandera-tri-border-area/

2029). Together, these frameworks aim to promote an inclusive society through monitoring, public education, and redress mechanisms, in alignment with Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a signatory to numerous international and regional frameworks promoting gender equality and women's rights, including the Beijing Platform for Action, the Maputo Protocol (with reservations related to marriage and inheritance), the Maya Declaration on economic rights, and the Sustainable Development Goals (notably SDG 5). These commitments have been aligned with the Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP 2021–2030), ensuring gender is mainstreamed across national development priorities. At the national level, Ethiopia has made notable progress in translating these commitments into legal and policy frameworks. The National Policy on Women promotes gender-sensitive governance structures and equal political, economic, and social rights. The Constitution of Ethiopia guarantees gender equality, equal participation in public life, and provides for affirmative action to address historical disadvantages faced by women and girls. Key legal reforms include the revised Family Code (2000), which establishes equality between spouses, raises the legal age of marriage to 18, and strengthens women's economic rights within unions, although alignment at regional level remains uneven in some regions. Amendments to the Criminal Code (2005) criminalized domestic violence, rape, female genital mutilation/cutting, early marriage, and abduction, representing significant advances in the protection of women and girls. Additional proclamations reinforce gender equality, including laws prohibiting sexual harassment in public service, protecting migrant workers, providing free legal aid to women with limited resources, integrating gender-responsive budgeting into public finance, and strengthening women's land rights. The Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan, building on the Growth and Transformation Plans, prioritizes women's participation in education, leadership, decision-making, and economic development. Sectoral policies further operationalize these commitments. Economic empowerment initiatives, including the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Strategy and Agricultural Growth Programs I and II, support women's entrepreneurship and participation in the formal economy. Ethiopia has established a strong legal and policy foundation for gender equality. Continued efforts are however required to ensure effective implementation and address regional disparities, particularly in climate- and conflict-affected area in the country.

Somalia

Somalia has taken steps toward gender equality despite prolonged insecurity, weak institutions and entrenched patriarchal norms. The Provisional Federal Constitution of Somalia adopted in 2012 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex under Article 11 and bans harmful practices such as female genital mutilation under Article 15. Implementation of these guarantees remains inconsistent due to limited enforcement capacity, the influence of customary systems and differences in governance across federal member states.

To support gender mainstreaming, Somalia prepared a draft National Gender Policy in 2018 to guide equality measures across sectors. The country also adopted a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 to advance women's participation in peacebuilding, security and decision making. Despite these measures, women hold only 21% of seats in the national parliament compared with the national aspiration for 30% representation. Their participation is even lower in state and local governance structures including in rural regions such as Gedo where clan-based authorities dominate and rarely include women in leadership.

National statistics illustrate the gap between commitments and practice. Somalia continues to experience high gender inequality. Female literacy stands at 28 % compared with 55%for men. Female labour force participation is 15.4 %compared with 39.9 %for men. Female headed households are between 14% to 22% more likely to be poor than male headed households. Somalia hosts about 3.8 million internally displaced people and women and children represent between 70% - 80% of this population where they face heightened protection risks, limited livelihood options and restricted access to services[6].

[6] https://nbs.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Gender-Statistics-Booklet-2023-1.pdf

Climate change intensifies these vulnerabilities. Somalia is one of the most water scarce countries globally with per capita water availability of approximately 411 cubic metres annually and fewer than 30% of households having access to safe drinking water[7]. Women and girls frequently walk between one and five hours each day to collect water which exposes them to security risks and limits opportunities for education and income generation. Recurring droughts, livestock loss and displacement increase women's responsibilities for household welfare and reduce their ability to participate in public life and economic activities.

Somalia's climate and environmental frameworks increasingly acknowledge the differentiated impacts of climate risks on women and men. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) submitted by Somalia in 2025 identifies women as a priority group and calls for gender responsive adaptation including sustainable water management, community resilience and early warning dissemination.

There are signs of shifting gender roles. Women manage an estimated 60 percent of microenterprises in Somalia and demonstrate strong repayment capacity and resilience[8]. The expansion of digital financial services and savings groups is increasing women's economic agency. Climate related mobility is also reshaping household roles as men migrate in search of pasture leaving women to oversee household decisions and community engagement. Regional cooperation in the Mandera Triangle led by IGAD provides new opportunities for women to participate in cross border peacebuilding, climate information systems, natural resource governance and mobility planning. These evolving trends highlight the potential for stronger gender responsive governance when policy frameworks and institutional capacities are reinforced.

Gender disaggregated socio-economic and cultural data for the three countries: Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia

Kenya

Kenya's Gender Inequality Index (GII) was 0.506 in 2021, ranking 128th out of 191 countries, reflecting disparities in reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation[9]. Women hold 23.2% of parliamentary seats (slightly below the SSA average of 25.7%), 31.3% of adult women have attained at least secondary education compared to 37.7% of men, and maternal mortality stands at 342 deaths per 100,000 live births, lower than the SSA average of 536. The adolescent birth rate is 64.2 per 1,000 women aged 15–19, compared with the SSA average of 101. Female labor force participation is 69.2%, compared to 77.8% for men, both above SSA averages of 62.1% and 72.3%, respectively.

Kenya's population in 2021 was 53,005,614, with women and girls constituting 50.3%. Almost 72% of the population lives in rural areas, where poverty, income inequality, and natural resource degradation are more severe. National poverty declined from 46.8% to 36.1%, and rural poverty from 50% to 38.8% between 2005 and 2015. The economy is predominantly agrarian, employing 54% of the workforce, with nearly 49% of employed people in vulnerable employment. Among women, 69% are in vulnerable employment, compared to 52% of men, highlighting heightened economic insecurity.

Kenya's 2021 Gender Analysis[10] on mainstreaming gender in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) highlights that the impacts of climate change are particularly acute for women in the agriculture and water sectors. Women constitute approximately 75% of the labour force in small-scale agriculture, yet hold only 10% of land titles and 1.63% of agricultural land. When extreme weather events threaten food availability, the burden of sustaining households disproportionately falls on women and girls. Climate change is also intensifying water scarcity, especially in rural areas where only 14% of households have access to tap water, requiring women and girls to travel long distances to fetch water, reducing time for hygiene, childcare, and productive activities. Loss

[7] https://moewr.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/National-Water-Stratgey.pdf

[8] https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_emp/@emp_ent/@ifp_seed/documents/publication/wcms_757371.pdf#:~:text=However%2C%20it%20has%20been,(AfDB%20%26%20UN%20Women%2C%20forthcoming).

[9] https://sgciafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Kenya-Gender-and-Inclusion-Country-Brief-WEB.pdf#:~:text=The%20closer%20the%20score,loss%20to%20human%20development.

[10] https://climatepromise.undp.org/sites/default/files/research_report_document/undp-ndcsp-kenya-gender-analysis-report.pdf

of income due to droughts and extreme weather further heightens gender-based vulnerabilities, with a 60% increase in intimate partner violence reported in counties affected between 2008 and 2014.

Pastoral communities in northern Kenya (Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Laikipia) are shaped by customary clan systems, age-based hierarchies and customary institutions, which strongly influence gendered roles, authority, and access to resources. Senior men traditionally dominate decision-making on livestock mobility, rangeland access, and conflict negotiation, reflecting age- and gender-based hierarchies embedded in pastoral culture. Women, meanwhile, hold substantial responsibilities in milk production, small-stock care, household food security, and informal trade, but have limited formal authority over grazing decisions or livestock assets. Despite structural constraints, women possess critical indigenous knowledge on feeding, animal health, drought coping, and household resource management, and play central roles in community safety nets through savings groups and food-sharing networks. Gender norms are dynamic: commercialization, migration, and climate stressors are increasing women's economic roles and expanding their participation in cooperatives and local governance platforms, even as they continue to face constraints in access to land, credit, and markets[11].

Ethiopia

Ethiopia ranked 125 out of 162 countries on the 2019 Gender Inequality Index (GII)[12], reflecting persistent disparities in education, health, economic participation, and political empowerment. Women hold 37.3% of parliamentary seats, yet only 11.5% of adult women have attained at least secondary education compared to 22.6% of men, while maternal mortality remains high at 401 deaths per 100,000 live births and adolescent fertility stands at 66.7 births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19. Although female labour force participation is relatively high at 73.4% (compared to 85.8% for men), women constitute only 46.3% of the workforce and earn on average 38–70% of men's wages, limiting their access to and control over productive resources.

The 2021 Global Gender Gap Report ranks Ethiopia 97th out of 156 countries overall[13], with particularly low rankings in economic participation (128th) and educational attainment (141st), underscoring entrenched structural barriers. In agriculture—on which over 80% of Ethiopians depend—women play a critical role in crop production, livestock management, processing, and household food security, yet remain systematically disadvantaged: women account for only 19% of agricultural holders, control smaller landholdings (0.65 ha versus 1.1 ha for men), and face stark inequalities in access to services, with just 2% of women farmers accessing extension services compared to 49% of men, and only 8% having access to credit versus 36% of men (CSA). As a result, women farmers produce on average 23% less per hectare than men. Women's adoption of climate-smart inputs and technologies is also significantly lower, with men accounting for over 80% of users of improved seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation, driven by unequal access to information, finance, and technology. These economic disparities are compounded by cultural and religious norms that restrict women's mobility, leadership, and participation in decision-making, including early marriage, polygamy, exclusion from customary governance structures, and gendered divisions of labour. Women bear a disproportionate burden of unpaid care work, particularly water and fuelwood collection, often traveling long distances in water-insecure areas, which further limits their engagement in education, markets, cooperatives, and adaptation initiatives. Despite active participation in local groups and cooperatives, women remain underrepresented in leadership, land governance, and customary institutions, constraining their influence over climate adaptation, natural resource management, and resilience planning. These intersecting structural, institutional, and socio-cultural barriers continue to undermine women's economic empowerment, adaptive capacity, and leadership potential in Ethiopia's climate-vulnerable contexts.

In Ethiopian pastoral regions such as Borana, Somali, and Afar, gender roles are anchored in strong customary governance systems, including the Borana Gadaa system, which historically structures responsibilities, leadership, and access to resources. Men typically control herd mobility, grazing access, and formal

[11] Climate Security Mechanism Progress Report 2023: Bridging Climate Action, Peace and Security - World | ReliefWeb
[12] https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2025-01/edited_gesi_assessment_final_16_oct_2023_new.pdf
[13] https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf

decision-making, while women play vital roles in milk management, small livestock rearing, household nutrition, and drought-related resource decisions. Evidence shows that although women have limited access to land, livestock ownership, and formal institutions, livelihood shifts driven by climate change, sedentarization, and market engagement are reshaping gender expectations, increasing women's workloads while also expanding their participation in savings groups, local committees, and diversified income activities[14].

Somalia

Gender analysis in Somalia shows evidence of deep-rooted patriarchal norms that shape social, political and economic contexts. The customary laws known as Xeer, recognised by clan structures, reinforce existing gender roles, with men and women having different experiences in access, control, decision-making, and labour divisions. Gender equality and women's empowerment are among the major challenges facing Somalia. The country ranks 4th-to-last on the UNDP Gender Inequality Index, with a score of 0.776 (where the maximum score of 1 denotes complete inequality)[15]. Female educational attainment is lower than that of men, despite data deficiencies. At the federal level, 55% of women and 40% of men have no formal education, with women consistently underrepresented even at the member states and district levels. Female labour force participation mostly involves the informal sectors, including domestic labour, basic trade, farming, and livestock management, rather than actual employment, business ownership, and land ownership, among others. The overall women's labour force participation across sectors is estimated at 16%, compared to men's 72%.

Somalia is one of the most perilous locations for women to give birth, with a maternal mortality ratio of 621 fatalities per 100,000 live births, one of the highest globally[16]. This ratio significantly exceeds the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) objective of fewer than 70 per 100,000 live births. Women of reproductive age die mostly from maternal causes. Prenatal care is a major entry point into the healthcare system for expectant mothers, and skilled medical help during childbirth is vital for moms' and babies' survival. Due to such challenges, Somalia has very low prenatal care rates, and inequities have grown.

While progress has been made in recent years towards promoting gender equality, significant challenges remain. Women face barriers to accessing education, employment, and political participation. In terms of political representation, for example, women are severely under-represented in the country's government and decision-making bodies. Despite a commitment to a 30% quota for women in the 11th parliamentary elections (2021-2022), the representation of women in the House of the People remains low at around 20%, which is lower than the figure of 24% in 2016. In November 2024, the Somalian government implemented a 30% quota for female representation in parliament, marking a significant milestone in the pursuit of gender equality in politics[17]. According to the most recent data from 2023, the Offences of Rape and Indecency law has been sanctioned by the national government and is currently under consideration in the Somali parliament[18]. If enacted, this legislation offers enhanced provisions and safeguards for victims of sexual violence.

Agriculture and livestock production account for over 70% of Somalia's GDP and employ over 80% of the population. Women play a critical role in household food security, livestock management and water collection. However, they have limited access, control and decision-making over assets, including land, credits, education, technology and extension services due to patriarchal norms giving men more control over productive assets, especially in the face of a changing climate, exacerbating gender disparity.

In the Gedo region, the gender dynamics are worse due to limited education, extreme poverty, and displacement, coupled with insecurity, thereby increasing the burden on women. Women and young girls trek long distances

[14] Climate Security Mechanism Progress Report 2023: Bridging Climate Action, Peace and Security - World | ReliefWeb
[15] https://www.undp.org/somalia/our-focus/genderequality
[16] https://healthynewbornnetwork.org/resource/2023/somalia-maternal-newborn-health-country-profile/
[17] https://africa.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2024/12/resource-centre-for-women-parliamentarians-a-boost-for-womens-political-participation-in-somalia
[18] https://www.euaa.europa.eu/coi/somalia/2025/country-focus/12-women-and-girls/121-gender-based-violence-gbv-types-prevalence-and-situation-women-somali-society-including-forced-and-child-marriage

in search of water and firewood during extended droughts, depriving them of the time to engage in economic activities, education, or leisure. Women-headed households in Dollo and Belet Xaawo experience forced migration during droughts, exposing them to risks of inadequate food, shelter, discrimination and gender based violence.

The existence of the al-Shabaab terror group in the Gedo region, along the Mandera Triangle towns of the Dollo and Belet Xaawo districts, undermines women's mobility and public participation in climate adaptation actions, including access to extension workers, training, and food and water distributions, among others. Xeer, based on clan affiliation, regulates access to water and grazing land. Women's networks, especially via informal savings groups and market organisations, serve as resilience assets. The prolonging of droughts (2020-2023 and 2023-2026) is breaking traditional clan networks, burdening already vulnerable communities, including women, youths and minority groups with the least resources to cushion themselves.

The evolving gender dynamics not only in Gedo but in the larger Mandera triangle are that climate-related displacements are increasing, affecting women, especially female-headed households. A proactive structural shift demands that the project prioritise these emerging demographics. Able-bodied men's migration to urban areas in the three countries is creating a gap in which more and more women and youth are taking on more livestock and agriculture-related responsibilities, with limited corresponding resources, such as finance, information, decision-making, and technology. Mobile money transfers and digital platforms are building new economic opportunities for women, which the project's Village Saving and Loan Services (VSLA) should explicitly leverage.

A3.2 Stakeholders' expectations in relation to the project

During the consultations, information was gathered from communities, national and regional stakeholders on their actual problems and expectations in relation to the project. These have been compiled in **Table A.3.2.1** below.

Table A.3.2.1. Stakeholders' expectations in relation to the project

Kenya		
Stakeholders	**Local Communities**	**National/Subnational Stakeholders**
Women	*Expected benefits*: Enhanced gender equity and women's empowerment; Inclusion in Water Management and Early Warning Committees with training in leadership and public speaking to challenge cultural restrictions on decision-making.; Improved understanding of climate adaptation Strategies; Financial Inclusion & Entrepreneurship through Establishment of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) to provide a safety net and capital.	*Expected benefits*: Localized implementation of the high-level policies; Ensuring climate adaptation contributes to state-building and economic stability; Strengthened collaboration with regional partners for technical transfer; conflict-sensitive" implementation that strengthens social cohesion
Youth	*Expected benefits*: Youth expectations center on breaking the cycle of unemployment and the risks associated with traditional pastoralism, which often forces them into dangerous migrations; Training in Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and the use of modern technology; Better coordination for safe mobility corridors and support during scouting missions for livestock.	
Disabled People and other vulnerable groups	*Expected benefits:* Increased access to water-related information and data; Enhanced participation in disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation efforts; Improved overall resilience to climate-related challenges; Early Warning Systems that are structured and accessible, ensuring climate alerts reach those with limited mobility or sensory impairments through diverse channels (radio, community volunteers, and phones); Representation in Community Committees to ensure their specific needs regarding water access and resource sharing are protected during times of drought.	

