



**Project data**

Title and Number	Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL): Project ID - 00093047
Participating UN entities	FAO, UNDP, UNEP
SJF Window	Climate and Resilience
Geographical coverage	Somalia (with a geographical focus on Benadir, towns, and cities of the Federal Member States and Somaliland)
Project duration	<b>01 April 2016 to 31 March 2023</b>
Total approved budget	US 10.5 million
Implementing partners	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Federal Government of Somalia, Puntland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and Galmudug Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Rural Development, and Jubaland Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.
Project beneficiaries	The direct beneficiaries of the Programme are marginalized young men and women engaged in the Charcoal Value Chain and vulnerable communities that form IDPs/returnees' proportion of Somalia's population. These include producers, labourers, input suppliers, loaders, truck owners, truck drivers, small transporters, retailers, labourers on vessels, stove makers, and stove retailers. At the upstream policy and capacity development level Government of Somalia, Regional Governments, and International Organisations will benefit from the Programme
NDP pillar	<b>NDP 9.3 Economic Development</b>
UNCF Strategic Priority	
SDG	UNSF Strategic Priority 3
Gender Marker	2- Programme contributes significantly to gender issues
Related UN projects within/outside the SJF portfolio	National child project under the GEF Africa Mini-grids Program, the Integrated Water Resource Management Project funded by UNDP/GEF, Water, Environment and Disaster Risk Management project funded by SIDA, the Climate Security Funded by Sweden, UNSOS Somalia Reforestation Programme, the Cross-Cutting Capacity Development project and the GCF NAP (Support for Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Planning for the Federal Republic of Somalia).

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**Report submitted by:**

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## Section 1: Executive summary

### Brief introduction to the project

The UN Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) was established in response to the UN Security Council resolution 2036 (2012), which sought international cooperation to ban illegal charcoal exports from Somalia. PROSCAL's objectives were fourfold:

1. Legal Support: Assist the Somali government and countries in the Horn of Africa and the region in creating relevant legal instruments and strengthening enforcement mechanisms at national, regional, and local levels.
2. Energy Alternatives: Promote alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption.
3. Livelihood Diversification: Provide alternative livelihoods to those involved in the charcoal production and trade.
4. Environmental Restoration: Implement countrywide reforestation and afforestation to regain the productive potential of environmentally degraded lands.

PROSCAL, falling under the economic development portfolio of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), was implemented by three UN agencies—UNDP, FAO, and UNEP (Partner United Nations Organizations)—in collaboration with Somali environmental institutions. The program enhanced energy security and built more resilient livelihoods by gradually reducing unsustainable charcoal production, trade, and use. It successfully engaged the Somali government, regional governments, local communities, UN agencies, the private sector, and other stakeholders to address both the demand and supply sides of the charcoal value chain.

The original program document, developed in late 2015, guided the initial activities during the Project Initiation Phase (April 2016 to December 2016), with a subsequent transition to the full Programme Implementation Phase realized in early 2017.

To address the recommendations stemming from a Mid-Term Review in 2019, a two-year No-Cost Extension was granted. Subsequently, the Programme Steering Committee convened for its fourth meeting in May 2020 to approve a revised strategy and updated activities.

The revised strategy aligned closely with the priorities outlined in the new National Development Plan (NDP9). It emphasizes integrated initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable Natural Resources Management (NRM) and mitigating land degradation on productive lands caused by unsustainable charcoal production.

During the fifth Programme Steering Committee Meeting in March 2022, the Programme Document received an additional extension of 9 months, spanning from April 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022. Amendments were made to the Programme document to incorporate the extension and additional funding allocation of USD 576,000 provided to the participating UN agencies (PUNOs). This funding infusion resulted from a recent contribution by the Government of Norway to the Joint Programme through the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF). The allocation breakdown is as follows: USD 226,000 to UNDP, USD 260,000 to FAO, and USD 90,000 to UNEP, raising the total Programme budget to USD 10,502,196.18.

Furthermore, owing to minor delays in the implementation of few activities an extension without additional cost (No-Cost Extension or NCE) was formally requested in November 2022 and subsequently approved in December 2022. At the Sixth Programme Steering Committee Meeting, a unanimous decision was reached to grant a three-month no-cost extension from January 1, 2023, to March 31, 2023. This extension aimed at facilitating the completion of several critical tasks: 1) Final Evaluation of the Program: A comprehensive

assessment of the program's impact, outcomes, and effectiveness; 2) Formulation of the Next-Generation Program Document; and 3) Crafting a strategic roadmap for the program's future iterations; Completion of Pending Activities: Addressing any outstanding tasks or deliverables. This extension period will allow for thorough deliberation and ensure that all necessary components are adequately addressed.

### **Situation update / Context of the reporting period**

At the Programme Initiation Phase (PIP) stage, the unsustainable production of charcoal posed significant environmental and security risks in Somalia. To address this, PROSCAL program focused on both the demand and supply sides of the charcoal value chain. Key initiatives included regional cooperation to curb illegal charcoal exports, promoting alternative energy sources in major cities, and assisting vulnerable groups (such as women and youth) connected to the charcoal industry in adopting alternative livelihoods.

Despite strong support from national and international stakeholders, the program has faced limited financial backing for full-scale implementation. In 2016, the program implementation was initiated with funding of USD 1.6 million from the Italian Development Cooperation, Sweden, and USD 100,000 allocation from UNDP's core resources. Furthermore, the EU Delegation allocated EUR 3.5 million to strengthen the program funding.

The Somali federal government underwent a transition phase in March 2017, marked by new government officials assuming office. This milestone facilitated progress on national priorities, including state institution building, constitutional review, security sector reforms, economic management, and dialogue with regional member states.

In September 2018, some of the Federal Member States (FMS) suspended ties with the Federal Government of Somalia due to unmet promises related to resource sharing, security, and constitutional reforms. Subsequent changes in leadership, including the election of a new president in the Interim Southwest State and appointments within government ministries, caused delays in implementing planned activities for 2018. UNDP briefed officials on the ongoing activities, including initiatives related to alternative energy solutions, awareness campaigns, and support for young entrepreneurs. An additional USD 1.06 million in funding from Sweden brings the total available funding for the program to USD 7.16 million.

- **Impact of COVID-19:** Nationwide lockdowns and social distancing measures disrupted key planned activities, including strategy revisions, committee meetings, sensitization campaigns, and LPG distribution in federal member states. Virtual conferences were adopted, leading to the finalization of a revised strategy. LPG distribution occurred in late December 2020.
- **Additional Funding:** The Government of Sweden committed up to USD 1,620,072 from MPTF resources. The total available funding for the program stood at USD 9.3 million.
- **Revised Program:** The Program Document was updated to align with available funding. Key recommendations from the Mid-term Evaluation were incorporated, resulting in an updated strategy and Results Framework.
- **Program Steering Committee (PSC):** In May 2020, the 4th PSC Meeting virtually discussed Mid-term Evaluation recommendations, NDP9 priorities, and the allocation of new MPTF Sweden funds. 60% of the funds (USD 960,000) were approved for capacity building, awareness-raising, and alternative energy solutions through the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry, and Range (MOLFR) and UNDP. The remaining 40% (USD 640,000) was allocated for alternative livelihoods by MOLFR and FAO.

**Change in Lead Implementing Partner:** At the federal level, the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change at the Office of the Prime Minister led the implementation of the UN Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods from late January 2021 till the end of the Programme.

- **2021 Annual Workplan:** The workplan faced delays due to changes in national counterparts. The Programme mandate shifted from the Ministry of Livestock, Forest, and Range to the Directorate

of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC) at the Office of the Prime Minister. The DoECC was Somalia's focal institution for Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

- **Setbacks and Challenges:**
  - **COVID-19 Impact:** Pandemic restrictions affected movements, social interactions, and in-person meetings. Senior officials fell ill, and procurement processes faced complications.
  - **Rescheduling:** Due to COVID-19 and supply chain disruptions, some planned results were moved to the 2022 Annual Workplan.
  - **Virtual Engagement:** Virtual conferences helped streamline institutional mandates for implementing PROSCAL across federal and member states.
- **Fragile Operations:** Challenges persist at both the federal government and member state levels (including Puntland, Galmudug, HirShabelle, Southwest, Jubaland, and Somaliland)

In March 2022, the Puntland Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Climate Change underwent restructuring, resulting in two separate Ministries: The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change (MoECC) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), each with new Ministers assuming office. The Programme team briefed the new officials on the design and implementation strategy for the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL), and a new letter of agreement was prepared to accommodate these changes. Similarly, in Somaliland, the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD) was renamed as the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, while Rural Development formed a new Ministry. The new officials were also informed about the Program's development, and the letter of agreement was adjusted accordingly.

Additionally, the program document has been extended at no cost for a period of 9 months (from April 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022). Furthermore, this amendment allocates USD 576,000 to the implementing UN agencies (UNDP, FAO, and UNEP). These funds were part of a new contribution from Norway to the Joint Programme through the UN Multi-partners Trust Fund (UN MPTF). Following the 5th Program Steering Committee (PSC) meeting, the implementing UN agencies and the government focal institution agreed to allocate USD 226,000 to UNDP, USD 260,000 to FAO, and USD 90,000 to UNEP.

In the wake of a long-delayed indirect election, the federal government of Somalia entered a transition phase, with a new president assuming office in May 2022. Subsequently, in June 2022, Somalia's new president, H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, appointed Hon. Hamza Abdi Barre as the new Prime Minister to form a new Cabinet. This milestone presented an opportunity to accelerate progress on national priorities, including reinforcing state institutions, completing the constitutional review process, implementing security sector reforms, and improving governance, revisiting national policies and regulatory frameworks, and continuing dialogue with existing and established Regional Member States.

### Summary of key achievements during the reporting period

1. **Engagement with Stakeholders:** The program effectively collaborated with the Somali government, regional governments, local communities, UN agencies, the private sector, and other essential stakeholders. This comprehensive approach addressed both the demand and supply aspects of the charcoal value chain, involving over 4,973 national and international counterparts (including 1,401 women) in a summit focused on Building Partnerships to Curb Illegal Charcoal Trade, Unsustainable Production, and Trade. Approximately 7,422,401 million people (52% women) were also reached via electronic media.
2. **Mobilization and Empowerment:** The Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) effectively engaged key stakeholders and bolstered the technical and operational capacities of national environmental institutions at both federal and state levels. Their mandate encompassed vigilant monitoring and enforcement of the charcoal trade ban, alongside the creation of an enabling policy framework for energy security and natural resources management.

3. Awareness and Coordination: Domestic awareness-raising and regional coordination efforts emphasized the importance of banning charcoal export. These initiatives also discouraged business groups engaged in the charcoal trade.
4. At the policy level, the Federal Government of Somalia has completed and approved eight Natural Resource Management Policies. These encompass the National Environment Policy, National Environmental Management Bill/Act, National Water Policy, National Climate Change Policy, National Charcoal Policy, National Forestry Policy & Strategy, National Energy Policy, and National Rangeland Management Policy. These policies establish overarching principles for the technical management of Somalia's environmental governance, rangelands, and forestry.
5. Evidence-Based Monitoring: The program conducted evidence-based monitoring using satellite and GIS mapping. This monitoring focused on the dynamics of charcoal production, stockpiling, and export. The insights gained informed actions at both national and international levels, including collaboration with UNODC and the UN Security Council.
6. Innovative Energy Solutions: More than 49,074 households (95% women headed households) have transitioned to environment-friendly sustainable sources of energy, comprising of fuel-efficient stoves, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), solar and other alternatives to charcoal, reducing deforestation and charcoal consumption, improved health while creating employment for the Charcoal value chain beneficiaries.
7. Transition to Alternative Livelihood options: Over 4,950 individuals, with 50% women, have effectively shifted away from charcoal use. This transition was facilitated by a range of alternative livelihood options, including support for farming inputs such as fodder, bee hives, and essential equipment. These sustainable alternatives not only diminish dependence on charcoal but also enhanced the well-being of both the environment and local communities.
8. Rangeland Rehabilitation: As part of rehabilitation efforts, the program established eight tree nurseries, nurturing over 38,000 nursery seedlings. Community engagement played a crucial role in restoring degraded rangelands

### Section 3: Implementation progress by outcome

#### Progress towards outcomes

The PROSCAL project has played a pivotal role in addressing the demand and supply factors driving unsustainable charcoal production in Somalia, which leads to negative environmental consequences. On the supply side, PROSCAL explored innovative ideas for sustainable charcoal production by organizing open innovation camps for youths. During these camps, a groundbreaking concept focused on sustainable charcoal production from the invasive species *Prosopis* was identified and successfully piloted. The motivated youths received funding from PROSCAL, which they used to acquire a carbonization furnace. In the second phase of the PROSCAL program, further development of *Prosopis*-based sustainable charcoal production is planned. Thanks to PROSCAL's support, this innovative idea transformed into an established business named Lander *Prosopis* in Hargeisa. Lander *Prosopis* now produces charcoal from *Prosopis* to supply the local market, and this successful model could be replicated in different locations across Somalia. Additionally, within the PROSCAL framework, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) collaborated with SWALIM to monitor charcoal production and exportation. This Geospatial-based monitoring provided timely information on potential charcoal exports while empowering the relevant government authorities take action to prevent these exports. Regarding the Demand-Side Interventions, **over 34,863 households**, with a remarkable **95% led by women**, successfully transitioned to energy-efficient cookstoves. Moreso, PROSCAL focused on enhancing charcoal use efficiency and promoting alternative energy sources where women and youth engaged in charcoal business received training and equipment to produce energy-efficient cookstoves from locally available materials. Moreso, this initiative created employment opportunities as trained youth and women fabricate and retail efficient stoves. A total of 2,614 retailers, with 95% being women-owned, now sell fuel-efficient stoves. As per the Terminal Evaluation Report, users testified that these locally produced stoves reduce charcoal use by half compared to traditional inefficient stoves.

To promote alternative energy, the PROSCAL project collaborated with private companies and offered full and partial subsidies for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for over 14,211 households (95% women headed households). This initiative facilitated LPG adoption and household use and creation of missing markets in districts where LPG business didn't exist. The utilization of LPG in dwellings has yielded several benefits for women, including:

1. **Reduced Cooking Time:** LPG enables faster cooking, enhancing efficiency in daily meal preparation and reduced time and cost associated with kitchen and utensils cleaning.
2. **Health Benefits:** By using LPG, women avoid exposure to harmful smoke and respiratory tract infections associated with traditional cooking methods.

Additionally, PROSCAL Provided solar water heating along with alternatives to charcoal for cooking (LPG and Efficient stoves) to 18 public facilities of them the Mohamed Aden Sheikh Children Teaching Hospital by installing a solar water heater. This installation has significant implications for mothers with sick children admitted to the facility:

- **Hot Water Access:** Mothers now have access to warm water for bathing their children.
- **Equipment Sterilization:** The solar water heater also facilitates equipment sterilization, ensuring better hygiene and care.

A hospital staff member shared, "Before the project, we could only provide water at room temperature. Thanks to the project's support, hot water is now available in our facility." This improvement enhanced the well-being of both mothers and their sick children.

Restoration of the productivity of rangelands is critical for agro-pastoral communities to sustain the natural resources-based livelihoods in ecologically fragile regions of Somalia, combat desertification and enhance groundwater replenishment and fodder availability. Through the establishment of **eight tree nurseries** and the nurturing of over **38,000 nursery seedlings**, community engagement played a pivotal role in **restoring degraded rangelands**.

Through focused efforts, **over 4,950 individuals**, with **50% women**, have effectively shifted away from charcoal use. This substantial transition was facilitated by offering a diverse range of alternative livelihood options. These included support for essential farming inputs such as **fodder, bee hives, and necessary equipment**. Importantly, these sustainable alternatives not only reduce dependence on charcoal but also enhance the overall well-being of both the environment and local communities. The positive impact extends beyond individual decisions, fostering a healthier ecosystem and improved livelihoods for many.

#### **OUTCOME STATEMENT:**

**Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions.**

#### **OUTPUT 1: Regional Charcoal Policy Framework and Legally Binding Instrument, within the concept of international policy on charcoal National Promulgation and Rules of Business for Reducing Charcoal Production**

**Advancement of the policy/laws, covering activity 1.1.1, approval process; and encouraging private sector investments National Charcoal in energy and livelihoods sectors:**

1. **Policy Documents:**
  - The program supported the development and validation of the Nation Charcoal Policy and National Forestry policy and strategy. These policies will augment the existing policies and strategies (National Environment and Climate change Policies, National Environmental

Management Act and National Water Resources Management Strategy) in natural resources management in Somalia.

- The next generation of the program is envisaged to support the full implementation of charcoal and forestry policies to facilitate the conservation of the country's remaining forests through better management of domestic consumption of charcoal in a sustainable manner minimizing negative socio-economic and environmental impacts of the charcoal production.
- The program supported technical studies that contributed to capacity building, informed policy making and natural resources management. These included Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) case studies and voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target setting in partnership with United Nations convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD).

## 2. **Study on Illegal Charcoal Production, Climate Change, and Conflict:**

- This study has been completed and is also accessible through the federal Government of Somalia.
- It sheds light on the nexus between illegal charcoal production, climate change, and conflict dynamics.

## 3. **Awareness Materials:**

- Two-pager awareness raising materials/pamphlets were developed and shared during the April 2019 Nairobi meeting with key stakeholders, including UNEP, UNDP, FAO, and Ambassadors.
- Various communication methods were employed for sensitization such as TV and radio campaigns, Poetry, Eco-Arts competitions for high school students and Sensitization films

## 4. **Distribution Efforts:**

- 69 branded T-shirts were distributed to government officials (including 23 females) engaged in inter-ministerial coordination and meetings.
- 185 posters with key messages on the adverse impact of unsustainable charcoal production and environmental conservation were distributed during awareness-raising workshops.
- These initiatives collectively aim to promote sustainable natural resource management and climate action.

### **Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somali**

#### **1. Monitoring Charcoal Production in Southern Somalia:**

Reports and studies have been conducted to monitor charcoal production and its dynamics in Southern Somalia. Also, the Somali Charcoal Forensic Guidelines document is available for ports, customs, and Gulf countries' port authorities, and it is accessible through the Federal Government. Moreso, baseline data has been established and endorsed for the following districts: Kismayo, Badhaadhe and Afmadow. The collected data includes:

- Tree Density: Ranges from 3,400 to 6,000 trees per square kilometer.
- Charcoal Sites: A total of 295,000 charcoal sites have been identified.
- Charcoal Production: An estimated 558,000 tons of charcoal production.
- Charcoal Bags Traded: Approximately 20,663,000 charcoal bags are estimated to be traded.

#### **2. Jubaland Charcoal Production:**

- A comprehensive field survey on charcoal production in Jubaland has been conducted.
- The Report on Charcoal Production in Jubaland is available through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET).
- Additionally, a technical report and databases specifically focused on charcoal production in Jubaland have been completed.

#### **3. Web Platform and Vegetation Index:**



- A functional web platform has been established, providing access to maps and reports related to vegetation index.
- Eight vegetation index maps are available for reference.

#### **4. Baseline Socio-Economic Survey:**

- The baseline socio-economic survey report covers the districts of Afmadow, Badhaadhe, and Kismayo.
- This report was elaborated and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET).

These efforts contributed to informed decision-making and sustainable management of natural resources in Southern Somalia.

### **Output 1.3. Support for the development of enabling policies on Energy, Forestry, and Natural Resources Management:**

#### **Activity 1.3.2 - The National Rangeland Management with Action Plan**

#### **Natural Resource Management Policies in Somalia: A Strategic Overview**

##### **1. Approved Policies:**

- The Federal Government of Somalia has successfully completed and approved eight critical policies related to natural resource management.
- These policies serve as guiding frameworks for sustainable development and environmental stewardship.
- Among the approved policies are:
  - National Climate Change Policy
  - National Environmental Policy
  - National Water Resources Strategy
  - National Environmental Management Act

##### **2. Validated Policies:**

- Two policies have undergone rigorous validation:
  - National Charcoal Policy
  - National Forestry Policy & Strategy

##### **3. Draft Policies:**

- Currently, two policies are in draft form, awaiting further refinement:
  - National Energy Policy
  - National Rangeland Management Policy

##### **4. National Rangeland Management Policy:**

- This policy, harmonized with the National Charcoal Policy and National Forestry Policy, has been meticulously finalized.
- Key Principles:
  - Consultation: Involves relevant ministries, institutions, communities, civil societies, and the private sector.
  - Best Management Objectives: Aims to achieve optimal rangeland and forestry management outcomes.
  - Organizational Approaches: Embeds strategies for effective coordination and implementation.

These collective efforts pave the way for informed decision-making and sustainable natural resource management across Somalia.

### **Output 1.4: National and International Stakeholders Mobilised to support the Programme Objectives**

*Activity 1.4.1. Organizing a high-level meeting between the FGS, SRSG, DSRS, and representatives of Gulf Countries / OIC as well as establishing an awareness platform, targeting a wide audience of Arab-speaking & Gulf States about the detrimental effect of illegal charcoal export to those countries:*

**1. International Summit on Curbing Illegal Charcoal Trade:**

- Participants: Over 3,393 national and international counterparts, with a commendable 25% representation of women, actively engaged in the summit.
- Objective: The summit aimed to address the critical issues of illegal charcoal production and trade, emphasizing sustainability and environmental conservation.
- **Success Highlights:**
  - Increased Awareness: The events served as a powerful platform to raise awareness about the detrimental impact of illegal charcoal trade.
  - Partnerships Strengthened: Collaborative efforts were intensified, fostering partnerships among diverse stakeholders.
  - Alternative Energy Advocacy: Support surged for promoting alternative energy sources as a viable solution.
  - Livelihood Enhancement: Efforts were directed toward improving livelihoods for communities dependent on charcoal production.

