

Federal Government of Somalia and United Nations Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)



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

Key achievements during the reporting period

- The National Forestry and Strategy are available with the Federal Government of Somalia for endorsement. The federal government of Somalia intends to promote its strategic priorities for

forestry through regional and national planning to enhance the role of forests as carbon sinks and to adapt forestry to climate change

- Domestic awareness-raising, partnership, and high-level engagement with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the federal member states (FMSs) as well as the local community have highlighted the importance of banning charcoal export and disincentivizing business groups engaged in charcoal trade. 11891 (57% women) were directly engaged while 3,081,947 (40% women participation) reached out via electronic media
- More than 3,251 households (95% women-headed households, 30 women retailers, and two public institutions) have transitioned to environment-friendly sustainable sources of energy, comprising of fuel-efficient stoves, alternatives to charcoal, and solar solutions, reducing deforestation and charcoal consumption, improved access to health services while creating employment. Women-owned micro and small businesses helped in transitioning to alternatives to charcoal and increase the uptake of sustainable energy options amongst the urban population.
- The transition to alternative sources of livelihoods by supporting organized value addition groups to support improved alternative revenue schemes among pastoralists in Jubaland to boost their economic growth and help mitigate Somalia's recurring shocks, while becoming less dependent on the use of charcoal as the main source of livelihoods.
- Continued remote sensing monitoring of production sites and trading points in Jubaland and Mogadishu, in support of the Federal Government of Somalia's (FGS) efforts in improving the enforcement of charcoal production bans.
- The capacity building and establishment of two nursery groups in tree nursery management added with the construction of two nursery structures 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 the environment.

Project data

MPTF Gateway ID	00100442
Geographical coverage	Somalia (with a geographical focus on Benadir, towns, and cities of the Federal Member States and Somaliland)
Project duration	01 April 2016 to 31 st March 2022
Total approved budget	US \$23.6 million
Programme funding level	US\$9.4 million
Estimated delivery rate	82.5%
Participating UN entities	FAO, UNDP, and UNEP
Implementing partners	Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, OPM, Puntland Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change, Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and Galmudug Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Rural Development, 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, laborers, input suppliers, loaders, truck owners, truck drivers, small transporters, retailers, laborers on vessels, stove makers, 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	NDP 9.3 Economic Development
UNCF Strategic Priority	UNSF Strategic Priority 3
SDG	SDG 7, SDG 13, and SDG 15

Gender Marker	2
Related UN projects within/outside the MPTF portfolio	National child project under the GEF Africa Mini-grids Program, the Integrated Water Resource Management Project funded by UNDP/GEF, and 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:

	PUNOs	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	Mr. Joselyn Mason	Resident Representative	
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Section 1: Executive summary

A brief introduction to the project

The UN Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) is in response to the UN Security Council resolution 2036 (2012) that seeks international cooperation to ban illegal exports of charcoal from Somalia. The programme envisages a comprehensive response to support the Security Council resolution. The specific objectives of the programme are four: 1) Support government in Somalia as well as countries in the Horn of Africa and the region to produce pertinent legal instruments and strengthen enforcement mechanisms at national, regional, and local levels; 2) Promote alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption; 3) Provide alternative livelihoods to the Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries (CVCBs) involved in the charcoal production and trade; and, 4) Countrywide reforestation and afforestation to regain the productive potential of the environmentally degraded lands.

PROSCAL falls under the economic development portfolio of the MPTF and is implemented by three UN agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNEP also known as Partner United Nations Organizations [PUNOs]) with the Somali Environment institutions. The programme (PROSCAL) promotes energy security and more resilient livelihoods through a gradual reduction of unsustainable charcoal production, trade, and use. The programme successfully engaged with the government in Somalia, governments of countries in the region, local communities, UN agencies, the private sector, and other key stakeholders to account for both the demand and supply side of the charcoal value chain.

The original programme document had been developed in late 2015 to help guide the implementation of the first round of activities between April 2016 to December 2016, referred to as the Project Imitation Phase. The transition to the full Programme Implementation Phase was realized in quarter one of 2017. To accommodate the recommendations of 2019 a Mid-Term Review, a two years No-cost extension to the programme, and the revision of strategy and activities were approved by the Programme Steering Committee in its fourth meeting held in May 2020. This revised strategy is aligned with new National Development Plan (NDP9) priorities and demonstrates integrated initiatives to promote sustainable Natural Resources management to reverse the trend of land degradation of productive lands due to unsustainable production of charcoal.

Situation update / Context of the reporting period

<To be completed by Lead Agency>

In the first six months, the 2021 Annual Workplan remained on hold due to changes in the national counterparts. The Programme mandate was transferred from the Ministry of Livestock, Forest, and Range by the Federal Government of Somalia to the Directorate of Environment at the Office of the Prime Minister. On 29 June 2021, a technical level meeting attended by the relevant Government counterparts, Donors, and the Participating UN Organizations (UNDP, UNEP, and FAO) led to the approval of the 2021 Programme Annual Workplan.

Further, the execution of the 2021 planned activities suffered significant setbacks. The first and foremost is the COVID19 pandemic and associated restrictions on movements, social distancing, and organizing in-person meetings. COVID19 also impacted senior officials in the counterpart institutions with illnesses and a few unfortunate casualties. Likewise, the Covid-19 has complicated the procurement process and the supply chain of alternative energy solutions and livelihoods targeted with vulnerable Charcoal Value Chain beneficiaries with notable price inflation. Thus, a huge chunk of these activities was rescheduled to the 2022 Annual Workplan. On the other hand, virtual conferences and meetings were adopted to the extent possible

and coordinated with national counterparts. This helped in making good progress for streamlining the Institutional mandates on the implementation of PROSCAL and its engagement of the relevant line ministries at federal and federal member states level. The second is the outstanding and fragile operations at the level of both the Federal Government and the Federal Member States, Finally the third, disruption of the national election process the national election since Q4 of 2020 to date. All these have hindered the broader stakeholders' engagement including the reconvening of the fifth Programme Steering Committee, nationwide sensitization campaigns around alternative energy and livelihood options as well as the partnership with regional member countries including the Gulf states beyond the Programme. After the initial political impasse, consensus on the elections process was reached on 27 May 2021, and elections of the upper house are finalized while the lower house is ongoing. This has improved the political and security situation for wider engagement of stakeholders that helped in catching up on the noted implementation delays. It is also important to note here that COVID19 has impacted the national economy, with already vulnerable communities falling further behind in terms of their access to social services and secure livelihoods. The project recognizes this as a challenge and opportunity for rapid implementation that contributes to the recovery efforts with a natural resource management lens making the outcomes sustainable on a medium to long-term timescale. Furthermore, fast-tracking tools and strategies are in place and committed by all stakeholders including the Government counterparts, PUNOS, and MPTF donors (EU, Sweden, & Italy).