Ethiopia		
Women	*Expected benefits:* Support for women-managed cooperatives, VSLAs and small business grants to rebuild livelihoods. Strengthened gender and social inclusion within the Water User Associations and Rangeland Management Committees; Increased resilience to extreme climate impacts; Improved food and water security; Safe access to resources to mitigate GBV risks associated with long-distance travel; Improved water infrastructure to eliminate the need for long travels	*Expected benefits:* Improved decision-making in water resource management
Youth	*Expected benefits:* Meaningful youth representation in climate governance, disaster committees, water user groups, and cross-border dialogues. Opportunities in climate-resilient value chains (solar irrigation, processing, storage, eco-enterprises). Safe migration support, conflict-sensitive mobility training, and youth-led peacebuilding initiatives.	
Disabled People and other Vulnerable groups	*Expected benefits:* Increased access to water and environmental information; Improved participation in Water and Rangeland monitoring and disaster risk reduction; Enhanced resilience to climate-related challenges; inclusion in targeted food security and climate-smart food system interventions; Accessible Early Warning Services	*Expected benefits*: Strengthened collaboration with regional partners for mutual technical assistance; Enhanced inclusive Cross-Border Cooperation Frameworks for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation; Interoperability of local systems to National Meteorological systems.
Somalia		
Women	*Expected benefits:* Established Women's Savings Groups, VSLAs, and small business grants to increase economic resilience and autonomy. Provide skills training and entrepreneurship support for agro-processing, tailoring, salon business, and petty trade. Construct reliable water infrastructure and promote climate-smart household technologies to reduce daily labor burdens. Ensure women's meaningful representation in peace committees, resource governance platforms, and early warning structures.	*Expected benefits:* Stronger gender-responsive policies integrated into county and district plans. Institutionalized women's leadership roles in cross-border committees and adaptation planning. Transparent budget allocations ensuring benefits reach women at the last mile.
Youth	*Expected benefits:* Establishment of youth-targeted vocational training, business grants, and cash-for-work. Youth representation in early warning platforms, resource committees, and peace structures. Access to tools: tractors, solar pumps, drought-resistant seeds, farm storage	*Expected benefits:* Formalization of youth and other vulnerable group seats in national/subnational adaptation steering committees. Support youth-led climate enterprises and cross-border peacebuilding.
Disabled People and other Vulnerable groups	*Expected benefits:* Minimum 5% inclusion target in all project activities—raised as a top stakeholder requirement. Disability-friendly water, training, and governance facilities. Accessible EWS alerts (audio, text-to-speech, community focal persons). Tailored livelihood support adapted to ability level	

A3.3 Gender Action Plan

Gender consultations with stakeholders in charge of gender issues and non-governmental organizations (NGO) with gender focus were carried out in both Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia as part of the stakeholder workshops. Results suggest that the proposed project targets the Mandera Triangle, where women face structural exclusion from clan-based leadership and their participation is water and natural resource management is often limited due to cultural and social norms. Nevertheless, to address the inequalities, the proposed project integrates women into different components, as follows:

- In Component 1, taking into account that women often have less access to formal information on EWS, Activity 1.1.1 ensures risk profiles are validated by women's groups. Activity 1.3.2 specifically targets 300 individuals (with a focus on female-headed households) for climate literacy, using audio and visual

messaging to bypass literacy gaps (which stand at only 25% in the region). Activity 1.1.2 mandates the inclusion of women as enumerators (50 per country). By placing women in charge of recording "loss and damage" data (e.g., milk production drops, water point failures), the project ensures that the specific economic shocks felt by women are visible to national policy-makers. Mapping exercises under Activity 1.1.1 specifically identify "gender-differentiated mobility challenges," ensuring that travel routes for livestock consider the safety and protection needs of women and adolescent girls.

- Component 2 will support the empowerment of women into decision makers. In a region where customary leadership is predominantly male, Activity 2.2.1 trains 100 "Climate and Peace Ambassadors" per country specifically from women and youth groups. This provides them with a formal, recognized mandate to sit on peace and grazing committees that were previously inaccessible. Activity 2.2.2 establishes nine community safe spaces. These act as hubs for conflict mediation and psychosocial support. Crucially, this activity links the mapping of water points and grazing routes to a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) perspective, ensuring that resource-sharing agreements (Output 2.3) include safety protocols for women fetching water. Small-scale cross-border trade in the Mandera Triangle is the lifeblood of many women. Activity 2.4.1 introduces Simplified Trade Protocols (STPs) and gender-responsive service charters at border posts to reduce the harassment and extortion women often face when moving goods like milk or handiwork across borders.
- Component 3 will identify and ensure gender equity in livelihood related activities. The implementation of solar-powered water infrastructure (linked to the rangeland restoration in Activity 3.1.3) directly reduces the hours women spend trekking for water, allowing that time to be redirected toward education or income-generating activities. Activity 3.1.2 mandates that at least 50% of the 1,500 farmers trained in climate-smart practices must be women. The training focuses on value chains women already dominate, such as fodder production and animal health for small ruminants.
- In Component 4, the inclusive gap assessment Under Activity 4.1.1 will specifically identify barriers to women's participation in formal climate planning. The Mandera Triangle Coordination Mechanism (Activity 4.1.3) will include mandatory representation for women's departments and CSOs in its secretariat and focal-point system. Technical support for domesticating the IGAD Climate Adaptation Strategy (ICAS) will involve revising at least 3 local by-laws to ensure they protect women's rights to land and resources during climate shocks. Activity 4.2.2 introduces Regional Climate Adaptation Financing Scorecards. These will track how much climate finance is reaching women-led organizations and gender-specific projects. In Activity 4.2.4, when developing the 15–20 bankable project concepts, the project mandates that a specific percentage of these must be women-led or focus on "care-economy" adaptation (e.g., household water security, milk processing). Activity 4.2.3 ensures that women's groups and displaced populations are central to the consultation process for identifying sub-national investment priorities. The IGAD Climate Adaptation Knowledge Platform in Activity 4.3.2 will integrate indicators of social vulnerability, such as female-headed household density and GBV hotspot data, to identify "climate-security" hotspots. Activity 4.3.1 will train 150 data contributors, with a target of 50% women and youth, to use digital mapping tools. This ensures women are not just "subjects" of data, but the active "generators" of the region's climate adaptation intelligence.

In addition, the activities related to the coordination and management of this proposed project will maintain gender balance, such as the representation in established Project Steering Committee and other technical groups. To ensure women's participation in the proposed project, women focal points will be appointed in both implementing and executing entities, who will oversee the implementation and take actions, if women participation is at risk in any of the project activities.

Gender-responsive measure associated with project outputs/activities – Gender Action Plan (GAP)

Gender-responsive measures are foregrounded to demonstrate how the project addresses differential gender needs, equitable participation, and equitable distribution of benefits, resources and rights. In view of the differentiated vulnerability of women, youth and men to climate change and extreme events such as droughts and floods, the project will aim to improve the access of accurate and usable climate adaptation information for

a better resilience of local communities. By facilitating the participation of women in the project and their access to climate information, and decision-making processes, this project will play a strategic role in promoting the resilience of women active in the pastoral and agropastoral communities against climatic hazards. The assessment described in A4.1 above helped designing a gender transformative approach for suitable training and other implementation components of the project. In particular, the project will address the gaps by promoting the engagement of women in discussions and workshops that define the requirements and solutions and ensure that their voice is heard, and in the capacity building activities especially the trainings. The project will also advocate for policy changes through the Ministerial Roundtables.

Table A3.3.1 outlines the Gender Action Plan (GAP) with specific actions per Output of the project. To determine impact and the relevance of interventions, sex-disaggregated data must be collected as far as possible, especially for the purpose of formative a summative assessment and evaluation. As described in Part III, section E. on the results framework, the project proposal integrates several key performance indicators (KPIs) linked to gender and social inclusion. These include quotas to ensure equal participation in meetings and training sessions on information disseminated through early warning systems. The budget allocated to the GAP has been integrated in the overall budget associated with the project activities, as presented in Part III, section G.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Implementing Entity (UNDP) will designate a responsible focal point to oversee compliance with the Gender Action Plan (GAP). This focal point shall work in conjunction with the Environment and Social Safeguard and Gender (ESS) Officer, and the PMU to ensure compliance with all conditions. General Operating Principles are:

- Both the Executing Entities and the Implementing Entity will ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy.
- The updates to the Gender Action Plan will be presented by the PMU with the support of ESS and Gender Officer to the Project Steering Committee.
- The Project Steering Committee will review the gender-related aspects of the evaluation report.
- ESS and Gender Officer will report on progress with the Gender Action Plan for the quarterly reports as well as for the annual reports.

  The Implementing Entity will incorporate the annual reports and feedback by the Steering Committee in the Annual Reports to the Adaptation Fund.

  ESS and Gender Officer, who will be part of the PMU, will be responsible for Gender Action Plan (GAP) in coordination with the Project team. ESS and Gender Officer will be responsible for reporting semi-annually to the project steering committee. In addition, during periodic meetings organized to monitor the progress of the project, the ESS and Gender Officer will report on any potential gender risks that have arisen that have not been previously identified. He/she will be responsible for updating the Gender Action Plan during the first year of the project as the gender-responsive stakeholder engagement strategy is developed, as well as whenever unforeseen impacts and risks are identified. This gender action plan is developed as part of the project to ensure gender-responsive and inclusive approaches, considering any possible barriers to women's involvement. This gender strategy will be informed by the assessment done during project preparation

Table A3.3.1. Gender Responsiveness of Project Outputs/Activities and Action Plan (GAP**).**

Outcomes/ Outputs	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) with Gender disaggregation	Baseline (2025)	Gender Actions	Target Gender Achievements	Means of Verification n of the Gender aspects	Budget (it's part of the overall budget of the outputs; not additional funds)
Component 1: Strengthening Climate information services and early warning services at regional, national, and local levels						
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened Localized, Conflict-Sensitive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Adaptive Capacity						
Output 1.1 Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning	o Needs of women and other marginalized groups incorporated in the climate risk and vulnerability profile developed [Yes/No] o Percentage (%) of women and youth participating in consultation workshop o Number of women participated in the capacity-building for women communities. o Number of gender-disaggregated data in localized climate risk & vulnerabilities information and knowledge.	Limited local understanding of conflict sensitive climate risk information and vulnerabilities among women and youth groups	Ensure that the women and other marginalized groups are incorporated in the Training that address Climate Risk and Vulnerability Promote the participation of women and youth in CRVA assessment trainings and workshops Training of women in the vulnerable communities	Needs of women and other marginalized groups incorporated in the Training course curricula developed that address Climate Risk and Vulnerability At least 30% women and 50% youth participate in assessments on Climate Risk and Vulnerability trainings and workshops At least 30% of the women householders in the communities trained	Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports Training reports, materials and list of participants	$30,000
Output 1.2 Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms	The Integrated Tri-border Monitoring and Early Warning System (I-MES) is fully operational with the regional systems and providing a minimum of gender core indicators to users monthly. [Yes/No] Numbers of women trained as rangeland, water and pasture monitoring and engaged women in community monitoring and reporting mechanisms	No Integrated I-MES that is fully operational with the regional systems in the Mandera Triangle	Recruit and train 50% women as "Citizen Scientists" and enumerators (Activity 1.1.2.1).	At least 50% of community-based data contributors (Citizen Scientists) trained and active in the I-MES system are women	Training Reports Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports Monthly I-MES Bulletins on Gender and Vulnerability	$30,000
Output 1.3 Capacity of communities and local, national and regional authorities strengthened to interpret and apply conflict-sensitive climate information and early warning for anticipatory action and adaptation planning	Number (#) of local, national and regional women stakeholders trained on the use and maintenance of the conflict-sensitive EWS	Institutional weaknesses in interpreting conflict-sensitive climate data compounded by a lack of gender expertise within local, national and regional government units in the Mandera Triangle	At least 300 local and subnational stakeholders trained will include 40% female participation by mid-project.	At least 120 women (representing 40% of the 300 total trainees) from local government, customary leadership, and women's CSOs are certified in Conflict-Sensitive and Gender-Transformative Adaptation Planning by mid-project	Training Reports Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	$30,000
Component 2. Improving climate-sensitive peacebuilding, mobility governance, and cross-border social cohesion.						
Outcome 2. Enhanced social cohesion and conflict-sensitive governance to enable climate-resilient resource management.						

Output 2.1. Cross-border climate-resource governance strengthened and operationalized..	Number (#) of cross-border peace structures validated by tri-border communities where at least 50% of the validation participants are women, and whose statutes include a gender-responsive dispute resolution mechanism. Number of women members in leadership roles in cross-border peace structure	No formal cross-border peace structures established and validated by tri-border communities where at least 50% of the validation participants are women.	Conduct "Safe Space" dialogues (Activity 2.1.2.2) exclusively for women to identify their specific security concerns before they meet with male elders Promote the participation of women and youth in the cross-border peace structures	Project-supported safe spaces conduct at least one "Security Caucus" per quarter exclusively for women At least one out of the three key executive positions (Chair, Secretary, or Treasurer) in each cross-border peace structure is held by a woman.	Safe Space activity logs; signed attendance lists. Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	$45,000
Output 2.2 Women and youth empowered in climate-resilient social capital and mobility governance	Number (#) of women and youth participating in key peacebuilding and climate adaptation decision-making and implementation forums established by the project Number of integrated peacebuilding and climate adaptation initiatives that are conceived, and implemented by women's and/or youth groups in the target communities	0 youths; 0 women involved in peacebuilding and climate adaptation forums across the Mandera Triangle No documented, successfully implemented integrated peacebuilding and climate adaptation initiatives are led by women's and youth groups across the Mandera Triangle	Establish and formalize Sub-national Women and Youth Climate-Security Caucuses to serve as the primary recruitment and training ground for representatives in formal regional forums Facilitate Inter-generational " Dialogues with traditional clan elders to formally negotiate the inclusion of women and youth in customary peacebuilding	300,000 youths; 500,000 women involved in peacebuilding and climate adaptation forums across the Mandera Triangle 30 documented, successfully implemented integrated peacebuilding and climate adaptation initiatives led by women's and youth groups across the Mandera Triangle by the end of the project	Meeting Reports Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	$200,000
Output 2.3 Cross-border cooperation frameworks established and operationalized for equitable management of shared natural resources.	Number of cross-border cooperation frameworks officially adopted where at least 50% of community signatories are women and youth representatives	Limited cross-border cooperation frameworks endorsed by women's and youth organizations, resulting in skewed governance structures and unresponsive climate-security solutions.	Establish a "Tri-border Drafting Committee" where 40% of the seats are legally reserved for women and youth leaders from the Caucuses (Activity 2.1.2.1).	Oversight Committees for these frameworks maintain a 40% female/youth quota.	Gender-Technical Audit Reports Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	$30,000