**2. Concept Note Submission to Qatar Foundation:**

- A strategic move was made by submitting a concept note to the Qatar Foundation.
- Objective: The note sought support for energy and livelihood projects in Somalia.
- **Challenges Faced:**
  - Unfortunately, the concept note wasn't approved.
  - The Gulf political crisis played a pivotal role in this outcome.
  - Somalia's Neutral Position: Somalia's neutral stance was misinterpreted by some of the Gulf countries as siding with Qatar.
  - Consequently, Gulf countries who were initially considered potential nontraditional donors to the PROSCAL didn't materialize.

In summary, while progress was made in curbing illegal charcoal trade and advocating for sustainable alternatives, geopolitical complexities posed obstacles to securing crucial funding. Nonetheless, continued efforts remain essential for Somalia's environmental resilience and community well-being.

**Output 1.5: Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to charcoal trade:**

Summary of the impactful sensitization workshops conducted across Somalia:

**1. Sensitization Workshops Overview:**

- A total of 48 workshops were organized at both national and subnational levels, along with one significant international conference.
- These workshops aimed to raise awareness and engaged diverse stakeholders on critical issues.
- The sensitization efforts have significantly contributed to informed public engagement, awareness, and advocacy across Somalia.

**2. Participant Engagement:**

- 1,580 individuals actively participated in these sensitization workshops.
- Notably, 35% of the participants were women, emphasizing gender inclusivity.

**3. Wide Outreach via Various Channels:**

- Approximately 7,422,401 million people were reached through different communication channels:
  - Broadcast Media:

- SNTV/Radios: Reaching 504,000 individuals.
- SLNTV/Horn Cable: Engaging 900,000 viewers.
- Mobile Alerts:
  - PL Golis Telcom alerts: Reaching 2,500,000 subscribers.
- Digital Screens:
  - Garowe city screen: Impacting 5,000 viewers.
  - TV Channels and Websites:
    - Universal TV: Reaching 1,159,887 viewers.
    - Dalsan TV: Engaging 280,886 viewers.
    - Mustaqbal Media: Reaching 242,215 viewers.
    - Shabelle Radio: Reaching 80,000 listeners.
    - Radio Deegaan: Engaging 250,000 listeners.
    - Jubaland TV: Reaching 5,000 viewers.
    - Southwest TV: Engaging 3,000 viewers.
    - Hirshabelle TV: Reaching 2,500 viewers.
- Social Media Platforms:
  - UN Environment: Reaching 14,000 individuals.
  - SNTV Facebook page: Engaging 4,000 followers.
  - JL TV Facebook: Reaching 10,000 followers.
  - Journalist Facebook: Engaging 8,800 viewers.
  - Southwest TV Facebook: Reaching 21,000 viewers.
  - Hirshabelle Facebook: Engaging 276 viewers.
  - Puntland TV Facebook: Reaching 43,000 viewers.

#### 4. Media Impact:

- Video Documentaries: Seven impactful documentaries were produced.
- Media Hits: A total of 89 media hits were achieved, including:
  - **International Coverage:**
    - BBC Media: Six features highlighting critical issues.
    - African Regions: Fifteen media features.
    - Somalia: Over eight media features.
  - **Websites:**
    - Ministry of Labor, Family, and Reintegration (MoLFR): Sixteen features.
    - Somali Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD): Twenty-three features.
    - Puntland Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Climate Change (MoEACC): Nineteen features.
    - Dalsan TV: Thirteen features.
    - Universal TV: Seventeen features.
    - Department of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC): Seven features.
    - UN Environment: Fourteen features.

#### **Output 1.6: Capacity building of federal (Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC), state-level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade, and Use**

As part of strengthening Institutional Capacities for Sustainable Resource Management in Somalia, the program has consistently supported institutional capacities by providing essential technical and operational assistance to relevant experts engaged in implementing full-scale program activities. These efforts have yielded significant outcomes:

##### 1. Staff Secondment:

- A total of **48 staff members** were seconded to government ministries, with a commitment to gender balance.
- **Women:** Fifteen women actively participated.
- **Distribution:** Ministry of Environment and Climate Change: Seventeen staff members, Galmudug: Four staff members, HirShabelle: Four staff members, Southwest: Four staff

members, Jubaland: Four staff members, Puntland: Seven staff members and Somaliland: Eight staff members.

**2. Program Steering Committee (PSC) Decisions:**

- The fifth PSC meeting (March 10, 2022) extended the program duration by **nine months** at no additional cost.
- New allocations from the **Government of Norway** through the **MPTF** were efficiently distributed.
- The **2022 Annual Workplan** was approved.
- The sixth PSC meeting (December 14, 2022) endorsed an additional **three-month no-cost extension** to complete ongoing activities.
- The workplan for the extended period was also approved.

**3. Program Evaluation and Sustainability:**

- A Terminal Evaluation (TE) was carried out between Q4 of 2022 and the end of Q1 in 2023. The TE findings influenced the creation of the Next Generation Programme, which successfully secured \$15 million from the Somalia Joint Funds (SJF). The Concept note has been approved, and work is underway to develop a 4-year Project document. This project aims to support full-scale capacity building, Promotion of renewable energy resources as an alternative to charcoal Production, Climate resilient livelihoods to reduce dependence of unsustainable natural resources use and Enhanced environment and natural resource management.
- The evaluation process aimed at exploring best practices and viable recommendations for sustainability and replicability, especially for the second-generation program currently under formulation.

**4. Establishment of Adequately Resourced Units:**

- Seven units have been established to enhance program effectiveness: The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Galmudug Ministry of Environment and Forestry, HirShabelle Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Southwest Ministry of Environment and Forest, Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Puntland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development.

**5. Coordination Meetings and Outreach:**

- Across Somalia, **34 coordination meetings** were held, engaging directly with **12,103 individuals** (including 57% women).
- These efforts also reached over **1,072,800 viewers** (including 49% women) through local channels.
- These concerted efforts contributed significantly to sustainable resource management and environmental resilience in Somalia.

**OUTPUT 2:**

**Promote sustainable alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption through piloting energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies.**

**Output 2.1. Accelerated diffusion of efficient cook-stoves for reducing charcoal consumption**

**Activity 2.1.2. establishment of cooperatives / CBOs and small businesses engaged in manufacturing and selling of efficient cook-stoves with start-up grants of up to 50%**

As part of enhancing Energy Efficiency through Cookstoves and Green Charcoal Production, key results were achieved. This includes:

**1. Household Transition to Energy-Efficient Cookstoves:**

- Over 34,863 households, with a remarkable 95% led by women, successfully transitioned to energy-efficient cookstoves.

- These cookstoves are designed to burn 50% less fuel compared to traditional cookstoves, contributing to both environmental conservation and cost savings.

## **2. Green Charcoal Production from Prosopis:**

- A pilot initiative was launched, involving 8 businesses, specifically established for the production and sale of efficient cook-stoves.
- These cook-stoves utilize green charcoal derived from the Prosopis tree, a sustainable and eco-friendly alternative.
- Among the 46 retailers associated with this initiative, an impressive 95% are women-owned businesses.

## **3. Ensuring Sustainability:**

- To promote long-term sustainability in cookstove production and marketing, 70 women-focused business retailers received a total of 1,000 efficient stoves at subsidized prices.
- These stoves are now available for marketing, ensuring continued adoption and usage by households.

## **4. Local Artisan Training:**

- 157 local artisans, including 31 women, underwent comprehensive training in the production and marketing of fuel-efficient stoves.
- Training sessions were conducted in key locations such as Hargeisa, Garowe, Bosaso, Galkayo Kismayo, Baidoa, Beletweyn, and Dhusamareeb.
- Each trainee received the necessary equipment to fabricate energy-efficient stoves suitable for both charcoal and firewood.
- The artisans were organized into cooperatives.

## **5. Impact on Employment and Income:**

- Leveraging their newly acquired skills, the trained artisans collectively produced more than 20,000 fuel-efficient stoves which were distributed to households.
- This not only generated employment opportunities but also provided a sustainable source of income for the trainees.
- Additionally, a total of 428 individuals found employment within the efficient cook-stove sector, including 199 women engaged as retailers and artisans.

Overall, this comprehensive program has not only improved energy efficiency but also empowered women entrepreneurs, fostered local employment, and contributed to environmental conservation. The collaborative efforts of households, businesses, and artisans have laid the foundation for a greener and more sustainable future.

### **Output 2.2: Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption**

Summary of the achievements related to green charcoal production:

#### **1. Green Charcoal Facilities/Kilns Establishment:**

- A total of 11 green charcoal facilities or kilns were successfully established.
- These facilities were strategically distributed across regions:
  - Somaliland: 6 facilities
  - Puntland: 5 facilities

#### **2. Youth-Led Innovative Solutions:**

- As part of the initiative, three (3) innovative homegrown solutions were piloted.
- These solutions were developed by young individuals, showcasing their creativity and commitment to sustainable practices.

#### **3. Employment Impact:**

- A significant number of people found employment within the green charcoal sector:
  - Total employed: 428 individuals.
  - Youth (Y): 365 employees
  - Women (W): 63 employees
- This employment not only contributes to livelihoods but also supports the overall success of the green charcoal production efforts.

- The establishment of these facilities, coupled with youth-led innovations, has not only enhanced economic opportunities but also contributed to environmental conservation. The collaborative efforts of various stakeholders have laid the groundwork for a greener and more sustainable future.

**Output 2.4. Development of the LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption.**

***Activity 2.4.1. Development and implementation of franchise model concept for retailing LPG in major cities***

Over 14,211 households (95% women headed households) across Somalia successfully adopted clean energy, specifically liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Notably, 95% of these households were headed by women. The disaggregated distribution by region: Somaliland: 4,914 households; Puntland: 2,800 households; Mogadishu: 3,600 households; Galmudug: 600 households; Hirshabelle: 600 households; Southwest: 600 households; Jubaland: 600 households. The subsidy of LPG mainly targeted households who could afford the initial refilling cost of LPG cylinders. This reduced the demand for charcoal, household pollution, which disproportionately affects women and girls, and will have a demonstration effect for accelerated diffusion of LPG for household cooking.

**1. Business/Retailer Establishment and Support:**

- A total of 57 business/retailers were established and supported. Among these, 28 were women-owned. The distribution across regions is as follows: Mogadishu Hodan districts: 15 businesses; Somaliland: 30 businesses; Puntland: 12 businesses Household Transition to Clean Energy (LPG):

**2. LPG Procurement and Distribution:**

- A total of 66.5 metric tonnes of LPG were procured and effectively distributed.

**3. Employment Opportunities:**

- 157 individuals were employed as part of these initiatives including 110 Women and 147 youth.

**4. Business Establishment and Supply Chain Enhancement:**

- A total of 2,614 businesses/retailers, including 28 women-owned businesses, were established. This has significantly contributed to higher levels of LPG availability and a robust supply chain. These efforts not only promote sustainable energy practices but also empower local communities and foster economic growth.

**Output 2.5 Development of solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal consumption.**

***Activity 2.5.2. Install SWHS and LPG sets at public institutions (schools & hospitals) as substitutes for charcoal energy.***

Eighteen (18) public institutions have successfully made the transition to solar and clean energy. These institutions include:

- Six public teashops
- Eight hospitals
- Three orphanage centers
- One prison camp

The adoption of Solar Water Heating Systems (SHWS), combined with LPG sets, has significantly contributed to their energy sustainability. During the installation phase, 18 youths were trained specifically in SHWS technology. Additionally, there are plans to provide further solar training for both women and youths in complementary GPCR 3 projects. This initiative is proposed by government counterparts at the federal and

federal member states level, aiming to ensure a sustainable transition towards cleaner energy sources. Such efforts not only reduce environmental impact but also enhance the overall well-being of the community.

**Output 2.6 Biogas introduced as an alternative source of energy in areas with heavy loads of biodegradable feedstock:**

**Activity 2.6.5. Demonstration of biogas at ½ slaughterhouses/dairy farm.**

After three rounds of request for proposals, the program faced challenges in identifying a technically viable proposal for conducting a feasibility study on a biogas plant within a slaughterhouse in Mogadishu. Consequently, in response to the Federal Government's request, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) decided to reallocate funds. These funds were redirected towards subsidized LPG systems in Mogadishu settlements that currently lack access to an LPG facility.

**Output 3.2. Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households to facilitate transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods:**

In Jubaland, a total of 4,950 individuals (with 50% women) have successfully transitioned away from charcoal use. This shift was achieved through a combination of alternative livelihood options, including farming inputs such as fodder, bee hives, and other necessary equipment<sup>12</sup>. These sustainable alternatives not only reduce reliance on charcoal but also contribute to the well-being of both the environment and local communities.

**Output 3.3: Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel, and fodder:**

A total of 8 tree nursery sites have been established across the Federal and Federal Member States. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model agreements were signed for each location, aiming to achieve sustainability. These agreements were made after identifying qualified private investors/business owners who share an interest and have the capacity to grow tree seedlings. Across these 8 sites, more than 38,000 nursery seedlings have been nurtured. Additionally, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET) in Jubaland and the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Climate Change (MoEACC) in Puntland received support for the provision of continued forest extension services. Specifically, this support was directed towards three operational tree nurseries: Gobweyne, Yontoy, and Garowe.

**Number of beneficiaries and feedback from beneficiaries**

**Under Component 1:** Over 4,973 national and international counterparts actively participated in a summit dedicated to combating illegal charcoal trade and promoting sustainable production. Notably, 1,401 women were part of this collaborative effort, emphasizing gender equity and empowerment.

**Outreach:** The program's impact extended far beyond the summit. Across Somalia, through electronic media channels, it reached approximately 7.4 million people, with 52% of the audience being women. This comprehensive approach exemplifies the program's commitment to positive change and environmental sustainability. By focusing on beneficiaries and tangible outcomes, this succinct summary highlights the program's success in curbing illegal charcoal trade and promoting responsible practices.

**Component 2: Alternative Energy Solutions to Charcoal Use:** Over 49,074 households, 95% women headed households), have successfully shifted to eco-friendly energy alternatives. These include fuel-efficient stoves, solar solutions, and other non-charcoal options. This transition has significantly reduced deforestation, improved health, and generated employment within the charcoal value chain. A total of 2,614 businesses and 57 retailers, including 28 women-owned enterprises, have adopted energy-efficient cooking stoves across Somalia. This move contributes to a greener environment and healthier communities. 413 artisans, with 30% being women, received training and embraced enhanced designs for energy

efficiency. Their expertise plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable practices. Among the supported businesses, 28 were women-owned, specifically established to market clean energy sources for households. This holistic approach underscores our commitment to environmental stewardship and socio-economic progress.

**Trainings around alternative Energy and Livelihood options to Charcoal use:** More than 1,936 individuals participated in the training programs. Among these, 802 women actively engaged in learning and skill-building. The training emphasized alternative energy solutions as a sustainable replacement for charcoal use by exploring various livelihood options beyond traditional practices. By equipping individuals with knowledge about cleaner energy alternatives, we contribute to environmental preservation. Empowering women through these trainings enhanced their role in decision-making and economic activities.

**Component 3:** Alternative Livelihood options to charcoal value chain beneficiaries: More than 4,950 individuals, with 50% being women, have successfully abandoned charcoal use. This shift was made possible through diverse alternative livelihood options, including support for farming essentials like fodder, bee hives, and necessary equipment. These sustainable alternatives not only reduce reliance on charcoal but also promote the well-being of both the environment and local communities.

During our interactions with 1,000 households in the outskirts of Mogadishu, where 95% are women-headed households, we received valuable feedback on the use of LPG (liquefied petroleum gas). Here are the key observations:

- **Reduced Pollution:** LPG usage has led to less pollution and minimized dangerous emissions both within homes and the environment. This positive impact is particularly crucial for the well-being of women, boys, and girls.
- **Public Perception Challenges:** Despite these benefits, there remains a high negative perception among the wider public regarding LPG. Safety and application concerns persist.
- **Training and Resources:** Convincing local communities of LPG’s guaranteed safety necessitates extensive training and allocation of substantial resources.

PROSCAL supported the installation of solar water heater at the Mohamed Aden Sheikh Children Teaching Hospital. This has enabled mothers to access hot water for bathing their sick children admitted to the facility and for sterilization of children’s equipment. “The mothers of sick children admitted in our hospital need hot water to bath their kids and sterilize their equipment. Before the project, the hospital only provided water at room temperature, but through the project’s support in the installation of solar water heater, hot water is now available in our facility”, reported a staff of the hospital. He said “Thank you for turning water into solace “.

## Section 2: Progress Report Results Matrix

<b>OUTCOME STATEMENT</b>	
Economic governance institutions are strengthened, and an enabling environment is established for inclusive, 7 UN Somalia Joint Fund – Progress Report sustainable and broad-based economic growth driven by the emerging small and medium enterprise (SME) sector.	
<b>SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT</b>	
Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions.	
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Regional Charcoal Policy Framework and Legally Binding Instrument, within the concept of international policy on charcoal National Promulgation and Rules of Business for Reducing Charcoal Production.	
	<b>PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR</b>



INDICATOR	TARGET	REPORTING PERIOD CUMULATIVE (2016-2023)
Number of comprehensive policies and laws by the government governing charcoal production adopted	Enactment and enforcement of charcoal policy/laws by the government; no charcoal export from Somalia; and policy for private sector investment developed and adopted	Five (5) policy documents completed and endorsed including: National Environment Policy, & National Environmental management bill/acts; National Charcoal Policy, National Forestry Policy & Strategy and National Rangeland Management Policy
Awareness material disseminated	Print and electronic media engaged for mass awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two-pager awareness raising materials/pamphlets developed and shared with UNEP, UNDP, FAO, and Ambassadors during April 2019 Nairobi meeting.</li> <li>- Diverse communication approaches (TV and radio campaigns Poetry, Eco-Arts competitions for High school students, and sensitization films) were employed in sensitization. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 69 branded T-shirts distributed to 69 government officials including 23 females, engaged in inter-ministerial coordination and meetings.</li> <li>o 185 posters with key messages on the adverse impact of unsustainable charcoal production and environmental conservation were distributed in the awareness-raising workshops.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Sources of evidence: Progress Report; workshop agenda and report, Policy Document and Acts.		
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Indicators for Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somali		
Updated / online charcoal production and trade reports	Baseline data on tree densities and charcoal established	<p>Reports and studies on the monitoring of charcoal production and its dynamics in Southern Somalia are available Somali Charcoal Forensic Guidelines document for ports, customs, and Gulf countries port authorities available with the Federal Government. Baseline data on tree density and the extent of charcoal production in the Kismayo, Badhaadhe and Afmadow districts have been established and endorsed. The data is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,400 to 6,000 trees per km<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• 295,000 charcoal sites identified.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>558,000 tons of charcoal production estimated 20,663,000 charcoal bags estimated to be traded</li> </ul>
Field survey on charcoal production in Jubaland Report on charcoal production in Jubaland A technical report and databases on charcoal production in Jubaland finalized.	Field survey on charcoal production in Jubaland Report on charcoal production in Jubaland A technical report and databases on charcoal production in Jubaland completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field survey on charcoal production in Jubaland Report on charcoal production in Jubaland available with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET)</li> <li>A technical report and databases on charcoal production in Jubaland completed.</li> </ul>
Increasing Vegetation Index Vegetation Index maps on	Vegetation Index maps on annual basis; zero trade of charcoal from Somalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A functional web platform is in place, including maps and reports on vegetation index.</li> <li>8 vegetation index maps Web platform developed. <a href="https://proscal.faoswalim.org/">(https://proscal.faoswalim.org/)</a></li> </ul>
Baseline economic conducted. Badhaadhe, and Afmadow socio- survey in Kismayo, Jubaland	Baseline socio-economic survey report	The baseline socio-economic survey report covering Afmadow, Badhaadhe, and Kismayo districts was elaborated and endorsed by MoET
Sources of evidence: Progress Report; workshop agenda and report, Policy Document and Acts.		
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Support the development of enabling policies on Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Management		
Number of National policies on natural resources management adopted	Solid policy framework on natural resources management established and specific policies implemented	<p>8 policies approved/in draft for approval. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 approved policies: National Climate Change Policy; National Environmental Policy; National Water Policy &amp; National Environmental management bill/acts.</li> <li>2 validated policies : National Charcoal Policy and National Forestry Policy &amp; Strategy; and 2 drafts policies: National Energy Policy, &amp; National Rangeland Management Policy)</li> </ul>
Sources of evidence: Progress Report; workshop agenda and report, Policy Document and Acts.		
<b>Output 1.4:</b> National and International Stakeholders Mobilised to support the Programme Objectives		
Number of countries revised rules of charcoal trade and banned its import	Significant reduction in the charcoal trade	<p>Zero (0). Unachieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underachievement was because of the Gulf political crisis. Somalia's neutral position was interpreted by UAE to be in support of Qatar, rendering challenging for the Gulf countries who were against Qatar to provide funding to PROSCAL. Further details of the impact of the Gulf crisis on PROSCAL is</li> </ul>

		provided under the sub-section on constraints to project implementation
Number of private sector companies from Gulf countries establishing businesses in Somalia	GCC / OIC investment in Somalia increased in energy and livelihoods enterprises in Somalia	Zero (0). Unachieved.  - Underachievement was because of the Gulf political crisis. Somalia's neutral position was interpreted by UAE to be in support of Qatar, rendering challenging for the Gulf countries who were against Qatar to provide funding to PROSCAL.
Amount of funds mobilized from Arab countries and OIC for energy and livelihood projects in Somalia	Arab countries financial support for PROSCAL achieved	Zero (0). Unachieved  - A concept note was however submitted to Qatar Foundation to support energy and livelihood projects in Somalia. - Underachievement was because of the Gulf political crisis. Somalia's neutral position was interpreted by UAE to be in support of Qatar, rendering challenging for the Gulf countries who were against Qatar to provide funding to PROSCAL.
Number of persons who attended international/regional summits	Significant attendance of women and youths in international/regional summits	3393 national and international counterparts (25% women) were engaged in the international summit on Building Partnerships to Curb Illegal Charcoal trade, Unsustainable Production, and trade). The events proved a tremendous success in stepping up the efforts to curb the illegal trade of charcoal with an increase in support for promoting alternative sources of energy and livelihoods
Sources of evidence: Agenda and minutes of the meeting, Investment plans, and signed grants commitments on energy and alternative livelihoods		
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to the charcoal trade		
Number of sensitization workshops/seminars and special events organized	4 seminars/ workshops and 2 coordination meetings - - TV/radio/social media spots, documentaries on charcoal issues and solutions, drama and poetry and dialogues	Exceeded: 48 (47 national and subnational levels, and 1 international conference)