Highlights of the project during the reporting period

1. The National Forestry and Strategy are available with the Federal Government of Somalia for endorsement and implementation
2. Domestic awareness-raising, partnership, and high-level engagement with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the federal member states (FMSs) as well as the local community have highlighted the importance of banning charcoal export and disincentivizing business groups engaged in charcoal trade. 11891 (57% women) were directly engaged while 3,081,947 (40% women participation) reached out via electronic media
3. More than 3,251 households (95% women-headed households, 30 women retailers, and two public institutions have transitioned to environment-friendly sustainable sources of energy, comprising of fuel-efficient stoves, alternatives to charcoal, and solar solutions, reducing deforestation and charcoal consumption, improved access to health services while creating employment. Women-owned micro and small businesses helped in transitioning to alternatives to charcoal and increase the uptake of sustainable energy options amongst the urban population
4. Continued remote sensing monitoring of production sites and trading points in Jubaland and Mogadishu, in support of the Federal Government of Somalia's (FGS) efforts in improving the enforcement of charcoal production bans.
5. Draft Charcoal monitoring reports have been finalized for (the Bay region, Mogadishu & Kismayo
6. the Somalia Charcoal forensic Guideline document for ports, customs, and Gulf countries port authorities to identify Somali charcoal is available with the Federal Government of Somalia for adoption and implementation
7. Capacity building delivered to organized value addition groups to support improved alternative revenue schemes among pastoralists in Jubaland.
8. The capacity building and establishment of two nursery groups in tree nursery management added with the construction of two nursery structures 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 the environment.

Summary of key achievements during the reporting period

<To be completed by Lead Agency>

1. The National Charcoal Policy and the National Forestry Policy and Strategy are available with the Federal Government of Somalia. These policies will strengthen the institutional capacities to address the over-exploitation of rangeland biomass and elicit the export of charcoal. The federal government of Somalia intends to promote its strategic priorities for forestry through regional and national planning to enhance the role of forests as carbon sinks and to adapt forestry to climate change.
2. The programme has tackled critical points of the charcoal value chain by supporting innovative energy solutions for charcoal use by providing access to environment-friendly sustainable sources of energy, comprising of fuel-efficient stoves, alternatives to charcoal, and solar solutions. More than 3,251 households (95% women-headed households have transitioned to environment-friendly sustainable sources of energy, comprising of fuel-efficient stoves, alternatives to charcoal, and solar solutions, reducing deforestation and charcoal consumption, improved access to health services while creating employment
3. Draft Charcoal monitoring reports established for (Bay region, Mogadishu & Kismayo. Final reports are to be available in March 2021. 1 technical report on charcoal production in Jubaland finalized8 vegetation index maps web platform developed
4. in partnership with the UNEP and UNODC, the Somalia Charcoal forensic Guideline document for ports, customs, and Gulf countries port authorities to identify Somali charcoal is available with the Federal Government of Somalia for adoption and implementation
5. A concept note was presented to Qatar Foundation by UNEP in Q1 of 2021 to support alternative energy solutions to charcoal use
6. 25 (7: FGS; 16: FMSs and 2: Somaliland) engaging directly 11841 (57% women) and reaching out to more than 1050000 viewers (49% women) through the local TVs/radios
7. Integrated initiatives including TV and radio campaigns, Arts competitions for High school students, and sensitization films were used as means of creating environmental awareness reached out to more than 3,058,165 viewers (57% women)
8. 19 Staffs (6 interns) (5: DoECC:2: SL, and 2:PL, 2 GL, 2 HR, 2 SW, and 2 JL) were hired by the Programme to support the implementation of PROSCAL at federal and federal member states
9. An impact assessment of various alternative energy sources was conducted in Somaliland
10. The distribution of 750 energy efficient cook-stoves to thirty (30) women retailers in Puntland
11. An Innovative Charcoal production facility from invasive (Prosopis juliflora) was Introduced in Somaliland to produce sustainable charcoal, which can both fill a major bioenergy gap and clear land for agriculture
12. 17 people (7 female) were trained on the promotion of Prosopis charcoal making and marketing.
13. A forum leverage tax exception meeting for alternative energy items (LPG, Solar for cooking, green stoves was held in Puntland engaging more than 200 stakeholders (70 women) representing MoEACC-PL, Ministry of Finance, Commerce, Water, Energy, Business Communities, and LPG gas company managers.
14. Two (2) Public institutions transitioned to the use of solar thermal heating systems as an alternative energy option to charcoal. This includes the Hargeisa General maternity ward and Amal Orphan College in Garowe, Puntland. On monthly basis, more than 600 mothers and children are projected to benefit while 170 (30 boys) from the Orphanage
15. Fodder processing equipment was provided to 100 households
16. Value addition training (dairy marketing fodder production, beekeeping, and poultry production) were delivered to 112 beneficiaries (78 M/34 F)
17. Training and extension support was provided to a total of 32 tree nursery operators (19 M/13 F)

Section 2: Progress Report Results Matrix

OUTCOME STATEMENT

<Provided by Lead Agency>

Economic governance institutions are strengthened, and an enabling environment established for inclusive, sustainable and broad-based economic growth driven by the emerging small and medium enterprise (SME) sector.			
SUB-OUTCOME 1 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 1.1: 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.			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		REPORTING PERIOD (2021)	CUMULATIVE
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	National Charcoal Policy is available with the Federal Government of Somalia	Final Validated/translated National Charcoal Policy pending for endorsement by Federal Government of Somalia
Awareness material disseminated	Yes	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated initiatives including TV and radio campaigns Poetry, Eco-Arts competitions for High school students, and sensitization films were optimized at all levels - 69 T-shirts branded with alternative energy solutions to charcoal use were distributed to 69 government officials (23F) engaged in the Interministerial coordination and meetings 	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated initiatives including TV and radio campaigns Poetry, Eco-Arts competitions for High school students, and sensitization films were optimized at all levels - 69 T-shirts branded with alternative energy solutions to charcoal use were distributed to 69 government officials (23F) engaged in the Interministerial coordination and meetings - two-pager awareness materials/pamphlets developed and shared with UNEP, UNDP, FAO, and Ambassadors in the April 2019 meeting in Nairobi)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) Progress Report; workshop agenda and report, Policy Document and Acts.			
Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting, and Movement in Somalia			
Updated / online charcoal production and trade reports	Baseline data on tree densities and charcoal Established	Draft Charcoal monitoring reports established for (Bay region, Mogadishu & Kismayo. Final reports are to be available in March 2021.	Baseline data on tree density and the extent of charcoal production in Kismayo, Badhaadhe, and Afmadow districts were established and endorsed by MoET and may be found as follows:

		The Somali Charcoal Forensic Guidelines document for ports, customs, and Gulf countries port authorities available with the Federal Government of Somalia to reinforce the charcoal production, reporting, and movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 400 to 6 000 trees per km² - 295 000 charcoal sites identified - 558 000 tons of charcoal production estimated - 20 663 000 charcoal bags estimated to be traded
Field survey on charcoal production in Jubaland	Report on charcoal production in Jubaland	1 technical report on charcoal production in Jubaland finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 technical report on charcoal production in Jubaland finalized - Data on charcoal production in Jubaland was generated; Twelve (12) members of the Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism and implementing partner were trained in field survey methodology; The technical report and databases on charcoal production in Jubaland are finalized.
Increasing Vegetation Index	Vegetation Index maps on annual basis; zero trade of charcoal from Somalia	8 vegetation index maps web platform developed	8 vegetation index maps web platform developed
<UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Progress reports; Change assessment maps; Tabular data on charcoal production sites			
Output 1.3: Output 1.3. Support to 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	1 (National Forestry Policy and Strategy validated and available with the federal government of Somalia for endorsement	7 (4 approved: National Climate Change Policy, National Environment Policy, National Water Policy & National Environmental management bill/acts; 2 validated: National Charcoal Policy and National Forestry Policy & Strategy and 1 draft: National Energy Policy
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Progress Report; workshop agenda and report, Policy Document and Acts.			
Output 1.4. Establishment of regional Partnerships with Gulf States to Strengthen cooperation and to address the Demand side of Charcoal Trade - UN well placed to support FGS with this.			
The number of countries revised rules of charcoal trade and banned its import.	Significant reduction in the charcoal trade	0 (planned in Q2 Of 2022)	0
Number of private sector companies from Gulf	GCC / OIC investment in	0 (planned in Q2 Of 2022)	0