Output 2.4 Inclusive small-scale cross-border exchange mechanisms strengthened to support climate-resilient livelihoods.	• Number of inclusive small-scale cross-border trade mechanisms hat prioritize women-dominated value chains and youth-led trade services • Percentage (%) of women and youth participating as small-scale cross-border traders utilizing the new trade mechanism	Limited women-led small-scale cross-border trade mechanisms 0% of registered small-scale traders utilizing the new mechanisms are women, and 0% are youth.	Promote safe childcare spaces and gender-segregated WASH facilities, allowing women to trade without compromising their caregiving roles. Establish Safe-Trade protocols on joint market days to monitor and prevent harassment of women and youth.	At least 6 dedicated safe "Care Zones" managed by community-vetted caregivers 100% of the 6 trade mechanisms have a formalized 'Safe-Trade' Dispute Resolution Desk to resolve conflicts, extortion, or harassment at the border.	Gender-Technical Audit Reports Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	$30,000
Component 3. Enhancing community resilience through climate-smart livelihoods and water security.						
Outcome 3. Improved adaptive capabilities of communities and livelihood systems to climate change risks.						
Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities	Number of women-led households adopting at least two CSA practices. Hectares of rangelands restored under climate smart practices by women and youth.	Limited participation of women and youth in climate-smart extension services and diversified livelihoods	Promote the participation of women and youth in learning and sharing initiatives on climate-smart extension services and diversified livelihoods	At least 1,000 women-led households adopting at least two CSA practices. At least 1,500 hectares of rangelands brought under climate smart management practices by women and youth. At least 10,000 households initiate a diversified livelihood, with 60% of these activities being women-led or youth-led enterprises	Observation Reports Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	$ 1,500,000
Output 3.2. Climate-resilient crops and livestock value chains strengthened through targeted aggregation, and processing to diversify climate-sensitive value chains and reduce post-harvest/climate losses.	Number of women-led households reporting increase in income or a reduction in post-harvest losses using light manufacturing or aggregation services Number of bankable climate-resilient investment plans presented, with at least 40% of plans being Gender-Responsive	Limited use of light manufacturing for climate resilient crop and livestock resilient value chains in women-led households Few bankable climate-resilient investment plans for the Mandera Triangle are gender-responsive,	Establish "Gender-Responsive Value-Addition Hubs" and a "Gender-Smart Investment Pipeline" that provides women-led households with customized light manufacturing equipment and the technical assistance to move from subsistence to bankable enterprises.	At least 15,000 of 30,000 households that report a minimum 15% increase in annual income are female-headed. At least 3 bankable climate-resilient investment plans presented to pipelines has a "Gender-Responsive Financing" strategy and at least one plan specifically targets women- or youth-led cooperative	Progress reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	$3,000,000
Output 3.3. Climate-resilient water security for production and livestock increased and sustainably managed along key corridors and	Number of functional climate-resilient water units that are governed by gender-sensitive Water User Associations (WUAs) Number of individuals (disaggregated by sex and age) with secured access to water points, including at least	No gender-responsive climate-resilient water units and strategy	Implement a Gender-Responsive Water Governance and Safety Design (GRWGD) protocol for all cross-border water	At least 15 functional climate-resilient water units that are governed by gender-sensitive Water User Associations (WUAs)	Water User Association (WUA) Minutes Progress reports	$4,000,000

settlement areas.	50% women and youth.		infrastructure, mandating women's leadership in Water User Associations (WUAs).	At least 15,000 women and girls have secured access to water points	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	
Component 4. Strengthening regional coordination, and policy harmonization to provide an enabling environment for transboundary adaptation.						
Outcome 4. Harmonized cross-border coordination systems to synchronize climate adaptation planning and trade resilience across the Mandera Triangle						
Output 4.1 Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks harmonized and operationalized across the Mandera Triangle.	Number of national and sub-national regulatory frameworks developed through a consultative process where women's organizations constitute at least 30% of the review task force.	Limited cross-border governance and cooperation aligned with climate adaptation governance frameworks developed through a consultative process where women's organizations constituted at least 30% of the review task force.	Ensure participation of women organizations in Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks	At least 30% of organizations participating in Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks are women-led Gender-responsive stakeholder engagement strategy	Consultation n meeting reports; and lists of participants Reports of the Cross-border climate adaptation governance frameworks Roundtable s; and lists of participants Gender-responsive stakeholder engagement t strategy and action plan	$ 45,000
Output 4.2 Regional climate adaptation financing coordination and investment pipelines strengthened under IGAD.	Number (#) of joint investment plans adopted for women-led value chains and climate-risk insurance for small-scale female and youth traders	Limited investment plans targeting the needs of women and other marginalized groups, and youth	Ensure participation of women and other marginalized groups, and youth in Gender-Sensitivity Audits of investment plans Ensure that the needs of women and other marginalized groups, and youth, are incorporated into the entry points for participation of different user groups	At least one bankable Project within each plan must be explicitly women- or youth-owned.	Approved Investment plans report Meeting Minutes	$ 45,000
Output 4.3 Regional digital platforms strengthened for climate–security monitoring, learning, and coordinated decision-making.	Number (#) of Gender-transformative case studies documenting "what worked" for women and youth.	Limited Gender-transformative case studies documenting "what worked" for women and youth in the Mandera Triangle	Facilitate gender led peer to peer learning exchange and document their own resilience stories and use these products to lobby for gender-responsive budget allocations.	At least 10 case studies produced, specifically focusing on overcoming cultural barriers to women's land/water access.	Case studies	$50,000

Annex 4: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Introduction

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) describes how stakeholders were identified, consulted, and integrated into the design of "*Enhance the Adaptive Capacity and Community Resilience of Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists Communities in Mandera Triangle, IGAD Region"* Adaptation Fund project, and how they will continue to be engaged throughout implementation. Stakeholder engagement was conducted in all three participating countries during project formulation, using mixed methods including national consultations, subnational workshops, community FGDs, KIIs, and baseline household surveys. The consultations ensured that local voices shape project interventions. The project engaged multiple categories of stakeholders across IGAD, national and subnational governments, local authorities, community institutions, minority groups, pastoralist elders, women and youth groups, local NGOs, and technical partners. At the local level particular attention was given to pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, women, youth, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other vulnerable groups whose livelihoods and well-being are significantly affected by climate shocks. Insights from these engagements directly have informed the project design, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and the Gender Action Plan. The plan emphasizes Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), gender equality, equitable benefit sharing, and respect for traditional knowledge systems. Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout implementation through structured platforms, community committees, joint planning sessions, cross-border dialogues, and a multi-tier grievance redress mechanism. Ultimately, this plan aims to build trust, strengthen partnerships, and ensure the sustainability and success of the project by fostering strong stakeholder ownership and accountability. The SEP will be a living document and will be updated regularly based on feedback and lessons learned during implementation.

Purpose of this SEP

The purpose of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to ensure inclusive, transparent, and meaningful participation of all relevant stakeholders, particularly Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, throughout the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project. The plan establishes a framework for identifying and engaging stakeholders across community, national, and regional levels through culturally appropriate and participatory approaches that strengthen local ownership and accountability. It also provides mechanisms for effective communication, grievance redress, and institutional coordination to support collaboration, knowledge sharing, and sustainable adaptation outcomes.

Methodology for Stakeholder Engagement

Consultations during project development followed a structured methodology, aligned with UNDP and AF requirements and adapted to the cross-border context.

The assessment was developed through a combination of desk-based research and extensive field consultations across the three participating countries.

Desk Review :A comprehensive desk review was conducted to ensure the SEP aligned with A review of the regional proposal, country legal frameworks, previous resilience programmes, climate adaptation

strategies, and IGAD documents. The project document confirms desk review informing design and safeguards processes.

- Field Visit: Field assessments were conducted in Mandera (Kenya), Gedo (Somalia), and Liben/Afder zones (Ethiopia). Teams used FGDs, KIIs, and physical observation of climate vulnerabilities, water systems, rangelands, and displacement sites (Borodele, Bekolo, Waladaya), all cited in the project document. Project sites and the surrounding landscapes were visited to consult site level stakeholders including local government authorities, local communities, NGOs and protected area staffs. Field observations were conducted to see and understand the status of Land degradation, rangelands, water sites, agriculture, settlement and other associated threats affecting livelihoods in this communities. During the field visit, stakeholder consultations were conducted using the following methods.
    - Focal Group Discussions (FGD)
    - Key Informant Interviews (KII)
    - Questionnaires
    - Household survey
- **National and Sub national Level Stakeholder Consultations and Participatory Assessments**: All three countries held national consultations and subnational with government ministries and agencies to validate findings, discuss institutional roles, identify gaps, and refine activities. Evidence appears throughout project text (e.g., Kenya national meeting, Ethiopia federal meeting, Somalia virtual workshop).

Stakeholder Identification and Mapping

Stakeholder mapping was conducted at regional, national, subnational, and community levels to identify all actors with a role, interest, or influence in the project. Stakeholders were categorized based on stakeholders' functional roles (government institutions, non-governmental organizations, academia, private sector actors, and local communities). Stakeholders were also assessed based on their geographic scope of operation (national, regional, and local levels), as well as their relative levels power/influence. In addition, the analysis examined stakeholders' degree of interest and engagement in areas directly relevant to the project, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and climate-sensitive livelihood systems. Stakeholders were identified at regional, national, subnational, and community levels. Categories mapped:

- Regional (IGAD CAEP, ICPAC, CEWARN).
- National (Environment &Climate ministries, water agencies, agriculture and livestock ministries, DRR authorities).
- Local government (County/region/district/zone administrations, water offices, forestry and rangeland units).
- Community (elders, women's groups, youth groups, IDPs, pastoralist mobility networks).
- Civil society & technical partners (BORESHA/DRC, Pastoralist Concern, local NGOs).
- Vulnerable groups(persons with disabilities, minority clans, widows, women-headed households).

Designing the Engagement Plan

Insights from all consultations were used to refine components, outputs, institutional arrangements, risk mitigation, and the ESMF. The findings from consultations were integrated into the proposal and its annexes (ESMF, SEP, GAP) .

Based on stakeholder feedback and consultations, the SEP was developed with the following key components:

- Clear engagement objectives and principles
- Engagement activities with assigned responsibilities, timelines, and methods

- Multi-stakeholder platforms for implementation (e.g., steering committees, local task forces)
- Participatory grievance redress mechanisms
- Communication strategies including local languages and media outreach

Stakeholder mapping and categorization

Stakeholder mapping and categorization have been undertaken separately for each participating country and are detailed in the country-specific summary tables for Ethiopia (Table 2) , Kenya (Table 4) , and Somalia (Table 9 within Section 9). Each table provides a comprehensive overview of the institutions and entities relevant to the project within the national context, categorizing stakeholders by type, including government institutions, academic and research organizations, non-governmental and community-based organizations, and private sector actors. The mapping further identifies stakeholders' functional roles and sectors, geographic level of operation at national, regional, and local levels, and their relative levels of power and influence. In addition, the tables outline each stakeholder's specific interests, expected roles, and anticipated level of engagement in project activities. This country-specific approach ensures that stakeholder analysis and engagement planning are grounded in national and local institutional realities, and supports effective coordination, accountability, and alignment of responsibilities across all actors involved in biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and climate-resilient livelihood development within and around the project areas.

Stakeholder Consultation in Ethiopia

Stakeholder analysis informed the development of the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the prioritization of engagement activities. The analysis followed three steps: Identification of relevant stakeholders, assessment of interests, roles, influence, and relationships and prioritization of engagement across stakeholder groups. The stakeholders fall into three categories: i) Primary stakeholders (project beneficiaries and affected communities); ii) Implementing stakeholders (institutions responsible for implementation); iii) Supporting stakeholders (partners contributing expertise, resources, or coordination)

1. **Primary stakeholders** are communities directly affected by climate risks and targeted by project interventions. These include pastoral, agro-pastoral, and displaced populations residing in the Somali Region of Ethiopia, particularly in Dollo Ado and Dollo Bay districts.

Key Beneficiary Groups

Stakeholder Group	Location	Interest	Role in Project
Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	Borodele, Bekolo, Waladaya	Livelihood security, water access, climate resilience	Direct beneficiaries of climate-resilient livelihood interventions
Host communities	Dollo Ado, Dollo Bay	Improved access to natural resources and livelihood diversification	Participation in community adaptation activities
Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees	Dollo Ado camps and surrounding settlements	Access to livelihoods, water and climate-resilient services	Beneficiaries of adaptation measures and social cohesion initiatives
Women and youth groups	Project sites	Economic participation and climate-resilient income generation	Participation in livelihood and capacity-building activities
Community-based institutions (cooperatives, associations)	Project sites	Access to markets, financial services and productive assets	Implement community-level livelihood activities

Implementing Stakeholders: These are stakeholders who have direct involvement to influence the course of the project design and implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project.

The stakeholders include federal, regional, and local government institutions responsible for policy oversight, coordination, and technical implementation.

2. **Federal Government Institutions**

Institution	Mandate	Role in the Project
Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)	National planning and development coordination	Adaptation Fund focal point; chair of the Project Steering Committee
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Public finance and external resource mobilization	Approval of project documentation and financial oversight
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Agricultural development, food security and natural resource management	Technical support for climate-smart agriculture and livelihood diversification
Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands (MILL)	Lowland development and irrigation infrastructure	Technical support for irrigation and rangeland management
Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE)	Water resource management and energy systems	Support for water infrastructure and renewable energy solutions
Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC)	Disaster preparedness and response	Integration of early warning and climate risk management
Ethiopian Meteorology Institute (EMI)	Climate monitoring and forecasting	Provision of climate information services
Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	Environmental regulation and safeguards	Environmental oversight and safeguards compliance
Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)	Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management	Technical support for ecosystem-based adaptation
Ethiopian Forestry Development (EFD)	Forest management and restoration	Support for landscape restoration and forest-based livelihoods
Ministry of Women and Social Affairs	Gender equality and social inclusion	Support gender-responsive programming
Ministry of Labor and Skills	Workforce development and vocational training	Support skills development for youth and women

3. Regional and local government institutions

These play a central role in project implementation and coordination.

Institution	Role
Somali Regional State Government	Regional coordination and oversight
Zonal and Woreda administrations	Local implementation and monitoring
District sector offices (Agriculture, Water, Livestock, Disaster Risk Management, Women Affairs)	Implementation of sector-specific interventions
Local customary institutions and community elders	Conflict mediation and community mobilization

4. Other Supporting stakeholders

Supporting stakeholders include international organizations, NGOs, development partners, research institutions, and private sector actors that contribute technical expertise, funding, or implementation capacity.

International organizations

Organization	Role
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Accredited Entity responsible for project implementation, financial management, and oversight
Adaptation Fund (AF)	Project financing and oversight
World Food Programme (WFP)	Food security and resilience programming
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	Regional coordination and cross-border resilience initiatives
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Climate finance and adaptation knowledge exchange
Global Center on Adaptation (GCA)	Knowledge sharing on climate adaptation

NGOs and Development Partners

Several NGOs are active in the project area and provide complementary interventions in climate adaptation and resilience building, natural resource management, and humanitarian response.

Organization	Key Areas of Work	Relevance to Project
COOPI	Livelihood support and livestock services	Coordination and knowledge exchange

International Rescue Committee (IRC)	WASH, health and livelihood support	Complementary resilience programming
Mercy Corps	Climate-resilient food systems and irrigation	Lessons on climate-smart livelihoods
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection, WASH, and livelihoods	Experience in integrated refugee-host programming
Pastoralist Concern	Pastoral resilience and food security	Community engagement and livelihood development
FARM Africa	Irrigation and agricultural livelihoods	Experience in nature-based livelihood systems
ACTED	WASH and food security programs	Community resilience initiatives

Private Sector and Research Institutions

Stakeholder	Role
Investors in renewable Energy Solutions in the communities	Supply solar irrigation systems and clean energy technologies
Agricultural input suppliers	Support climate-resilient agriculture
Universities and research institutions	Knowledge generation and training
Community enterprises	Implementation of livelihood and market activities
Local communities including Borodele, Bekolo and Waladaya.	Women are also engaged in various activities such small-scale agriculture (eg: such as goat and sheep fattening, milking, processing milk and other animal products.

Indigenous Peoples and minority/marginalized groups

The Government of Ethiopia does not officially recognize the term "indigenous peoples" nor legally or institutionally provide for its use in policy responses. Ethiopia has also chosen not to ratify the ILO Convention 169 on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)[1]. The country has a vast and diverse population, with many different cultures, all involving unique ways in which people and the environment interrelate[2]. The country is characterized by great ethnic and religious diversity, with over 85 ethnic groups and most major world and animist religions, and a multiplicity of patrimonial and customary laws.[3] The UNDP mission team stakeholder consultation and social and environmental screening process identified groupings in the project sites that fall under the category of indigenous people as defined by the UNDP and AF policies. These are pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and people practicing shifting cultivation and forest-dwelling, who live around the protected areas. The project will ensure inclusive participation, respect for customary institutions, culturally appropriate consultation processes and equitable access to project benefits.

6.Summary of the Stakeholder Engagement Discussions

Several stakeholder consultations, formal and informal, have taken place since the start of the project design. The project emerged from a series of stakeholder discussions that started back in 2023 among key stakeholders. In November 2024 inception workshops and several meetings were organized with key partners of the project. As such, stakeholder engagement for the project began early at project identification to allow stakeholders' views and concerns to be considered in the project design.

A series of stakeholder consultations were conducted throughout the project design process to inform the intervention strategy, activities, identify concerns, practices and risks. The mission team has also intensified engagements with those who have a direct stake in influencing the course of implementation. Stakeholder engagement was further deepened during the preparation of the Environment and Social

[1] There is no national legislation in Ethiopia mentioning or protecting the rights of "indigenous peoples" as distinct from those of all citizens. Ethiopia chose not to ratify ILO Convention 169 and was absent during the voting on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
[2] As in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs definition of indigenous peoples as "inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of relating to people and the environment".
[3] FAO. 2019. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Ethiopia. Country Gender Assessment Series, Addis Ababa. 84 pp. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

Management framework (ESMF), IPPF, and Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAP), which sought to identify potential social and environmental risks from the proposed project activities, and to disseminate and disclose proposed mitigation measures.