<p>Number of persons reached through sensitization workshops and regional conference</p>	<p>200 persons (30% women representation)</p>	<p>Exceeded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1,580 persons (women 553) engaged in the Sensitisation Workshops 7,422,401 million people (52% women) reached via different channels (504,000: SNTV/Radios: 900,000: SLNTV/Horn cable; 2,500,000:PL Golis Telcom alerts; 5000: Garowe city screen and 4200,000: PL TV Universal TV 1,159,887, Dalsan Tv 280,886 viewers, Mustaqbal Media 242,215, Shabelle Radio 80,000 and Radio Deegaan 250,000) 5000: Jubaland TV; 3000: Southwest TV; 2,500: Hirshabelle TV</li> </ul>
<p>Number of hits on charcoal sensitization website</p>	<p>5 TV/radio/social media spots, 1 documentary, 1 drama, 5 poems, 5 radio and dissemination Awareness and advocacy campaigns improved. International and Local stakeholders and media engaged to promote Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihood Options</p>	<p>Exceeded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 120,020 (7 video documentaries, and 89 media hits (12 internationals, including 6 on BBC media, 15 African regions, 8+ in Somalia; 16: MoLFR website; 23:SL MoERD website;19: PL MoEACC website, 13: Dalsan TV, 17: Universal TV and 7: DoECC website and 14 UN Environment, SNTV Facebook page:4000; JL TV facebook:10,000; and on Journalist Facebook: 8,800 views) southwest TV Facebook: 21,000viewers, Hirshabelle, 276 viewers, Puntland TV 43,000 viewers)</li> </ul>
<p>Sources of evidence: Communications and awareness-raising documents; Workshops/ Seminars reports</p>		
<p><b>Output 1.6:</b> Capacity building of federal (MOLFR), state-level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade, and Use</p>		
<p>Number of governments ministries supported and fully functional to full-scale PROSCAL activities</p>	<p>Adequately resourced units established in DOECC &amp; environment ministries at state levels</p>	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7 Directorate of Environment and Climate Change-OPM, Galmudug Ministry of Environment and Forestry, HirShabelle Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Southwest Ministry of Environment and Forest, Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Puntland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, and Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development)</li> </ul>

Number of technical staff hired and seconded to the government ministries	12 (4: FGS, and 8 FMSs)	Exceeded.  - 48 Staffs including 15 Women, disaggregated as follows: Directorate of Environment and Climate Change:17; Galmudug:4; HirShabelle:4; Southwest:4; Jubaland:4; Puntland:7; and Somaliland:8.
Number of coordination meetings held	At least 2 coordination meetings/workshops were conducted, Community activists and government staff at federal and federal member states trained on outreach sensitisation and alternative energy solutions and livelihoods options for charcoal use	Exceeded.  - 34 (9: FGS; 19: FMSs, 2: Somaliland) and 2: International forums) engaging directly 12, 103 (57% women) and reaching out to more than 1072800 viewers (49% women) through the local TVs/radios.
Sources of evidence: Progress Reports, LOAs, and meeting minutes		
<b>SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT</b>		
Promote sustainable alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption through piloting energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies		
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Accelerated diffusion of efficient cook-stoves for reducing charcoal consumption		
Number of businesses established and functional	8 businesses were established for the production and sale of efficient cook-stoves	Achieved with 46 retailers (95% women-owned).
Number and share of households using efficient cook-stoves	Higher levels of efficient cook-stove adoption (3,000 in total)	Achieved with 34,863 households (95% women headed)
Reduction in the consumption of charcoal	Significant reduction in levels of charcoal use	Yes  - Energy-efficient cookstoves burn 50% less combined with traditional cookstoves). Green charcoal production from Prosopis was piloted
Number of people employed in the efficient cook-stoves sector	Connect women and youth engaged in cook-stove production and sales	428 (199 women retailers and artisans)
Source of Evidence: Project reports; Fact sheets on the businesses established; third-party monitoring reports		
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption		
Number of LPG businesses established	Charcoal production in an organised and high-efficiency manner demonstrated at one location	Achieved:  - 11 green charcoal facilities/Kiln established (Somaliland:6; Puntland:5)

Viable business model established for the production of green charcoal	Demonstration of sustainable charcoal production using invasive species, Energy plantations and deadwood	Achieved: - 3 youth innovative homegrown solutions were piloted:
Number and share of persons [gender disaggregated] previously active in the charcoal chain employed in the green charcoal facility	Women and youth involved in green charcoal production	Achieved - 428 (Y:365; W:63)
Source of Evidence: Project reports; Fact sheets on the businesses established; third-party monitoring reports; reports on alternative livelihoods		
<b>Output 2.4.</b> Development of the LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption		
Number of LPG businesses established	Higher levels of LPG availability and a robust supply chain	Achieved: - 57 business/retailers including 28 women-owned) - 15 in Mogadishu Hodan districts; 30 in Somaliland; and 12 in Puntland
Number of LPG connections provided	2,000 new LPG connections	Exceeded: 14,211 new connections disaggregated as follows: - Somaliland: 4914 - Puntland:2800. - Mogadishu:3600. - Galmudug; 600. - HirShabelle:600. - Southwest:600; & - Jubaland:600)
Quantity of LPG used	24 metric tonnes of LPG	Exceeded: 66.5 metric tonnes of LPG
Number of persons [gender disaggregated] employed	20 persons (30% women)	Exceeded: 157 (W:110; Y:147)
Number of LPG businesses established	Higher levels of LPG availability and a robust supply chain	Achieved: 2,614 and 57 business/retailers including 28 women-owned)
Source of Evidence: Project reports; Feasibility studies for public-private partnerships for LPG supply and marketing Employment statistics reports		
<b>Output 2.5:</b> Development of solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal consumption		
Number of institutions / businesses using Solar/solar water heating systems as alternative energy options to charcoal use	4 SWHS combined with LPG sets installed at public institutions	Exceeded: 18 including: 6 public teashops, 8 hospitals, 3 orphanage centres, and a prison camp
Number of youths trained on the installation and maintenance of solar systems	10 youth trained on SHWS at the installation phase	18 (6: FGS; 6:SL; and 6:PL)
The response of beneficiaries about solar technologies	Satisfactory ratings by the beneficiaries regarding the viability/use of solar technologies	Achieved: more solar training for the women and youths proposed by government counterparts at federal and federal member states to support sustainable transitioning

<b>Output 2.6</b> : Biogas introduced as an alternative source of energy in areas with heavy loads of biodegradable feedstock		
Number of HHs benefiting from biogas for their cooking and electric power needs	Waste from one or two slaughterhouses being used as feedstock for large biogas digesters maintained by the local councils/municipalities	Unachieved: - Following three rounds of request for proposals, the programme could not identify a technically sound proposal for the conduction of a feasibility study of a biogas plant in a slaughterhouse in Mogadishu hence with the request of the Federal Government, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), funds were reallocated to subsidized LPGs systems in Mogadishu settlements with no access to LPG facility.
Number of municipalities involved in the O&M of the large biogas digesters and associated network	involved in the O&M of the large biogas digesters and associated network 400 households using biogas increase in demand for biogas digesters	Unachieved: Same as above
Response of beneficiaries about biogas	150 locals trained in the construction/ installation of biogas digesters and associated network	Unachieved: Same as above
Sources of evidence: Project reports; Copies of agreements with the municipalities; Number of training and persons trained		
<b>SUB-OUTCOME 3 STATEMENT</b>		
Promote Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries		
<b>Output 3.2.</b> Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households in order to facilitate transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods		
Distribution of farming inputs	4000 beneficiaries reached	Achieved: 4000 beneficiaries in Jubaland.
Distribution of livestock inputs	Fodder-seeds:500 beneficiaries; and Beehives and other beekeeping equipment:450 beneficiaries	Achieved: Fodder seeds: 500 beneficiaries; Beehives and other beekeeping equipment distributed to 450 beneficiaries
Source of Evidence: Third Party Monitoring Reports, beneficiaries list, perception survey and procurement and distribution reports on Farming inputs		
<b>Output 3.3:</b> Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel and fodder		
Number of plant nurseries established	At least 5 tree nurseries established in federal and federal member states	Exceeded: - A total of 8 tree nursery sites have been established across the Federal and Federal Member States

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PPP model agreements were signed for each location (a total of 8 since the beginning of the project) in order to achieve sustainability after locating qualified private investors/business owners with a shared interest and who have the capacity to grow tree seedlings.</li> </ul>
Number of activities engaged in /tree seedlings planted	Influential Environmental activities engaged in tree plantation campaigns	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 38 000 nursery seedlings nurtured across 8 sites.</li> <li>- MoET Jubaland and MoEACC Puntland received support towards the provision of continued forest extension services to a total of three (3) operational tree nurseries (Gobweyne, Yontoy, and Garowe)</li> </ul>
Sources of evidence : Project reports; Training reports IP reports, committee membership forms		

#### Section 4: Project implementation

##### Key constraints and challenges and associated corrective actions.

**Uncertainty Surrounding the Funding Envelope:** The original program design stipulated a total budget of **\$23.6 million**. However, the program did not secure the entire required funding upfront; instead, it received funds from donors on an ongoing basis. This dynamic posed challenges for the implementers, as they grappled with uncertainty regarding the inflow of funds from donors at any given point. Consequently, the full-scale implementation of PROSCAL program activities was impacted. Due to limited funds, certain activities initially outlined in the program document—such as the charcoal reduction fund and restoration efforts—could not be executed at their intended scale.

##### Challenges Posed by Frequent Institutional Changes

The frequent turnover of personnel, especially within the Southern states, posed significant challenges to the successful implementation of program activities. With each change in government counterparts, the program had to invest additional efforts in orienting the new personnel to ensure an improved and efficient delivery of activities.

**Challenges Arising from Insecurity and Reduced Accessibility:** Security concerns in the southern part of the country significantly impacted the implementation of PROSCAL activities. The precarious situation made it challenging for ministry staff to venture into the field for activity execution. As a workaround, awareness-raising initiatives were conducted via radio broadcasts, allowing for interaction between the ministry and program beneficiaries while mitigating security risks.

**Impact of Covid-19 and Russia-Ukraine Crisis on Energy Prices:** The convergence of the Covid-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine crisis has reverberated across global supply chains, leading to energy price surges. Specifically, the rising costs of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) have prompted vulnerable communities to revert to charcoal consumption as an alternative. This shift underscores the complex interplay between geopolitical events and energy affordability for those most affected.

**Impact of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Crisis on Qatar-Somalia Relations and PROSCAL Funding:** The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) crisis, which unfolded between Qatar and several Gulf countries, had



significant repercussions on diplomatic relations. Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Bahrain severed ties with Qatar, imposing a comprehensive blockade across land, sea, and air routes. The catalyst for this rupture was Qatar’s robust diplomatic engagement with Iran and its perceived sponsorship of the Muslim Brotherhood—a group labeled as a terrorist organization by Saudi Arabia. To restore diplomatic ties, Qatar faced stringent conditions from the three Gulf states. These conditions included severing diplomatic relations with Iran and discontinuing support for Islamist political groups. Amidst this political turmoil, Somalia maintained a neutral stance, which was misconstrued by the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain as tacit support for Qatar. Unfortunately, this misinterpretation hindered the mobilization of funds from these Gulf countries for the implementation of the PROSCAL program. The delicate balance between regional politics and funding dynamics underscores the complexities faced by international programs like PROSCAL during times of geopolitical tension.

**Risk Management**

Type of risk	Description of risk	Mitigating measures
Financial	Lack of funding from donors may result in the non-attainment of the objectives of the full joint programme	The Federal Government and the hierarchy of the UN system engaged in fund-raising for full-scale implementation of the programme. This culminated in the commitment of additional funding of USD 1,620,072 committed by the Government of Sweden and USD 576,000 by the Government of Norway to support implementation of the 2022 AWP, bringing the total funds allocated to the programme to USD 10.5 million – 45% of the initial budget for the programme (USD 23.6 million). The programme document was revised to highlight those activities with available funding.
Political	Delay in the implementation of PROSCAL’s activities due to political transition and appointment of new government staff	The UN implementing partners organised bi-weekly meetings with government counterparts at the federal and federal member state levels to enhance implementation of planned and ongoing activities and address any blockages. The programme worked closely with the Federal Government Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) to ensure that the coordination level is maintained with local authorities and federal member states.

	Delayed implementation and access to project sites due to the fragile context	The PUNOs and donors worked closely with the MoECC to ensure coordination with both the federal and federal member states. Some activities scheduled were scaled down to achieve a realistic delivery
Environmental	Recurrent droughts and climate-induced events could hamper community-level awareness and outreach. The shift of the government and community to emergency relief due to the droughts may jeopardize the efforts of PROSCAL to achieve sustainable management of natural resources	PROSCAL ensured close coordination with development partners, the UN, the Government of Somalia, and donors to ensure that the communities targeted by PROSCAL received the required services and support while they continue to embark on sustainable natural resource management
Operational	Late approval of the 2022 AWP by the steering committee due to transition of the Federal Government delayed programme implementation	Approval of the 2022 AWP was delayed due to electioneering and government transition which rendered the convening of the steering committee difficult. The steering committee was organised virtually in March 2022, and this resulted in the approval of the 2022 AWP. Remote meetings were employed to strengthen coordination of all stakeholders and third-party monitors were engaged to provide regular updates on ground activities and provision of corrective measures.
	Covid-19 pandemic – this impeded the implementation of project activities in 2020, Especially outreach activities	Trainings and outreach activities scheduled for implementation in 2020 were carried forward for implementation in 2021, some meetings were done virtually since movements were restricted
Social and environmental	Likelihood of the programme having undesirable impacts on women	As women are the primary retailers of charcoal, it was envisaged that their livelihood goes be negatively impacted by PROSCAL. In this light, the programme prioritized opportunities and initiatives for youths and women including engagement with CSOs and women to guarantee women's rights and needs are met; and

		access to start-up funds for alternative resources.
	Insufficient capacity of duty bearers to meet their obligation under the programme	The capacity of the government was developed by the programme to enable them to formulate laws that seek to curb charcoal trade, sensitize customs, and law enforcement authorities on the issues. A letter of agreement was established with the Federal Ministry of Forest, and Range to implement full-scale Programme activities in Southwest, Jubaland, Galmudug, Hir Shabelle and Bandir.

### Learning impact and new opportunities

**Strategic Implementation Amidst Funding Constraints:** Despite limited funding, a methodical stepwise approach to project implementation proved effective for the PROSCAL program. Originally designed with a budget requirement of \$23.6 million, the program faced challenges in securing the necessary funds upfront. Donors contributed incrementally over time, allowing the implementing partners and government to utilize available resources for partial program execution. To adapt to the evolving funding landscape, the project document underwent regular revisions. Ultimately, the total financial resources mobilized for the program amounted to approximately \$10 million, less than half of the initial target. However, the strategic collaboration between implementing partners and the government enabled the program to thrive and achieve positive outcomes. Flexibility, adaptability, and prudent resource utilization were key factors in navigating the funding constraints and ensuring progress toward program goals.

**Strategic Staff Deployment for Effective Project Implementation:** The recruitment and strategic deployment of project staff play a pivotal role in ensuring successful project delivery. Within the PROSCAL program, a diverse team of technical, financial, and administrative professionals was recruited. These skilled individuals were then deployed to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in the federal member states. Their dual role encompassed direct support for PROSCAL activity implementation and the provision of technical and operational assistance to other projects funded by external donors. By strategically placing these staff members within government counterpart institutions, the program maximized its impact and fostered collaboration across various initiatives.

**Leveraging Government Commitment and Private Sector Collaboration for LPG Affordability:** In the context of environmental challenges, a robust partnership between government entities and private sector actors is pivotal. The PROSCAL program exemplified this approach by engaging with SOMGAS, a key player in the LPG trade. SOMGAS facilitated the provision of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) at subsidized rates, benefiting the population. Furthermore, the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change successfully advocated for a tax exemption on LPG. This strategic move significantly reduced the price of LPG, making it more accessible and affordable for consumers. By aligning government commitment with private sector involvement, the PROSCAL program achieved a positive impact on energy affordability and environmental sustainability.

**Youth-Driven Innovation for Sustainable Charcoal Production:** The PROSCAL program harnessed youth participation through organized innovation camps, fostering local initiatives to tackle Somalia's environmental challenges. A group of young innovators devised a solution using the invasive species *Prosopis juliflora*—an environmental menace—as an alternative to unsustainable charcoal production.

Their initiative secured a **\$20,000 cash prize**, enabling the purchase of an industrial carbonization furnace. By converting Prosopis into charcoal while preserving native trees, the project addresses deforestation and forest degradation. This successful venture, now known as Lander Prosopis, operates in Hargeisa, producing high-quality charcoal for local markets.

**Geospatial Monitoring of Charcoal Production in Somalia:** Technology played a crucial role in addressing environmental challenges. Within the PROSCAL program, the FAO leveraged the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) system for geospatial monitoring of charcoal production and transportation. Despite the Somali Government’s ban on charcoal exports, significant quantities are still transported annually to the Arabian Peninsula. SWALIM’s tracking capabilities allow for the identification of illegal production and export of charcoal. Information generated through this monitoring is shared with relevant government institutions and United Nations agencies, enabling appropriate interventions. Notably, SWALIM’s tracking facilitated the interception of a shipping vessel carrying charcoal destined for export, redirecting it back to Somalia. By disincentivizing illegal producers and exporters, SWALIM contributes to curbing unsustainable charcoal production within the country. This proactive approach underscores the power of technology in safeguarding natural resources and promoting sustainable practices.

**A Holistic Approach to Mitigating Unsustainable Charcoal Production:** In tackling environmental and social challenges within Somalia, a comprehensive strategy that considers both internal and external factors can yield significant results. The PROSCAL program precisely took this approach, addressing the drivers behind unsustainable charcoal production. Internally, PROSCAL focused on enhancing stove efficiency and promoting alternative cooking fuels. These initiatives aimed to reduce reliance on charcoal within the country. Simultaneously, the program engaged with neighboring countries—destinations for Somali charcoal exports—through diplomatic channels. The goal was to advocate for a ban on charcoal originating from Somalia, preventing its entry into these neighboring nations. This holistic approach proved instrumental in curbing unsustainable charcoal production, emphasizing the interconnectedness of regional efforts in achieving positive environmental outcomes. By aligning internal improvements with external advocacy, PROSCAL contributed to a more sustainable future for Somalia.

#### **Coordination with other UN entities including UNSOM/UNSOS within and outside the SJF portfolio and alignment with the UNCF.**

Throughout the project, coordination and collaboration with other stakeholders has been an integral and essential component of the implementation. The government Ministries of Environment were engaged as key partners to implement the activities, while UN partners remain joint implementers of the various and agency specific components. Beyond the UN, the private sector, CBOs, and target communities were also an integral part of the project’s implementation and monitoring.

Specifically, the PROSCAL program successfully engaged with the Somali government, regional governments, local communities, UN agencies, the private sector, and other key stakeholders. The program addressed both the demand and supply sides of the charcoal value chain. Specifically, PROSCAL mobilized key stakeholders and empowered government institutions across Somalia to effectively monitor and enforce the charcoal trade ban. Additionally, it contributed to the development of an enabling policy environment for energy security and natural resources management.

Domestic awareness-raising efforts, regional coordination, and high-level engagement emphasized the importance of banning charcoal exports and discouraging business groups involved in the charcoal trade. The program conducted evidence-based monitoring using satellite and GIS mapping to analyze charcoal production dynamics, stockpiles, and exports. These insights informed actions at both national and international levels, including collaboration with UNODC and the UN Security Council.

Furthermore, in collaboration with the civil society and private sectors, PROSCAL addressed critical points in the charcoal value chain by promoting innovative energy solutions. This included providing access to environmentally friendly and sustainable energy sources, such as fuel-efficient stoves, alternatives to charcoal, and solar solutions. As part of its efforts, PROSCAL supported an initiative that provided livestock, agricultural inputs, and equipment to low-income families in Somalia. This approach aimed to boost economic growth and reduce dependence on charcoal as the primary livelihood source.