countries establishing businesses in Somalia.	Somalia increased in energy, and livelihoods enterprises in Somalia;		
Amount of funds mobilized from Arab countries and OIC for energy and livelihood projects in Somalia.	Arab countries financial support for PROSCAL achieved	a concept note was presented to Qatar Foundation by UNEP in Q1 of 2021 to support alternative energy solutions to charcoal use.	A concept note has been submitted to Qatar Foundation to support energy and livelihood projects in Somalia.
Number of persons who attended international/regional summits.	0	0 (planned in Q2 of 2022)	2018 (350 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 event 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.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Agenda and minutes of the meeting, Investment plans, and signed grants commitments on energy and alternative livelihoods			
Output 1.5: Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to charcoal trade			
Number of sensitization workshops/seminars and special events organized	Awareness and advocacy campaigns improved. International and Local stakeholders and media engaged to promote Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihood Options	25 (7: FGS; 16: FMSs and 2: Somaliland) engaging directly 11841 (57% women) and reaching out to more than 1050000 viewers (49% women) through the local TVs/radios.	42 (41 national and subnational levels, and 1 international)
Number of persons reached through sensitization workshops and regional conference		World Environment Day) directly engaged 104 (28 women) sensitization/coordination workshops, and 2,008,038 people (42% women) through the local TVs/radios National and sub-national level awareness directly engaged 11841 (57%	1,160 persons (women 354) engaged in the Sensitisation Workshops 5,208,038 million people (52% women). (500,000: SNTV/Radios: 900,000: SLNTV/Horn cable; 1,500,000: PL Golis Telcom alerts; and 350,000: PL TV, Universal TV 1,154,887, Dalsan Tv 280,886 viewers, Mustaqbal Media 242,215, Shabelle Radio

		women) and reached out to more than 1050000 viewers (49% women) through the local TVs/radios.	80,000 and Radio Deegaan 250,000)
Number of hits on charcoal sensitization website		48+ awareness hits on the world environment day and special events including radios, TVs and, Eco-Arts competitions and one sensitization video documentary (sensitization dialogue, Eco- (13: Dalsan TV, 17: Universal TV and 7: DoECC website, 10: UNEP website)	157 (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)
UNDP ONLY: Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Communications and awareness-raising document; Workshops/ Seminars reports;			
Output 1.6: Capacity building of federal (MOLFR), state-level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate and actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade, and Use			
Number of governments ministries supported and fully functional to full-scale PROSCAL activities	7 adequately resourced gov't institutions coordinating & implementing charcoal issues	7	7 (Directorate of Environment and Climate Change-OPM, Galmudug Ministry of Environment and Forestry, HirShabelle Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, South West 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)
Number of technical staff hired and seconded to the government ministries	At least 12 Staffs hired and supported the implementation of the full-scale charcoal program at federal and federal member states Environment Ministries	19 Staffs (6 interns) (5: DoECC:2: SL, and 2:PL, 2 GL, 2 HR, 2 SW and 2 JL) including	22 Staffs (Directorate of Environment and Climate Change:7; Galmudug:2; HirShabelle:2; South West:2; Jubaland:2; Puntland:3; and Somaliland:4) including 9 Women
Number of coordination meetings held	At least four coordination meetings held community activists and government staff at federal and federal member	7	25

	states trained on outreach sensitization and alternative energy solutions and livelihoods options to charcoal use		
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Progress Reports, LOAs, and meeting minutes			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
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			
Number of businesses established and functional	Eight new businesses established for production and sale of efficient cook-stoves;	30 women retailers in Puntland (6: Galdogob; 6: Burtinle; 4: Kalabayr; 4: Waciye; 6: Carmo; & 4: Ceel Dahir)	376 retailers (95% women-owned).
Number and share of households using efficient cook-stoves	Higher levels of efficient cook-stove adoption (15,000 in total),	750 energy-efficient cook-stoves shares among 30 women retailers in Puntland (150: Galdogob; 150: Burtinle; 100: Kalabayr; 100: Waciye; 100: Carmo; 150 & 100: Ceel Dahir)	28,030 households (95% women-headed)
Reduction in the consumption of charcoal	significant reduction in levels of charcoal use	Yes - An impact Assessment around the impacts of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use from the programme starts to date (2016-2021) completed in Somaliland.	Yes (Energy-efficient cookstoves burn 50% less combined with traditional cookstoves). innovate home-grown solutions were also piloted (green charcoal from invasive tree species, and production of biomass briquettes from compressed biomass material including farm waste) to support meaningful domestic demand shift.
Number of people employed in the efficient cook-stoves sector	connect women and youth engaged in cook-stove production and sales to production facilities	30 women retailers in Puntland	307 (123 women retailers)
<UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Project reports; Fact sheets on the businesses established; third party monitoring reports			
Output 2.2: Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption			
Reduction in the share of live trees used for charcoal production	Charcoal production in an organized and high-efficiency manner demonstrated at one location	- 0 (Planned in Q1 of 2022)	11 green charcoal facilities/Kiln established (Somaliland:6; Puntland:5).
The viable business model established for the production of green charcoal	Charcoal production in an organized and high-efficiency manner	1 (innovative Charcoal production from invasive Prosopis juliflora) was Introduced in Somaliland	3 youth innovate home-grown solutions piloted (green charcoal from invasive tree species, and production of biomass

	demonstrated at one location	to produce sustainable charcoal, which can both fill a major bioenergy gap and clear land for agriculture.	briquettes from compressed biomass material including farm waste
Number and share of persons [gender disaggregated] previously active in charcoal chain employed in the green charcoal facility	engage youth in the efficient production of charcoal through innovation challenges and provision of innovation prizes/grants	Somaliland: 15 (Y:7; W:8)	404 (Y:342; W:62)
<UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Project reports; Fact sheets on the businesses established; third party monitoring reports; reports on alternative livelihoods			
Output 2.4. Development of the LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption			
Number of LPG businesses established	Higher levels of LPG availability, adoption, and a robust supply chain	0 (Planned in Q1 Of 2022)	57 business/retailers including 28 women-owned) (15 Mogadishu Hodan districts; 30 in Somaliland; and 12 in Puntland)
Number of LPG connections provided	20,000 new LPG connections; and significant reduction in levels of charcoal use	2,501 new LPG connections (95% women headed households) representing (1381: Somaliland, & 1120: Puntland)	11601 new connections (Somaliland: 4100 Puntland:2000; Mogadishu:600; Galmudug; 600; HirShabelle:600; South West:600; & Jubaland:600)
Number of persons [gender disaggregated] employed	women and youth employed in the LPG sector	0 (Planned in Q1 of 2022)	57 (W:40; Y:17)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Project reports; Feasibility studies for public-private partnerships for LPG supply and marketing Employment statistics reports			
Output 2.5. 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	Demonstrate the use of SWHS and LPG in 8 public institutions to reduce charcoal consumption	2 Public institutions transitioned to the use of solar thermal heating systems as an alternative energy option to charcoal. This includes: - Hargeisa General maternity ward and - Amal Orphan College in Garowe, Puntland	14 (6 public teashops, and 6 hospitals, one orphanage center, and a prison camp)
Number of youths trained on the installation and maintenance of solar systems	At least 15 youths trained on Solar systems installations and maintenance	0	10 youth trained in Somaliland on solar applications and maintenance
The response of beneficiaries about solar technologies	Satisfactory response and solar cooking demonstrated at 30 sites; increase in demand of solar systems	Yes	Yes (more solar training for the women and youths proposed by government counterparts at federal and federal member states to support sustainable transitioning)

<UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Project reports. Feasibility studies for public-private partnerships for solar systems and marketing, and Employment statistics reports			
SUB-OUTCOME 3 STATEMENT			
Promote Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries			
Output 3.2. Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households in order to facilitate the transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods			
Number of farmers engaged in new micro-enterprises in livestock, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries with value products	4 000	4000 (achieved in 2020)	4 000 beneficiaries received 40 tonnes of sesame seeds, 40 tonnes of cowpea seeds, and 680 kg of assorted vegetable seeds
Number of farmers who have diversified from charcoal to other micro-enterprises	60 lead farmers (at least 30% women)	112 (34F; 78:M)	712 beneficiaries (50% women received 4.5 MT fodder seeds)
Number of farmers engaged disaggregated by (fodder; honey milk)	60 lead farmers (20: fodder; 20: honey and 20: milk)	112 (40: fodder; 40: honey and 32: milk)	112 (40: fodder; 40: honey and 32: milk)
<UNDP ONLY>			
Output 3.3. 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	Efforts have been made to secure available land to the construction of three (3) commercial tree nurseries (Dhusamareb, Jowhar, and Baidoa) and one (1) demonstration tree nursery in Kismayo City. Evaluation of construction bids were finalized in December 2021.	2 operational tree nurseries in Gobweyn and Yontoy.
Number of activities engaged in /tree seedlings planted	Influential Environmental activities engaged in tree plantation campaigns	Support has been provided to MoET Jubaland and MoEACC Puntland towards the provision of continued forest extension services to a total of three (3) operational tree nurseries (Gobweyne, Yontoh, and Garowe)	13 000 seedlings

<Insert all outcomes and outputs>

Section 3: Narrative reporting on results

Progress towards outcomes
OUTCOME STATEMENT
Component 1:
<u>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</u>
<i>Advancement of the policy/laws, covering activity 1.1.1, approval process; and encouraging private sector investments National Charcoal in energy and livelihoods sectors.</i>
The National Charcoal Policy has been validated and is endorsed by the Federal Government of Somalia for adoption and implementation. These policies will strengthen the institutional capacities to address the over-exploitation of rangeland biomass and elicit the export of charcoal. The Charcoal policy tackles critical points of the charcoal value

chains by supporting Somali institutions in raising awareness of its negative costs and side effects. Its design is centered on the formulation and implementation of the Charcoal policy at the national, regional, and local levels. It strengthens the Federal government of Somalia (FGS) leadership in coordinating the build-up of capacities, raising the population awareness and performance of testing innovative action solutions, and reducing the exploitation of the rangeland biomass and illicit export of charcoal. reinforce the ban of Charcoal export, trade, and reduce the unsustainable production of charcoal. Further, the policy will reinforce the ban of Charcoal export, trade and reduce the unsustainable production of charcoal. The overall goal of the Policy is a *“Complete ban charcoal export from Somalia, and 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”*.

Output 1.2: “Monitoring Systems Established and Strengthened to record Charcoal Production and Movement”

Under Activity 1.2.6, the FGS requested FAO’s SWALIM team to produce a monitoring report of the vegetation index of Acacia bussei tree densities and charcoal burning sites from the Bay Region and charcoal depots in both Mogadishu and Kismayo using Remote Sensing and GIS. The consistent monitoring and analysis of information from relevant agencies (UNODC and PoES) have led to determinations that there were no evident fluctuations during the project up to December 2021. The report and continuous monitoring continue to support FGS in strengthening its investigative and enforcement policy on the charcoal trade ban. Likewise, in partnership with the UNEP and UNODC, the Somalia Charcoal forensic Guideline document for ports, customs, and Gulf countries port authorities to identify Somali charcoal is available with the Federal Government of Somalia for adoption and implementation. This guide aims to provide support to law officials who encounter possibly illegal shipments of charcoal and are required to write a report about their findings suitable for court. The chapter on the classification of charcoal is specifically aimed at charcoal from the countries in and around the Horn of Africa, so many plant species from other regions that can be used for charcoal are not included.

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

Under Activity 1.3.1 - draft National Forestry Policy and Strategy aligned with IGAD Forestry Policy & Strategy:

The National Forestry Policy and Strategy were validated and available with the federal government of Somalia for endorsement. More than 30 government officials (7 women) representing the government counterparts, private sectors, civil societies, women and youth groups, religious leaders, and community representatives were engaged. The federal government of Somalia intends to promote its strategic priorities for forestry through regional and national planning to enhance the role of forests as carbon sinks and to adapt forestry to climate change. In addition, at the federal level, strategic Policies to respond to the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources do exist including the National Environmental Policy and Act, National Charcoal Policy, Water Policy, and Act, draft Energy Policy, and National Resource Management Committee within the National Federal Parliament.

Output 1.4. Establishment of regional Partnerships with Gulf States to Strengthen cooperation and to address the Demand side of Charcoal Trade - UN well placed to support FGS with this.

The realization of results under this output has been significantly impacted by several factors. The first and foremost is the COVID19 pandemic and associated restrictions on movements, social distancing, and organizing in-person meetings. Also, because of the outstanding and fragile operations at the level of both the Federal Government and the Federal Member States, and the disruption of the national election process since Q4 of 2020 to date, the partnership with the Gulf countries in addressing the demand side of the Charcoal trade and mobilizing funds from the Gulf Countries for energy and livelihood projects in Somalia did not materialize. However, On 28 April 2021, UNEP held a meeting with the Qatar Foundation and discussed how to collaborate beyond PROSCAL. A concept note focusing on alternative energy to charcoal and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems has been presented to the Qatar Foundation for funding and is currently under review.

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

Under Activity 1.5.2 - Production and dissemination of translated policies, short videos, satellite pictures in English/ Arabic, and podcasting through international media platforms for wider outreach (Twice a Year).