The following is a list of important stakeholder discussion events/exercises conducted (see further detail in the Stakeholder Consultations Report):

- ✓ **National/Federal level Discussions-Virtually in Addis Ababa**– several in-depth discussions held with key partners on the overall technical design of the project, including institutions and organizations to consult, sites and project areas to visit and target for interventions.
- ✓ **Sub-national level Discussion in Ethiopian Somali region-Jigijiga**, which was held on December 08, 2024, brought together officials, experts from project implementing institutions, project consultants, non-government and private sector actors to formally introduce the project and solicit experts' inputs on the design of interventions.
- ✓ **District level Discussion in Dollo-Ado and Dollo-Baya** with development partners and organizations supporting the Ethiopian government.
- ✓ **Community level Discussion in Borodele, Bekolo and Waladaya.** – consultations were made with regional, zonal and woreda level experts, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists and farmers, vulnerable social groups, community leaders.
- ✓ **Household level Data collection and baseline assessments.**

Before the mission team visits and consultations, UNDP has issued an official communication to all relevant regional authorities, local and communities committees requesting the facilitation of consultations with local peoples in all project sites. The UNDP further has got consent form signed by the local communities proofing that there is no coercion during the and information are provided on voluntarily basis.

As a result, most consultations took place within the communities preferred places. Throughout the process, attention was paid to the customary laws of Local peoples, particularly pastoralists. The discussions were conducted in line with their cultural practices, ensuring respect for their traditions and ways of life.

The information that follows (points 1-6) shows the consultations with Ethiopian Somali regional stakeholders, local communities, woreda government sectoral offices:

1. **Agriculture and livestock;** The agriculture and livestock situation in the Dollo-Ado and Dolo-Baya districts is highly vulnerable and currently under severe strain due to recurrent climate shocks, primarily prolonged droughts and, at times, severe flooding. This has led to a significant shift from traditional pastoralism towards more sedentary, and often cooperative, farming practices.

Key Aspects of the Situation

Livestock Sector:

- ✓ **Dominant Livelihood (Historically):** Pastoralism and livestock herding have been the traditional mainstays of the local economy.
- ✓ **Severe Impacts from Drought:** Recurrent droughts have caused immense stress, leading to widespread loss of livestock, which are a primary source of income, food (milk and meat), and stability for families.
- ✓ **Poor Conditions:** Reports from as recent as late 2022 indicated poor body conditions for most livestock types, including cattle, sheep, goats, and camels, due to a lack of pasture and water.
- ✓ **Coping Mechanisms:** Adaptation strategies by local pastoralists include mobility in search of pasture and water, destocking (selling animals), and diversifying their herds to include more drought-tolerant species like goats and camels.
- ✓ **Interventions:** Humanitarian efforts involve veterinary support and initiatives to improve livestock health and milk production, such as commercial animal feed production through cooperatives.

Agriculture Sector:

- ✓ **Shift to Farming:** Due to the unsuitability of rangelands for grazing, there has been a notable shift towards sedentary and cooperative farming, often using small-scale irrigation along the Dawa and Genale rivers.
- ✓ **Importance of Irrigation:** Agro-pastoralist households engaged in irrigation farming generally have significantly higher incomes and better food security compared to those who rely solely on pastoralism.
- ✓ **Vulnerability:** Despite the shift, agriculture remains vulnerable to climate variability. Erratic rainfall causes crops to fail, and severe flooding of the rivers has also resulted in significant damage to crops and farmland, forcing displacement.
- ✓ **Common Crops:** Land under cultivation includes cereals like maize and sorghum, pulses, root crops, and fruit tree

2. **Climate Information, early warning, disaster, Hazard flooding;** Dollo-Ado and Dollo-Baya in Ethiopia's Somali Region face severe, recurrent flooding due to climate change, heavy rains in the Genale River basin, and poor infrastructure, causing displacement, livelihood loss, and health crises, with needs focusing on better hydrometeorological data, site-specific flood forecasting models, and improved, coordinated early warning systems to trigger timely action like evacuation and aid, as current systems lack integration and reach vulnerable refugee and local communities effectively.

Climate Information & Hazards

- ✓ **Climate:** High rainfall variability with bimodal patterns (April/May, Oct/Nov) leads to both droughts and floods.
- ✓ **Hazard:** The Genale River frequently overflows, causing devastating flash floods, exacerbated by high runoff potential in arid, shrubby landscapes.
- ✓ **Impacts:** Floods destroy homes, farms, infrastructure, contaminate water (diarrhea outbreaks), disrupt education (Dollo Ado Secondary School lost a term), and displace thousands, including refugees in camps like Bokolmayo.

Early Warning & Disaster Management Challenges

- ✓ **Data Gaps**: Insufficient hydrometeorological data and monitoring infrastructure hinder accurate forecasting.
- ✓ **Model Deficit**: Lack of specific flood models for these districts makes predictions less reliable.
- ✓ **Communication Breakdown**: Technical warnings often don't reach communities effectively; informal dissemination is common, and coordination between agencies is limited.
- ✓ **Inadequate Preparedness**: Flood control structures (like dikes) and drainage are often insufficient; evacuation plans are needed but execution is challenging.
- ✓ **Multi-Hazard Context**: Floods often compound other crises like drought, conflict, and disease, straining coping mechanisms.

3. **Water supply and infrastructure;** Dollo Ado and Dollo Baya (Bokolmayo) in Ethiopia's Somali Region face severe water stress due to drought, climate change, and inadequate infrastructure, relying heavily on scarce river water, boreholes, and expensive water trucking, with efforts focusing on improving access through solar pumps, new water points, and better management, though challenges remain with floods, salinity, and damaged systems, requiring ongoing investment in resilient infrastructure like the Dolo Ado Town water project and integrated water resource management for both refugee and host communities.

   Key Challenges

   - ✓ **Drought & Climate Change:** Frequent, severe droughts and increased flooding strain existing resources and infrastructure, making water access unpredictable.
   - ✓ **Inadequate Infrastructure:** Limited storage, damaged canals, and reliance on costly diesel pumps hinder consistent supply.

- ✓ **High Demand:** A large refugee population, alongside host communities, puts immense pressure on water sources.
- ✓ **Water Quality:** Salinity in groundwater and contamination from shared basins pose health risks.

Water Sources & Infrastructure

- ✓ **River Water:** The Genale and Dawa rivers are primary sources but are prone to flooding.
- ✓ **Boreholes/Wells:** Essential for local supply but require maintenance and expansion.
- ✓ **Solar Pumping:** Solar hybrid systems are being implemented to reduce fuel costs and increase water output.
- ✓ **Water Kiosks/Fountains:** New points are built, but congestion remains a problem.
- ✓ **Water Trucking:** Used during crises to supply remote areas but is expensive and unsustainable long-term.

4. **Climate Smart Livelihoods:** Climate-smart livelihoods is an approach to transforming traditional practices, especially in agriculture, to increase productivity and income sustainably, build resilience to climate change impacts, and where possible, reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The goal is to safeguard food security and build climate-resilient livelihoods.

   The Dollo-Ado and Dolo-Baya districts in Ethiopia's Somali Region are extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts, primarily recurrent severe **droughts and flooding**. The traditional agropastoral (raising livestock and farming) livelihoods are constantly under threat, leading to food insecurity, asset loss, and displacement of thousands of families and refugees.

   Key aspects of the situation include:

   - ✓ **Extreme Climate Shocks:** The area experiences significant landscape alteration, with a dried-up river at times and severe overfloods at others, destroying livestock, infrastructure, and crop areas.
   - ✓ **Vulnerable Communities:** The population, including large refugee populations and host communities, faces a constant struggle for survival, with many relying on food aid from organizations like the World Food Programme. Poor sanitation and lack of access to health services further increase vulnerability.
   - ✓ **Interventions and Projects:** Numerous humanitarian and development organizations (such as COOPI, UNHCR, ILO, and UN Women) are implementing projects to mitigate these impacts and build resilience.
   - ✓ **Focus Areas:** Projects in the region concentrate on several climate-smart approaches:
     - ➢ **Diversifying livelihoods:** Moving beyond traditional rain-fed livestock and agriculture to include irrigation, horticulture, and off-farm employment.
     - ➢ **Nature-Based Solutions (NbS):** Implementing water harvesting, ecological restoration, and agroforestry practices to manage environmental degradation.
     - ➢ **Capacity Building:** Training local practitioners and government agencies in environmental management, livelihood resilience, and disaster risk management.
     - ➢ **Financial Inclusion:** Promoting microfinance loans and cooperative models to empower local communities and support small businesses.
     - ➢ **Technology and Data:** Utilizing high-quality data and technology for better planning, early warning systems, and informed decision-making for water-related risks.

5. **Gender and Cross-border Migration;** Gender and cross-border migration refers to the understanding that a person's sex and socially constructed gender roles, expectations, and power dynamics shape every aspect of their migration journey, including the reasons for leaving, the routes taken, the risks faced, and the opportunities available at their destination. This means that men, women, boys, girls, and non-binary individuals experience migration differently and face distinct vulnerabilities.

   Situation in Dollo-Ado and Dolo-Baya: The situation in the Dollo-Ado and Dolo-Baya areas, which host a large population of Somali refugees in Ethiopia, is characterized by specific gender dynamics and challenges.

- ✓ **Demographics:** There is a notable gender imbalance among adult refugees, with more adult women (19%) than men (13%) in the camps. Two-thirds of the total refugee population are children.
- ✓ **Motivations for Migration:** Women often migrate to escape deeply entrenched gender inequalities in their home areas, including gender-based violence (GBV), early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation, in search of better livelihood opportunities and personal freedom.
- ✓ **Livelihood Disparities:** A significant gender gap exists in the labor market within the camps and host communities. Refugee and host women are less likely to have formal employment compared to men. While some Somali refugees have better access to employment opportunities compared to other refugee groups due to shared language and culture, a large proportion of women remain outside of employment, education, or training.

Vulnerabilities and Risks:

- ✓ **Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** Women and girls face a heightened risk of GBV, both during their journey and within the camps. A lack of female healthcare providers trained in post-rape care in some health centers in the region, such as Dolo Ado, presents a significant gap in response services.
- ✓ **Informal Networks:** Many women depend on informal networks and smugglers for their journeys, increasing their risk of trafficking, exploitation, and abuse.
- ✓ **Mobility Constraints:** Insecurity and traditional gender norms can constrain women's mobility, further limiting their access to livelihood options and services.
- ✓ **Agency and Resilience:** Despite the significant challenges, migrant women display immense bravery and agency. Many take on central roles in household decision-making and secure high salaries in destination countries to support their families back home. However, upon return to Ethiopia, they often face social stigma and limited reintegration support.

6. **Peace-building and Social Cohesion;** Peace-building and Social Cohesion are efforts aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict and fostering a harmonious, inclusive society where people have a sense of belonging and trust each other and their institutions.

   Peacebuilding is a long-term process of encouraging dialogue, repairing relationships, and reforming institutions to prevent a relapse into violence and lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development.

   Social cohesion involves building community through shared values, mutual trust, cooperation, and an inclusive identity among diverse groups (e.g., ethnic, regional, religious), which helps manage tensions and reduce conflict.

Situation in Dollo-Ado and Dolo-Baya; In the Dollo Ado and Dolo Baya districts of Ethiopia's Somali Region, the situation regarding peace-building and social cohesion is complex, primarily driven by the large presence of Somali refugees and the pressure on shared resources like land and water.

Challenges to Peace-building and Social Cohesion:

- ✓ **Resource Competition:** The influx of a large refugee population (outnumbering the host population in some camps) increases competition for scarce natural resources, such as water points and farmland, which is a key source of conflict between host and refugee communities, as well as between different local clans (e.g., Geri and Digodia).
- ✓ **Climate Shocks:** The region is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts like severe drought and flooding, which cause displacement and further strain limited resources, exacerbating existing tensions.
- ✓ **Capacity and Governance Gaps:** Local government agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs) often face challenges related to a lack of technical skills, limited financial resources, and sometimes

mistrust from conflicting parties, which hinders their ability to effectively plan and implement peace-building initiatives.

- ✓ **Socio-economic Issues:** Addressing widespread poverty, the rising cost of living, and ensuring sustainable economic opportunities for both refugees and host communities remains a significant challenge, although economic interdependence also presents opportunities.

Initiatives and Opportunities for Cohesion:

- ✓ **Shared Identity and Culture:** The host and refugee populations largely share a common Somali identity, language, religion, and culture, which offers a natural foundation for socio-economic integration and cohesion efforts.
- ✓ **Community-based Initiatives:** Various humanitarian and development organizations, such as the Danish Refugee Council and the International Labor Organization, implement programs aimed at promoting livelihoods, dialogue, and conflict management training between communities.
- ✓ **Indigenous Conflict Resolution:** Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, often involving community elders, are highly respected and effective in the local context for mediating disputes and restoring relationships.
- ✓ **Integrated Programming:** Organizations like UNICEF are working to integrate conflict sensitivity and peace-building approaches into all their programs, including WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), to ensure they do not inadvertently exacerbate tensions and instead promote social cohesion.
- ✓ **Economic Collaboration:** Projects promoting wage and self-employment within and around the camps facilitate economic exchanges and collaboration between hosts and refugees, which helps improve social cohesion.

Stakeholder Consultation in Kenya

Stakeholders and their Roles in Implementation

This step involved identifying stakeholders and then analyzing each of the identified stakeholders against certain criteria.

Table 3: Stakeholders and Their Roles in Implementation

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
National Government (MDAs)	• Policy formulation and regulatory oversight• National-level resource mobilization• Diplomatic coordination across Kenya–Ethiopia–Somalia• Development of cross-border cooperation frameworks• Enforcement of national standards and compliance
Council of Governors (COG)	• Facilitate county–county coordination• Policy alignment between national and county governments• Oversight of county-level implementation• Support harmonization of cross-border development priorities
County Government of Mandera	• Local implementation of all project interventions• Provision of extension services (livestock, crops, water, environment)• Community mobilization and local governance support• Allocation of county budget for sustainability• Integration into CIDPs and sector plans
Development Partners (UNDP, NGOs, UN Agencies)	• Provide financial and technical support• Strengthen institutional and community capacities• Support research, innovation and evidence-based programming• Facilitate multi-stakeholder coordination and cross-border linkages
Research Institutions	• Generate scientific and socio-economic evidence• Innovate climate-smart and peacebuilding technologies• Support monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)• Conduct impact assessments and policy research
Private Sector	• Invest in value chains, trade and market systems• Supply technologies, equipment and digital tools• Support value addition and product development• Provide financial services, insurance and credit solutions
Regional Bodies (IGAD & Cross-Border Institutions)	• Facilitate cross-border peacebuilding and security coordination• Promote regional trade, mobility and market harmonization• Strengthen regional climate services and early warning systems• Support regional policies, agreements and joint planning
Community Actors (Elders, Women, Youth, Faith Leaders)	• Lead local peacebuilding and conflict resolution• Manage local natural resources and shared assets• Provide indigenous knowledge for climate, rangeland and water management• Facilitate dialogue, cohesion and local participation

7. Roles of Relevant Ministries & National Institutions

Table 4: Integrated Roles of Ministries & National Institutions

Ministry / Institution	Full Roles & Responsibilities (Group 1 + Group 2 + Group 3)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)	• Lead diplomatic collaboration between Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia• Facilitate cross-border peace agreements and cooperation frameworks• Strengthen international protocols for shared resource governance• Support harmonized SOPs for handling cross-border incidents
Ministry of Interior & National Administration	• Coordinate national security across the Mandera Triangle• Lead joint cross-border security operations and patrols• Oversee peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and incident response• Chair county-level and cross-border security committees• Strengthen community policing and border management systems
Ministry of Environment & Climate Change	• Provide climate policy oversight and alignment• Support expansion of climate and environmental monitoring systems• Oversee rangeland restoration, invasive species removal, and environmental protection• Strengthen co-management frameworks for natural resources• Ensure compliance with NEMA standards in all interventions
Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development	• Oversee crop production, livestock health, rangeland governance• Lead livestock vaccination, disease surveillance and cross-border health protocols• Promote drought-tolerant breeds and improved livestock genetics• Support fodder systems, feedlots, and value chain development• Implement climate-smart agriculture and integrated pest management
Ministry of Water, Sanitation & Irrigation	• Lead development and rehabilitation of water infrastructure (boreholes, pans, dams) • Promote smart irrigation and sustainable water-use technologies• Strengthen community water governance systems• Guide water allocation during drought and floods• Oversee water resource monitoring and protection
Ministry of Lands & Physical Planning	• Develop and enforce land-use policies and land tenure frameworks• Document, regularize and update land-use plans• Address land and resource access disputes• Strengthen governance for shared grazing corridors and migration routes
Ministry of Trade & Industry	• Promote cross-border trade facilitation and regulation• Support development of livestock markets, aggregation centers and trade infrastructure• Advance value addition and processing industries• Strengthen market standards, quality assurance and trade compliance
Ministry of Health	• Strengthen human disease surveillance and outbreak preparedness• Oversee cross-border health coordination on epidemics• Integrate climate-related health risks into national health planning• Improve access to health services for border communities
National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)	• Lead early warning system (EWS) development and dissemination• Integrate conflict and peace indicators in drought early warning• Coordinate multi-stakeholder drought cycle management• Guide community anticipatory action and preparedness• Support disaster risk reduction strategies for livestock and natural hazards
Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD)	• Install and manage weather stations and observation systems• Produce real-time weather forecasts, advisories and seasonal outlooks• Train community committees on climate information interpretation• Strengthen cross-border climate data sharing and risk mapping
Council of Governors (COG)	• Coordinate county-to-county cooperation on climate, peace, and NRM• Provide technical guidance on county mandates and decentralized responsibilities• Ensure alignment of county policies with national and regional frameworks• Facilitate joint planning for peace dividend infrastructure
County Government of Mandera	• Local implementation of all resilience, peace, and NRM interventions• Integrate project activities into CIDPs and county budgets• Provide extension services (water, livestock, crops) • Lead public participation, community mobilization and local coordination• Support local peace committees and community governance structures
County Commissioner – Mandera	• Oversee county-level security and social cohesion• Coordinate peacebuilding forums, barazas and conflict resolution mechanisms• Strengthen national–county collaboration on cross-border threats
National Government Administrators (NGAO)	• Facilitate public dialogues, barazas and local mediation• Support community engagement in peace and security processes• Ensure ground-level implementation of government directives in border areas
IGAD and Regional Institutions	• Support regional cross-border peacebuilding and natural resource governance• Strengthen regional climate services and early warning systems• Facilitate joint planning across Kenya–Ethiopia–Somalia• Support regional policy harmonization

Community Elders, Religious Leaders, Opinion Leaders	• Mediate conflicts and uphold customary peace agreements• Lead community-driven peace dialogues and social cohesion initiatives• Mobilize communities for resource governance and disaster preparedness• Serve as custodians of indigenous knowledge
Local Peace Committees & Grassroots Structures	• Monitor local disputes and provide early warning alerts• Manage rangeland access, water points and migratory routes• Facilitate reconciliation among clans and cross-border communities
Development Partners (UNDP, NGOs, UN Agencies)	• Provide technical, financial and capacity-building support• Strengthen institutional frameworks and multi-stakeholder coordination• Support implementation of climate, peace, and livelihood interventions• Facilitate research, innovation and monitoring systems
Private Sector	• Invest in value chains, processing and market infrastructure• Provide financial services, insurance and technological solutions• Strengthen public–private partnerships (PPPs) for sustainable development.