Lastly, in collaboration with the relevant government counterparts, and local companies, PROSCAL contributed to the rehabilitation of degraded rangelands by establishing tree nurseries, enhancing seedling availability, and engaging local communities.

### **Role of the UN Somalia Joint Fund**

The MPTF Secretariat played a crucial role in supporting the PROSCAL program through several key aspects:

#### **1. Program Amendment for Extension:**

- The MPTF Secretariat facilitated the amendment of the program, extending its duration by three months. This extension allowed for the completion of ongoing activities related to:
  - **Capacity Building:** Strengthening the skills and capabilities of stakeholders involved in the program.
  - **Legal and Policy Framework:** Developing and refining legal and policy guidelines specifically related to charcoal and natural resource management.
  - **Awareness at National and Subnational Levels:** Raising awareness about the importance of sustainable charcoal reduction and alternative livelihoods.
  - **Alternative Energy Solutions:** Exploring and implementing energy alternatives beyond charcoal.
  - **Livelihood Enhancement:** Supporting beneficiaries along the charcoal value chain to diversify their income sources.

#### **2. Resource Mobilization:**

- The MPTF Secretariat actively collaborated with Implementing Agencies, MPTF Donors, and the Federal Government of Somalia to mobilize resources. This effort aimed to secure funding for both the current phase of the program and the subsequent next-generation program.
- Notably, the engagement extended to relevant stakeholders, including the Government of Norway, which has been a critical partner in supporting sustainable initiatives.

#### **3. Joint Annual Workplan Revision and Approval:**

- In response to additional funding received from the Government of Norway (amounting to USD 576,000), the MPTF Secretariat facilitated the revision and approval of the 2022 Joint Annual Workplan for the PROSCAL program.
- This financial boost further strengthened the program's capacity to achieve its goals related to sustainable charcoal reduction and the promotion of alternative livelihoods.
- The funds were channeled through the UN Multi-partners Trust Fund (UN MPTF), ensuring transparent and effective utilization.

Overall, the MPTF Secretariat's support has been instrumental in advancing the objectives of the PROSCAL program, contributing to environmental conservation, livelihood improvement, and energy security in Somalia.

## Synergies with other programmes (UN and non-UN) working on similar issues.

The **Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change** collaborated closely with the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (**UNSOS**) to implement an innovative reforestation initiative. This project leverages **seed balls** delivered via **drones** to restore and enhance Somalia's green cover. By combining technological advancements with environmental stewardship, this effort aims to combat deforestation and promote sustainable land management.

Furthermore, the **PROSCAL** program demonstrated remarkable synergies with other related projects executed by **UN agencies** and the **Federal Government of Somalia**. These synergies primarily focus on two critical areas:

### 1. Energy Management:

- PROSCAL aligns with initiatives aimed at diversifying energy sources and reducing dependence on charcoal. By promoting alternative energy solutions, such as fuel-efficient stoves and solar options, the program contributes to energy security and environmental conservation.
- The collaboration with UN agencies and the Somali government ensured a holistic approach to energy management, emphasizing sustainable practices.

### 2. Natural Resources Management:

- PROSCAL recognizes the importance of responsible natural resource utilization. It actively engages in activities related to reforestation, soil conservation, and ecosystem restoration.
- By establishing tree nurseries, enhancing seedling availability, and engaging local communities, the program contributes to the rehabilitation of degraded rangelands.
- The alignment with national policies further reinforces the commitment to effective natural resources management.

**The project harmonizes with various national policies**, reinforcing its significance in Somalia's development landscape. These policies include:

- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**: These are Somalia's commitments under the Paris Agreement, emphasizing climate action and resilience-building.
- **Somalia National Development Plan 2020 to 2024 (NDP-9)**: The program's objectives resonate with the NDP-9's sustainable development goals, particularly those related to environmental protection and livelihood improvement.
- **Somalia National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2020**: PROSCAL's efforts directly contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies outlined in the NCCP.
- **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2013**: The program aligns with NAPA's focus on enhancing resilience and addressing climate-related vulnerabilities.
- **National Environmental Policy (2019)**: PROSCAL's activities adhere to the principles of environmental conservation and sustainable resource use outlined in this policy.
- **Somalia National Action Programme for the UN Convention to Combat Desertification**: The program actively supports combating land degradation and desertification, aligning with international commitments.

In summary, PROSCAL's multifaceted approach, collaboration with stakeholders, and alignment with national policies positioned it as a catalyst for positive change in Somalia's environmental and socio-economic landscape.

## Partnerships

The **Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change** has played a pivotal role in spearheading the implementation of the **PROSCAL** program. Working in close consultation with the Environment Ministries of the Federal member states, local communities, and UN Participating Organizations, the ministry has fostered a collaborative environment conducive to achieving sustainable outcomes.

Here are the key aspects of the program and the collaborative efforts involved:

**Capacity Building and Awareness:** The ministry facilitated capacity-building initiatives, enhancing the understanding of stakeholders regarding the intricate linkages between unsustainable charcoal production, domestic consumption, recurring droughts, and land degradation.

By engaging with national and subnational authorities, the program raised awareness about alternative energy solutions to charcoal use and diversified livelihood options.

**Component 2: Engaging Private Sectors:** UNDP took charge of Component 2, which focused on engaging key private sectors. These consultations and sensitization efforts revolved around environmental protection and viable alternatives to charcoal use.

Notable engagements included:

- Energy for All and QC Energy Renewable Company: Collaborations centered on promoting solar cooking strategies in Somalia.
- SOMGAS, UNIGAS, and HASS Petroleum: These entities explored clean energy options for cooking and water heating, emphasizing sustainability.
- Sensitization efforts targeted a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including local communities, authorities, civil societies, academia, religious groups, and vulnerable populations.

**Output 3: Tree Nursery Establishment:** FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), in collaboration with UNDP and UNEP, implemented Output 3. This component focused on establishing tree nursery sites. Locally, various government line ministries assumed leadership roles in day-to-day implementation activities. The private sector actively participated, alongside target communities and local businesspersons. Their engagement was formalized through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreements, which were diligently executed across all project sites. This concerted collaboration not only facilitated successful implementation but also instilled a sense of ownership among stakeholders. Importantly, the collaborative spirit ensures the long-term sustainability of the initiative beyond the project's official end date.

In summary, the PROSCAL program exemplifies how strategic partnerships, capacity-building efforts, and community involvement can drive positive change in Somalia's environmental landscape. By addressing charcoal-related challenges and promoting alternative pathways, this program contributes to a more resilient and sustainable future.

### **Monitoring and oversight activities**

Q4 2022 to Q1 2023: An independent terminal evaluation was conducted for the **PROSCAL** program, jointly implemented by the Federal Government of Somalia and the United Nations. The evaluation spanned from the last quarter of 2022 to the first quarter of 2023. The evaluation highlighted key recommendations aimed at enhancing sustainable charcoal reduction and promoting alternative livelihoods. Notably, these recommendations were seamlessly integrated into the **Next Generation Charcoal Program**, which harnessed funds of up to **\$15 million** from the **Somalia Joint Funds**. This strategic initiative played a crucial role in addressing the previously unfunded PROSCAL activities while simultaneously supporting efforts to enhance rangeland resilience and safeguard Somalia's delicate ecosystem. By leveraging these resources, the program aims to mitigate the environmental impact of charcoal production, reduce local charcoal consumption, and provide viable alternatives for livelihoods. Additionally, countrywide reforestation and afforestation efforts are underway to restore the productivity of environmentally degraded lands.

In line with our commitment to sustainable practices, post-distribution monitoring activities were conducted to assess the impact of alternative energy solutions and livelihood options. These efforts aimed to replace charcoal use and promote environmentally friendly alternatives.

The monitoring process focused on immediate impacts and ensured accountability. By closely tracking the adoption of alternative energy sources and livelihood strategies, we can make informed decisions and drive positive change. In addition to its ongoing efforts, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has maintained a field-based Natural Resource Management (NRM) Officer. This officer conducted an extensive month-long field visit to all five of the newly established tree nursery sites. The mission had several key objectives:

- Supervision of Nursery Sites: The officer oversaw the establishment of these nurseries across various locations.
- Field Observations: Detailed observations were made regarding progress, achievements, and challenges.
- Technical Support: The officer provided technical assistance to the Ministries responsible for managing the nursery sites.
- Community Engagement and Market Potential: Information was gathered on the potential marketing opportunities and community acceptance of greening initiatives.

As a result of this mission, several positive outcomes were achieved:

- Enhanced capacity within the Ministries.
- Strengthened engagement with nursery groups.
- Improved implementation of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreement.

Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) organized an inception workshop and six Programme Steering Committee Meetings (PSC). These meetings involved collaboration with Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), including UNDP, FAO, and UNEP.

During the 6th PSC meeting, the following decisions were made:

- No-Cost Extension: The Programme received a three-month extension.
- 2023 Annual Workplan Approval: The workplan for 2023 was approved, with a three-month timeline.
- Acknowledgment of 2022 Progress: The progress made in 2022 was recognized, and fast-tracking initiatives for 2023 were endorsed.
- Accelerated Implementation: Remaining activities were expedited.

To ensure effective progress, regular field visits were organized by implementing partners and government counterparts. These visits monitored on-ground progress and promptly addressed any capacity-related issues or implementation challenges.


The details of these monitoring activities are summarized in the table below:

Monitoring activity <See examples below/Remove examples that are not relevant>	Date	Description	Comments & Recommendations



Field monitoring visit	10 March 2022 TPM	Third Party Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An LPG Post-distribution monitoring was conducted for 1000 households (95% women-headed households) in the outskirts of Mogadishu. The beneficiaries reported positive feedback on the LPG use, as it reduced pollution and harmful emissions in their homes and the environment, which disproportionately affect women, boys, and girls. However, it was also observed that the public still had a high level of negative perception on LPG usage due to concerns about safety and application.</li> <li>• Furthermore, convincing the local people of its assured safety required intensive training and substantial resources.</li> </ul>
	September 2022	Third Party Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted verification and assessment of the suitability of the awareness raising methodology.</li> <li>• Measured the impact of trainings of local artisans. Participants affirmed that trainings enabled them to acquire the necessary skills to produce efficient stoves and offered them an alternative source of income.</li> <li>• Conducted Post Distribution Monitoring Survey of the LPG cylinders and found that all the beneficiaries who participated in the survey have received one unit of the LPG gas cylinder.</li> </ul>
	July 2022 to August 2022	NRM Officer's supervision and field monitoring visit to all the 5 nursery sites established in 2022, carrying out the inspection of works, review of capacity building trainings, checking existing gaps and any additional support required	<p>The main observations were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a limited knowledge of nursery management and tree nurseries as a business.</li> <li>• There is a general lack of quality control on certified tree planting materials, as the country does not have strong policies or quality standards.</li> <li>• There is a limited supply of varied tree seedlings, as there was no organized tree growers associations.</li> <li>• For future scale up opportunities, the following recommendations were made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long term engagement and expansion of similar projects in other parts of the country are needed.</li> <li>- Capacity building and exchange programme with neighboring countries for key actors would be beneficial to gain more practical knowledge and experience in the field of tree plantation and nursery management.</li> <li>- More support is needed for local seedling production, for the Ministry of Environment and the nursery operators, to reduce the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<p>dependence on external sources and projects that have expiry dates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For future works of nursery sites, the scope of work for the contractors should include water installations that supply the nursery site, to avoid the high cost of water trucking.</li> </ul>
DIM audit			
Independent evaluation	31 December 2022	Terminal Evaluation for the PROSCAL Programme	<p>Key recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the second phase of the programme a climate change initiative that aligns with the country's plans and measures its impacts on emissions and resilience.</li> <li>• Include people with disabilities in the design and implementation of the second phase of the programme.</li> <li>• Design and scale future projects/programmes based on the secured funding and the planned activities.</li> <li>• Create an incentive scheme that encourages restoration and is suitable for the Somalia context.</li> <li>• Strengthen the connections between the producers and retailers of fuel-efficient stoves.</li> <li>• Expand the concept of the company Lander Prosopis to other states where Prosopis invasion is a problem.</li> <li>• Conduct a gender analysis and develop a gender action plan for future projects including the second phase of the programme.</li> <li>• Design an accountability and redress mechanism for the second phase of the programme and advertise it to stakeholders</li> </ul>
Engineering site visit	Regular	Technical monitoring and quality control of nursery site construction	Regular site visits were conducted by engineers during the construction works and all defects were flagged for correction before the sites were handed over. This ensured the construction followed the specifications outlined in the contract.
Stakeholder review consultation	10 March 2022	The fifth (5th) Programme Committee Meeting for the Federal Government of Somalia and United Nations Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and	<p>Agreed Decision: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Program Steering Committee (PSC) endorsed to extend the programme duration by 9 months (from April 2022 to December 2022).</li> <li>• Start planning the next phase of the program by expanding it and learning from the past.</li> <li>• Update the 2022 Workplan with the new funding from Norway and get virtual approval from the PSC Members.</li> </ul>

		Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with PUNOS and Sweden to fill the 2022 funding gaps.</li> <li>• Push for the adoption and implementation of the National Charcoal and Forest Policies by the government.</li> <li>• Speed up the 2022 activities as per the workplan and prepare for the evaluation of the program’s outcomes and sustainability.</li> <li>• Collaborate with the federal member states and donors to fund the implementation of the NRM policies.</li> </ul>
Stakeholder review consultation	Stakeholder review consultation	The six (6) Programme Committee Meeting for the Federal Government of Somalia and United Nations Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)	<p>The 6th PSC meeting concluded with the approval of the Programme agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The program Steering Committee (PSC) endorsed a three-month no-cost extension from 1st January 2023 to 31st March 2023) to finalize the final evaluation of the program, formulation of the next-generation program document and pending activities.</li> <li>2) The 2023 Annual Workplan plan with a 3-month timeline approved for implementation</li> <li>3) Acknowledgement of the 2022 progress, 2023 fast-tracking initiatives, and acceleration of the remaining activities</li> </ol>
Site Assessment visit by FAO Engineer — Mr. Omar Ali.	11-25 October 2020	Site assessment of the pending activities that required completion on the Yontoy and Gobweyn tree nurseries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water connections to the tree nurseries identified --nearby rivers.</li> <li>• GPS coordinates collected to assist in the pipe connections and pumps.</li> <li>• Minor repairs to the shed netting are required, and</li> <li>• Proposed the sourcing of native tree seeds as well as fast growing trees.</li> </ul>
			 <p>Figure 1: Gobweyn tree nursery (October 2020)</p>
<b>Construction site visit to UNDP fish export/marketing facilities in Bosasso.</b>	August 2017 (1 visit), September (2 visits) and	Site visits by FAO Head of Fleet Management and Fish Consumption to inspect construction of	Site visits provided feedback to the construction works and enabled the Head of Fleet Management and Fish Consumption to assess needs and inputs required for the proper completion of the fish drying facilities

	October (1 visit)	the five export/marketing facilities in Bosasso.	
Management and commercialization of Prosopis in Burao	November 2017	The visit was to discuss registration of urban youth which had delayed activities in Burao	After discussions with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, several urban youths were engaged in the programme.
<b>Construction site visit to UNDP built facilities in Berbera</b>	May 2018	Site visits by FAO Head of Fleet Management and Fish Consumption to inspect the ongoing construction of two fish drying facilities in Bosasso.	-UNDP was advised to improve the planned building layout to allow for appropriate accommodation of the solar convection driers. -FAO also recommend the need to prepare legal community property ownership documents.
Two site visits to monitor progress of on-the-job trainings in Kismayo	January-June 2018	Two Site visits by FAO Head of Fleet Management and Fish Consumption to monitor the progress of on the job trainings offered within the leased boat building/fish processing facility leased in Kismayo.	During these missions, FAO also took part in identifying the most appropriate sites for construction of three UNDP fish processing facilities in Kismayo. FAO also recommend the need to prepare legal community property ownership documents.
Site visit to monitor distribution of the farming tools in Jowhar District.	September 2018	A site visit by FAO Field Agriculture Officer to monitor distribution of the farming tools in Jowhar District.	It was confirmed that tools such as forks, machetes, tarpaulin sheets, harvesting crates and wheelbarrows were distributed.
Prosopis Management Monitoring mission to Berbera, Burao and Odweyne	15-07-2018 to 03-08-2018	<b>Monitoring mission to supervise CFW community activities in Berbera, Burco and Odweyne Districts.</b>	<b>Locally sourced hand tools were distributed.</b> Continuous community consultations were fundamental to the sustainability of the intervention and solutions for the regenerated and occupied areas of the Prosopis trees.

		<p>The mission covered 11 villages under the three districts Berbera (Bataale, Ceel Gerdi, Biyio Guure, Bulhar, and Geer), Odweyne (Beerato and Odwenyne town), and Burao (Beer, Yirowe, Kabadhere and Burao town). The mission interviewed 196 beneficiaries consisting of Unconditional Cash Transfer (29) and Cash for Work (167) using a CFW implementation monitoring tool. The mission had separate meetings with the community leaders and elders to discuss outputs, the positive changes attributed to the intervention, challenges as well as recommendations.</p>	
<p>Prosopis management through short-term Cash for Work project Impact Study in Berbera, Burao and Odweyne.</p>	<p>October 4 – 25, 2018</p>	<p>Through qualitative data collection and participatory impact assessment approach, the prosopis management impact study aimed at the following:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control vs. Eradication of the Prosopis bushes: Coastal communities in Berbera district wanted the invasive plants controlled while agro-pastoral communities in Burao and Odweyne district want it eradicated.</li> <li>• Youth employment: Over 65% of CFW beneficiaries were youth. The project created temporary employment for unskilled idle youth at risk and refrained them from joining illegal migration (Tahriib) and terror groups.</li> <li>• Household food security: Monthly entitlements increased household expenditure and food consumption. Project target</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing the impact of prosopis management cash transfer (CFW/UCT) project on household food security for drought-affected communities in Berbera, Burao and Odweyne districts in Somaliland;</li> <li>Assessing how the project contributed to strengthening resilience to drought and improved livelihoods sustainability of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities ;</li> </ul> <p>Impact of prosopis management on youth (men and women) employment.</p>	<p>communities confirmed their HH food security and local market economy improved during the months of payment. Income from the project purchased HHs food, water, school fees and debt servicing among others.</p> <p>Business Sustainability: Business trainings on charcoal and animal feeds production deemed sustainable (Odweyne, Beerato, Beer one and Biya Gure) however cash transfers (CFW/UCT) were considered temporary and effective during lean seasons to protect household assets depletions and indebtedness.</p>
Field monitoring visit	30-31 December 2021	Field monitoring in Puntland by the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Office of the Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DoECC-FGS staff met with Ministry officials led by the two deputy Ministries of the Puntland Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Agriculture, the DirectorGeneral, and Ministry staff</li> <li>the DoECC staff updated the Puntland Ministry on all the ongoing projects and the expected ones, particularly the second face of the PROSCAL program.</li> <li>The DoECC staff visited some of the LPG beneficiaries and one tree nursery run by the Ministry in Garowe.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative energy solutions in Puntland had a wider impact while the tree nursery center served the local community</li> <li>• Enhancing the collaboration at all levels was agreed</li> </ul>
Ministry of Environment and Tourism and HOD	February 2020	Ground-breaking of the tree nursery sites in Gobweyn and Yontoy.	Start of construction of tree nurseries for both Yontoy and Gobweyn villages. Minister of Environment overseeing the groundbreaking in Gobweyn village.
Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting Second Programme Steering Committee Meetings on the UN Joint Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSACAL) to update Board Members on the Key Achievements, Challenges and discuss on key items for Approvals	20/05/2020	Fourth Programme Steering Committee Meetings on the UN Joint Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSACAL) to update Board Members on the Key Achievements, Challenges and discuss key items for Approvals	The Programme Steering Committee meeting was virtually convened on May 20, 2020. Key stakeholders from Federal Government, UN Agencies, and MPTF Donors participated to review progress, Mid-term recommendations, discuss key challenges, coordination mechanisms, and agree on items for Boards Decision
Monitoring and Oversight	01/03/2020	A monitoring and oversight visit by the senior	On March 01, 2020, the Senior PROSCAL Coordinator visited the Southwest State Ministry of Environment and Wildlife to monitor and evaluate the overall programme activities including the office refurbishment, tree nursery supported by the Programme, and the vehicle provided by UNDP for staff mobility. All assets were accounted for and were in good condition, and enough saplings were available for greening the city. Tree. However, the nursery center was less resourced and immediate expansion was a priority.
A stakeholder's coordination meeting.	01/03/2020	A stakeholder's coordination meeting by the FGS, MoLFR, and Environment ministries of the federal member states to discuss Programme	The Stakeholders coordination meeting was held in Baidoa on March 01, 2020. Programme activities were reviewed, 2020 milestones set incorporating the recommendations of the Mid-term evaluation, priorities of the federal member states, and NDP9. Also, strategies to cope up with the Covid-19 pandemic including monthly virtual meetings was agreed while Full-scale afforestation

		activities, streamline priorities, and address key bottlenecks	across Somalia was proposed to significantly address the mass deforestation in the country
Ministry of Environment and Tourism and HOD	February 2020	Groundbreaking of the tree nursery sites in Gobweyn and Yontoy	Start of construction of tree nurseries for both Yontoy and Gobweyn villages.
Hand over and distribution monitoring	20- 29 December 2020	Handing over and distribution monitoring of 2400 liquified Petroleum gas (LPG) in federal member states including Jubaland, South West, Hirshabelle and Galmudug	A total 2400 LPG sets were distributed, 600 per federal member state. Also, a total of 230 including 69 women from the four member states were sensitized around the use and safety of LPG.
Site Assessment visit by FAO Engineer — Mr. Omar Ali.	11-25 October 2020	Site assessment of the pending activities that require completion on the Yontoy and Gobweyn tree nurseries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water connections to the tree nurseries identified -- nearby rivers.</li> <li>• GPS coordinates collected to assist in the pipe connections and pumps;</li> <li>• Minor repairs to the shed netting are required; and</li> <li>• Proposed the sourcing of native tree seeds as well as fast growing trees.</li> </ul>
Distribution of cooking stoves	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2019	Participated distribution event of 700 cooking stoves in Garowe IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Environment, and Garowe District and Regional administration conducted beneficiary assessment. 700 internally displaced households in Garowe was selected.</li> <li>• With the presence of Puntland Minister, UNDP, Deputy Mayor, Governor and the local Media, SECCCO company distributed 700 fuel efficient cooking stoves to the 700 IDP households.</li> <li>• Minister requested the beneficiary to utilise effectively the energy efficient cooking stoves to minimise the consumption of Charcoal level by at least 50%</li> <li>• The media interviewed some of the beneficiaries in the event and where they appreciated the support of the EU, Ministry and UNDP</li> <li>• Post distribution monitoring by UNDP.</li> </ul>
M&E Analyst training	17 Jan - 14 Feb 2019	PROSCAL baseline survey and its training	Third Party Monitoring (TPM) staff were trained in data collection and analysis. Food challenges still existed and there was need for diversification of energy sources from charcoal.