On the 5th of June 2021, UNEP engaged the Green Watch Trust, on the World Environment week to promote public awareness and action around environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity. Integrated initiatives including TV

and radio campaigns, Eco-Arts competitions for High school students, and sensitization films were used as means of creating environmental awareness among the common people. The top ten students (6 girls) from Ten (10) local schools were engaged in the Eco-Arts competition and the three (3) best winners (1girl) were awarded to advance the role of young people as positive agents of change in the environment and climate change. Also, 40 students (20 Women) from the local universities including SiMad University, Mogadishu University, Somalia National University, Somali University, and Benadir University, were engaged in a TV dialogue to enlighten the local people on issues about environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and marine pollution. Powerful messages such as “Be a Part of the Solution, Care Clime Change by Being not part of the Environmental degradation and Oceanic Pollution” were highlighted in Somali dialect on the World Environment Day as a wake call to enhance the meaningful participation of local people on Environment and Climate Actions. Likewise, local radios such as Mustaqbal, Shabelle, and Degagan were similarly engaged to broadcast an interactive program on environmental conservation, the value of nature featuring experts working on the ground environmental experts, local communities, and Islamic scholars. Furthermore, major Somalia television networks were engaged to broadcast awareness on environmental conservation and promotion of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use reaching out to more than 2,008,038 viewers (42% women). Moreso, 48+ awareness hits on world environment day and special events were recorded on the National Charcoal website. <https://environment.gov.so/>.

Across Somalia, more than 25 national and subnational level awareness (7: FGS; 16: FMSs and 2: Somaliland) were held engaging directly more than 11841 (57% women) and reaching 1050000 viewers (49% women) through the local TVs/radios. The engagement with the national and sub-national environment ministries and institutions for alternative energy solutions to charcoal use resulted in strong national and local ownership with capacity development of key institutions. The awareness-raising campaign increased the media focus and buy-in by national and regional institutions in addressing charcoal issues. The FGS cabinet has participated actively in these actions by reiterating the ban on charcoal and the Attorney general has issued a warning for traders engaged in the illicit trade of charcoal.

Activity1.5.4-Preparation of demonstrative awareness-raising and advocacy materials promoting alternative sources of energy (LPG, efficient stove, ‘green charcoal’ briquettes, biogas, solar water heating systems, etc.)

Integrated initiatives including TV and radio campaigns Poetry, Eco-Arts competitions for High school students, and sensitization films were optimized at all levels. More than 11841 (57% women) were directly engaged in promoting alternative sources of energy to charcoal use (LPG, efficient stove, ‘green charcoal’ briquettes, biogas, solar water heating systems, etc.), while 1050000 viewers (49% women) reached out through the local TVs/radios. Also, the transitioning of two (2) Public institutions to the use of solar thermal heating systems as an alternative energy option to charcoal were optimized in Somaliland ad Puntland. Domestic awareness-raising, partnership, and high-level engagement with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the federal member states (FMSs) as well as the local community have highlighted the importance of banning charcoal export and disincentivizing business groups engaged in charcoal trade. Such an approach is essential to integrate the impact of the individual actions with the creation of the political engagement and people’s consensus on the Charcoal policy as well.

Output 1.6. Capacity building of federal (MOLFR), state-level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate and actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade, and Use.

Activity 1.6.1 quarterly coordination and awareness-raising workshops/meetings among the ministries at federal and state levels as well CBOs/NGOs and community representatives.

The Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC), the federal government of Somalia, has been leading the coordination for reducing charcoal production. As such, seven (7) national awareness campaigns targeting government entities, federal and federal member states officials were launched engaging more than 104 officials including 28 women. Through national and subnational level awareness 1,185 persons (556 women) have increased knowledge on environmental conservation and promotion of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use. This had positive impacts as the felling of trees for charcoal is banned by some communities to protect the environment. In addition, through the project operational support, 19 staffs (6 interns) are on board including eight Females) to support the implementation of the full-scale program activities at federal and federal member states. Seven for the DoECC-FGS, two in Somaliland, two in Puntland, two in Galmudug, two in Hirshabelle, two in the southwest, and two in Jubaland. In partnership with the UNEP and EUCAP, 10 officials under the Attorney General Office and the Judicial system were trained to build the capacity of the Environmental Crime Unit under the Attorney General's office.

Component 2:

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

Activity 2.1.1. (b) Market studies on the level of use, quality, price differential, and efficiency of conversion and availability of efficient cook-stoves in the market.

An impact assessment of various alternative energy sources was conducted in Somaliland. The assessment focused on the impact that the PROSCAL project has had over the last couple of years, specifically evaluating the extent to which alternative energy contributes to reducing charcoal consumption, brings economic benefit, and awareness-arising on the subject matter were made. The key findings noted that the majority of the households that still use improved cooking stoves find it very convenient compared to the other stoves. Almost 98% of the LPG beneficiaries still use the LPG while nearly 19.53% of the ICS beneficiaries transit back to the pure metal cooking stove. Further, the awareness and communication campaign raised by the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and rural development (MoERD) observed a positive result in transitioning to alternative energy solutions to charcoal use. Also, the impact report informed that the project has effectively contributed to the enhancement of the socio-economic status of the women traders, as they attracted new customers to their business, by taking advantage of the free energy cooking stoves offered by the project while the solar thermal heating installed at the public facilities had wider impacts. However, the respondent Perception of LPG safety was mainly negative due to their concerns about its safety aspects and explosion risks, and the profit that the women traders got from free stoves provided by MOERD was used to buy ordinary stoves instead of buying improved stoves which was a major drawback to the project.

Activity 2.1.2. Selection of cooperatives / CBOs and small businesses engaged in manufacturing and selling efficient cook-stoves.

The distribution of 750 energy-efficient cook-stoves to thirty (30) women retailers in Puntland who have transitioned to the use and marketing of energy-efficient cook-stoves. Women-owned micro and small businesses helped in transitioning to alternatives to charcoal and increase the uptake of sustainable energy options amongst the urban population.

Output 2.2. Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption

Activity 2.2.1. Develop a feasibility study for an efficient charcoal (Prosopis juliflora– ‘Green Charcoal Production Facility’ for 5 regions and Somaliland.

An Innovative Charcoal production facility from invasive (Prosopis juliflora) was Introduced in Somaliland to produce sustainable charcoal, which can both fill a major bioenergy gap and clear land for agriculture. Furthermore, using Prosopis for charcoal production is sustainable in three ways: it is abundant, it can be regenerated through selective pruning, and it produces high-quality charcoal more efficiently than other woody species.

Activity 2.2.2. Training of charcoal production facility employees on kiln operation practices, quality control during production, an inspection of finished products, and proper packaging and its transport.

To address the Limited knowledge and a lack of proper equipment for pruning which are hindering communities from realizing the full economic potential of Prosopis, 17 people (7 female) were trained on the promotion of Prosopis charcoal making and marketing.

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 a franchising model concept for retailing LPG in major towns

2,501 new LPG connections (95% women-headed households) representing (1381: Somaliland, & 1120: Puntland). Demonstrating sustainable LPG use will result in less pollution and dangerous emissions in homes and in the environment, which can disproportionately affect women, boys, and girls. Women-headed households were targeted to increase the uptake of LPG amongst urban populations, as women often manage a day-to-day household living, are often key distributors of charcoal in the marketplace, and can be key influencers in the community in promoting clean energy and alternative livelihoods. A forum leverage tax exception meeting for alternative energy items (LPG, Solar for cooking, green stoves was held in Puntland engaging more than 200 stakeholders (70 women) representing MoEACC-PL, Ministry of Finance, Commerce, Water, Energy, Business Communities, and LPG gas company managers.

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 a substitute of charcoal energy.

Two (2) Public institutions transitioned to the use of solar thermal heating systems as an alternative energy option to charcoal. This includes: the Hargeisa General maternity ward and Amal Orphan College in Garowe, Puntland. On monthly basis, more 600 mother and child are projected to benefit while 170 (30 boys) from the Orphanage. From the recent impact assessment by the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, solar transitioning has a wider impact by reducing deforestation, charcoal consumption, and creating employment.