Summary of the discussions.

The cross-border area requires multidimensional interventions that address climate risks, strengthen livelihoods, rehabilitate natural resources, improve water security and promote peace. The integrated interventions from National stakeholders.

Table 5: Integrated Priority Interventions

Intervention Category	Full Set of Priority Interventions (No items omitted)
1. Climate & Environmental Monitoring	• Real-time monitoring through Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD)• Installation of additional automatic weather stations• Use of satellite-based climate observation systems• Community-managed observation networks (traditional + scientific knowledge) • Strengthening hydrological and water resource monitoring• Integration of climate information into local planning
2. Forecast Dissemination & Early Warning Communication	• Dissemination of advisories via radio, TV, SMS, and local dialect messaging• Use of community radios and mobile alerts• Strengthened cross-border communication and information sharing• Risk Communication & Community Engagement (RCCE) Training local committees to interpret weather and disaster forecasts• Establishing community-friendly alert systems
3. Rangeland Management & Rehabilitation	• Reseeding degraded rangelands• Clearing invasive species• Soil erosion control (e.g., contouring, terracing) Construction and desilting of water pans• Enhancing pasture production systems• Establishing and strengthening grazing committees• Mapping migratory routes and harmonizing transboundary grazing agreements• Promoting household kitchen gardens to reduce pressure on rangelands
4. Livestock Productivity & Pastoral Economy Strengthening	• Cross-border disease surveillance, control and vaccination campaigns• Livestock breeding improvement programs• Development of livestock feeds and fodder• Promotion of drought-tolerant livestock breeds• Development of innovative feed solutions (e.g., hydroponic fodder)• Strengthening livestock markets and pastoral value chains• Establishing livestock aggregation centers and pastoral enterprises• Setting up livestock feedlots for improved market readiness• Adoption of animal identification and traceability systems
5. Crop Production & Climate-Smart Agriculture	• Promotion of drought-tolerant crop varieties• Smart water usage technologies (drip irrigation, solar irrigation) Climate-smart agriculture training• Integrated pest and disease management• Enhancing anticipatory planning and community early action systems
6. Water Resource Development & Management	• Repair and rehabilitation of water facilities• Construction of boreholes, shallow wells, sand dams and water pans• Canal de-siltation and restoration of irrigation infrastructure• Community capacity-building on sustainable water management• Solar-powered water systems for livestock and communities
7. Disaster Preparedness & Early Warning Systems (EWS)	• Establishment of a Community Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Strengthening drought and flood early warning systems• Integration of conflict indicators into early warning systems• Development of livestock-specific disaster risk reduction strategies• Building capacity on livestock emergency guidelines and standards
8. Peacebuilding, Social Cohesion & Cross-Border Cooperation	• Quarterly rotational cross-border dialogue forums (Kenya–Ethiopia–Somalia)• Public barazas for peace dialogue• Peace dividend infrastructure (shared markets, water points, grazing systems)• Joint security cooperation and coordinated patrols• Joint cultural, religious and sports festivals• Support for cross-border business and trade cooperation• Development of harmonized SOPs for cross-border incident management• Establishing designated formal border entry points to regulate movement
9. Institutional Strengthening,	• Building capacities of national, county and community institutions• Strengthening multi-sector coordination across countries• Enhancing collaboration among climate,

Coordination & Governance	livelihood, peace and security actors• Strengthening disaster preparedness and response institutions• Supporting co-management structures for land, water and rangelands• Strengthening local peace committees and customary conflict-resolution systems
10. Legal, Regulatory & Policy Framework Development	• Conducting regulatory and policy gap assessments• Developing and updating policies for pastoral economy, natural resource management & land use• Strengthening land tenure and land-use planning systems• Developing cross-border cooperation frameworks• Supporting harmonized legal standards and resource governance policies among the three countries
11. Community Empowerment, Capacity & Social Systems Strengthening	• Capacity strengthening for community committees (peace, climate, rangeland, water) • Training community leaders in conflict management and disaster preparedness• Promoting indigenous knowledge integration• Strengthening community participation in climate services and governance• Promoting women, youth and marginalized groups' leadership in peace and resilience structures

Challenges Across Climate, Livelihoods and Peacebuilding

Table 6: Challenges Across Climate, Livelihoods and Peacebuilding

Challenge Category	Detailed Challenges (Complete List)
Environmental & Climatic Challenges	• Severe droughts and flooding cycles• Rangeland degradation and shrinking pasture• Soil erosion and landscape degradation• Spread of invasive species• Chronic water scarcity across communities and livestock corridors• Overdependence on a few limited and overstretched water points
Livelihood & Economic Barriers	• Low crop productivity due to climate variability and pests• Low livestock productivity linked to diseases, poor feeds, and degraded rangelands• Inefficient, informal and poorly structured markets• Weak trade infrastructure and market linkages• Limited access to credit, insurance, and financial services, especially for pastoralists• High poverty levels across border communities• Limited economic diversification and overreliance on pastoralism
Peace & Security Constraints	• Increasing resource-based conflicts over land, water and pasture• Cross-border livestock raids and retaliatory attacks• Weak cross-border coordination among security agencies in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia• Prevalence of informal, unregulated cross-border movement• Inadequate peace dividend infrastructure (roads, markets, water points)•Localized inter-clan tensions and political fragility
Governance & Institutional Gaps	• Weak coordination and collaboration among the three countries• Limited technical and operational capacity at county, sub-county and community levels• Absence of harmonized land-use planning and weak enforcement• Insufficient peace governance structures for cross-border mediation• Weak natural resource governance and co-management systems• Fragmented policy frameworks across sectors and borders
Social Vulnerabilities	• Low literacy levels limiting uptake of climate and peace programming• Limited technical skills among youth and women• Persistent marginalization of women, youth, minority clans and persons with disabilities• Erosion of traditional coping mechanisms due to repeated shocks• Limited community access to climate information and early warning systems• High dependency ratios and socio-economic pressures on households

Integrated Social, Economic, Environmental & Legal Implications

Table 7: Integrated Social, Economic, Environmental & Legal Implications

Implication Category	Detailed Implications (Complete List)
Social Implications	• Improved social cohesion through joint community activities and shared infrastructure• Enhanced trust between communities and government authorities• Risk of excluding marginalized groups if peace structures are not fully inclusive• Increased access to water, services and early warning systems
Economic Implications	• Strengthened pastoral and agricultural economies• Improved market access and expansion of cross-border trade• Higher household incomes and growth of local private sector actors• Potential inequalities if intervention benefits are unevenly distributed across communities or clans
Environmental Implications	• Restoration of degraded rangelands and ecosystems• Improved biodiversity, vegetation cover and soil health• Risk of overuse or unsustainable exploitation of restored natural resources if not properly regulated

Legal & Policy Implications	• Need for harmonized cross-border regulatory and institutional frameworks• Risk of disputes over land rights, grazing corridors and resource access• Necessity for stronger governance of shared natural resources across the three countries

Mitigation Measures for Identified Risks

- **Social Risks:** Inclusive peace committees, conflict of early-warning mechanisms, equitable beneficiary targeting.
- **Environmental Risks:** Co-management agreements, EIAs, adherence to NEMA and county protocols.
- **Economic Risks:** Financial literacy, equitable value-chain development, pro-poor market systems.
- **Governance Risks:** Clear land-use plans, harmonized SOPs, stronger intergovernmental coordination.

8. Sustainability Measures Beyond the Five-Year Project

Table 8: Sustainability Measures Beyond the Five-Year Project

Sustainability Measure	Focus
Institutionalize peace and climate structures within government systems	Mainstream peacebuilding, climate adaptation, and early warning units into national and county structures to ensure long-term functionality.
Strengthening county and community ownership of resilience mechanisms	Foster local leadership, community committees and county departments to manage interventions after project closure.
Enhance cross-border coordination frameworks and regional cooperation	Maintain Kenya–Ethiopia–Somalia collaboration through IGAD-supported mechanisms, joint security operations and shared resource management.
Promote peace-linked and climate-resilient livelihoods	Support a sustainable range of land management, water systems, livestock markets, climate-smart agriculture, and diversified income sources.
Build capacity for local leadership, security actors and technical officers	Continuous training on climate risk, peacebuilding, early warning, NRM and security coordination.
Leverage digital tools for incident reporting and climate data sharing	Expand digital platforms for EWS, cross-border alerts, community reporting, and real-time data exchange.
Strengthening legal frameworks for long-term peace and resource governance	Review, harmonize and formalize policies, laws and by-laws governing grazing, water access, land use and conflict resolution.
Ensure inclusion of women, youth, PWDs and minority clans	Promote equitable participation in committees, leadership roles, livelihood programs, and decision-making processes.
Develop an early transition and exit plan starting in Year 3	Implement phased handover strategies, resource planning and capacity-building to ensure continuity beyond project funding.

Stakeholder Consultation in Somalia

Project Overview and Relevance to Gedo Region

The proposed Adaptation Fund project seeks to enhance adaptive capacity and community resilience through integrated interventions centred on climate information and early warning systems, climate-resilient livelihoods, climate-sensitive peacebuilding, and strengthened institutional and regional coordination.

In Gedo Region, these objectives respond directly to local realities. Districts such as Dolow, Belet Hawo, Luuq, Bardera, and Ceel Waaq are characterized by high pastoral and agro-pastoral dependence, strategic

border locations, and significant inflows of internally displaced persons and returnees. Dolow District alone hosts tens of thousands of IDPs and returnees due to its relative stability, proximity to Ethiopia and Kenya, and access to riverine resources. At the same time, pressure on water points, grazing areas, and farmland has intensified competition and heightened the risk of localised conflict.

Stakeholders consistently identified water access, rangeland rehabilitation, early warning dissemination, livelihood diversification, and inclusive governance as priority adaptation needs. These priorities underpin the project's design and inform the engagement strategy outlined in this plan.

3. Project Stakeholders

Participatory and inclusive stakeholder engagement is central to the successful implementation of the Somalia component of the Mandera Triangle Adaptation Fund project. The project engages a broad spectrum of stakeholders, making use of existing governance, coordination, and community structures wherever possible. Stakeholders are grouped according to their mandates, roles, and influence on project outcomes, while recognizing that many actors operate across multiple levels.

3.1 Federal Government Institutions

At the federal level, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) serves as the national lead on climate policy, adaptation planning, and coordination with regional and international frameworks, including IGAD and the UNFCCC. MoECC provides strategic oversight to ensure alignment with Somalia's NDC, National Adaptation Plan, and relevant sectoral strategies, and plays a central role in climate data coordination and policy coherence.

The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) is a key stakeholder responsible for water governance, drought mitigation, and hydrological systems. MoECC is expected to coordinate closely and engage MoEWR, ensuring that project-supported water infrastructure, groundwater management, and early warning interventions are technically sound and aligned with national water policies.

The Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) is the lead agency for disaster preparedness, early warning dissemination, and anticipatory action. At the federal level, MoECC is expected to coordinate closely with SoDMA to ensure that the implementation in Gedo region aligns with the EW4ALL initiative in Somalia and the project strengthens community-level early warning systems and links them to national road map for EW4ALL and Anticipatory action strategy

The Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) plays an important role in federal–state coordination, local governance oversight, and reconciliation processes. MoECC is expected to coordinate with MoIFAR to ensure that project activities are aligned with the national reconciliation framework and are implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner, particularly in border districts.

Sectoral ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR), provide technical leadership on climate-smart agriculture, pastoral mobility, grazing management, rangeland restoration, and livestock health. Close coordination with these ministries will ensure that livelihood interventions reflect national priorities and are technically appropriate for pastoral and agro-pastoral systems.

The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development supports gender equality, social inclusion, and the protection of women, youth, and marginalised groups. The Durable Solutions Unit under the Office of the Prime Minister provides oversight on internal displacement, reintegration, and resilience of IDPs and returnees, which is particularly relevant in Gedo Region where displacement pressures are significant

3.2 Jubaland State Institutions

At the state level, Jubaland institutions are central to project implementation, given that the Gedo Region lies at the core of the Mandera Triangle. The Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change will serve as the lead implementing partner and will provide overall coordination and oversight of project implementation. In this role, the ministry will guide climate related interventions and ensure alignment with state priorities and national climate policy frameworks. As the lead implementing partner, the Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change will coordinate with relevant line ministries and institutions to ensure synergy across sectors and alignment with sectoral policies and priorities. The ministry will also work in coordination with the Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and the Ministry of Finance to ensure coherence with national policies and financing frameworks.

Relevant state line ministries will support implementation within their respective sectors under the coordination of the Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range will contribute to climate resilient agriculture, livestock management, and rangeland restoration initiatives. The Ministry of Water Resources will provide technical oversight on water resource management and water infrastructure investments. The Ministry of Interior and Local Governance Directorate will facilitate coordination with district administrations and local governance structures to support effective implementation at the local level, while the Jubaland Peace and Reconciliation Commission will help promote conflict sensitive management of natural resources.

The Jubaland Disaster Management Agency will contribute to strengthening early warning and risk preparedness efforts, while the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation will support alignment with state development plans and coordination with development partners. State level durable solutions working groups and institutions responsible for internally displaced persons and returnees will help ensure the inclusion of displaced and vulnerable populations among the project beneficiaries

3.3 District Authorities and Community Institutions

District administrations in Gedo, including Dolow, Belet Hawo, Luuq, Bardera, and Ceel Waaq, are critical frontline stakeholders. They facilitate local coordination, community mobilization, and oversight of project activities. Village committees, water user associations, rangeland committees, and customary elders play a central role in managing access to natural resources, resolving disputes, and ensuring community buy-in.

Traditional governance systems (xeer), religious leaders, and peace committees are particularly important in pastoral areas where customary institutions regulate grazing, water access, and mobility. The project builds on these structures to strengthen climate-sensitive peacebuilding and inclusive resource governance.

3.4 Civil Society Organizations and Community Groups

Civil society organizations provide essential links between communities and government institutions. Women's networks, youth groups, disability organizations such as the Jubaland Disability Network, and minority rights organizations play a key role in representing vulnerable groups, facilitating inclusive engagement, and supporting community-level implementation.

Community-based organizations and cooperatives are primary partners in livelihood diversification, rangeland rehabilitation, and early warning dissemination. Their participation enhances local ownership and ensures that interventions are grounded in community knowledge and priorities.