M&E Analyst field Oversight	9 May - 7 July 2019	Oversee completion of activities at community tree nursery in Yontoy village in Kimayo District.	wo shades and stand for water tank were constructed; Water piping for irrigation from the river to farm (390m) completed. Small storage house, fencing, seedbeds constructions and drip irrigation system installation were completed for usage
Engineering site visit by FAO Engineer Omar Ali.	24 to 30 June 2019	Field assessment of tree nursery sites in Yontoy and Gobweyn villages.	Structural drawings of the tree nurseries for both Yontoy and Gobweyn villages were prepared by the FAO Engineer.
Site visit by the Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) team	18 November 2019	TPM of the tree nursery sites in Yontov and Gobweyne villages.	The tree nursery was established and functional. Adjacent communal land was prepared for tree plantation of at least 10 000 seedlings.
Monitoring and assessment of the distribution of cooking stoves an Impact assessment of the water harvesting infrastructures	10 September 2019	Verification of the distribution of cooking stoves in Garowe- Burtinle- Galkacyo, Bayra,- Gardo,-Baran - Bosaso-Garowe along with impact assessment of the water harvesting infrastructures b y the Puntland Charcoal Programme team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 2,560 dual purposes (firewood &amp; charcoal) locally made energy efficient cooking stoves were distributed to the Puntland main IDPs (Galkacyo:512 HH, Bosaso:896, Gardo:384, Garowe:768).</li> <li>• The new energy efficient cooking stoves burned 50% less charcoal than traditional cooking stoves, which will help to reduce demand for charcoal in the long term.</li> <li>• Interviewed beneficiaries raised quality concerns of the distributed energy efficient cooking stoves and preferred the Kenyan made Jikos stoves.</li> </ul>
Post impacts distribution of charcoal programme cooperatives in Puntland	September 2019	Assessing the impacts of startup grants of the Puntland charcoal supported cooperatives (Agaran, Waciye, Baran, & Gardo) by the UNDP M & E Specialist	<p>The UNDP/GEF Climate Change Resilience Project established five Puntland Community Cooperatives. These cooperatives received grants from the FGS/UN Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding and Membership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Each cooperative received \$10,000, totaling \$50,000 disbursed among them.</li> <li>○ All five cooperatives had five members each.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Utilization of Grants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Among the four visited cooperatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Danwadaag-Waciye (all female) utilized the grant for an approved sub-</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<p>project: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and energy-efficient cooking stoves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Najax (all male) divided the money equally and invested in various small-scale businesses.</li> <li>▪ Agaran did not implement the solar business as planned.</li> <li>▪ Baran faced water scarcity, so an alternative LPG business was approved.</li> <li>▪ Alkheyr (2 female members) invested in an LPG business and reported a daily profit of \$3.</li> <li>▪ Barwaqo-Gardo (2 female members) did not implement the LPG business due to irregular meetings and logistical challenges.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges and Opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Some cooperatives faced obstacles, while others adapted creatively.</li> <li>○ Documentation and coordination remain critical for successful implementation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In summary, the PROSCAL program supported these cooperatives in pursuing sustainable livelihoods while addressing environmental concerns.</p>
<p>Mid-term Review of the Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)</p>	<p>01-22 October 2019</p>	<p>Mid-Term Review Report</p>	<p>The key recommendations from the <b>Final Draft Mid-term Review Report (PROSCAL)</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Program Strategy Revision:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Concentrate resources on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ (a) Creating institutional capacities for coordinating the Charcoal policy with other policies and interventions.</li> <li>▪ (b) Integrating awareness-raising campaigns with demonstration actions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <b>Strengthen Reforestation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Design a continuation plan for the reforestation component after its conclusion.</li> <li>○ Consider community forestry, commercial tree plantations, and rangeland conservation in a comprehensive sector strategy.</li> <li>○ Mobilize new partners and additional resources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. <b>Simplify Resource Channeling:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Streamline the use of the <b>Multi-purpose Trust Fund (MPTF)</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adopt a procedure for direct fund transfer to each PUNO/local partner.</li> <li>○ Implement joint reporting to donors.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Timeline and Justification:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Execution of these activities may take up to <b>two years</b>.</li> <li>○ The program plan revision aims to ensure the sustainability of the Charcoal policy.</li> </ul>
Distribution of energy efficient stoves and Biomass briquettes to 300 beneficiaries in Mogadishu	01 November 2018	Third Party Monitoring assessments for the Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)	<p>A total of 60 beneficiaries including 58 women were interviewed by the third-party monitors. Also, monitors were present when the remaining 240 received their items. A standard questionnaire developed by the thirdparty monitoring team and consulted with UNDP was used during the verification exercise. Two officials from the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management were at the distribution Centre. Key Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of the beneficiaries interviewed said that they had received the cooking equipment (stoves and the biomass briquettes).</li> <li>• All the recipients agreed that the equipment was needed.</li> <li>• 63% of the respondents said that they did not know how to use the stove or the briquettes</li> <li>• 43 of the 60 beneficiaries who were interviewed requested training.</li> <li>• The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management officials present on site demonstrated the usage of Biomass to the present beneficiaries and informed them that they could use the same way as charcoal</li> </ul>
Programme Steering Committee Meeting (PSC)	10th December 2018	Third Programme Steering Committee for the Joint Programme on Charcoal and Alternative Livelihoods.	<p>Agreed actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independent Evaluation of the Joint Programme to be conducted early 2019 to assess outcome level impacts, required level of political engagement and course correction for implementation of the programme.</li> <li>- High -level political dialogue involving the Government leadership and SRSG for enforcement of ban on Charcoal export be initiated.</li> <li>- Timing of Government led delegation to Gulf States was agreed from 17 to 25 February 2019. High level contacts to be established by the Ministry and UNEP in preparation of the meetings.</li> <li>- Setting up of market chain for fuel efficient stoves, LPG and Green Charcoal through Innovation Camps was approved. The programme to setup incubators for young</li> </ul>

			<p>entrepreneurs to come up with market solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Somalia Charcoal Side Event be organised at UN Environment Assembly from 11 to 15 March 2019. Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range to lead with support of UNEP, UNDP, and FAO.</li> <li>- Additional funds of USD 1.06 million from Sweden be allocated for capacity development of national institutions and evidence -based monitoring. 60% of the funding be allocated for capacity support, awareness raising, forestry &amp; rangeland policy formulation through MOLFR and UNDP. 40% to be allocated for Evidence Based Monitoring through MOLFR and FAO - SWALIM. PSC approved the allocations</li> </ul>
Independent Evaluation	10th December 2018	Independent Evaluation for the Joint Programme on Charcoal and Alternative Livelihoods	As part of the decision points for the Third Programme Steering Committee, it was agreed that an Independent Evaluation of the Joint Programme to be conducted in early 2019 to assess outcome level impacts, required level of political engagement and course correction for implementation of the programme.
Stakeholders Coordination Meeting	30/05/2018	Stakeholders Coordination meeting for the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range (MoLFR) and Line Ministries of the four regional member States (Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle, South West and Jubaland).	<p>Agreed Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least two such coordination meetings monthly</li> <li>- Present the outcomes to the Project Board for consideration and action.</li> <li>- Each regional member state to nominate at least two focal point persons to form the National Charcoal Programme task committee</li> <li>- The National Task Committee (NTC) will coordinate, harmonize the information sharing and play the oversight role for the implementation of the Joint Programme on Charcoal</li> <li>- The NTC will also handle emerging issues and complaints regarding the implementation of the Full-scale Programme</li> </ul>
Stakeholders Consultation Meeting	10th December 2018	Stakeholders Engagement meeting for the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range (MoLFR) and Line Ministries of five regional member States (Puntland, Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle, South	<p><b>Recommendations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening coordination and oversight activities during the remaining cycles.</li> <li>2. More awareness and sensitisation campaigns at federal and regional member states</li> <li>3. Engaging proactively with private sectors, local and international actors, and synergy across Somalia</li> <li>4. Mobilising resources locally and internationally to support effective achievements of the objectives and goals of the Joint Programme on Charcoal</li> </ol>

		West and Jubaland)	
Inception Workshop	24/05/2017	An inception workshop to update key stakeholders at Federal and Regional level on the revised Programme document and finalised 2017 Annual Workplan	The Federal Government role is pivotal in supporting the implementation of activities and linkages at all levels (National, Regional and Community). Developing the capacity of the sector line ministries and organizing more awareness and sensitisation works in major urban towns and charcoal production sites was seen priority efforts to address deforestation and minimise domestic use and trade of charcoal in Somalia. More inceptions and consultations are required to establish a strong ownership of the project at the national and regional level.
Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting	18/09/2017	Second Programme Steering Committee Meetings on the UN Joint Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSACAL) to update Board Members on the Key Achievements, Challenges and discuss on key items for Approvals.	Agreed Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Programme Steering Committee recommended Nairobi, Kenya as the alternative venue for hosting International Conference on Charcoal Reduction. The timing of the International Conference will be second half of April 2018.</li> <li>- Programme Steering Committee approved the establishment of sub-committee with National and Regional Charcoal Policy TORs</li> <li>- <b>USD 500,000</b> allocated for setting up a market chain for fuel-efficient stoves, LPG, and green charcoal to benefit vulnerable IDPs across Somalia regions.</li> <li>- USD 551,000 in unearmarked funds from Sweden (MPTF) approved for UNEP-led activities related to regional coordination, environment diplomacy, and monitoring of charcoal trade.</li> <li>- Further resource mobilization efforts, including engaging the African Development Bank (AfDB) for charcoal substitution activities.</li> <li>- The 2017 workplan will be shared with Committee members.</li> <li>- Next Programme Steering Committee meeting scheduled for the end of February 2018.</li> </ul>
Programme Steering Committee Meeting	13 October 2016	First Programme Steering Committee Meeting	Agreed Actions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage the highest offices of the Federal Government and the UN in Somalia for resource mobilization.</li> <li>2. Design and implement awareness campaigns for different target groups across Somalia.</li> <li>3. Develop a strategic plan involving the Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range, UNDP, UNEP, and FAO to engage Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries in alternative livelihoods. Discuss this strategy during</li> </ol>

			<p>the Inception Workshop of the Joint Programme.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. UNEP to enhance the Programme's profile at the African Environment Ministers Forum and UN Environment Assembly.</li> <li>5. FAO SWALIM to monitor charcoal production and its impacts.</li> <li>6. The circulated Joint Programme Document is approved. UNDP to share activity-level budget distribution with PSC participants via email and provide the revised Programme Document to the SDRF Steering Committee.</li> <li>7. The next Programme Steering Committee meeting is scheduled for February 2017</li> </ol>
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### **Communication activities and Knowledge Management**

The PROSCAL has communicated with several stakeholders for implementation of the programme activities and communication of results, therefore, a communication strategy was built in the programme design. The salient features of communication strategy were the preparation of awareness and advocacy material for various groups [local communities, Somali Government dignitaries, donors, Governments of CIC, etc.] in Somali, English and besides printed matter, short video documentaries were also be prepared on the issues and communities at work to show the adaptation of alternatives. Both print and electronic media are very limited in Somalia, whereas radios are still listened regularly and widely, therefore, the PROSCAL aired radio/TV programs in Somali language for broadcasting through radio stations. The programme also established diverse communication approaches (TV and radio campaigns Poetry, Eco-Arts competitions for High school students, and sensitization films. Two-pager awareness raising materials/pamphlets were developed and shared with UNEP, UNDP, FAO, and Ambassadors during April 2019 Nairobi meeting.

In the past, mobile phones were widely utilized by most Somalis. Consequently, they had the convenience of regularly tuning in to FM radio programs on their mobile devices without incurring any additional costs. Telecommunication companies actively participated by facilitating the transmission of short-text messages, traditional Somali poetry, and Xeer principles related to natural resource management. Beyond program-related communication, radio stations and telecom services served as sources of entertainment, effectively covering their operational costs through advertisements.

Effective communication was crucial for mobilizing the local Somali and diaspora. To achieve this, PROSCAL engaged diversified experts with traditional knowledge to gather data on influential members, charcoal importers and exporters, NGOs involved in fundraising for Somalia, Somali think tanks, clan leaders, women's groups, and youth organizations. Special awareness and fundraising events, featuring dignitaries, celebrities, and academia, Poeters, singers, were organized in major cities and districts to encourage active participation in Somalia's development and natural resource conservation. Additionally, local FM radio stations in these communities broadcasted programs on charcoal trade issues and overall Somali development to capture the attention of the locals and diaspora. PROSCAL worked closely with influential clan chiefs and religious leaders to encourage dialogue with charcoal traders, emphasizing the country's best interests.

Regular briefings with government counterparts, donors, Programme Steering Committees, civil society, private sectors, youths, and women networks were maintained to informed about PROSCAL activities and progress. PROSCAL also hosted an international conference on charcoal to leverage partnership in curbing illegal charcoal trade and export. Occasional communication with GCC, Climate COPs and UNSOM ensured awareness of challenges and achievements. Specific details were as follows:

- The program adopted an effective communication strategy to raise awareness about the environmental impact of charcoal production. Through media channels such as television and radio stations, as well as mobile telephone networks, the program disseminated information. Notably, in Somaliland and Puntland, the program collaborated with Telecom, a mobile network provider, to send text messages to millions of subscribers. These messages highlighted the consequences of charcoal production on livelihoods and the economy due to rangeland degradation. By emphasizing that degraded rangelands cannot adequately support pastoralists' animals, the program motivated the population to take proactive measures in safeguarding their environment.
- The program's interventions also targeted external factors contributing to unsustainable charcoal production in Somalia. In 2018, PROSCAL organized an international conference in Mogadishu, which brought together ambassadors from neighboring countries and Gulf nations—key destinations for Somali charcoal exports. During the workshop, participants were presented with the environmental impact of charcoal exports on Somalia's degradation. As a result of this conference, there was no documented charcoal export in 2018. Consequently, the importing countries took measures to cease charcoal importation from Somalia.
- Innovation and effective monitoring played a pivotal role in PROSCAL's efforts. A forensic study was conducted to determine the DNA of charcoal produced in Somalia. The study results were shared with Gulf countries and other recipient nations of Somali charcoal, enabling them to track and prevent the admission of charcoal produced in Somalia into their respective territories. Simultaneously, the FAO implemented GPS-based monitoring of charcoal production and transportation. This system successfully tracked a maritime vessel carrying Somali charcoal enroute for export. In response to this discovery, the Government of Somalia took decisive action, intercepting the vessel and bringing it back to Somali shores.
- Private sector engagement played a pivotal role in the successful adoption of LPG in major administrative centers. Initially, households perceived using LPG in their dwellings as a fire and explosion risk, which discouraged its adoption. To address this, PROSCAL collaborated with private sector actors, including SOMGAS and Hass Petroleum. These companies provided LPG cylinders to selected households at no cost. As a result, households confirmed that LPG was a cleaner and safer fuel option compared to charcoal, dispelling the widespread belief about risks. This increased LPG's popularity among households, leading to a reduction in the subsidy provided for LPG adoption.
- As part of PROSCAL's youth engagement efforts, innovative camps were organized, inviting young individuals to present creative and eco-friendly ideas addressing environmental challenges. Winners received well-deserved awards. Notably, one business idea emerged from this engagement—a focus on producing charcoal from the invasive species *Prosopis Juliflora*, a significant environmental issue in Somalia. These enterprising youths were awarded a \$20,000 innovation prize from PROSCAL, which facilitated the establishment of an industrial furnace for carbonizing *Prosopis* into charcoal. The business is now thriving and operational.
- The unwavering engagement and ownership exhibited by both state and federal governments significantly contributed to the success of the PROSCAL program. Notably, the Somaliland government's decision to grant tax waivers for LPG played a pivotal role. As a result, retail prices of LPG in the state decreased, making it more accessible and affordable for households. This proactive government involvement underscores the program's positive impact on energy affordability and environmental sustainability.

For additional details, please refer to the below links:

**2022:**

1. Somalia/ Gulf Ambassadors meeting held on 24 February 2022  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HiJOzNDDcCx4H2OKpMW2rKwFQax\\_Ydea/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HiJOzNDDcCx4H2OKpMW2rKwFQax_Ydea/view?usp=sharing)
2. Stockholm 50+ Conference in Stockholm, Sweden  
[Stockholm+50 \(unep.org\)](https://www.unep.org/stockholm50)
3. The launch Workshop of QC energy Renewable company. "Towards solar cooking Uptake Strategies in Somalia".

- <https://environment.gov.so/>
4. Sensitisation workshops in Balicad-Galmudug, <https://youtu.be/l8knfAFGLuw>
  5. Sensitisation workshops in Abdile-birole, Jubaland [https://www.facebook.com/JLTVOFFICIAL/videos/1952497204940550/?extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN\\_GK0T-GK1C](https://www.facebook.com/JLTVOFFICIAL/videos/1952497204940550/?extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C)
  6. Sensitization workshop in Baidoa <https://fb.watch/euAlLau1zE/>
  7. Sensitization workshop in Belewein <https://youtu.be/fQNoigeHQs4>, <https://fb.watch/h5CF3mlx2X/>
  8. Awareness raising messages aired local media in Puntland <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WHSULCWdIDA>
  9. 5<sup>th</sup> Programme Steering Committee Meeting in Mogadishu SKA with virtual connection held on 10 March 2022 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1R0UCeQm82sknk7eI0vP4pIlBEcMKcgaL/view?usp=sharing>
  10. Somaliland Ministry of environment and regional authorities enforcing charcoal after tipped by the cal communities and authorities with the information on charcoal burning <https://fb.watch/eaUEDcmsfk/>
  11. UNEP Charcoal web story Report <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/somalia-attempts-revive-lands-blighted-deforestation>
  12. Adverts of the consultants to be engaged in the drafting National Rangeland Management Policy in Somalia & harmonizing and updating with National forestry and Charcoal policies [UNEP - National Rangeland Management Policy in Somalia & harmonizing and updating with National forestry and Charcoal policies \(untalent.org\)](https://www.untalent.org/UNEP-National-Rangeland-Management-Policy-in-Somalia-harmonizing-and-updating-with-National-forestry-and-Charcoal-policies)
  13. Overall awareness and sensitisation workshops in Galmudug and Jubaland around environmental protection and alternative energy solutions messaging on social media and local TVs

#### **Galmudug**

##### **SNTV Facebook page**

[https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=pfbid02SA2YLU6Cmnd5XwqNCmg4NMPa8jvTTMytyfnDbki ntsRy5gjNPykzZb3nQAPPFgnFI&id=100064698459360&sfnsn=mo](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02SA2YLU6Cmnd5XwqNCmg4NMPa8jvTTMytyfnDbki ntsRy5gjNPykzZb3nQAPPFgnFI&id=100064698459360&sfnsn=mo)

**4000** viewed clips, 127 likes, 11 comments and 12 shares

##### **On journalist Facebook**

<https://www.facebook.com/300527054165320/posts/pfbid0iQQLtyspnUu8koQPQUH1yaqvUeJdpTRwetuf xFyX2MPvBd3Mv21vzEyvTKg4itE7/> : **8,800 viewers**

**Jubaland: TV: 10,000 viewers**

<https://fb.watch/el8Y9pStfX/>

14. Somalia Charcoal Monitoring Final Reports (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Pnsh-Ggl6IX2PtfIDhBDUqrr9skr8bJc/view?usp=sharing>)
15. Statements of Somalia delegates in the June 2022 Stokholm+50 Conference in Stockholm Sweden <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1JUakeV3qUgPAwnP6XzI0CrjMD9ynD5Vs/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true>
16. Distribution of subsidized LPGs in Puntland <https://www.facebook.com/100044155853572/posts/pfbid0BbYYJiQu3i5QMt2ppc1mn1wYNYqU pqiLMKT5ijreVJ7JYttPCFUGAWMxkjW2Fwt9/>
17. Distribution of subsidized LPGs in Somaliland [https://youtu.be/GE\\_28X5nFlk](https://youtu.be/GE_28X5nFlk)
18. Training of Local artisans in Kismayo <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=756027845473517>
19. Training of Artisans in Somaliland <https://fb.watch/ejCjCJu4hd/>  
<https://fb.watch/ejLZ3uFN3g/>  
<https://fb.watch/gS8xsHxogC/>
20. Turning an invasive species into profit in Somaliland. [Lander Prosopis.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)