Component 3:

OUTPUT 3

Output 3.2: “Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households in order to facilitate the transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods”

Under Activity 3.2.3 “Capacity Development for Targeted Value chains for Enhanced Marketing of Livestock Products (fodder, dairy, beekeeping, poultry) in Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region” the project saw a continuation of previous activities with new Letters of Agreement (LoA) aimed at training beneficiaries in Kismayo District until the end of 2021. Through LoAs, the service provider HOD developed a training manual and trained seven (7) producer groups currently engaged in milk, poultry, honey/wax, and fodder value chains. A value chain analysis was also conducted to assess the situation of the targeted value chains. Additionally, a two-day market linkage consultative workshop was conducted to create an enabling environment in which market players and producers can interact and exchange ideas while at the same time exhibiting their products. The workshop successfully created market linkages between producers and potential mainstream buyers. The service provider HOD, with support from local community leaders, oversaw the distribution of ten (10) fodder processing machines (fodder choppers) procured by FAO to beneficiaries and members of the fodder producer groups. Demonstrations on how to utilize the machinery were provided to the groups, who also received training on its usage and maintenance.



HoD handing over fodder processing machines to community leaders

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

Under Activity 3.3.2 “Supporting existing tree nurseries and committees with capacity building in tree nursery management, and provision of forest extension services related to agroforestry and informed rehabilitation of rangelands”, the project implemented relevant Letters of Understanding (LoU) to support Ministries in Garowe and Kismayo to oversee the provision of extension services to established tree nurseries toward the end of 2021. The Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change (MoEACC) in Garowe trained tree nursery operators in the sourcing of tree planting materials, tree nursery management, and vegetative propagation techniques for fruit tree multiplication. This will strengthen the capacities of operators towards improving the production of multiple quality tree seedlings meant for socio-economic benefit and to support ongoing farm-managed Nature Regeneration initiatives in the area. The MoET in Kismayo delivered extension meetings and visits to the established tree nurseries in Gobweyne and Yontoh to guide operators on tree nursery management, seedling production, and entrepreneurship in trees nurseries to a total of 20 beneficiaries. The extension meetings touched base on tree nursery management, providing principles and practices in the production of quality and superior planting materials from seeds to seedlings grown in the nurseries, sanitation prevention and control of nursery pathogens, including topics on managing tree nurseries as a business ranging from bookkeeping, pricing, marketing, and innovation.



One group of farmers sensitized on FMNR and the importance of trees in Rabable village

Under Activity 3.3.3, the “Establishment of new tree nurseries in Kismayo town, Baidoa, Jowhar, and Dhusamareb” the project saw engagement with respective local authorities and ministries to secure available land, preparation of construction purchase requisitions and technical specifications which were submitted to FAO’s Procurement Unit for processing. The contracts for the four (4) construction companies were awarded by late January 2022. The next phase before the project end in March 2022 will be to support relevant ministries in the development of Public-Private Partnership modalities to be used for self-reliant tree nursery operations.

Number of beneficiaries and feedback from beneficiaries

UNDP Component

On awareness and alternative energy solutions to charcoal use.

- 3,081,947 (40% women participation) representing (3,058,165 via electronic media, 11891 (57% women) while observing Covid-19 protocols.

FAO Component

On Livestock fodder production:

- Fodder processing equipment was provided to 100 households

On value addition:

- Value addition training (dairy marketing fodder production, beekeeping, and poultry production) were delivered to 112 beneficiaries (78 M/34 F)

On tree nursery:

- Training and extension support was provided to a total of 32 tree nursery operators (19 M/13 F)

Section 4: Project implementation

COVID 19 Response

The Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) applied stringent measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 at all project stages. The following measures were enforced:

- One-one meetings, social distancing – 1.5 meters were observed at all times.
- Handwashing facilities were erected in all places where social gatherings took place; and
- Awareness was raised through posters that included symptoms of COVID-19 and behavioral changes during the pandemic period
- to provide personal protective equipment such as face masks and hand sanitizers.

Key constraints and challenges and associated corrective actions

- Regional Partnerships with the Gulf States did not materialize, because of the outstanding and fragile operations at the level of both the Federal Government and the Federal Member States, and the disruption of the national election process since Q4 of 2020 to date. Instead, a meeting was held with Qatar Foundation to discuss how to collaborate beyond PROSCAL

- Reconvening the project steering committee did not materialize as planned in Q1 due to covid, fragile context, and disruption due to the national election process. Virtual conferences and meetings were adopted to the extent possible and coordinated with national counterparts and Donors led to the approval of the 2021 annual plan at end of June 2021. After the initial political impasse, consensus on the elections process was reached on 27 May 2021 and the elections calendar was released recently. This has improved the political and security situation for wider engagement of stakeholders will help in catching up on implementation delays in the second half of 2021
- Under the FAO component, the handover process of two tree nursery structures was delayed with the need to involve the MoET Jubaland in having a supervisory role and overall oversight on the management of the nurseries and their operation. An LoU was signed between FAO and MoET in September 2021 to ensure a continued provision of extension services and management support to the tree nursery operations in Yontoy and Gobweyne. The handover of these assets commenced in early December 2021.
- PROSCAL is at a critical stage, the first two quarters spent on negotiations around mainstreaming institutional mandates and approval of the 2021 Annual Workplan. With no possibilities for extension under fragile context, executing all pending activities by December 2021 and undertaking the final programme evaluation in the first quarter of 2022 which falls in a federal and federal member states transition phase, is quite challenging. Technical level meetings were held to expedite the execution of pending activities, and fast-tracking strategies, and enhanced coordination, and a bi-monthly meeting engaging all stakeholders were agreed to provide timely guidance and course correction
- The increased pressure and a shift of focus to delivery to accommodate the execution of all pending workload may jeopardize the programme quality and compromise the expectations of the strategic objectives and intended results. Robust implementation road map strengthened capacity on the ground, and observer effects are possible channels to inform the results

Risk management

Type of risk	Description of risk	Mitigating measures
Operational	The low delivery due to three unanticipated factors: (a) the Covid-19 global health pandemic that disrupted continuity of activities that required broader stakeholders' engagement due to the COVID-19 preventive measures (lockdowns, social distancing) (b) the outstanding and fragile operations at the level of both Federal Government and the Federal Member States, and (c) disruption of the national election process over the first six month	N/A
Environmental	The nationwide lockdown and requirements of the Physical distancing due to the Covid-19 Global health pandemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual conference meetings and digital platforms were adopted to support the continuity of planned activities and constantly guide government counterparts on the implementation and course correction which led to the successful meeting including the coordination, technical meetings, and donor round table meetings as well as the approval of the 2021 Annual Workplan • Standard Operating Procedures, including social distancing – 1.5 meters were observed at all times, hand washing facilities were erected in all places where social gatherings took place, and