3.5 Academic, Regional, and International Partners

Academic institutions, including Somali universities and research centres, contribute to data generation, applied research, and capacity building. The IGAD Adaptation Centre plays a critical role in regional coordination, climate services, and cross-border knowledge sharing.
UN agencies such as FAO, UNEP, WFP, IOM, and UNHCR support implementation through technical assistance, coordination, and alignment with humanitarian and development programmes. Private sector actors, particularly telecommunications companies such as Hormuud Telecom, support digital dissemination of early warning information and innovative service delivery.

4. Policy, Legal, and Institutional Context

Stakeholder engagement under this project is guided by Somalia's national climate and development frameworks, including the Nationally Determined Contribution, the National Adaptation Plan, and sectoral policies related to disaster risk management, water resources, agriculture, livestock, and durable solutions. At the state level, the Jubaland administration plays a critical coordinating role, particularly through its ministries responsible for environment and climate change, water resources, agriculture, livestock, interior and local governance, and planning.

The engagement approach is aligned with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, with particular attention to inclusion, transparency, accountability, and grievance redress. The plan also draws on established engagement practices in Somalia climate programmes, including those applied under the Climate-Resilient Rangelands initiative, which demonstrated the importance of sustained consultation with customary leaders, community committees, women's groups, youth networks, and local authorities.

5. Guiding Principles for Stakeholder Engagement

The Stakeholders Consultation and Engagement Plan for the Somalia component of the Mandera Triangle Adaptation Fund project is guided by the stakeholder engagement policies and standards of the Adaptation Fund and UNDP. Engagement is designed as a continuous, inclusive, and adaptive process that supports effective project implementation while strengthening social legitimacy, accountability, and sustainability.
The project promotes inclusive and diverse stakeholder engagement, recognizing the differentiated roles, capacities, and vulnerabilities of stakeholders operating at federal, state, district, and community levels. Engagement approaches are tailored to the socio-cultural, political, and security context of Jubaland State, particularly Gedo Region, where customary governance systems, pastoral mobility, and displacement dynamics shape decision-making processes.
Stakeholders are engaged from the earliest stages of implementation and throughout the project lifecycle to ensure fair, balanced, and meaningful participation in project governance and operations. Special attention is given to the participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, minority clans, internally displaced persons, and returnees, whose voices are often underrepresented despite bearing disproportionate climate risks.
Clear, transparent, and timely communication underpins all engagement activities. Information is shared in culturally appropriate formats and local languages, using trusted channels such as community meetings, radio, mobile platforms, and local institutions. Adequate financial and human resources are allocated to stakeholder engagement to ensure it is effective and sustained.
Respect for socio-cultural values, customary institutions, and traditional knowledge systems is a core principle of the engagement approach. The project integrates indigenous knowledge with scientific climate information and promotes collaborative approaches that safeguard stakeholder interests, manage conflict risks, and enhance local ownership. Capacity development is embedded within engagement activities to strengthen stakeholders' ability to sustain project outcomes beyond the implementation period.

6. Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement

The primary objective of stakeholder engagement is to ensure that the project is designed and implemented in a manner that is inclusive, contextually appropriate, and responsive to the needs and priorities of affected communities and institutions.

Stakeholder consultation seeks to integrate the concerns, knowledge, and interests of key stakeholders into project planning and implementation, thereby improving effectiveness and relevance of adaptation interventions. Through inclusive engagement, the project aims to strengthen local ownership and ensure that benefits reach pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, women, youth, displaced populations, and other vulnerable groups in Gedo Region.

Engagement also aims to foster collaboration among diverse stakeholders to enhance adaptability, sustainability, and replicability of project results, particularly in a complex cross-border environment. By incorporating stakeholder perspectives, the project reduces the likelihood of negative social, environmental, or conflict-related impacts and strengthens accountability mechanisms.

Finally, stakeholder engagement supports learning and adaptive management by creating feedback loops that allow the project to respond to changing climatic, social, and security conditions in the Mandera Triangle.

7. Stakeholder Engagement During Project Preparation

In Somalia, stakeholder consultations were undertaken throughout project preparation using a combination of in-person and remote methods. These engagements included federal and Jubaland state institutions, district authorities in Gedo Region, community leaders, civil society organizations, women's and youth groups, disability organizations, IDP representatives, academic institutions, IGAD, and UN agencies.

Multi-stakeholder consultation meetings validated the project's focus on climate information and early warning systems, climate-resilient livelihoods, peacebuilding, and institutional capacity strengthening. An online stakeholder survey complemented in-person consultations by capturing perspectives on risks, inclusion, sustainability, and governance. Inputs from these processes directly informed project design, including prioritization of water and rangeland interventions in Somalia, inclusive livelihood support, and conflict-sensitive engagement approaches.

Community-level discussions in districts such as Dolow and Belet Hawo emphasized the importance of engaging customary elders, peace committees, and resource-user groups, particularly given pressures related to displacement, cross-border mobility, and competition over natural resources. The outcomes of these consultations are reflected in the project's theory of change, safeguards measures, and stakeholder engagement strategy.

8. Somalia Stakeholder Engagement Strategies and Methods

Stakeholder engagement during implementation in Somalia combines consultation, participation, capacity development, information disclosure, and partnership-building. Engagement strategies are differentiated according to stakeholder groups and project components.

Capacity development is a central engagement strategy. The project strengthens the capacities of community-based organizations, women's and youth groups, district authorities, and state institutions in Somalia through learning-by-doing, targeted trainings, and mentoring. Capacity building focuses on climate literacy, early warning interpretation, livelihood skills, conflict-sensitive resource governance, and participatory monitoring.

Knowledge management and communication support ongoing engagement by ensuring that stakeholders have access to relevant information on project activities, progress, and opportunities for involvement. Information is disseminated through community forums, local radio, mobile messaging, and coordination platforms, with mechanisms for receiving and responding to feedback.

The project actively engages with other programmes and initiatives in Somalia and the wider IGAD region to leverage synergies, avoid duplication, and strengthen sustainability. Partnerships with humanitarian, development, and peace actors support coherence across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.

Somalia Stakeholder Engagement Across Project Outputs:
Effective and inclusive stakeholder engagement is essential for achieving project outcomes and sustaining results. Stakeholder engagement at the output level is summarized in the table below:

Table 9: Planned Stakeholder Engagement Across Project Outputs (Somalia)

Component / Outcome / Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted Institutions & Groups	Key Engagement Roles and Responsibilities
Component 1: Strengthening Climate information services and early warning at regional, national, and local levels.	UNDP CO, IGAD, MoECC,	Jubaland MoECC, JDMA, academia, CSOs	District authorities, community monitors, women & youth climate agents	Co-produce localized climate risk information; operate community-based EWS; disseminate advisories through trusted channels
Output 1.1: Community-led climate risk and vulnerability information integrated into local and cross-border planning	UNDP CO, MoECC,	Universities, IGAD	Communities, elders, women, youth, IDPs	Participate in assessments; integrate indigenous knowledge; validate risk profiles
Output 1.2: Operational and interoperable Community-led tri-border rangeland, water, and pasture monitoring and early warning systems aligned with national and IGAD mechanisms	UNDP CO, IGAD, Jubaland Ministries	Juba land MoECC	Grazing committees, water user groups	Collect and share monitoring data; support mobility planning and anticipatory action
Component 2: Improving climate-sensitive peacebuilding, mobility governance and cross-border social cohesion.	UNDP CO, Jubaland MOECC	CSOs, elders, women & Somalia youth climate platform	Peace committees, customary leaders, traders	Facilitate dialogue; mediate resource disputes; strengthen cross-border cooperation
Output 2.1: Cross-border climate-resource governance strengthened and operationalized	UNDP, Jubaland Peace Commission	Local authorities, IGAD	Elders, women mediators, youth leaders	Manage shared resources; resolve conflicts; link customary and formal systems
Component 3: Enhancing community resilience through climate-smart livelihoods and water security.	UNDP CO, Jubaland MOECC	NGOs, private sector	Pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, women & youth groups	Implement livelihood activities; manage water infrastructure; build value chains
Output 3.1: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households have increased climate-resilient income and livelihood security through diversified, climate-smart income-generation opportunities	UNDP CO Juba land MOECC	NGOs, Somalia youth Climate Platform, cooperatives	Producer groups, IDPs, returnees	Adopt climate-smart practices; access training and markets
Component 4: Strengthening regional coordination, and policy harmonization to provide an enabling environment for transboundary adaptation.	IGAD, UNDP	Federal & state institutions	Planning units, DRM agencies	Strengthen planning, coordination, and learning platforms

10. Engagement Across Project Implementation Phases in Somalia

During implementation, stakeholder engagement focuses on co-planning of activities, participatory monitoring, and adaptive management. Community representatives are involved in the design and oversight of water and rangeland interventions, livelihood activities, and early warning dissemination mechanisms. Peacebuilding and social cohesion activities engage elders, women, youth, and local authorities in dialogue and joint resource management initiatives. Institutional engagement at federal and state levels supports policy alignment, coordination, and learning, while IGAD-facilitated platforms enable cross-border dialogue and information sharing relevant to the Mandera Triangle.

SEP Strategies

The project will employ a variety of engagement strategies tailored to the specific needs and characteristics of different stakeholder groups that have interest over the communities vulnerable to climate Change impact. These strategies will include:

- ✓ ***Consultations and meetings****:* Regular consultations and meetings will be held at various levels (national, regional, local) to inform stakeholders about the project, gather their feedback, and address their concerns.
- ✓ ***Participatory planning and decision-making****:* Stakeholders will be actively involved in the planning and decision-making processes, ensuring that their perspectives and priorities are considered.
- ✓ ***Information dissemination and knowledge management****:* The project will utilize various communication channels, including print materials, social media, and community radio, to disseminate information about the project and its progress.
- ✓ ***Capacity building and training****:* Training workshops and other capacity-building activities will be conducted to enhance stakeholders' understanding of adaptation resilience and empower them to participate effectively in project activities.
- ✓ *Evidence*-based advocacy campaigns
- ✓ ***Grievance redress mechanism****:* A clear and accessible grievance redress mechanism will be established to address any concerns or complaints from stakeholders in a timely and transparent manner.
- ✓ ***Integrating Knowledge Systems***: Incorporating traditional knowledge, such as local warning systems ("diginin"), with scientific tools to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of climate information.
- ✓ ***Collaboration Platforms***: Setting up local platforms to improve communication and coordination among diverse stakeholders

Table 10: Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Key Stakeholder Group	Means and Engagement Areas	Methods of Communication	Timeline	Responsible	Cost estimate
Group1: Primary Stakeholders: Project beneficiaries at the community level who reside in targeted project sites	Consultations and engagement in design and planning and implementation of the project through consultive, meetings, training, data exchange, joint supervision, agreed data collection templates	Training and workshops, consultation and survey forms during assessment/data collection, Consultation during monitoring	During the project design and implementation	PMU, UNDP,	Budget for stakeholder engagement included in the project
Group 2: Implementing Stakeholders (federal, regional zonal and woreda level partners of the Ethiopian Somali region, and responsible institutions)	Consultations and engagement in design and planning and implementation of the project through consultive, meetings, training, data exchange, joint supervision, agreed data collection templates.	Meeting reports, minutes, phone call, official letters, quarterly and annual reports.	Throughout the project cycle	PMU, UNDP	Budget for stakeholder engagement included in the project

3. Other stakeholders: private sector actors, development partners, International and local NGOs, other UN agencies and intergovernmental organizations civic and community organizations, and education institutions working on climate vulnerable communities and displacement settings in the cross-border area In Mandera-triangle.	Consultations and meetings to strengthen coordination among government institutions, development partners and NGOS, engage learning and innovation and experience sharing on the project implementation in the vulnerability setting.	Meeting reports, minutes, official letters.	Throughout the project cycle	PMU, UNDP	Budget for stakeholder engagement included in the project

6. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

In accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) Supplemental Guidance on grievance redress mechanisms, a step-by-step procedure is proposed for the project based on the project sites' situations. The procedure follows principles of being accessible, collaborative, expeditious, and effective in resolving concerns through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving.

6.1 Available grievance mechanism in the Project sites

The current Grievance and Redress mechanism in the project sites is summarized in (Table 11) involves multiple levels of responsibility, ranging from district to federal authorities and traditional governance structures across Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia. The process is designed to ensure grievances are effectively received, acknowledged, and addressed. However, significant gaps have been identified, such as the lack of assigned locations and personnel for grievance reception, delays and inconsistencies in responses, and the absence of a centralized grievance assignment system. Additionally, responses at the district and zonal levels often lack community trust, and traditional systems are frequently not gender-sensitive, favoring men.

Table 11: Summary of existing grievance mechanism in the selected project sites

Grievance Stage	Responsibility	Process	Implementation	Potential Gaps
-Receive Grievance	-Local Project Authorities, Community Leaders, Local Administration	-Grievances are accepted through multiple entry points (verbal, written, or digital).	-Formal registration of the complaint in a grievance log.	-Lack of dedicated focal points or accessible physical locations in remote areas
Acknowledge and Assign	-Project Management Unit (PMU), Local Grievance Committees	-Grievance is acknowledged; lead investigators are assigned based on the nature of the claim.	-Direct response for minor issues; escalation to higher technical or regional levels for complex cases.	- Risk of delayed acknowledgement; lack of a centralized tracking system for multi-country oversight.
Propose Response	-Local/Regional Project Steering Committees, Traditional Authorities, Legal Liaison	-Development of a proposed resolution in collaboration with relevant technical stakeholders.	-Proposals are routed through formal administrative structures or recognized traditional systems.	- Potential for slow turnaround in formal systems; lack of standardized compensation frameworks.
Agreement on Response	-Project Authorities, Traditional Leaders, and the Complainant	-Collaborative review of the proposed solution to reach a consensus or "no-objection."	-Enforcement of the agreed-upon action through project protocols or customary law..	- Trust deficits in local-level decisions; traditional systems may lack gender sensitivity or favor patriarchal norms.
No Agreement Response	-National Project Oversight Bodies, Regional Authorities, Judicial Courts	-If no consensus is reached, the grievance is escalated to higher administrative or judicial authorities.	-Formal appeal process or escalation to national/federal court systems for final resolution.	-High costs and long wait times associated with formal legal proceedings

6.2 The Project GRM Procedures

In alignment with UNDP's 2022 GRM guidelines and findings from the situation analysis in project sites, the project GRM process is proposed to be outlined as follows: This is the process that needs to be followed on top of addressing the gaps identified in situation analysis with the above proposed actions.

1. **Receive and Register Complaints**

   The Project Management Unit (PMU) at each project site will be responsible for receiving and registering complaints. This could be UNDP Social and environmental safeguarding programme Specialist and or assigned focal point at each project sites. Communication methods include

email, in-person, community suggestion boxes, social media platforms and written letters. Complaints can be submitted by individuals (men, women, youth, marginalized groups), local NGOs, community organizations, community leaders, and local, zonal, or regional authorities in the Ethiopian Somali region

2. **Acknowledge, Assess, and Assign**
   Upon receiving a grievance, the PMU will acknowledge its receipt and explain how it will be processed. The PMU will assess the complaint's eligibility (i.e., its relevance to the project) and assign it a unique tracking number. This tracking system is essential for monitoring and analyzing patterns of grievances.
3. **Propose a Response**
   Responses will vary depending on the complexity and nature of the grievance. They may include:
   - Direct resolution at the project site.
   - Stakeholder engagement for broader concerns.
   - Referral to other mechanisms, if applicable.
   - Categorization as ineligible, if outside the project's scope.
4. **Evaluate the Response Outcome**
   The response outcome can either be:
   - **Agreement**: The complainant fully accepts the response, and the grievance moves to the implementation phase (Step 5).
   - **No Agreement**: The complainant is dissatisfied with the response, and a review process is initiated (Step 6).
5. **Implement the Response (If Agreement)**
   a) If the response is accepted, the PMU (UNDP) will implement it according to established grievance redress procedures, assigning responsibilities and documenting each step.
   b) Resolution can occur at the project site, involve stakeholder input, or be referred to other mechanisms, depending on the grievance's nature.
   - Once implementation is completed, the grievance is considered resolved, and the case is closed.
6. **Review**
   If there is no agreement on the initial response, grievance staff will review the approaches used to respond. Depending on the outcome of this review:
   - If the revised approach is accepted, the process follows Step 5a, and the grievance is resolved.
   - If not, grievance is either referred to an external mechanism or closed.
7. **Refer or Close Out the Grievance**
   When grievances are complex or unresolved at the PMU level, they may be referred to other bodies, such as the, UNDP Country Office, or Project Board (PB) for further review.
   - Grievances deemed ineligible or outside the project scope may be referred to local, regional, or federal authorities for possible solutions, and the case will be closed.
8. **Feedback on the Response**
   The PMU will provide feedback to all registered grievances. Feedback will be shared directly with the complainant (if identified), communicated through community consultations, or published on the project website, social media pages, and in project materials.
9. **Enable Appeals**
   Complainants will be informed of their right to appeal the PMU's decision. Appeals can be submitted to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) or the UNDP Country Office through mail, phone, email, or the project website.