<https://dhuxul.goodbarber.app/>

21. Clean Solar Thermal for water heating systems

[https://somalijobs.com/tenders/southwest-state-of-somalia/9288567018572484/requestfor-quotation-for-clean-cooking-solar-thermal-water-heating-system-\(swhs\)-along-with-lpgand-kitchen-renovation-in-public-institutio](https://somalijobs.com/tenders/southwest-state-of-somalia/9288567018572484/requestfor-quotation-for-clean-cooking-solar-thermal-water-heating-system-(swhs)-along-with-lpgand-kitchen-renovation-in-public-institutio)

**2021:**

1. What does it mean a world environment day in Somalia?

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=315881463482278>. 2. World environment day Radio program (daily program – 5-12 June) 23 UN Somalia Joint Fund – Progress Report

<https://www.facebook.com/radioshabelle/videos/319966056282654/>

3. Climate Crisis in Somalia Documentary (Special clip) <https://fb.watch/5Y6tlpsq5Z/>

4. Eco Arts Competition for the youth

<https://twitter.com/GreenwatchTrust/status/1401201031065788419?s=20>

5. Trees are complaining not to cut (Environmental song) (20+) Facebook

6. vegetation index maps Web platform developed (<https://proscal.faoswalim.org>)

<https://www.facebook.com/JLTVOFFICIAL/videos/160972875751045/>

7. Handing over ceremony of ceremony in Galmudug Shabelle TV:

<https://www.facebook.com/shabelletv/videos/3924587807598148/> Somalia National TV:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qHaK6pRPMZg>

8. The Distribution of LPG Cylinders and cookers Shabelle TV:

<https://www.facebook.com/shabelletv/videos/3924587807598148/> Somalia National TV:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qHaK6pRPMZg>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s52eV84DKrnU1U40u5ktjPdfRnEvIjxs/view?usp=sharing> Horn Cable

<https://fb.watch/9hLsd2g7Wx/>

9. Third Party Monitoring Report [https://drive.google.com/file/d/10EgqT5n\\_5FtiE1\\_cIS-zzAS9-wrK3yk4/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/10EgqT5n_5FtiE1_cIS-zzAS9-wrK3yk4/view?usp=sharing)

10. National and subnational level awareness

<https://www.facebook.com/radioshabelle/videos/319966056282654/> <https://fb.watch/5Y6tlpsq5Z/>

<https://www.facebook.com/569397603157900/posts/4670939496337003/?d=n>

<https://www.facebook.com/Kalsantv/videos/1254197058343145/?app=fbl>

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=dzbpazvFVvo&feature=share> <https://fb.watch/7VJFi9A1N/>

[https://fb.watch/7VJR\\_oPV-M/](https://fb.watch/7VJR_oPV-M/) <https://fb.watch/7VJTgwSqSP/>

<https://www.facebook.com/569397603157900/posts/4670939496337003/?d=n>

<https://www.facebook.com/Kalsantv/videos/1254197058343145/?app=fbl>

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=dzbpazvFVvo&feature=share> <https://fb.watch/7VJFi9A1N/>

[https://fb.watch/7VJR\\_oPV-M/](https://fb.watch/7VJR_oPV-M/)

<https://fb.watch/7VJTgwSqSP/>

<https://youtu.be/Lib6o65b9M4>

<https://youtu.be/55r2mjxOLg>

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn\\_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true)

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn\\_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true)

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn\\_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true)

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn\\_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true)

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn\\_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true)

<https://fb.watch/9hLsd2g7Wx/>

<https://somalijobs.net/iobs/invitation-to-bid-for-supply-and-distribution-of-lpq-qases-harqeisa-buraaborama-berbera-somaliland/>

11. The National Forestry and Strategy

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Bxzipcu8qt39cZcel3lWOfJ6r6heTo4Tn/view?usp=sharing>

12. Field Monitoring

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s52eV84DKrnU1U40u5ktjPdfRnEvIjxs/view?usp=sharing>

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1WIs5FPZcQumCY8VdF0S8nuSloUVLXp66/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true>

13. Impact Assessment on alternative energy options in Somaliland  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vwODsx05DZt12pjnxxvHCvtdlPnrmjJa/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true>

14. Renovation of Amal Orphan College in Garowe  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zLZantCKFdU4zA3tssEtcMvuFqg4a5NZ/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true>

15. A forum leverage tax exception meeting for alternative energy items (LPG, Solar for cooking, green stoves)  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zLZantCKFdU4zA3tssEtcMvuFqg4a5NZ/edit?usp=sharing&oid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true>

From the FAO Somalia Twitter Account (@FAOSomalia):  
 “FAO & @hodsom handed over two tree nurseries to Jubaland Ministry of Environment & Tourism this week.  
 Thanks to @Sida the PROSCAL project assists communities to grow tree seedlings as an alternative livelihood to harmful charcoal production & to promote reforestation in Somalia.”

**2020:**  
<https://sonna.so/madaxweynaha-koonfur-galbeed-oo-beydhaba-ka-furay-shir-ku-saabsan-yareynta-isticmaalkaiyo-joojinta-dhoofka-dhuxushasawirro/>

2. Environmental/Forest day in Jowhar  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YxsS2ORO\\_d0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YxsS2ORO_d0)

3. On May 29, 2020, tracks loaded with charcoal were seized by Galmudug Interior Minister, H.E. Ahmed Maclin  
 Fiqi while on an environmental assessment in the Galkayo district. He circulated a decree the same day burning charcoal trade and tree cutting as means to protect vegetation cover and supporting the wellbeing of the nomadic and rural communities. The event was featured on the Facebook page.  
<https://www.facebook.com/300527054165320/posts/555272348690788/?vh=e>  
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4. On May 19, 2020, the Attorney General, FGS, held a Press Conference highlighting several cases investigated cases on environmental crimes including illegal production and trade of charcoal. He reiterated on the Twitter page that culprits will be brought to justice upon the finalization of the ongoing investigations, citing further that a network of traders based in East African and Gulf countries are engaged in charcoal trade while concealing in other forms of trade. He finally warned business groups against trying to make a profit from environmentally destructive activities.  
<https://twitter.com/sulaymanmohamud/status/1262773190717308935?s=21>

5. Training of 12 IDP artisans in Galkacyo, Burtinle, and Qardo districts in Puntland on the production of energyefficient cookstoves and provision of essential tools to help them access jobs in the local market  
<https://www.facebook.com/1347891271958315/posts/3531565136924240/>  
<https://youtu.be/8WTsOyNQ3yY>

<https://www.facebook.com/1347891271958315/posts/3559362067477880/?sfnsn=mo>

<https://youtu.be/mxCwdUWZ6Po>

6. a one-day Public-private partnership dialogue held in Puntland with the LPG companies, efficient cooking Stove

Producers, and relevant Government Ministries to discuss the shift of Low-income families from Charcoal/wood

to clean Energy.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ulmPfJxmTjI>

<https://www.moeacc.pl.so/shir-kusaabsan-yaraynta-isticmaalka-dhuxusha-iyoxaabada-oo-dhexmaray-dawlada-iyoganacsatada-garoowe/>

<https://www.facebook.com/Puntland-Ministry-of-Environment-Agriculture-and-Climate-Change-569397603157900>

7. 1,500 subsidized LPG gas cylinders to 1,500 vulnerable Households in Puntland including Bosaso, Baran, Xingalool, Buraan, Dhahar, Qardo, Garowe and Galkacyo

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=472220663767516>

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=745408013062601>

[https://youtu.be/crf0qw44\\_Pg](https://youtu.be/crf0qw44_Pg)

<https://www.facebook.com/Puntlandstatetv/videos/1331939553845756/>

8. Puntland Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change engaged a local to carry out an energy study

around alternative energy solutions to charcoal use with a focus on the large- and small-scale business such as

restaurants, hospitals, and Prison camps. The key recommendations include exploring innovative designs, sufficient training on the use and safety of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use, reinforcing the national

charcoal policy at regional levels, low government taxation on the clean cooking energies, private-public partnership, and standardization of the clean energy options, synergy with developmental actors, decentralized

market distribution and leveraging local and international investment on the clean energies.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1X0oSMNdi2Ufbkpk6xJu5fNrT4tQQ93uV/view?usp=sharing>

9. Renovation of three public institutions including, 2 hospitals, and an Orphanage Centre with an installation of

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three thermal water heating systems and big energy-efficient cookstoves (Annex 3 of the attached link)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w1Z-jffFD-Uod7zWm6yYsGwTdHZtVo03/view?usp=sharing>

11. Renovation of three cooking stations in three referral hospitals including Borama, Burao, and Lascanood districts

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/13vSHrFN87s-Jg545uadtftHDhvUVSvgy/view?usp=sharing>

12. 30 members of the community (22 women) in Somaliland trained on energy-efficient business networking and

business networking

Somali Cable Tv. [https://youtu.be/9kT\\_qB-AFZo](https://youtu.be/9kT_qB-AFZo)

Saab Tv. <https://youtu.be/5Q0-N1z-qhY> and <https://youtu.be/aXcliGjvtDU>

SLNTV <https://youtu.be/GQCpAliaZNA>

12. Distribution of 2100 subsidized Liquefied Petroleum Gas sets to low and medium-income households in six key

cities in Somaliland including ( Hargeisa 900 pcs, Borama 170 pcs, Berbera 120 pcs, Burao 600 pcs, Erigabo 110 pcs and Lascanood 200 pcs) contributing to a substantial reduction of charcoal consumption,

employment

generation, social wellbeing, and curtailed deforestation

<https://youtu.be/RgVimzOoCBc>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/13vSHrFN87s-Jg545uadtftHDhvUVSvgy/view?usp=sharing>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1X0oSMNdi2Ufbkpk6xJu5fNrT4tQQ93uV/view?usp=sharing>

13. Handing over 2400 subsidized Liquefied Petroleum Gas in the federal member states including Galmudug, HirShabelle, South West, and each receiving 600 sets of LPG  
<https://www.facebook.com/JLTVOFFICIAL/videos/160972875751045/>  
<https://youtu.be/fzedibSWciE>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DDhifzGhdBc&feature=youtu.be>  
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=3924587807598148>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qHaK6pRPMZg>

**2019:**

1. An environmental awareness and anti-charcoal campaigns in by the Federal Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range and Environment Ministries in Federal Member States (Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle, South West and Jubaland):
  - <https://youtu.be/nimTf3wwgMs>
  - <https://www.facebook.com/somalinewstv/videos/646586802488285/?t=28>
  - <https://www.facebook.com/somalinewstv/videos/611460506009994/>
  - <https://youtu.be/W6eCaBxviR8>
  - <https://www.facebook.com/somalinewstv/videos/333045830969018/?t=18>
  - <https://youtu.be/iv7zaeR-jEQ>
2. Community Sensitization Workshop in Puntland:
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aQhuZI4WGB0>
  - Distribution of fuel-efficient cooking stoves in Puntland:
  - <https://www.facebook.com/WarbaahintaDawladaPuntland/videos/670512680087490/>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qx7r669Tjxo>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iwR-o8wSGMU&feature=youtu.be>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9SGLYAQ5Ntc&feature=youtu.be>
  - <https://radioergo.org/en/2019/12/02/puntland-promotes-reduced-charcoal-cooking-stove-to-save-money-and-trees/>
3. Distribution of LPGs in Puntland:
  - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y8Kmn\\_vCLtk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y8Kmn_vCLtk)
  - <https://www.facebook.com/569397603157900/videos/567651357418798/>
4. Women round table forum in Puntland:
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZCeTWI2OWAs&t=236s>
  - Voluntary tree planting week in Puntland by Environmental Experts
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R26O4gxt-3A>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qx7r669Tjxo>
5. Awareness raising in Somaliland:
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R-MYj029HqE>
  - <https://youtu.be/j24yZNSFMJA> - Saab Television.
  - [https://youtu.be/A0WdlIREZ5\\_k](https://youtu.be/A0WdlIREZ5_k) - Bulsho Television.
  - [https://www.facebook.com/SOMALICABLE/?eid=ARB-g0I5N5A4SwJF0anoCYvjjEWhICDbI229kYZfbkZ7FzzzGWQ6kC3A0kvTO2orH64FbOH0\\_FYgVuNx-Somali channel Television](https://www.facebook.com/SOMALICABLE/?eid=ARB-g0I5N5A4SwJF0anoCYvjjEWhICDbI229kYZfbkZ7FzzzGWQ6kC3A0kvTO2orH64FbOH0_FYgVuNx-Somali channel Television)
  - <https://youtu.be/AmtGq60L-s> - Eryal Television.
  - <https://youtu.be/OrSfgW6WTy8> - Somaliland National Television
  - <https://youtu.be/R0-OzMWjxNk> - SAHAN Television.
6. Somaliland training of the artisan
  - <https://youtu.be/lkS49kGvSk4>
  - <https://youtu.be/o6y54LYKN3A>
  - <https://youtu.be/lkS49kGvSk4>
  - Somaliland training of the plumbers
  - [https://youtu.be/ClLo\\_-pWBoc](https://youtu.be/ClLo_-pWBoc)
  - <https://youtu.be/TjBXnz0V3gA>

7. Distribution of subsidized LPGs in Somaliland
  - <https://youtu.be/LGJMYuC490A>- SLNTV
  - <https://youtu.be/Ob9kZXvEqEo> - Saab
  - [https://youtu.be/C\\_IWfLH75D0](https://youtu.be/C_IWfLH75D0)- Somali Caple
8. Somaliland youth innovation boot camps
  - <https://twitter.com/abdelhamidezzat/status/1145233554638606341?s=21>
9. UN Environment:
  - Regional Partnership forum in Nairobi: <https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/regional-partnership-underway-help-somalia-enforce-ban-illegal-charcoal>.
  - Somalia Environmental Media Journal Establishment:
  - <https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/press-release/somali-media-launch-first-ever-network-environmental-journalists>.
  - First draft of the Somalia national charcoal policy: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=15nPBsFtCjxONApOc9FPnt2m6ZLLBuNI>

**2018:**

A banner with EU, Federal Government of Somalia, and UNDP Logos was prepared by the project team in collaboration with UNDP communication team and used for the half a day handing over ceremony for Alternatives Energy Solutions for Charcoal Use and Vehicles in Mogadishu on the 24 April 2018. The contents of the banner were translated in Somali language for publicity. The event was also published in the UNDP Somalia website, and posted in UNDP Somalia Facebook, Twitter and local social media.

1. <http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/04/25/undp-hands-overgas-cylinders-stoves-and-briquettes-to-somali-government-for-distribution-to-idp-communities-as-part-ofalternative-to-charcoal-programme.html>

2.

[https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia?ref\\_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Eembeddedtimeline%7Ctwterm%5Eprofile%3AUNDPSomalia&ref\\_url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.so.undp.org%2Fcontent%2Fsomalia%2Fen%2Fhome%2Fpresscenter%2Fpressreleases%2F2018%2F04%2F25%2Fundp-hands-over-gas-cylindersstoves-and-briquettes-to-somali-government-for-distribution-to-idp-communities-as-part-of-alternative-tocharcoal-programme.html](https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Eembeddedtimeline%7Ctwterm%5Eprofile%3AUNDPSomalia&ref_url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.so.undp.org%2Fcontent%2Fsomalia%2Fen%2Fhome%2Fpresscenter%2Fpressreleases%2F2018%2F04%2F25%2Fundp-hands-over-gas-cylindersstoves-and-briquettes-to-somali-government-for-distribution-to-idp-communities-as-part-of-alternative-tocharcoal-programme.html)

II. In Puntland, 6 selected awareness messages discouraging charcoal production and promoting alternative.

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energy sources were broadcasted in three local radios (radio SBC, radio Galkacyo and radio Garowe).

Also, an awareness message on charcoal reduction and promoting alternative energy sources e.g. LPG and efficient cooking stoves was sent through Golis telecom in Puntland. Over 2 million Golis subscribers have received the awareness alerts.

III. A press release was prepared by the Programme team and UNDP, FAO and UNEP communication Units.

for the 7-8 May 2018 Internal Conference on Building Partnerships to Curb Unsustainable Charcoal Production, Use and Trade was held in Mogadishu. The official opening of the events included a televised interview on the national cable TV stations, regional, and international reporters on the overall objectives and goals of the Programme. A dedicated website for the events was developed while Programme.

agendas, and presentations also displayed Programme visibility. Charcoal Brochures, and copies of the Government endorsed National Capacity Self-assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Governance, Economics of Land Degradation (ELD), National Action Plan (NAP) & Renewable Energy Readiness Assessment (RRA) reports disseminated to the participants of International Conference on Charcoal with the theme of “Building Partnerships to Curb Unsustainable Charcoal Production, Use and Trade in Somalia. The reports are parallel contributions towards the Joint Programme on Charcoal. The events was similarly published In UNDP website, posted in Facebook, tweets accounts, and aired in the local, regional and international social medias recording. Over 43 Media Hits – (12 international, including 6 on BBC media, 15 African regions, 9+ in Somalia and 1 UN Environment) were recorded in dedicated.

Charcoal Website : <http://proscal.gov.so/media.html>).

International

1. Focus on Africa <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w172w23gzbh7z0d> (Television)
  2. BBC Somali <http://www.bbc.com/somali/war-44031614>
  3. BBC News hour – Interview with Peter de Clercq from 26.35 on <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w172w253vspmbcq> (Radio)
  4. BBC World Business Report Interview with Peter de Clercq: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p066gvhg> (10.50 on) (Radio)
  5. BBC Africa News Live Updates (Blog)
  6. Marketplace Morning Report from BBC World Service interview with Peter de Clercq– no link (download copy available) (Radio)
  7. [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-05/08/c\\_137162208.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-05/08/c_137162208.htm)
  8. <http://www.dw.com/en/somalias-illicit-charcoal-trade-threatens-security-the-environment-and-livelihoods/a-43745333>
  9. <https://africa.cgtn.com/somalia-un-meeting-focuses-on-ending-illegal-charcoal-trade/>
  10. <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/international-conference-illegal-charcoal-trade-opens-mogadishu>
  11. <https://africasustainableconservation.com/2018/05/17/somalias-illegal-charcoal-trade-damages-the-environment-livelihoods-and-security/>
  12. <http://www.coastweek.com/4118-Somalia-seeks-global-help-to-curb-illegal-charcoal-trade.htm>
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Africa Region
1. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201804290031.html>
  2. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201805090688.html>
  3. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201805090296.html>
  4. <https://mg.co.za/article/2018-05-13-somalias-illicit-charcoal-trade-threatens-security-the-environment-and-livelihoods>
  5. <http://www.theafricanbusinessfortune.com/regional/mogadishu-play-host-to-international-conference-on-illegal-charcoal-trade/>
  6. <https://face2faceafrica.com/article/how-this-basic-commodity-is-fuelling-conflict-and-violence-in-somalia>
  7. [https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2018/05/07/somalia-calls-for-international-cooperation-to-stop-illegal-charcoal\\_c1755111](https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2018/05/07/somalia-calls-for-international-cooperation-to-stop-illegal-charcoal_c1755111)
  8. <http://africaneyereport.com/somalia-seeks-global-help-to-curb-illegal-charcoal-trade/>
  9. <https://independent.ng/somalia-seeks-global-help-to-curb-illegal-charcoal-trade/>
  10. <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/UN-moves-curb-Al-shabaab-cash-points/688334-4550664-147o3ug/index.html>
  11. <https://www.tv360nigeria.com/wp-content/cache/all/somalia-charcoal-industry-damaging-environment/index.html>
  12. <http://www.environewsnigeria.com/somali-un-see-investment-in-alternative-energy-to-halt-charcoal-trade/>
  13. <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Somalia-UN-meet-over-illegal-charcoal-sale/688334-4537300-xupimb/index.html>
  14. <https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/mogadishu-to-host-conference-on-illegal-charcoal-trade/>
  15. <https://newbusinessethiopia.com/mogadishu-set-to-host-conference-on-illegal-charcoal-trade/Somalia>
1. <http://goobjoog.com/english/international-conference-on-charcoal-opens-in-mogadishu/>
  2. <http://goobjoog.com/english/somalia-appeals-for-international-cooperation-to-halt-charcoal-trade/>
  3. <http://radioshabelle.com/charcoal-export-continues-as-somalia-bans-its-trade-2/>
  4. [https://hiiraan.com/news4/2018/May/157976/somalia\\_bans\\_the\\_export\\_of\\_charcoal.aspx](https://hiiraan.com/news4/2018/May/157976/somalia_bans_the_export_of_charcoal.aspx)
  5. [https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2018/May/158036/somalia\\_s\\_illicit\\_charcoal\\_trade\\_threatens\\_security\\_t\\_he\\_environment\\_and\\_livelihoods.aspx](https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2018/May/158036/somalia_s_illicit_charcoal_trade_threatens_security_t_he_environment_and_livelihoods.aspx)

6. [https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2018/Apr/157821/somalia\\_to\\_host\\_conference\\_on\\_illegal\\_charcoal\\_trade.aspx](https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2018/Apr/157821/somalia_to_host_conference_on_illegal_charcoal_trade.aspx)