		<p>awareness was raised through posters that included symptoms of COVID-19 and behavioral changes during the pandemic period. This led to the successful completion of the tree nurseries in Jubaland by FAO and the UNEP and Green Watch Trust partnership that hosted numerous sensitization components across Somalia, especially on the World Environment Week. It was also possible to engage the key influential public figures, youth champions, civil societies, private sectors, academia, experts, and religious groups on Environmental education, public awareness, biodiversity, and collective actions oceanic pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased letters of agreements with government counterparts at federal and federal member states to decentralized implementation, ownership, and boost delivery. • Regular reality checks inform of virtual coordination and bilateral meetings among the federal and federal member states, PUNOS, and MPTF donors
Political	Delayed implementation and access to project sites due to the fragile context, and the disruption of the national election process	The PUNOS and donors worked closely with the Directorate of Environment and Climate which is the lead institution to coordinate effectively with the federal and federal member states ministries and Institutions. Also, 2021 activities and budgets were scaled down to achieve a realistic delivery

Learning impact

UNDP and UNEP component, domestic awareness-raising, partnership, and high-level engagement with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the federal member states (FMSs) as well as the local community has highlighted the importance of banning charcoal export and disincentivizing business groups engaged in the charcoal trade

Under the FAO component, one major lesson reported by partners implementing livestock and agricultural activities (beekeeping equipment and tools, agricultural nested crates, and fodder seeds distribution and training) was that improved sensitization of the local community not only ensures project ownership but also the success of residents. However, beneficiaries requested that the inputs support be brought to scale to reach more beneficiaries.

Another major lesson resulting from challenges linked with the handover of assets is the need to document village meetings especially when important decisions are being taken and being agreed upon by all stakeholders. The lack of such documentation could create difficulties/delays based on agreements not documented. Supporting local authorities with the issuance of property deeds could not only protect landowners from unrightful claims but could also offer opportunities for landowners to properly lease their property more effectively.

Another major lesson that can be taken from the monitoring of the vegetation index is that generated maps should be made public as part of an extensive awareness and sensitization campaign to better inform the public on the negative effects deforestation can cause. The Federal government, as well as state ministries, should continue to be supported in raising awareness on the disastrous effects of unsustainable charcoal production.

Coordination with other UN entities including UNSOM/UNSOS within and outside the SJF portfolio

The project has actively engaged with key multi-sectoral groups of stakeholders in the various stages of consultations, awareness around environmental protection, alternative solutions to charcoal use, World Environment Day, resource mobilization, and operationalization of tree nurseries. Specific details include:

- Engagement of the local communities and government agencies who are the implementing partner of this project including the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change-FGS, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change, Puntland State, Somalia (MoEACC), Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, (MoERD) Somaliland, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Galmudug, Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD), Hirshabelle, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET), Jubaland, and Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), South West.
- Sensitization targeting diversified local communities, authorities, civil societies, private sectors, academia, religious groups, activities and experts, vulnerable groups, etc.
- FAO engagement with the implementing partner Himilo Organization for Development (HoD) in the tree nursery activities.
- UNEP partnership with Green Watch trust to launch an awareness campaign that was aimed at public sensitization during world environment week. This has raised the profile of the community awareness to sustainable natural resource management and displayed alternative energy solutions to charcoal use.
- Inter-UN Agencies coordination with key UN partners on the ground in the Gulf States, as well as the Federal Government of Somalia in Promoting an international Media Campaign, to highlight the illegal nature and detrimental consequences of importing Charcoal from Somalia to the Gulf States and to seek financial support.
- FAO engaged the implementing partner Himilo Organization for Development (HoD) in the tree nursery activities. This has a wider impact on sustainability and can generate income for the community group by selling seedlings to the local and business community. The nurseries are also expected to be the source of tree seedlings for the proposed Luglow IDP settlement in Kismayo District
- Engagement of UNEP with key public high schools and universities in promoting environmental education, biodiversity, and ocean conservation
- Collaboration and coordination of UNEP with the Qatar Foundation on alternative energy to charcoal and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
- Engagement of the local media, environmental, experts, religious leaders
- In January 2021, UNSOM led an aerial tree seeding intervention in Baidoa, in which a drone was used to scatter seedballs over an area as part of a reforestation intervention in the Bay region. A similar aerial seeding pilot initiative in collaboration with the State Ministry of Environment of Jubaland and UNSOM is envisioned near the Kismayo airstrip. UNSOM is interested in collaborating with FAO Somalia in piloting this initiative, meant to test the effectiveness of aerial tree seeding with the use of drones towards the restoration of degraded ranges and woodlands in Somalia. A successful outcome of this pilot would also promote the mobilization and positive engagement of communities towards the sourcing and collection of seeds meant for local production of seed balls for an aerial seeding programme scaled up to other locations especially devastated by extensive charcoal production.

Role of the UN Somalia Joint Fund

The UN joint program joint program on charcoal falls under the economic development portfolio of the MPTF. The program funding comes through the MPTF which is a flexible arrangement in terms of joint work planning and single reporting. The MPTF secretariat has supported the program in the fund mobilization initiative for both the current phase of the program and the next-generation program whose discussions have commenced recently.

The MPTF can further support greater coordination with other joint programs and link the program to the other funds (WB and AFDB).

Synergies with other funds (UN and non-UN) working on similar issues

- The DOECC at the OPM FGS is working with UNSOS on reforestation using seed balls from drones.

Partnerships

<Provided by Lead Agency>

Monitoring and oversight activities

Monitoring activity	Date	Description	Comments & Recommendations
Field monitoring visit	21-24 November 2021	Field visits to Tree nurseries in Gobweyne and Yontoy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nurseries are transferred to the Ministry. All stakeholders agreed that. It was also recommended: • The operational and management of the two nurseries be transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in Jubaland • Regular communication between relevant stakeholders is critical for the success of the tree nursery initiative • As part of the longer-term sustainability of the tree nurseries, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in Jubaland to ensure regular salary payments to the tree nursery attendants as per LoU 100/2021 • Support to be provided by FAO to MoET extension officers on tree nursery maintenance to prevent future disease outbreaks and contamination from occurring in the nurseries
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"> • The DoECC-FGS staff met with Ministry officials led by the two deputy Ministers of the Puntland Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Agriculture, the Director-General, and Ministry staff • the DoECC staff updated the Puntland Ministry on all the ongoing projects and the expected ones, particularly the second face of the PROSCAL program. • The DoECC staff visited some of the LPG beneficiaries and one tree nursery run by the Ministry in Garowe. • Alternative energy solutions in Puntland had a wider impact while the tree nursery center served the local community

- Enhancing the collaboration at all levels was agreed

Communication activities

During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken to promote and enhance the communication and visibility of the Joint Programme on Charcoal and Alternative Energy and Livelihoods in Somalia:

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)

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

3. Climate Crisis in Somalia Documentary (Special clip)

<https://fb.watch/5Y6tIpsq5Z/>

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_clS-zzAS9-wrK3yk4/view?usp=sharing

10. National and subnational level awareness

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

<https://fb.watch/5Y6tIpsq5Z/>

<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/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/7VJTgwSqSP/>

<https://youtu.be/Lib6o65b9M4>

<https://youtu.be/55r2mjixOLg>

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mYMOj0MnUSauYmn_-wzx7EN5UN5dtE7M/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true

<https://fb.watch/9hLsd2q7Wx/>

<https://somaliiobs.net/iobs/invitation-to-bid-for-supply-and-distribution-of-Ipq-qases-harqeisa-buraa-borama-berbera-somaliland/>

11. The National Forestry and Strategy

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Bxzpcu8qt39cZcel3lWOfJ6r6heTo4Tn/view?usp=sharing>

12. Field Monitoring

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

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1WIs5FPZcQumCY8VdF0S8nuSioUVLXp66/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true>

13. Impact Assessment on alternative energy options in Somaliland

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vwODsx05DZt12pjnxxvHCvtdlPnmpjJa/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true>

14. Renovation of Amal Orphan College in Garowe

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zLZantCKFdU4zA3tssEtcMvuFqg4a5NZ/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=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&ouid=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.”



