



DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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UNCT/MCO: Somalia

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

JP title: Assessing households' energy access and consumption in Southern Somalia

Thematic SDG Areas: Food systems transformation; Climate action & energy transformation; SDG localization;

PUNOS: UNDP, FAO

Stakeholder partner: National Government; Sub-national Governments; Humanitarian actors; Disaster Risk Management actors; Private sector;

Gender Marker: Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

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Annual Progress

Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:

On-track (expected annual results-achieved)

Overall Progress

Outcome 1. Deliver a needs assessment on households' energy types and consumption including their consumer price preferences
Output 1.1

UNDP's market analysis and impact assessment come at an important time in Somalia, following devastating drought, flooding, locusts and COVID-19. The war in Ukraine has contributed to commodity price inflation for commodities that Somalia is import dependent on. Building on the results of the COVID-19 Socio Economic Impact Assessments (SEIA), this analysis will look at the impact of the war in Ukraine on the (i) macro-economy (ii) inflation (iii) businesses and (iv) vulnerability.

While the results of the analysis will be released in early 2023, it is already clear that the impact of the Ukraine crisis has increased the fragile situation in Somalia due to the disruption of the supply chain for food commodities, such as wheat. . The architecture of the humanitarian community is well developed and capable of undertaking complex interventions, and the capacity of Government has also grown in recent years. At the same time, the knock-on-effects of conflict in Ukraine are being experienced alongside a variety of other shocks and crises in Somalia. At a time when Somalia is experiencing underperforming rainy seasons which has internally displaced upwards of a million people and crippled Somalia's own ability to sustain agricultural and livestock production, the effects of the Ukraine conflict are compounding this and pushing food, energy and fertilizer prices to record levels in Somalia. Moreover, in an aid environment where the Ukraine crisis has led to the overall and global re-purposing of Official Development Assistance, both humanitarian and development spending have been somewhat undermined and is expected to have negative

consequences for efforts to contribute towards the attainment of the SDGs in Somalia.

With regard to specific progress under this Output, UNDP's Inception Report for the market analysis activity has been completed. Market analysis will continue into 2023, in order to quantify the impacts of the Ukraine crises. This activity was initially delayed initially due to the recruitment and selection of technical experts with relevant experience for completing the study but is now on track. The final report will also present key recommendations to mitigate the impacts through policy actions at national level.

Output 1.2

FAO's preparations for consultation workshops organized with the Federal Government and Regional authorities to support the implementation of the national Charcoal Policy were delayed in 2022, but are on track to take place in February and early March of 2023. The delay was a result of several factors, including: the dissolution of the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC) and the establishment of the new Ministry of Environment & Climate Change, Federal Republic of Somalia. Furthermore, the Ministry's high-level participation to the Sharm El-Sheikh Climate Change Conference held in November 2022 did not allow for the availability of the Ministry's staff to plan and participate in the consultation workshops. The delay of the workshops will have no impact to the project activities as the consultation workshops will occur in February and March 2023 and will support the implementation of the Charcoal Policy.

Output 1.3

FAO's preparations for the awareness campaign on the integration of the Charcoal Policy and prosopis related intervention was delayed in 2022, but is on track to take place in late February 2023. As with the above Output, the delay was a result of the same factors relating to the change in government and new Ministry, as well as the government focal points unavailability for planning in late 2022. The delay of the campaign will have no impact to the project activities as the campaign will occur in March 2023 and will support the implementation of the Charcoal Policy.

Outcome 2. Deliver a needs assessment on households' energy ty

SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets

Outcome 1. Deliver a needs assessment on households' energy types and consumption including their consumer price preferences

Outputs 1.1

UNDP's Outcome 1 Outputs are currently in progress and the final analysis will cover impacts on Agenda 2030 SDGs and the Climate Change Agenda.

Outputs 1.2 and 1.3

The planned workshops and awareness campaign will provide a platform for the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Federal Republic of Somalia to discuss the implementation of the Charcoal Policy at national, regional, local levels. Overall this will contribute to SDG 15, which is to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Outcome 2. Deliver a needs assessment on households' energy types and consumption in order to determine viability of Prosopis charcoal and fuelwood value chain development.

Outputs 2.1 - 2.2

Building on previous joint initiatives and the ongoing UNJP Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) programme, the baseline information collected will inform the design and implementation of future prosopis charcoal and fuelwood value chain initiatives while also, as above, contributing to SDG 15 by identifying geographical areas where forests need to be regenerated and providing geographical information on sites where prosopis should be controlled.

Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

Outcome 1. Deliver a needs assessment on households' energy types and consumption including their consumer price preferences

Output1.1

Joint coordination meetings between FAO and UNDP were held to discuss how to approach the delays in in launching the market analysis as well as the delays in the government workshops and awareness campaign. As a result of the discussions and timelines for the roll out of activities, it was agreed that a no cost extension would be necessary in order to complete the various pending

activities.

Implementation of the market analysis has encountered delays. This was due to delays in the onboarding of the international expert who will be conducting the impact study. The recruitment delay has been coupled with challenges in acquiring data to meet the study objectives, especially in the midst of Somalia transitioning to a new government administration in 2022. Furthermore, the general focus of national and international organizations on the ongoing drought emergency has slowed the general progress of this output. As a result, a no cost extension until 31st March 2023 was requested to facilitate the completion of planned activities.