10. **Monitor and Evaluate**

    The performance of the GRM will be systematically tracked. All grievance-related data, including complaint types and resolutions, will be documented and analyzed to identify trends, address project weaknesses, and inform improvements. Environmental and social grievances will be reported to the Adaptation fund (AF) through the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR). The complete SESP screening report is provided in Annex 2.

During the first year of project implementation, a committee will be set up to provide a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), consisting of representatives from the Project Management Unit, and the relevant implementing partners structures (e.g. its local level structures including district representatives.

The project GRM will be designed in consideration of the specific local context and will draw on existing processes and procedures for the resolution of complaints and grievances in Ethiopia. The GRM committee will establish goals and objectives, along with eligibility requirements to make a complaint and/or grievance. It will be designed to encourage all parties to act in good faith throughout the process and will seek to achieve mutually acceptable resolutions for all parties.

Finally, in terms of UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism: Overview and Guidance (2014), individuals and/or groups may also file a complaint with the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) within UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI), should they have any concerns regarding corruption, unethical behavior or where they believe their complaint or grievance has not been adequately addressed.

The chart below outlines specific procedures the Grievance Redress Mechanism committee will follow in handling complaints:

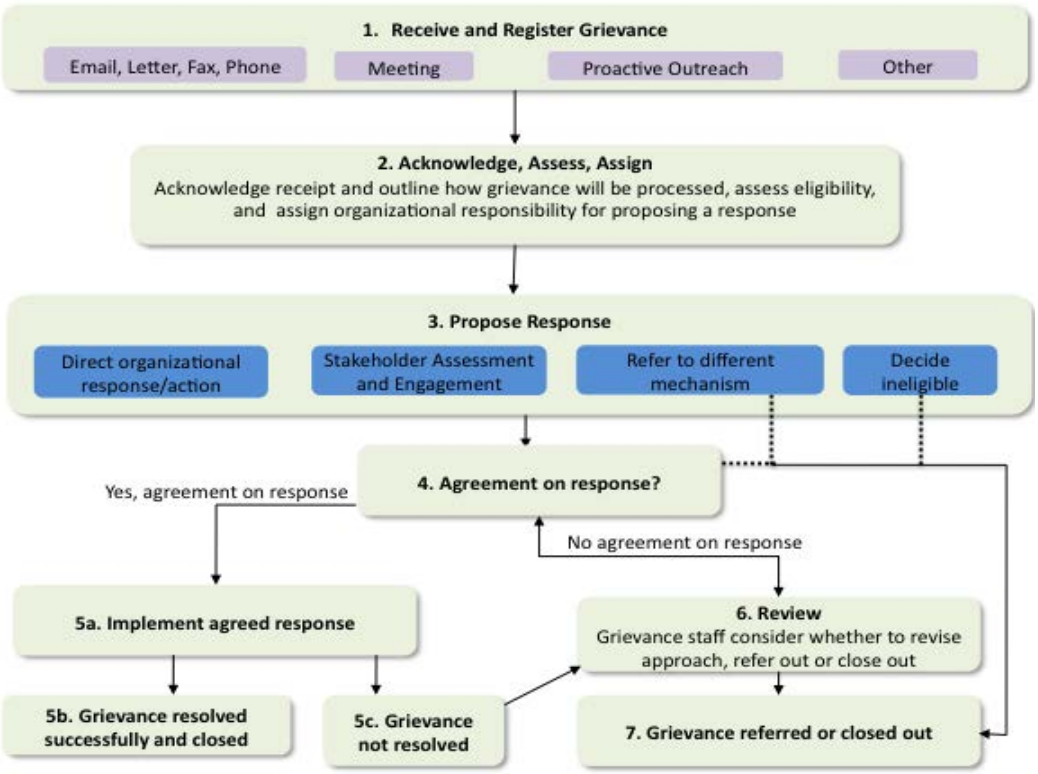


Image 2: Source: UNDP Social and Environmental standard (SES): Supplemental guidance: Grievance Redress Mechanism, 2017

7. Information Disclosure and Access to Stakeholders

The information to be provided to stakeholders depends on the stage of the project and with identified information needs of stakeholder. These include information on the nature of the project design, target beneficiaries, anticipated environmental and social risks and impacts, proposed mitigation measures, stakeholder engagement plan, grievance redress mechanisms.

A combination of methods shall be used to disclose information pertaining to the project to different set of stakeholders. At federal and regional level, disclosure of information shall be made through uploading on the websites, workshops and meetings with representatives of the various ministries and relevant agencies, development partners, and indirect interested parties. For local and community level stakeholders, information shall be disclosed through public meetings organized within the communities. Information disclosure at community level will consider literacy levels, language and physical constraints such as visual impairments, hearing and speaking disability and mobility constraints.

Deliberate efforts shall be made to ensure that vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, the elderly and disabled individuals to be adequately consulted, represented and heard.

Moreover, posters and pamphlets and social media platforms will be used at different situation based on its suitability for access.

Information disclosure to stakeholders includes disclosure of key project documents and reports of stakeholder consultation meetings, environmental and social safeguard frameworks. Since the project is categorized at a substantial risk level, SES related documents (draft ESMF, ESIA or SESAs including any draft management plans) shall be disclosed and consulted on at least 60 days prior to LPAC.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

The effectiveness of the stakeholder engagement plan will be monitored and evaluated throughout the project cycle. This will involve collecting feedback from stakeholders, tracking their participation in project activities, and assessing the extent to which their concerns and aspirations are being addressed. The findings of these evaluations will be used to adapt and improve the engagement strategies as needed.

The project stakeholder engagement monitoring should use a comprehensive and systematic M&E system to effectively monitor the implementation of the SEP and measure the impacts under each component. It shall be undertaken alongside other monitoring and evaluation exercises of the project implementation. The SEP monitoring process shall be done by the project management unit and implementing partners to ensure the levels and effective stakeholder engagement including functionality of grievance handling procedures and to identify areas for future improvements to achieve optimum efficiency of the grievance handling mechanism. Accordingly, the following monitoring and reporting mechanisms will be followed to establish clear terms and conditions between the project and project stakeholders.

Table 12: Stakeholder monitoring and reporting framework

S/N	Indicators	Monitoring and reporting responsibility	Reporting period
1	Number of beneficiaries consulted and engaged in the project disaggregated by sex and age	Project Management Unit, UNDP	Quarterly
2	Number of grievances reported	Project Management Unit, UNDP	Regularly
3	Number of grievances appropriately handled and communicated	Project Management Unit, UNDP	Regularly
4	Number of institutional level stakeholders participate in multi-stakeholder meetings and consultations	Project Management Unit, UNDP	Quarterly
5	Percentage of stakeholders who rate the project as satisfactory at the level at which their views and concerns are considered by the project	Project team/independent reviews/surveys consultants	Mid-term Review

Overall, despite the fact that the project has a medium-risk assessment based on its SES, stakeholders will remain engaged in monitoring during project implementation. Updated and revised measures will be presented at project board meetings and at the broader stakeholder group meetings. Outputs and indicators from the Project Results Framework will serve to assess stakeholder engagement and intervention effectiveness.

Field Photos

Picture 1: Shows Community consultation session in Mandera East (Khalalio Ward – left and Neboi Ward - right)



Picture 2: Sub-national Stakeholder Discussion in Ethiopian Somali Region



Picture 3: District level Discussion with Dollo-Ado and Dollo-Baya woreda administration and key sectoral offices



Picture 4: Community level Discussion in Borodele, Bekolo and Waladaya



Picture 5: Enumerators training and Orientation on the data collection tools and observation



List of Participants

Somalia

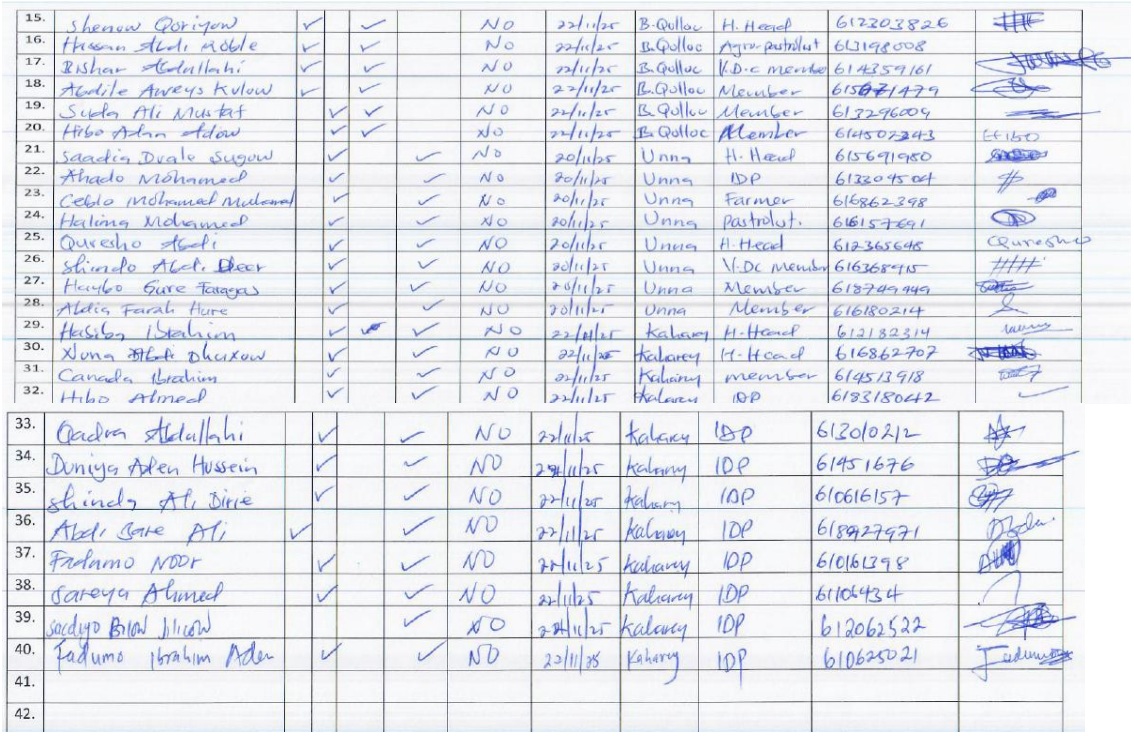
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Participants in Dollow District, Somalia

Focus Group Discussion Participants List

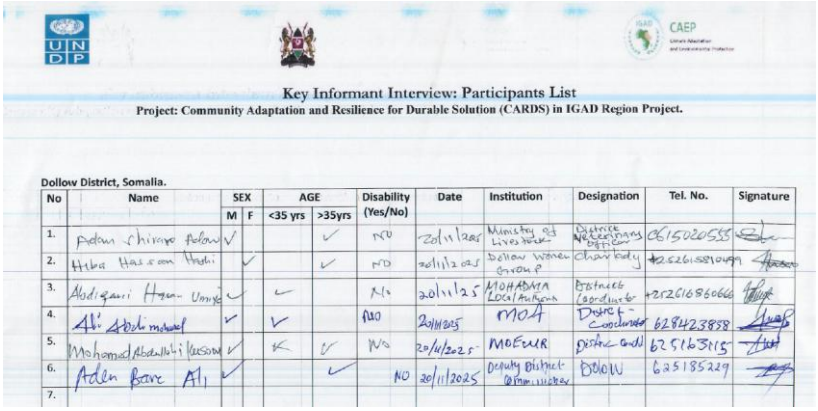
Project: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solution (CARDS) in IGAD Region Project.

Dollow District, Somalia.

No	Name	SEX		AGE		Disability (Yes/No)	Date	Village/IDP name	Designation	Tel. No.	Signature
		M	F	<35 yrs	>35yrs						
1.	Sanbuur Ibrahim	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	Dayah	VDC member	615763816	
2.	Mohamed Abdullahi	✓		✓		NO	21/11/25	Dayah	committee mem	613551855	
3.	Farhiya Abdi Dool	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	Dayah	Household head	618928063	
4.	Hassan Ali Dahir	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	Dayah	Pastoralist	616095237	
5.	Abdullahi Abdille	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	Dayah	farmer	615486045	
6.	Qadar Ibrahim Ahmed	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	Dayah	DP resident	618895262	
7.	Zahra Diriye		✓		✓	NO	21/11/25	Dayah	Women rep	612137461	
8.	Ali Adawe Abdullahi	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	Dayah	Household head	614867357	
9.	Hinali Omar Farah		✓		✓	NO	21/11/25	Dayah	Widow	618390166	
10.	Habiba Omar		✓		✓	NO	21/11/25	Dayah	Household head	610600114	
11.	Ali Faziel Hassan Ahmed	✓			✓	Yes	21/11/25	Dayah	Teacher	615019432	
12.	Nakaris Abdirahman		✓	✓		NO	22/11/25	BullaQaliu	farmer	612203839	
13.	Dahir Abdillahi Isaack	✓		✓		NO	22/11/25	B. Qaliu	H. head	615265763	
14.	Mohamed Ali Kulow	✓		✓		NO	22/11/25	B. Qaliu	Pastoralist	0771507500	



Key Informant Interview (KII) Participants in Dollow District, Somalia



Key Informant Interview: Participants List

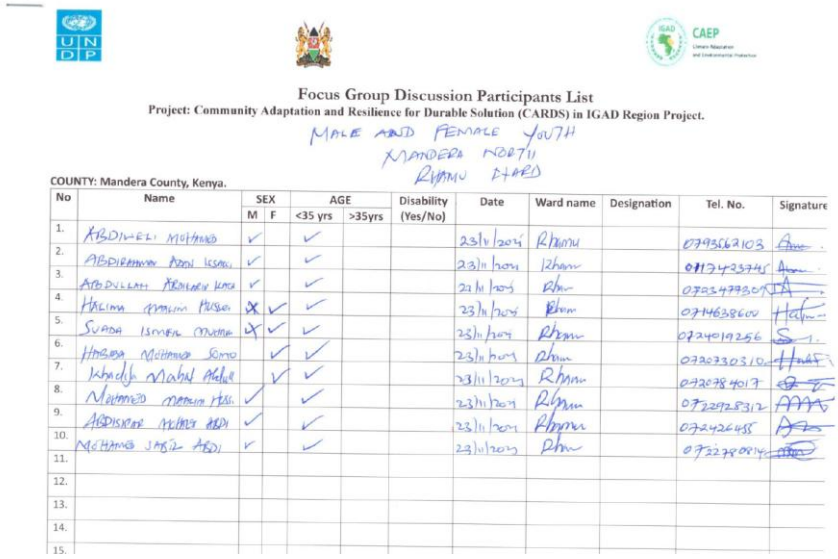
Project: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solution (CARDS) in IGAD Region Project.

Dollow District, Somalia.

No	Name	SEX		AGE		Disability (Yes/No)	Date	Institution	Designation	Tel. No.	Signature
		M	F	<35 yrs	>35yrs						
1.	Adan Shirwa Adow	✓			✓	NO	20/11/2025	Ministry of Livestock	District Peacebuilding Officer	0615020555	
2.	Hiba Hassan Abdi		✓		✓	NO	20/11/2025	Dollow Women Group	Chairlady	+252615810499	
3.	Abdigani Hassan Umar	✓		✓		No	20/11/25	MOHADMA Local Authority	District Coordinator	+252616860666	
4.	Ali Abdi Mohamed	✓		✓		NO	20/11/2025	MOA	District Coordinator	6284423888	
5.	Mohamed Abdullahi Hassan	✓		✓	✓	No	20/11/2025	MOE&LR	District Coordinator	625163115	
6.	Adan Bare Ali	✓			✓	NO	20/11/2025	Deputy District Commissioner	DOLLOW	625185229	
7.											

Kenya

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Participants in Mandera North



Focus Group Discussion Participants List

Project: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solution (CARDS) in IGAD Region Project.

MALE AND FEMALE YOUTH
MANDERA NORTH
RHAMU WARD

COUNTY: Mandera County, Kenya.

No	Name	SEX		AGE		Disability (Yes/No)	Date	Ward name	Designation	Tel. No.	Signature
		M	F	<35 yrs	>35yrs						
1.	ABDIWELI MOHAMED	✓		✓			23/11/2024	Rhamu		0795662103	
2.	ABDIRAHMAN ADAN ISSAKA	✓		✓			23/11/2024	Rhamu		0713433745	
3.	ABDULLAH ABDIRAHMAN KHA	✓		✓			23/11/2024	Rhamu		0723477930	
4.	HALIMA ADAM MUSA	✗	✓	✓			23/11/2024	Rhamu		0714638600	
5.	SUADA ISMAIL MOHA	✗	✓	✓			23/11/2024	Rhamu		0740192256	
6.	HASIBA MOHAMED SOMO		✓	✓			23/11/2024	Rhamu		0720730310	
7.	Khadija Mahal Abdul		✓	✓			23/11/2024	Rhamu		0720784017	
8.	MOHAMED MOHA HUS	✓		✓			23/11/2024	Rhamu		0722928312	
9.	ABDISHAKI MOHA ABDI	✓		✓			23/11/2024	Rhamu		0742426455	
10.	MOHAMED JABIR ABDI	✓		✓			23/11/2024	Rhamu		0722780914	
11.											
12.											
13.											
14.											
15.											