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FAO Forestry and 6 others

2:56 PM · Dec 7, 2021 · Twitter Web App

18 Retweets 2 Quote Tweets 45 Likes

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

Section 5: Project management

<Provided by Lead Agency>

Section 6: Cross-cutting issues

Gender equality and women empowerment

During the reporting period, activities undertaken in Output 3.1 directly contributed to promoting Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment. The natural resource management training linked to the establishment of tree nurseries ensured that the committees in Gobweyn and Yontoy villages had gender representation. Of the 20 tree nursery operators that were trained, 7 of them were women. The various training that was delivered to support the diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households also promoted women's participation. Of the 112 value chain, development participants that were trained 34 were of them were women.

The proportion of gender-specific outputs in the project	Total number of project outputs	Total number of gender-specific outputs
	17	1
The proportion of project staff with responsibility for gender issues	Total number of staff	Total number of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	21	9

Human Rights

<i>(For ALL Programmes) Narrative on activities undertaken during the reporting period in which the Joint Programme directly contributed to promoting Human Rights and Protection of vulnerable groups. One paragraph per PUNO.</i>									
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/No)			
						Yes			
No. of Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.						Result (Number)			
						10			
No. of Programme outputs designed to build the capacity of duty-bearers to fulfill their human rights obligations towards rights holders.						Result (Number)			
						0			
Other									
Do the Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).						Results (Yes/No)			
						No			
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination, and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme?						Results (Yes/No)			
						Yes			
Human-rights based approach									
<No inputs received for this component>									
Leave no one behind									
<No inputs received for this component>									
Social contract and legitimacy									
<No inputs received for this component>									
Humanitarian-development-peace nexus									
<No inputs received for this component>									
Environment and climate security									
As mentioned in this update, capacity building and the establishment of two nursery groups in tree nursery management added with the construction of two nursery structures under the FAO component led to the production of 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.									
Prevention of corruption									
N/A									
Project sustainability									
Under the FAO component of this grant, project activity handover and training of the local community and government partners is designed specifically to enhance the sustainability of project outcomes by capacitating stakeholders to continue project designs long after the end date of the grant.									
	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		Targeted beneficiaries	October 2021	42	29	71	Training on association/cooperative development	Kismayo	HoD
2		Targeted Beneficiaries	October 2021	16	14	30	Training on business development	Kismayo	HoD
3		Targeted Beneficiaries	November 2021	10	0	10	Training on honey and bee wax value addition	Kismayo	HoD
4		Targeted beneficiaries	November 2021	23	7	30	Training producer groups on market linkages	Kismayo	HoD
5		Targeted beneficiaries	December 2021	12	6	18	Training on tree nursery management and vegetative propagation	Garowe	MoEACC
6		Targeted beneficiaries	Jan 4-7 2022	8	7	15	Promotion of Prosopis as charcoal use alternatives	Hargeisa, Somaliland	MoERD
Total number of participants				111	43	174			

Section 7: Looking ahead: Focus on the future

The government of Norway is in the process of signing a 3-year agreement with the MPTF to provide funding to the current phase and the next generation project while a concept note is available with the Qatar Foundation to support alternative energy solutions to charcoal use. Also, the Denmark embassy has a new strategy that focuses on the environment, climate change, and conflict in the context of Somalia.

Financing was also provided by SIDA to extend activities under Component 1: Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation (Output 1.2) and Component 3: Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries (Output 3.2 & 3.3). Without changing the overall objectives of the PROSCAL project, the FAO work plan for the extended period (August 2021-March 2022) was altered to meet an official request from the DECC at the Office of Prime Minister to focus the remaining funds on monitoring charcoal production and to scale up of additional tree nurseries in the selected Federal Member States. Under Output 1.2, the DECC-FGS requested FAO SWALIM to produce a monitoring report from the Bay Region and charcoal deposit in both Mogadishu and Kismayo to identify potential extensive illicit charcoal production and trade. The report will support the FGS case in strengthening its enforcement policy. Under Output 3.1, respective local authorities and ministries will be engaged to secure available land, to necessitate the preparation of purchase requisitions and technical specifications for the construction of four (4) tree nursery structures. Support will be provided for the establishment of a Public-Private Partnership modality that would ensure sustainably managed tree nursery operations while at the same time ensuring a cost-recovery scheme that allows for maintenance and repairs of structures and assets. Involving a private sector entity could also ensure the production of fodder products, vegetables, and other venture expansion possibilities that would promote alternative income-generating opportunities.

Section 8: Human interest story: Voices from the field

Human interest stories



Fadumo Mohamed Ali from the Hadweyne village is a 39-year-old mother of five with two girls and three boys. Fadumo said that she is forever thankful to FAO and HOD for providing her with training and an opportunity to enhance her business skills. She is a milk vendor and the secretary of the village women's milk vendors. Fadumo said that before receiving training, she never kept business records and some of the valuable lessons learned were beneficial as to how to keep daily business records. Fadumo sees a bright future ahead courtesy of the skills gained through training provided by FAO through this grant.



Mohamed Ibrahim Hola is a 73-year-old active member of Gobweyn fodder cooperative and a resident of Gobweyn. Mr. Hola attended the training on cooperative development and is a chairman for Gobweyne fodder cooperative. He expressed his appreciation for the training: "The group has good skills now; we are confident that the skills gained will have a long-term positive impact in our efforts to make the group more effective" said Mr. Holla. "On behalf of the Gobweyne fodder cooperative we truly remain grateful for FAO and HOD for giving us this golden opportunity," remarked Mr. Holla. Mr. Holla believes that the future of the group is now filled with joy and hope and things will change for the good.



The Joint Programme supported an alternative energy solution to charcoal use to low-income families in Somalia to reduce the deforestation rate by providing alternative cooking energy to charcoal and firewood. Fadumo Ibrahim, who lives in Garowe, was one of such beneficiaries. She is 40 years mother and the sole breadwinner of her seven orphaned children. Fadumo expressed that "the LPG costs her US\$37 per month, while before the project, she cooked with charcoal which cost her US\$56 per month. The cost difference allows her to pay for one child's monthly school fees and other household requirements". Now, she can cook faster and at any time, spend more time dealing with other household activities than cooking, following up on

important social matters, and even comfortably preparing the early morning breakfast for her children to go to school. She said that "the cooking is cleaner and healthier". The main concern with the LPG is that she must make the entire purchase, i.e., US\$37, at once, which is sometimes a challenge to all households because it could happen without planning as the person does not see the level of the gas to prepare for the next purchase. Also, like the charcoal and firewood, the prices sometimes increase if the gas is unavailable in the town. Before the PROSCAL project, Faduma was hesitant about the LPG because she was afraid that the gas would be susceptible to explosion and lead to human loss and asset damages. She also thought that the taste of the food would become worse with the LPG. She says many households hold have the same beliefs, and that requires an attitude change altogether.