Outputs 1.2 and 1.3

As highlighted above, delays were encountered with the Federal Government of Somalia and Regional authorities regarding their availability and the timeframes for the workshops and the awareness campaign on the implementation of the Charcoal Policy in 2022. As above, this was due to the establishment of the new Ministry and their participation in the Climate conference in November. These are on track to take place in February and March 2023.

Outcome 2. Deliver a needs assessment on households' energy types and consumption in order to determine viability of Prosopis charcoal and fuelwood value chain development.

Output 2.1 and 2.2

The security situation in Somalia has continued to be a key challenge requiring mitigation measures. As FAO staff were not able to carry out the work on the ground due to security and access issues, FAO relied on local staff (who were trained by the lead consultant online) to carry out the survey. Additionally, this onboarding and training of local enumerators for the survey was delayed as they were not readily available and the background checking process is lengthy. Once the survey was underway, there were also some challenges in accessing certain sites due to a lack of transport infrastructure in some areas (lack of roads, working bridges, ferries, etc. meant that alternative and makeshift arrangements had to be made in some areas.

A good practice that was used during the survey was to start with a desk study and use remote sensing technologies to map out the areas of interest and select survey sites. This ensured targeted areas were surveyed and less time was used in identifying the possible sites.

Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]

Outcome 1 and 2

The Somalia Market Analysis and Impact Assessment of the JP will feed into new programmes and particularly the next phase of PROSCAL, as mentioned above. In addition, the baseline information collected from the household survey on energy preferences and the prosopis mapping for fuelwood volumes in Dollow district will inform the design and implementation of future prosopis fuelwood and charcoal value chain initiatives.

Strategic Partnerships and Communications

Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP

Local partners, NGOs and community

Key meetings and events organized

JP steering committee/ Strategic partners/ donors Kick-off meeting
programme board meetingevent

Priority Cross-cutting Issues

Cross-cutting results/issues

Outcome 1. Deliver a needs assessment on households' energy types and consumption including their consumer price preferences
Output1.1

The market analysis will cover cross-cutting elements as these relate to gender equality and women empowerment, SDG data, human rights, youth and principles of leaving no one behind. The economic findings will also relate to the impacts on social cohesion and political stability. Secondary data analysis will be used to highlight the impacts on cross-cutting elements. An earlier study on socio-economic impacts of COVID19 carried out in 2021 will provide the baseline that will be updated to detail the impacts of the Ukraine crisis.

Output 1.2

Preparations for consultation workshops organized with Federal Government and Regional Authorities to support the implementation of the Charcoal Policy are underway and will address gender and women empowerment, youth and principles of leaving no one behind. The implementation of the Charcoal Policy will seek to identify equal opportunities for men, women and youth in the energy sector through the promotion of alternative sources of cooking and heating fuels, the increased use of alternative sources of wood production for charcoal and fuelwood, and promoting the legal production of sustainable charcoal.

Output 1.3

Preparations for the awareness campaign on the integration of the Charcoal Policy and prosopis related interventions are underway. During its implementation, the awareness campaign will address gender equality and women empowerment, youth and principles of leaving no one behind in the promotion of the adoption of alternative energy sources: prosopis charcoal and fuel wood.

Outcome 2. Deliver a needs assessment on households' energy types and consumption in order to determine viability of Prosopis charcoal and fuelwood value chain development.

Output 2.1

The mapping of prosopis juliflora stands in BullaQoloc, Kabasa IDP, Qansaxley IDP and Qurdubay villages in the Dollow District of Gedo region was conducted to assess prosopis juliflora fuelwood volumes and pod volumes in the target project sites. The prosopis tree survey sampled 20 points overall, with 5 points in each of the four villages/settlements selected for observation and data collection. The sample points of interest were specifically chosen to be those closest to settlements or infrastructures used by both IDP and host communities, in order to provide special consideration for access by displaced communities. Each sample unit was represented by a quadrant of 500m x 500m that contained four plots of a radius of 125 meters each.

Output 2.2

The household level survey captured energy preferences, consumption and expenditures for 100 households in BullaQoloc, Kabasa IDP, Qansaxley IDP and Qurdubay villages in the Dollow District of Gedo region. The data was obtained through household interviews from 100 people in the four villages, where 25 persons were interviewed per village. The survey sought to understand the communities' cooking practices, fuel choice and consumption patterns, type of cook stoves used and the utilization of prosopis fuelwood as a viable source for income-generation. The majority of the respondents were female (72%) because the data collection took place in the morning hours, when most of men had gone to work and the women were left at home. Overall, the households interviewed were 76% male-headed households and 24% female-headed households. The KoBo platform, developed by FAO, was used to collect data and three female enumerators conducted the interviews for this household survey.

The results from the household survey highlighted the need to empower women, who are the traditional custodians of cooking materials at the household level, on the use of alternative energy sources such as prosopis juliflora. This can be achieved through the provision of trainings on how to utilize and manage prosopis juliflora as well as on the use of energy efficient cook stoves.

How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Evidence, data collection and analysis (e.g. gender assessments of programmes; policy briefs, costing for scale-up of social services); Policy dialogues, advocacy (e.g. direct inputs to national policies, strategies, laws, including women's and girls' rights groups in coordination mechanisms);

JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
Yes	No	Yes	No

Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic and feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
	Yes	Yes	Yes		

How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing

Please see details in the report.