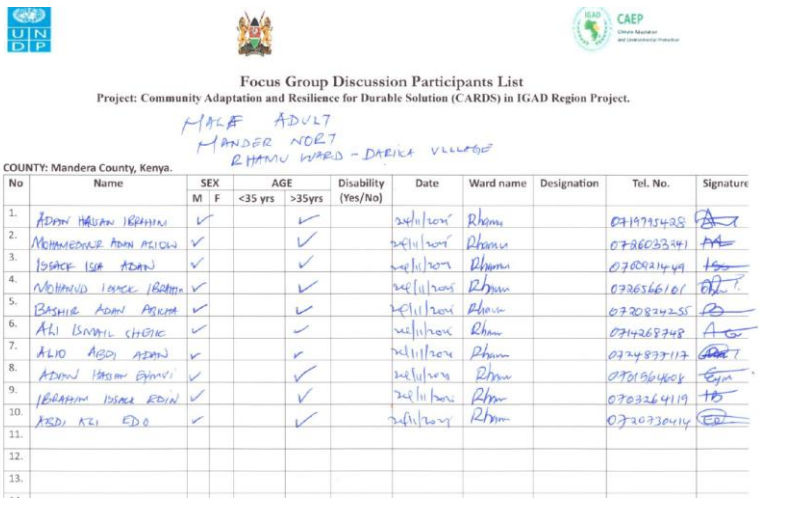
Focus Group Discussion Participants List

Project: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solution (CARDS) in IGAD Region Project.

FEMALE DULT
MANDERA NORTH
RHAMU WARD

COUNTY: Mandera County, Kenya.

No	Name	SEX		AGE		Disability (Yes/No)	Date	Ward name	Designation	Tel. No.	Signature
		M	F	<35 yrs	>35yrs						
1.	HALIMA ADAN SOMO		✓		✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0737027480	
2.	SHUKRA ISMAIL ADAN		✓		✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0797787471	
3.	SAUDI SHEIKH MUSA		✓		✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0714786063	
4.	RUKIA HACHE AHMED		✓		✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0713856621	
5.	HASIBA ADAN MOHAM		✓		✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0706633678	
6.	HAWA ADAN ABDINO		✓		✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0723604887	
7.	EBLA MOHAMED ADAN		✓		✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0723921703	
8.	KHADIJA ISAACK ABDI		✓		✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0724248620	
9.	HALIMA ADAN HASSA		✓		✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0722929042	
10.	NASRA ABDULLAHI ADA		✓		✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0721736133	
11.											
12.											
13.											



Focus Group Discussion Participants List

Project: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solution (CARDS) in IGAD Region Project.

MALE ADULT
MANDER NORT
RHAMU WARD - DARIKA VILLAGE

COUNTY: Mandera County, Kenya.

No	Name	SEX		AGE		Disability (Yes/No)	Date	Ward name	Designation	Tel. No.	Signature
		M	F	<35 yrs	>35yrs						
1.	ADAN HALIAN IBRAHIM	✓			✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0719795428	
2.	MOHAMEDNUR ADAN ABDOW	✓			✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0726033341	
3.	ISSACK ISA ADAN	✓			✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0700921449	
4.	MOHAMED ISAACK IBRAHIM	✓			✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0726566101	
5.	BASHIR ADAN ABDIKA	✓			✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0720874255	
6.	ALI ISMAIL CHEIK	✓			✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0714268748	
7.	ALIO ABDI ADAN	✓			✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0724837117	
8.	ADAN HASSAN ELMI	✓			✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0701964604	
9.	IBRAHIM ISAACK ADAN	✓			✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0703264119	
10.	ABDI ALI EDO	✓			✓		24/11/2024	Rhamu		0720730414	
11.											
12.											
13.											

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Participants in Mandera East

Focus Group Discussion Participants List
Project: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solution (CARDS) in IGAD Region Project.

Khalalio Ward

COUNTY: Mandera County, Kenya.

No	Name	SEX		AGE		Disability (Yes/No)	Date	Ward name	Designation	Tel. No.	Signature
		M	F	<35 yrs	>35yrs						
1.	Khadija Mohamed		✓	✓		NO	25/11/25	Khalalio	Community member	0720935297	Khadija
2.	Asuba Abdinor		✓	✓		NO	25/11/25	Khalalio	"	0799061568	
3.	Adey Adan Alio		✓	✓		NO	25/11/25	Khalalio	"	0726725834	A.A.A
4.	Fatuma Bilow		✓			NO	25/11/25	Khalalio	"	0719235495	
5.	Habiba Hagi Legow		✓		✓	NO	25/11/25	Khalalio	"	0719016140	MHeli
6.	Fatuma Nunow Gaal		✓		✓	NO	25/11/25	Khalalio	"	0714695346	Gali
7.	Dali Adan Musa		✓		✓	NO	25/11/25	Khalalio	"	0720641051	
8.	Khiira Osman		✓		✓	NO	25/11/25	Khalalio	"	0722568880	N.Osman
9.	Sameg Hussein		✓	✓		NO	25/11/25	Khalalio	"	0794820462	
10.	Fatuma Mohamud		✓	✓		Yes	25/11/25	Khalalio	"	0729911640	Fatma
11.											
12.											
13.											

Focus Group Discussion Participants List
Project: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solution (CARDS) in IGAD Region Project.

Khalalio Ward

COUNTY: Mandera County, Kenya.

No	Name	SEX		AGE		Disability (Yes/No)	Date	Ward name	Designation	Tel. No.	Signature
		M	F	<35 yrs	>35yrs						
1.	Zakaria Adan Madow	✓			✓	No	26/11/25	Khalalio	Community member	0725068581	
2.	Maryan Mohamed Noor		✓		✓	NO	26/11/25	Khalalio	member	0725859900	
3.	Jabis Abdullahi	✓			✓	NO	26/11/25	Khalalio	"	0726943593	J Ab
4.	Halima Ahlote		✓		✓	NO	26/11/25	Khalalio	"	0726009421	
5.	Ibrahim Abdullahi	✓			✓	No	26/11/25	Khalalio	"	0726484637	
6.	Majid Issack Hasn	✓			✓	NO	26/11/25	Khalalio	"	0797776138	MIH
7.	Hadman Ibrahim		✓		✓	NO	26/11/25	Khalalio	"	0705096022	
8.	Abdiaziz Abdinoor	✓			✓	NO	26/11/25	Khalalio	"	0723347747	
9.	Abdinasir Ali	✓			✓	NO	26/11/25	Khalalio	"	0740522323	
10.	Abdimajid Adi Noor	✓			✓	NO	26/11/25	Khalalio	"	0796618833	
11.											
12.											
13.											
14.											

Focus Group Discussion Participants List
Project: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solution (CARDS) in IGAD Region Project.

COUNTY: Mandera County, Kenya.

No	Name	SEX		AGE		Disability (Yes/No)	Date	Ward name	Designation	Tel. No.	Signature
		M	F	<35 yrs	>35yrs						
1.	Hibaq Hasan		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	Member	0718425854	
2.	Hamdi Issack		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	"	0745685747	
3.	Balqaya Abdullahi		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	"	0942109871	
4.	Hawalul Issack		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	"	0724624907	Hawalulo
5.	Amran Mohamed		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	"	0714999760	
6.	Nurtal Ali		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	"	0703116454	
7.	Fassig Mohamed		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	Chairlady	0726449706	
8.	Duba Mohamud		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	Member	0706888	
9.	Saadia Ismail		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	"	0717053657	
10.	Aziza Olad		✓		✓	No	27/11/25	Nebol	"	0740585875	
11.	Mading Hassan		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	"	0792044516	
12.	Anab Noor		✓		✓	NO	27/11/25	Nebol	"	0722900113	
13.											
14.											
15.											

Focus Group Discussion Participants List
Project: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solution (CARDS) in IGAD Region Project.

COUNTY: Mandera County, Kenya.

No	Name	SEX		AGE		Disability (Yes/No)	Date	Ward name	Designation	Tel. No.	Signature
		M	F	<35 yrs	>35yrs						
1.	Syaad Hassan	✓		✓	✓	No	28/11/25	Nebor	Member	0722935391	
2.	Idris mohat	✓			✓	NO	28/11/25			0722631 346	
3.	Hassan Ibrahim	✓			✓	NO	28/11/25			0720323065	
4.	Mohamed Eddeke	✓			✓	NO	28/11/25			0742 657723	
5.	Abdirahman abdi	✓			✓	NO	28/11/25			0716060097	
6.	Sanai Sambul	✓			✓	NO	28/11/25			0712134974	
7.	Wehelow Suleiman	✓			✓	NO	28/11/25			0759 076185	
8.	Ibrahim Mahat	✓			✓	NO	28/11/25			0726960 607	
9.	Mohamed Mustaf	✓			✓	NO	28/11/25			0791960538	
10.	Muhidin Isaack	✓			✓	Yes	28/11/25			0703606556	
11.	Mustaf Noor	✓			✓	NO	28/11/25			0723610174	
12.											
13.											
14.											

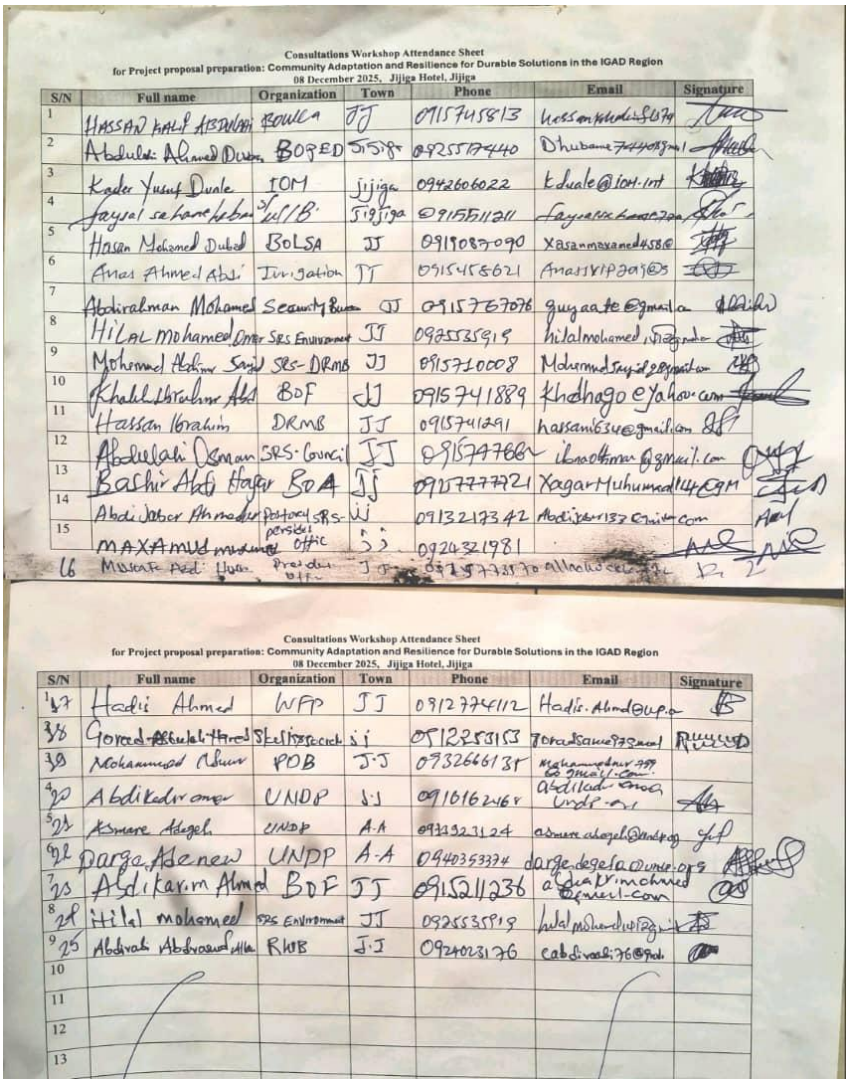
Key Informant Interview (KII) Participants in Mandera

Key Informant Interview; Participants List
Project: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solution (CARDS) in IGAD Region Project.

COUNTY: Mandera County, Kenya.

No	Name	SEX		AGE		Disability (Yes/No)	Date	~~Ward~~ Organization	Designation	Tel. No.	Signature
		M	F	<35 yrs	>35yrs						
1.	Elijah Mulama	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	NGAO	PA/CC	0723361503	
2.	Richard O. Gitu	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	MCG	CDA	0728866849	
3.	Mohamed Hassan	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	MCG	CDLP	0727165281	
4.	DANIEL G. WANYOIKE	✓			✓	N	21/11/25	WRA	S.D.C	0721637240	
5.	Abdikher S. Adan	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	MCG-Wider	Director	0721679088	
6.	Ahmed A Adan	✓			✓	NO	21/11/25	MCG Mark	C Constable	0720329788	
7.	Issack A Ali	✓			✓	No	21/11/2025	MCG-Ummal city	Director	0722233270	
8.	Abdinasir A. Issack	✓		✓		NO	21/11/2025	NDMA	Assistant Director Drought Resilience	0725316624	
9.											
10.											
11.											
12.											

Ethiopia



Consultations Workshop Attendance Sheet
for Project proposal preparation: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solutions in the IGAD Region
08 December 2025, Jijiga Hotel, Jijiga

S/N	Full name	Organization	Town	Phone	Email	Signature
1	HASSAN KALIF ABDIWAHI	BOWCA	JJ	0915745813	Hassankalif5674	
2	Abdulahi Ahmed Dubad	BOFED	JIJIGA	0925517440	Dhubame744@gmail	
3	Kader Yusuf Duale	IOM	Jijiga	0942606022	kduale@iom.int	
4	Fayzal sehane Abdi	UNHCR	Jijiga	0915511211	fayzalxx4@gmail.com	
5	Hasan Mohamed Dubad	BOLSA	JJ	0911087090	xasanmaxamed4586	
6	Anas Ahmed Abdi	Irrigation	JJ	0915456621	Anasahmed309@gmail.com	
7	Abdiraiman Mohamed	Security Bureau	JJ	0915767076	guyaate@gmail.com	
8	HILAL Mohamed	Senior SRS Environment	JJ	0925535919	hilalmohamed	
9	Mohamed Hashim Said	SRS- DRMB	JJ	0915710008	Mohamedsaid@gmail.com	
10	Khalil Ibrahim Abdi	BOF	JJ	0915741889	khalhago@yahoo.com	
11	Hassan Ibrahim	DRMB	JJ	0915741291	hassan6544@gmail.com	
12	Abdullahi Osman	SRS Council	JJ	0915747686	ibnothman@gmail.com	
13	Bashir Abdi Hagar	BoA	JJ	0915777721	XagarMuhumed144@gm	
14	Abdi Jaber Ahmed	Factory SRS-persidel offic	JJ	0913217342	Abdijaber137@gmail.com	
15	MAXAMUD Mohamed		JJ	0920321981		
16	Mustafa Abdi Hussein	President Office	JJ	0915773870	allhaliloo	

Consultations Workshop Attendance Sheet
for Project proposal preparation: Community Adaptation and Resilience for Durable Solutions in the IGAD Region
08 December 2025, Jijiga Hotel, Jijiga

S/N	Full name	Organization	Town	Phone	Email	Signature
17	Hadii Ahmed	WFP	JJ	0912774112	Hadii.Ahmed@wfp.o	
18	Gorad Abdulahi Ahmed	Skelitonsecurity	JJ	0912285153	Goradsaaid73@gmail	
19	Mohammed Nour	POB	JJ	0932666135	Nighamedour399@gmail.com	
20	Abdikadir Omar	UNDP	JJ	0910162468	Abdikadir.omar@undp.org	
21	Asmare Adegeh	UNDP	AA	0913231124	asmare.adegeh@undp.org	
22	Darge Adenew	UNDP	AA	0940353334	darge.degefa@undp.org	
23	Abdikarim Ahmed	BOF	JJ	0915211236	abdikarim.ahmed@gmail.com	
24	Hilal mohamed	SRS Environment	JJ	0925535919	hilal.mohamed@wfp.org	
25	Abdirak Abdirazak Ali	RWB	JJ	0924023176	cabdiraak76@gmail	
10						
11						
12						
13						