7. <https://heemaalnews.com/2018/05/07/somalia-charcoal-industry-damaging-environment/>

8. <http://www.wardheernews.com/somalia-un-meet-over-illegal-charcoal-sale/>

9. <https://vimeo.com/268402051> UN Environment 1. <https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/press-release/somalia-calls-international-cooperation-stop-illegal-charcoal-trade> IV. A press release and a banner with EU, Federal Government of Somalia, and UNDP Logos was prepared by the project team in collaboration with UNDP communication team and used for the half a day handing over Handover Ceremony of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Sets for Women Businesses in Mogadishu ceremony by the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range. The event was also posted in the EU and UNDP websites, Facebook and Twitter accounts. 1. [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/somalia/51479/handover-ceremony-liquefied-petroleum-gas-lpg-sets-women-businesses-mogadishu\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/somalia/51479/handover-ceremony-liquefied-petroleum-gas-lpg-sets-women-businesses-mogadishu_en) 2. <https://euflight-somalia.com/handover-ceremony-liquefied-petroleum-gas-lpg-sets-women-businesses-mogadishu/> 3. [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/somalia\\_nl/51479/Handover%20Ceremony%20of%20Liquefied%20Petroleum%20Gas%20\(LPG\)%20Sets%20for%20Women%20Businesses%20in%20Mogadishu](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/somalia_nl/51479/Handover%20Ceremony%20of%20Liquefied%20Petroleum%20Gas%20(LPG)%20Sets%20for%20Women%20Businesses%20in%20Mogadishu) 4. [https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/?\\_rdc=1&\\_rdr](https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/?_rdc=1&_rdr) 5. <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia> 6. <http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/10/11/clean-gascylinders-distributed-to-over-300-women-in-mogadishu-as-part-of-alternative-to-charcoal-plan.html> V. Programme Visibility and Media Links for the local journalists' trainings on environmental reporting: 1. <http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/07/22/training-on-energy-efficient-stoves-manufacture-will-help-create-employment-and-reduce-charcoal-use-in-somaliland.html> 2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lo9pGlcXp5c> 3. <https://www.facebook.com/Wasaradda-Deegaanka-Somaliland-moerd-1967037296700633/> 4. <https://www.facebook.com/Wasaradda-Deegaanka-Somaliland-moerd-1967037296700633/> 5. <https://youtu.be/bdAcWPfYces> 6. <https://youtu.be/dAgefjZDkv8> VI. Programme Visibility and Media Links for the local Charcoal Manufacturers training on Fuel Efficient Cooking Stoves making: 1. <http://somalilandministryofenvironment.com/index.php/blog/150-tumaalayasha-hargaysa-oo-tobober-korloogu-qaadayo-aqoontoda-loo-qabtay> SOMALIA UN MPTF 21 Rev. 8 2. Xirfadlayaasha Hargaysa oo Tobober Kor Loogu Qaadayo Aqoontoda Loo qabtay 3. <https://youtu.be/ADP3B4AD0Ug> 4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lo9pGlcXp5c> VII. A banner with Government and Donors Logos was prepared by the project team in collaboration with UNDP communication team and used for National Awareness Raising and Community Outreach Events for Charcoal Reduction events across Somalia. The official opening of the events included a televised interview on the national cable TV stations and UNDP communication team on the overall objectives and goals of the Programme. Over 1500 T-Shirts and Caps with Programme visibility were also distributed to the Workshops participants 1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51zTI7ATdOI> 2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ndhCtrvQrA&t=18s> 3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=thqlMGoETqg> 4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WxAWxVgwQQU> 5. <https://www.horndiplomat.com/2018/08/12/somaliland-launches-public-awareness-campaign-to-reduce-charcoal-use-and-protect-the-environment/> 6. <http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/08/08/somaliland-launches-public-awareness-campaign-to-reduce-charcoal-use-and-protect-the-environment-.html> 7. <https://mareeg.com/somaliland-launches-a-campaign-to-reduce-charcoal-use/> 8. <https://youtu.be/b5mlKA1Xm4E> 9. <https://youtu.be/J4N3xCVDQUE> VIII. Programme Visibility and Media Links for distribution of fuel efficient stoves across Somalia: 1. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/> 2. <http://warfaafintajsl.com/slntv/2018/12/06/wasaarada-deegaanka-jsl-oo-20-haween-ah-gudoonsisaygiriraha-dabka-keediya/> 3. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_BUzVCX39i8&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_BUzVCX39i8&feature=youtu.be) 4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b0g5CKN3Mjk&feature=share> 5. <https://burcoonline.com/articles/79969/Halkan-Ka-Daawo-Wasaarada-Degaanka-Iyo-Horumarinta-ReerMiyiga-Ayaa-Girirayaasha-Dhuxusha-Madhxiya-U-Qaybiyay-Bulshada-Ku-Nool-Magalada-Burco> 6. <https://burcoonline.com/articles/79360/Halkan-Ka-Daawo-Wasaarada-Deeganka-Somaliland-Oo->

GirGiraha-Dhuxusha-Madhxiya-Ku-Wareejiyay-30-Haween-Ah 7. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom> IX. Programme Visibility and Media Links for Enforcement of Charcoal ban by the Somalia Attorney General: SOMALIA UN MPTF 22 Rev. 8 1. <https://www.caasimada.net/xeer-ilaaliyaha-qaranka-oo-soo-saarey-digniin-culus-oo-ku-socotaganacsatada-akhriso/> 2. <https://www.caasimada.net/markab-ku-xayiran-dekada-kismaayo-iyo-arrin-sharci-darro-ah-oo-ka-socota/> X. UN Environment and EACREEE: Links for the Adoption of the Biomass Energy Report in Addis-Ababa Ethiopia: 1. [https://www.bing.com/search?q=Africa+Regional+Biomass+Energy+Report+Adopted!&src=IETopResult&FORM=IETRO2&conversationid=&pc=EUPP\\_2](https://www.bing.com/search?q=Africa+Regional+Biomass+Energy+Report+Adopted!&src=IETopResult&FORM=IETRO2&conversationid=&pc=EUPP_2). <https://www.eacreee.org/article/policy-guidelines-sustainable-production-marketing-and-use-woodybiomass-energy-africa> XI. Link for the charcoal sensitization websites/Facebook: 1. <http://proscal.gov.so/media.html> 2. <http://somalilandministryofenvironment.com/> 3. [https://www.facebook.com/pg/Puntland-Ministry-of-Environment-And-Climate-Change569397603157900/posts/?ref=page\\_internal](https://www.facebook.com/pg/Puntland-Ministry-of-Environment-And-Climate-Change569397603157900/posts/?ref=page_internal) XII. Programme Visibility for the Third Programme Steering Committee: The Third Programme Steering Committee was held in Mogadishu on the 10 December 2018. The Programme presentations, Agenda and Minutes displayed Programme visibility. XIII. The Project is also published on the MPTF Somalia Newsletters: (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NZdxYRL7SkLjmBocfLrvMFw0pqyrNn4D/view?usp=sharing>)

**2017:**

A story on PROSCAL inception workshop is on the “UN in Somalia” Facebook page [https://www.facebook.com/UNinSomalia/?ref=br\\_tf](https://www.facebook.com/UNinSomalia/?ref=br_tf) ) to raise visibility of the project. <https://www.facebook.com/UNinSomalia/photos/pcb.1545936905459179/1545926928793510/?type=3&theater> <http://so.one.un.org/content/unct/somalia/en/home/what-we-do/the-un-multi-partner-trust-fund--mptf- /programmes-under-the-mptf/stories-from-the-joint-programmes/proscal--kick-off-meeting-with-the- government.html> Procurement notice for the fuel efficient /green stoves can be found in below link. [http://procurement-notices.undp.org/view\\_notice.cfm?notice\\_id=42889](http://procurement-notices.undp.org/view_notice.cfm?notice_id=42889) <https://www.ungm.org/Public/Notice/65990> Advert for the National Task Manager PROSCAL can be accessed in below link: <https://www.hornafriajobs.com/job/national-task-manager-proscal> Information on tree cutting for charcoal production in Somalia was shared at the annual workshop on Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Humanitarian Workshop, held in Nairobi in November 28 –30, 2017

**2016:**

Communications & Visibility – Charcoal Programme Launch and Awareness Raising Event was held on 6 August in Adado, Gulmudug State of Somalia. The coverage of this event was on Somali media. Some of the links are: Press Coverage  
 SNTV [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9eqR24\\_YKBw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9eqR24_YKBw) Horn Cable <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nyhr8rAtETU>  
 Kalsan TV [www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQrE](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQrE)  
 THM Universal Link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQe4O3Z-YgM>

**Section 5: Project management**

Here we should include a brief description of the Governance arrangements - coordination and oversight of the programme, implementation team structure and funding

<p>Number of project board meetings held</p>	<p>Six (6) PROSCAL Programme Steering Committee Meetings in total along with their respective dates:          1st PSC Meeting: October 13, 2016          2nd PSC Meeting: September 18, 2017          3rd PSC Meeting: December 10, 2018          4th PSC Meeting: May 20, 2020          5th PSC Meeting: March 10, 2022          6th PSC Meeting: December 14, 2022</p>
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<p>Number of UN staff (international/national) funded by the project</p>	<p>-</p> <p>25 Staff in total (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):2 National Staff; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):8 International Staff &amp; 14 National Staff; and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): 1 National Staff)</p>
<p>Number of government personnel funded by the project? What are their functions and where do they work?</p> <p>Is the capacity injection in line with the Capacity Injection Protocol?</p>	<p>UNDP: 48 Staffs seconded to the government ministries including 15 Women, disaggregated as follows: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change-FGS:17; Galmudug:4; HirShabelle:4; Southwest:4; Jubaland:4; Puntland:7; and Somaliland:8) through letters of agreement to enhance the overall capacity of the ministries and implement project activities.</p> <p>While FAO does not pay direct salaries for government staff, FAO supports government partners through these LoAs to conduct capacity building trainings, cover costs for tree seedling production, sourcing hand tools as required, and providing incentives to staff engaged by the Ministries to deliver on the project's targets.</p> <p>As such, FAO supported government partners to incentivize approximately 30 government staff (6 in each state) to conduct activities related to project implementation. Roles included nursery operators, NRM officers and administrative support persons. In return, FAO through its government partners achieved the successful delivery of the planned activities.</p>
<p>How has the project ensured the visibility of SJF donors during the reporting period?</p>	<p>In the entire Programme phase, SJF visibility was maintained by PROSCAL thorough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donor Recognition: PROSCAL highlighted generous donors within Programme Steering Committees.</li> <li>• Comprehensive Visibility: SJF remained visible across all Programme knowledge products, communications, and information dissemination efforts.</li> <li>• Impactful Reporting: PROSCAL shared reports featuring impactful stories and outcomes.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multimedia Showcases: Videos, photos, and infographics were used to showcase achievements.</li> <li>• Social Media Acknowledgment: Donors were publicly acknowledged on social media platforms.</li> </ul>
Projected funding needs for next year and the forecasted expenditure.	The current phase of the program operationally closed in December 2023.

## Section 6: Cross-cutting issues

<Describe how the activities you have implemented during the reporting period have **contributed to**>

<p><b>Gender equality and women empowerment</b></p> <p>PROSCAL achieved significant milestones in promoting gender equality and empowering women with specific gender related outputs. The programme has a dedicated staff to focus on gender issues. These deliberate effort played a crucial role in addressing gender gaps.</p> <p><b>Gender-Specific Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Among the 17 project outputs, one was specifically tailored to address gender-related concerns.</li> <li>○ A dedicated team of 9 project staff members focused on gender issues, contributing to a more inclusive approach.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Government Line Ministries and Women’s Representation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Out of the 48 staff members seconded to government line ministries (both at the Federal and Federal Member States levels), 15 were women.</li> <li>○ This deliberate effort played a crucial role in bridging gender gaps in decision-making and project implementation.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Highly Satisfactory Gender Mainstreaming:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Programme Terminal Evaluation rated our gender mainstreaming efforts as “Highly Satisfactory.”</li> <li>○ This recognition underscores PROSCAL commitment to integrating gender perspectives across all project activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Promoting Women’s Participation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ PROSCAL actively encouraged women’s full participation in training sessions and workshops through inclusive advocacy.</li> <li>○ Interactive techniques were employed during workshops to address barriers preventing women from openly discussing environmental issues.</li> <li>○ Inclusive working environment facilitated effective collaboration between men and women, aligning with project goals.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Gender-Disaggregated Reporting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Project progress reporting meticulously considered gender dynamics.</li> <li>○ Results were reported in a gender-disaggregated manner wherever applicable.</li> </ul> <p><b>6. Impactful Activities Across Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Specific project activities under Components 1, 2, and 3 directly contributed to gender equality and women’s empowerment.</li> <li>○ Notable outputs include 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, and 3.3.</li> </ul> <p>PROSCAL commitment to gender inclusivity remained unwavering and continued to champion women’s empowerment throughout the project lifecycle and even in the design phase of the Next Generation Charcoal Programme. Specific details are highlighted below.</p>
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**Component 1:** Out of the 4,973 national and international counterparts actively participated in a summit dedicated to combating illegal charcoal trade and promoting sustainable production, 1,401 women were part of this collaborative effort, emphasizing gender equity and empowerment.

Through electronic media channels, PROSCAL program achieved remarkable outreach, engaging a total of 7.4 million individuals. Notably, **52% of this audience were women**. This gender balance underscores PROSCAL commitment to inclusivity and positive change. PROSCAL comprehensive approach, centered on tangible outcomes and beneficiary-focused strategies, has yielded significant success. Specifically, in effectively curbing illegal charcoal trade while promoting responsible practices. By empowering both men and women, PROSCAL contributed to environmental sustainability and a brighter future for Somalia.

**Component 2:**

- Over 49,074 households have successfully embraced eco-friendly energy alternatives. Notably, 95% of these households are headed by women. These alternatives include fuel-efficient stoves, solar solutions, and other non-charcoal options. Also, this transition has significantly reduced deforestation, preserved precious natural resources while improved health outcomes are evident due to cleaner energy sources. Additionally, employment opportunities within the charcoal value chain have been generated for vulnerable women and youth.
- **Businesses and Retailers Adopting Energy-Efficient Cooking Stoves:**
  - o 2,614 businesses and 57 retailers have made the switch to energy-efficient cooking stoves across Somalia.
  - o Among these, 28 enterprises are women-owned, emphasizing gender inclusivity.
- **Artisans Driving Sustainable Practices:**
  - o 413 artisans, including 30% women, received specialized training.
  - o Their expertise in enhanced energy-efficient designs is pivotal in promoting sustainability.
- **Women-Owned Businesses for Clean Energy Marketing:**
  - o 28 women-owned businesses were specifically established to market clean energy sources for households.
  - o This holistic approach reflects PROSCAL unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and socio-economic progress.
  - o These efforts not only reduce reliance on charcoal but also contribute to the well-being of the environment and local communities. By empowering beneficiaries with viable alternatives, the program created a positive impact on both livelihoods and ecological sustainability

**Component 3** of the program focused on providing alternative livelihood options to beneficiaries within the charcoal value chain. Over 4,950 individuals have transitioned away from charcoal use, with 50% of them being women. This remarkable shift was facilitated by a range of sustainable alternatives, including:

- **Farming Essentials:** Beneficiaries received support for essentials like fodder, which is crucial for livestock, and bee hives to promote beekeeping.
- **Necessary Equipment:** Access to necessary equipment enabled individuals to explore alternative livelihoods beyond charcoal production.

**Trainings around alternative Energy and Livelihood options to Charcoal use:** More than 1,936 individuals actively participated in training programs, with 802 women taking an active role in learning and skill-building. These training sessions focused on alternative energy solutions as a sustainable substitute for charcoal use. By exploring various livelihood options beyond traditional practices, PROSCAL empowered individuals with knowledge about cleaner energy alternatives and livelihood options. This not only contributes to environmental preservation but also enhanced the role of women in decision-making and economic activities. Through education and empowerment, PROSCAL created a positive impact on both livelihoods and ecological sustainability.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in the project <Outputs designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment>	Total number of project outputs	Total number of gender specific outputs
	17	1
Proportion of project staff with responsibility for gender issues <All Staff members contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme who have gender related activities included in their terms of reference>	Total number of staff	Total number of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	21	9

### Human-rights based approach.

The PROSCAL initiative prioritized human rights by ensuring that vulnerable women and youth, who rely on charcoal businesses, gain improved access to alternative livelihoods. By doing so, we safeguard their individual and household rights to access basic life necessities. Through this approach, we empower these individuals to explore sustainable alternatives beyond charcoal, fostering both economic well-being and environmental preservation.

Has the programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	Result
	Yes
Number of programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns	Result
	10
Number of programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result
	0

### Leave no one behind

The PROSCAL project followed an inclusive participatory approach that engaged all the key stakeholders in the decision-making and implementation process, including women, youth, and other marginalized groups. The programme also supported energy security and more resilient livelihoods by helping the communities to reduce their dependence on charcoal production, trade, and use, which are unsustainable and harmful to the environment. The programme respected human rights by ensuring that the vulnerable women and youth who used to earn their income from charcoal businesses had improved access to other alternative livelihoods, such as clean energy, agriculture, or handicrafts, thus safeguarding their individual and household rights to access basic life necessities, such as food, water, health, and education.

### Social contract and legitimacy

Not Applicable

## Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

Not Applicable

### Environment and climate security

The UN-FGS PROSCAL Programme is a vital initiative that combines environmental protection, livelihood improvement, and climate resilience to promote peace and security in Somalia. PROSCAL addressed the intertwined challenges of charcoal production, environmental degradation, and climate change in Somalia by:

- Capacity building and the establishment of nursery groups in tree nursery management added with the construction of nursery structures under the FAO component led to the production of a variety of tree seedlings of socio-economic importance and in supporting efforts towards land reclamation through tree planting leading to the improvement of environmental security.
- The adoption of an environment-friendly sustainable source of energy, comprising fuel-efficient stoves, alternatives to charcoal, and solar solutions, aims to reduce the amount of life trees burned for household cooking in Somalia reduce deforestation, as well as household air pollution to protect the health of women and young children while creating employment. The environmental problems addressed through these integrated alternative energy solutions to charcoal use are very real and urgent ones.
- Reducing charcoal production: Charcoal production has been a major driver of deforestation and ecosystem degradation in Somalia. PROSCAL seeks to promote sustainable alternatives to charcoal production.
- Promoting alternative livelihoods: By providing alternative income sources, such as sustainable agriculture and other livelihood options, PROSCAL aims to reduce dependence on charcoal production.
- Enhancing environmental resilience: The program focuses on building resilience to climate change impacts, including droughts, floods, and other extreme events.

#### 2. Notable impacts include:

- Community-based initiatives: The program engaged local communities in reforestation efforts, sustainable land management, and agroforestry practices.
- Capacity building: PROSCAL provided training and capacity-building programs to enhance community resilience and adaptive strategies.
- Research and data collection: The program collected data on environmental conditions, climate trends, and livelihood patterns to inform decision-making.
- Policy advocacy: PROSCAL collaborated with government agencies and other stakeholders to advocate for policies that support sustainable resource management.
- Reduced charcoal production, improved ecosystem health, and enhanced livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities.

#### 3. Climate Security Nexus:

The connection between climate change and security is widely acknowledged. Climate-related risks can worsen existing vulnerabilities, leading to conflict and instability. PROSCAL enhances climate security by:

- Risk assessments: The program assisted field missions and UN Resident Coordinators in conducting climate security risk assessments.
- Risk management strategies: PROSCAL supported the development of strategies to manage climate-related security risks.
- Capacity building: The program strengthened collective capacity to address climate-related security challenges by supporting climate change adaptation, restoration of

degraded lands due to charcoal business and export, as well as demonstrating alternative energy solutions to charcoal use and alternative livelihood options for the Charcoal Value Chain beneficiaries.

- Information exchange: The UN Community of Practice on Climate Security fosters knowledge sharing among UN entities.

### Prevention of corruption

Not Applicable

### Project sustainability

The PROSCAL project involved the government counterparts at the federal and state levels in the implementation and outreach to the wider community, as they will be responsible for enforcing the ban and working with local communities to reduce the unsustainable charcoal production. This created ownership at all levels. The project also empowered the Environment Institutions at the federal and state levels to coordinate and implement alternative energy and livelihoods options for the Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries, while developing legal and regulatory frameworks for charcoal production and trade. Moreover, the project supported women and youth to diversify their livelihoods through training and demonstration of clean energy and alternative livelihood options. The project also engaged key private sectors around a common interest in energy and livelihood sectors to provide subsidized services to the Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries. Furthermore, the project trained the tree nurseries committee on tree nursery management and operation to support land reclamation. As part of scaling up and ensuring programme continuity, the Government and PUNOS mobilized additional resources of up to \$15 million from the Somalia Joint Funds (SJF) to support the next phase of the charcoal Programme beyond 2023.

#### The training activities undertaken from the Programme start till completion:

#	Target group		Dates	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.		local artisans	August-Nov 2022	34	6	40	Production and Marketing of energy efficient cook stoves	Kismayo, Baidoa, Dhusamareb and Beletweyn	Solar Energy Consulting and Construction Company
2.		local artisans	17-18 June 2022	8	16	24	Training of Artisans and retailers on Production and marketing of energy efficient cook stoves	Hargeisa	MoECC-Somaliland
3.		Nursery Groups	20/11/2022	8	2	10	Sourcing and collection of	Beletweyn	Hirshabelle Ministry of

							local tree planting materials, tree nursery management activities and vegetative propagation methods of fruit tree species		Environment (MoE)
4.		Business owners and producer associations	13/11/2022	3	2	5	Private stakeholder roles and PPP agreement implementation	Beletweyn	Hirshabelle Ministry of Environment (MoE)
5.		Nursery Groups	11/10/2022	5	5	10	Sourcing and collection of local tree planting materials, tree nursery management activities and vegetative propagation methods of fruit tree species	Jowhar	Hirshabelle Ministry of Environment (MoE)
6.		Business owners and producer associations	15/10/2022	3	2	5	Private stakeholder roles and PPP agreement implementation	Jowhar	Hirshabelle Ministry of Environment (MoE)
7.		Nursery Groups	19/09/2022	8	2	10	Sourcing and collection of local tree planting materials, tree nursery management activities and vegetative propagation methods of fruit tree species	Dhusamareeb	Galmudug Ministry of Environment (MoE)
8.		Local mayor, District Commissioner officials	24/09/2022	3	2	5	Consultative meeting with local authorities	Dhusamareeb	Galmudug Ministry of Environment (MoE)

9.	Business owners and producer associations	10/10/2022	3	2	5	Private stakeholder roles and PPP agreement implementation	Dhusamareeb	Galmudug Ministry of Environment (MoE)
10	Nursery groups (Aaran group)	20/08/2022	6	4	10	Sourcing and collection of local tree planting materials, tree nursery management activities and vegetative propagation methods of fruit tree	Baidoa	Southwest Ministry of Environment (MoE)
11	Nursery groups (Barwaqo group)	25/08/2022	7	3	10	Sourcing and collection of local tree planting materials, tree nursery management activities and vegetative propagation methods of fruit tree species	Baidoa	Southwest Ministry of Environment (MoE)
12	Nursery groups (Heegan group)	25/08/2022	8	2	10	Sourcing and collection of local tree planting materials, tree nursery management activities and vegetative propagation methods of fruit tree species	Baidoa	Southwest Ministry of Environment (MoE)
13	Business owners and producer associations	20/08/2022	7	3	10	Private stakeholder roles and PPP agreement implementation	Baidoa	Southwest Ministry of Environment (MoE)
14	Nursery groups	13/08/2022	5	5	10	Sourcing and collection of local tree planting	Kismayo	Jubaland Ministry of Environment (MoE)



							materials, tree nursery management activities and vegetative propagation methods of fruit tree species		
15	Business owners and producer associations	19/07/2022	4	1	5	Private stakeholder roles and PPP agreement implementation	Kismayo	Jubaland Ministry of Environment (MoE)	
16	Youth	May 2019	5	--	5	FAD manufacture and deployment	Kismayo	FAO	
17	Youth	May 2019	8	--	8	FAD fishing techniques – Longline Fishing practices	Kismayo	FAO	
18	Youth	May 2019	14	16	30	Advanced fish processing, drying and marketing trainings	Kismayo	FAO	
19	Youth	June 2019	14	16	30	Advanced fish processing, drying and marketing trainings	Berbera	FAO	
20	Youth	May 2019	32	--	32	Fishing and onboard fish handling practices	Bosaso	FAO	
21	Youth	April 2019	5	--	12	Operation of lift net fishing platforms	Eyl	FAO	
22	Youth	April 2019	4	--	12	Operation of lift net fishing platforms	Hurdiya	FAO	
23	Youth farmers	April 2019	76	63	139	ToT on collective marketing	Baidoa	FAO	
24	Youth	May 2019	5	--	5	FAD manufacture and deployment	Kismayo	FAO	
25	Youth	June 2018	49	--	49	Improved Fishing techniques	Bosaso	FAO	

							and on board fish handling practices		
26	Youth	April 2018	--	10	10		Manufacture and repair of lift net fishing gears (nets)	Berbera	FAO
27	Youth	February –June 2018	22	37	59		Fish processing, filleting and drying and hygiene practices	Bosaso	FAO
28	Youth	May 2018	5	13	18		Fish processing, filleting and drying and hygiene practices	Berbera	FAO
29	Youth	December 2018	8	-	8		Improved Fishing techniques and on-board fish handling practices	Bosaso	FAO
30									
31	Youth	7-9 March, 2018	10	5	15		Community Training of Trainers (ToT) to foremen on prosopis management and use.	Burco	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
32	3 Youth Cooperatives in each District	9 May, 2018	6	3	9		Peri-Urban Youth Training in processing prosopis Pod for Animal Feed and prosopis wood to charcoal	Berbera	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
33	NGO & Dev. Actors	7 May, 2018	33	17	50		Supporting 50 local NGOs, CSOs, schools and universities on prosopis management and use	Burco	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
34	FAO Implementing Partners	12-14 May 2018	37	4	41		Training for FAO Partners on prosopis	Hargeisa	PENHA/FAO's

							management and utilization		implementing partner
35		Youth	8-10 September, 2018	8	6	14	Community Training of Trainers (ToT) to foremen on prosopis management and use.	Berbera	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
36	*MoA *MESAF *MoER D		8-10 September, 2018	3		3	Community Training of Trainers (ToT) to foremen on prosopis management and use.	Berbera	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
37		Youth	8-10 September, 2018	5	2	7	Community Training of Trainers (ToT) to foremen on prosopis management and use.	Baki	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
38	*MoA *MoLSA *MoER D *Local Gov *Deputy Mayor		8-10 September, 2018	4	1	5	Community Training of Trainers (ToT) to foremen on prosopis management and use.	Baki	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
39		Youth	4-5 Dec., 2018	6	4	10	Business and commercialization training of cooperatives	Berbera	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
40	MOA MESAF MOE&RD		4-5 Dec., 2018	3	0	3	Business and commercialization training of cooperatives	Berbera	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
41		Youth	3-4 Dec., 2018	6	4	10	Business and commercialization training of cooperatives	Baki	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
42		FAO Implementing partners	25-26, November 2018	23	1	24	Training for FAO Partners on prosopis management and utilization	Hargeisa	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner

43	MoAD MOLF& D	Implementi ng partners	25-26, Novemb er 2018	4	0	4	Training for FAO Partners on prosopis management and utilization	Hargeisa	PENHA/FA O's implementi ng partner
44	Field Extensi on Officers from Hirshab elle and Southw est MoAI & represe ntatives for Co- ops Commit tee.	Implementi ng partners	6-8 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2018.	42	8	50	Trainings	FAO	Field Extension Officers from Hirshabelle and Southwest MoAI & representat ives for Co- ops Committee.
45		Youth Farmers Co-ops Rep.	7-11 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	26	11	37	Small holder Business Planning and Co-ops and Asset Management Procedures	Jowhar	FAO
46		Youth	4-8 April 2018	25	15	40	Small holder Business Planning and Co-ops and Asset Management Procedures	Balcad	FAO
47		Youth Farmers Co-ops Rep.	4 <sup>th</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	37	22	59	Small holder Business Planning and Co-ops and Asset Management Procedures	Baidoa	FAO
48		Youth	28-31 May 2018	43	7	50	IPPM- challenge of pest and diseases mainly in Vegetables.	Mogadish u	FAO
49		Youth	15-26 July 2018	37	22	59	Post-Harvest and Warehouse Management	Baidoa	FAO

50		Youth	14-17 Sept 2018	25	15	40	Post-Harvest and Warehouse Management	Balcad	FAO
51		Youth	21-25 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2018	26	14	40	Post-Harvest and Warehouse Management	Jowhar	FAO
52		Youth	12-14 May 2018	29	21	50	Agricultural Field practice training and demonstration.	Jowhar	PDA/ FAO's Implementing Partner.
53		Youth	18-21 June 2018	31	19	50	Agricultural Field practice training and demonstration.	Balcad	CED/ FAO's Implementing Partner.
54		Youth	26-28 June 2018	27	23	50	Agricultural Field practice training and demonstration.	Baidoa	CDI/ FAO's Implementing Partner.
55	Bosaso District	Youth	September/ October 2017	2	7	9	Training in construction and deployment of small-scale community based Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)	Bosaso	FAO and the contracted Master Fisherman
56	Bosaso District	Youth	September/ October 2017	9	0	9	Training in rigging and repair of fishing gear	Bosaso	FAO and the contracted Master Fisherman
57	Bosaso District	Youth	Apr/June 2017	7	8	15	Training in fish processing (filleting and preparation to produce dried fish)	Bosaso	FAO
58	Bosaso District	Youth	7-8 July 2017	21	4	25	Mangrove Users Association Committees Training	Bosaso)	FAO's SP-RMSN
59	Owdweyne District	Youth	21-23 October 2017	12	4	16	Training of Trainers (TOT)- Introduction	Owdweyne town	FAO's SP-PENHA

							to prosopis juliflora, products and management tools; Harvesting and processing-practical training; Management and commercializing-long term needs.		
60	Owdweyne District	Youth	24-25 October	7	3	10	Cooperative Business Training on Processing and Commercializing Prosopis	Owdweyne town	FAO's SP-PENHA
61	Berbera District	Youth	28-30 October 2017	13	5	18	Training of Trainers (TOT)- Introduction to prosopis juliflora, products and management tools; Harvesting and processing-practical training; Management and commercializing-long term needs.	Biyo Gurre Village	FAO's SP-PENHA
62	Berbera District	Youth	31 October -1 November 2017	8	3	11	Cooperative Business Training on Processing and Commercializing Prosopis	Biyo Gurre Village	FAO's SP-PENHA
63		Targeted beneficiaries	October 2021	42	29	71	Training on association/cooperative development	Kismayo	HOD

64	Targeted beneficiaries	October 2021 16 14 30	16	14	30	Training on business development	Kismayo	HOD
65	Targeted beneficiaries	November 2021	10	0	10	Training on honey and bee wax value addition	Kismayo	HOD
66	Targeted beneficiaries	November 2022	23	7	30	Training producer groups on market linkages	Kismayo	HOD
67	Targeted beneficiaries	December 2021	12	6	18	Training on tree nursery management and vegetative propagation	Garowe	MoEACC
68	Targeted beneficiaries	Jan 4-7 2022	8	7	15	Promotion of Prosopis as charcoal use alternatives	Hargeisa	MoERD, Somaliland
69	Target beneficiaries	February 2020	7	4	11	Training on natural resource management and tree nursery establishment, and set-up of natural resource committee.	Gobweyn village in Kismayo, Somalia	Himilo Organization for Development (HOD)
70	Target beneficiaries	February 2020	29	11	40	Training on the establishment of community based environmental organization	Gobweyn village in Kismayo, Somalia	Himilo Organization for Development (HOD)
71	Target beneficiaries	February 2020	7	3	10	Training on natural resource management and tree nursery establishment, and set-up of natural resource committee.	Gobweyn village in Kismayo, Somalia	Himilo Organization for Development (HOD)

72		Target beneficiaries	03 November 2020 to 05 November 2020	9	3	12	Training on energy-efficient cook stove manufacturing and marketing for 12 selected Internally Displaced Persons Camps representatives in Qardho, Burtinle, and Galkacyo	Garowe, AlNasar road, near Same Hotel	SECCO
73		Target beneficiaries	21 October 2020 to 27 October 2020	8	22	30	Training of members of the community on energy-efficient cookstoves and business networking	Ramaas Hotel, Hargeisa	National Consultant by the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
74	Jubaland MoET		January 2019	25	6	31	Methodology for collecting Socio-economic data	Kismayo	FAO
75	Lead farmers		December 2018 – January 2019	127	128	255	Good Agricultural Practices on production and direct marketing of agricultural farm produce such as vegetables, hive products and fodder	Badhaadhe, Afmadow and Kismayo	FAO through implementing NGO partners
76	FAO SWALIM	Local NGO	12 to 16 September 2019	1	0	1	Training on field survey methodology on Charcoal Production in Jubaland	Kwale, Kenya	FAO SWALIM
77	Jubaland Ministry of Environ	Local NGO	13 to 17 October 2019	10	2	12	Training on field survey methodology on Charcoal	Kismayo, Somalia	Himilo Organization for Development (HOD)



	ment and Tourism						Production in Jubaland		
78	Jubaland Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range		15 to 27 November 2019	24	16	40	Training of previously supported fodder producers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for fodder and conservation practices	Kismayo, Somalia	Jubaland Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range
79	Jubaland Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range		15 to 27 November 2019	17	13	30	Training of previously supported fodder producers on how to process fodder and operate and maintain fodder machines	Kismayo, Somalia	Jubaland Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range
80		Somaliland community members	25-29 September 2019	25	15	40	Trainings of community members on sustainable charcoal production	Hargeisa, Somaliland	Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
81		Somaliland community members	29 September 2019	7	31	10	Training of 10 plumbers on solar thermal heating.	Hargeisa, Somaliland	Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
82		Local Artisans	10/04/2018-28/05/2018	21	9	30	Training on energy efficient cooking stoves making	Hargeisa	Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
83		Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism	6 -21 May 2018	9	1	10	GIS & Remote Sensing, Field data collection, land	Kismayo	FAO SWALIM

							degradation, natural resources conservation and management		
84	Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism	29 August-6 September 2018	10	0	10	GIS & Remote Sensing	Kismayo	FAO SWALIM	
85	Local Journalists	4th -7th July 2018	15	5	20	Training on Environmental Awareness and Reporting	Hargeisa	Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development	
86	Local Artisans	7th - 21st July 2018	21	9	30	Training on energy efficient cooking stoves making	Hargeisa	Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development	
87	Community members	3 rd July 2018	21	9	30	Sensitization workshop on Environmental impacts on Charcoal trade and use	Lug-Haya	Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development	
88	Community Members	7 th July 2018	77	34	110	National Awareness Campaign Workshop on Charcoal	Hargeisa	Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development	
89	Community Members	05 Nov 2018	21	9	30	Sensitization workshop on Environmental	Odweyne	Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development	
90	Local Artisans	3 -7 October 2018	26	4	30	Training on energy efficient cooking stoves making	Garowe	Puntland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	
91	Local Artisans	December 2018	27	3	30	Training on energy	Garowe	Puntland Ministry of	

							efficient cooking stoves making		Environment and Climate Change
92	Local Journalists	12th December 2018	15	5	20		Training on Environmental Awareness and Reporting	Garowe	Puntland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
93	Community members	December 2018	39	41	80		Awareness and Sensitization workshop on Environmental impacts on Charcoal trade and use	Gardo	Puntland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
94	Community members	23-24th December 2018	100	201	120		Awareness and Sensitization workshop on Environmental impacts on Charcoal trade and use	Garowe	Puntland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
95	Community resource persons	4-12 Nov 2017	8	2	10		Methodologies to collect data on charcoal production and utilization/GIS	Kismayo	FAO
96	NGOs and MoA staff	Nov 12-16 2017	6	0	6		Good agronomic practices (GAP)	Kismayo	FAO
97	Ministries of Environment and climate change in Jubaland, South west, Hirshabelle and Galmudug in partnership with	September – December 2022	34	6	40		Training on energy efficient cooking stoves making	Kismayo, Baidoa, Beletwien and Dhusamareeb	UNDP

		SECCCO company							
<b>Total</b>			<b>1378</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1976</b>				

## Section 7: Looking ahead: Focus on the future.

The forward-looking actions for the Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL), which is a collaborative effort between the Federal Government of Somalia and the United Nations. This program aims to curb the illegal export of charcoal from Somalia and promote sustainable alternatives.

Here are the key steps to consider:

1. **Recommendations from Final Terminal Evaluation (FTE):**
  - ✚ Analyze the findings and recommendations from the FTE to identify areas for improvement and lessons learned.
  - ✚ Use these insights to enhance future program design and implementation.
2. **Integration of Unfunded Activities:**
  - ✚ Assess the activities within PROSCAL that remained unfunded.
  - ✚ Consider incorporating these unfunded components into the next generation program to ensure continuity and maximize impact.
3. **Synergies with Vertical Funds:**
  - ✚ Leverage existing synergies with vertical funds, particularly the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Biodiversity Fund.
  - ✚ Explore collaborative opportunities to address biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management alongside charcoal reduction efforts.
4. **Collaboration with Climate Change Initiatives:**
  - ✚ Engage with the Somalia Joint Initiatives on Climate Change Portfolio.
  - ✚ Align PROSCAL activities with climate resilience goals, emphasizing sustainable practices and adaptive strategies.
5. **Integration with the GCF Project on Climate-Resilient Rangelands:**
  - ✚ Coordinate with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project focused on climate-resilient rangelands in Somalia.
  - ✚ Explore ways to harmonize efforts, share knowledge, and enhance the impact of both initiatives.
6. **Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening:**
  - ✚ Strengthen the capacity of government entities involved in PROSCAL.
  - ✚ Foster collaboration, knowledge sharing, and effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.
7. **Holistic Approach:**
  - ✚ Recognize that addressing charcoal challenges requires a comprehensive response.
  - ✚ Balance efforts on both the demand and supply sides, considering environmental, economic, and social dimensions.

By integrating these actions, the completed PROSCAL program can leave a lasting positive impact on Somalia's environment, livelihoods, and resilience to climate change.

## Section 8: Human interest story: Voices from the field

Turning an invasive species into profit in Somaliland. In Somaliland, the UN Joint Programme on Charcoal (PROSCAL) and the Accelerator Lab has organized an open Innovation Challenge in Hargeisa to crowdsource home-grown solutions from Somali youth on developing alternative energy sources for cooking and water heating. As part of empowering youth to take ownership, become agents of change in their communities and to create income-generating opportunities, through capacity building, mentorship, and funding, two innovative businesses have been responsibly engaged in the production of “green” charcoal were supported with equipment (small machines and safety gear) to enhance the production capacity of “green” charcoal from Prosopis Juliflora, an invasive species. Third Party monitoring reports has observed a positive result as both businesses are fully functional and supplying “green” charcoal to hotels and households through an online application platform and service delivery. Please refer to this links for details: [Dhuxul \(goodbarber.app\)](#), and Website Lander Prosopis. The production of charcoal from invasive species has a triple benefit, sustainable charcoal production and taking off pressure from indigenous trees, reducing the spread of the invasive tree to rangelands and farms and generating employment for youth. Prosopis Juliflora significantly reduces the productivity of rangelands and farms by outcompeting the indigenous species and crops by depleting water resources and taking over large areas. Faduma Yarisow, who lives in Hargeisa, was one of such beneficiaries. She is 45 years mother and the sole breadwinner of her five orphaned children. She said that before she approximately four sacks of charcoal but now one is enough in covering her cooking needs. She said that “the cooking is cleaner and healthier”. Also, the cost difference allows her to pay for two of her children’s monthly school fees and other household requirements”.

FAO’s Communications unit continued to publicize the project’s activities and contributions during this reporting period, through the FAO Somalia Twitter handle, @FAOSomalia. FAO published various communication products at the following links:

Name	Date	Link
Web/Impact Story	28 March 2023	<a href="https://undpsomalia.exposure.co/invasion-innovation-conservation">https://undpsomalia.exposure.co/invasion-innovation-conservation</a>
Web/Impact Story	20 October 2020	<a href="https://somalia.un.org/en/96679-invasive-prosopis-tree-turning-livelihood-menace-source-income-somaliland">https://somalia.un.org/en/96679-invasive-prosopis-tree-turning-livelihood-menace-source-income-somaliland</a>
Web/Impact Story	13 June 2019	<a href="https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/somali-media-launch-first-ever-network-environmental-journalists">https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/somali-media-launch-first-ever-network-environmental-journalists</a>
Tweet	5 April 2023	<a href="https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1643491647710216193">https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1643491647710216193</a>
Tweet	7 December 2021	<a href="https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1468187630315749379">https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1468187630315749379</a>
Tweet	18 June , 2019	<a href="https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1140978523865329669">https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1140978523865329669</a>

**Additional Links:**

<https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1468187630315749379>

<https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1643491647710216193>

<https://twitter.com/FAOSomalia/status/1140978523865329669>

Terminal Evaluation Report with notable success stories/impact:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iqXq2tYXGy2r1RgWHpYpm7usgnOfQXbH/view?usp=sharing>



*So, I encourage people in my village to plant trees so that they can use them in the years to come”*

*Deeqa Abdi Osman  
active member of the  
Yontoy community  
tree nursery  
committee, tending to  
the village’s nursery.  
FAO photo credits:  
Mohamed Ali Hassan*



*“I will maintain the  
tree seedlings in a  
good way and expect  
to earn a good  
livelihood...”  
Mohamed Ibrahim  
Aden, active member  
of Gobweyn  
community tree  
nursery committee,  
here watering tree  
seedlings.  
FAO Photo: Mohamed  
Ali Hassan*

**FAO in Somalia** @FAOSomalia

FAO & @hodsom handed over two tree nurseries to Jubaland Ministry of Environment & Tourism this week.

Thanks to @Sida the PROSCAL project assists communities to grow tree seedlings as an alternative livelihood to harmful charcoal production & to promote reforestation in Somalia.



FAO Forestry and 5 others

2:56 PM · Dec 7, 2021

**FAO in Somalia** @FAOSomalia

#Somali #Environmental #Journalists Network (SEJN) launched in #Mogadishu to report on #landdegradation, #deforestation, #pollution + #climatechange.

#UNFAO #Somalia proud to support #SEJN together with @UNEnvironment #Somalia @UNDPSomalia via #PROSCAL [bit.ly/2MK4rkb](https://bit.ly/2MK4rkb)

4:44 PM · Jun 18, 2019

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