

Mid Term Review of the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)

Evaluation report

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Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FGS | Federal Government of Somalia |
| INDC | Intended National Determined Contributions |
| LPG | Liquid Petroleum Gas |
| MoLFR | Ministry of livestock, forestry and rangeland |
| MoE&CC | Ministry of Environment and Climate change |
| MoE&NR | Ministry of Environment and Natural resources |
| MPTF | Multi-Purpose Trust Fund |
| MTR | Mid-Term Review |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PMT | Programme Management Team |
| PROSCAL | Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods |
| PSC | Programme steering committee |
| PUNO | Partner United Nations Organization |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SWALIM | Somali Water and Land Information Management |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environmental Programme |
| UNODC | United Nations Office for Drug and Crime |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| VTC | Video Tele Conference |

Executive summary

Introduction

This is the report of the Mid-term review of the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) funded by the European Union, Swedish and Italian cooperation and implemented by three UN agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNEP also known as Partner United Nations Organizations [PUNOs]) with the Somali Environmental authorities.

The *PROSCAL programme* promotes energy security and more resilient livelihoods through a gradual reduction of unsustainable charcoal production, trade and use. Its objectives are:

- To mobilize key stakeholders in the region and build institutional capacity among government entities across Somalia for the effective monitoring and enforcement of the charcoal trade ban, the development of an enabling policy environment for energy security and natural resources management;
- To support the development of alternative energy resources; and,
- To facilitate – for stakeholders in the charcoal value chain – transition towards livelihood options that are sustainable, reliable and more profitable than charcoal production.
- To start reforestation and afforestation throughout the country for the rehabilitation of degraded lands.

The objectives of the Mid-term review are:

1. To assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results
2. To review the project's strategy and its risks to impacts and sustainability.
3. To generate knowledge, identifying best practices and lessons learned, accountability, transparency and improve implementation of the programme during its remaining implementation and will guide the design of the next phase of the programme

The field survey has been conducted following a consultative, participatory approach and adapted to the time availability as well as to the security and logistic situation of Somalia. The Evaluators have met and interviewed key informants in Mogadishu, Hargeisa (Somaliland), Garowe (Puntland), Kismayo and Goobweyn district (Jubaland) as well as in Nairobi (Kenya) contacting by Tele video conference those not directly available. Gaps exist in the information available about the activities performed in the regional states that are not visited (Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle, South West). As they are also the states where the programme has performed less activities, such gaps are acceptable for the overall evaluation of this initiative.

Since the breakdown of state institutions in 1991, the conflict, weakening of traditional systems of tenure or resource ownership, have triggered the exploitation of rangeland resources and illegal export of charcoal obtained from wild woodland. The PROSCAL programme implements a sector wide approach to reduce forest and rangeland exploitation. It strengthens Somali national / regional capacities to formulate, coordinate and implement policies and promotes the sustainable use of woodland threatened by the illegal charcoal value chain while ensuring the inclusion of marginal groups of the rural population that are involved in such practices along the priorities of the national development agenda.

Conclusions

Relevance. The project is highly relevant to the Somali development priorities. The Charcoal policy tackles critical points of the charcoal value chains by supporting Somali institutions in raising awareness on 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 level. It strengthens the Federal government of Somalia (FGS) leadership in coordinating the buildup of capacities, raising of the population awareness and performance of testing innovative action solutions and reducing the exploitation of the rangeland biomass and illicit export of charcoal. This design, based on an optimistic expectation of the available resources, faces structural hurdles, notably the fragmentation and weakness of the Somali institutional context. The enhancement of institutional capacities and people's awareness is still insufficient to compensate the downsizing of the field interventions in view of the promotion of the Charcoal policy implementation.

Efficiency. The project efficiency is partly unsatisfactory due to the complexity faced in mobilizing and coordinating the local partners in some parts of the country. Greater efficiency is recorded in Somaliland, Puntland and to some extent in Mogadishu. The coordination of the PROSCAL has mobilized a broad set of partners whose actions are coordinated through the Programme management team (PMT). The participation of the Somali Environmental authorities has facilitated the access to and contained the costs of reaching the beneficiaries. However, the execution of the programme activities has been delayed by multiple factors. The approval and transfer of the budget, pooled in the Multipurpose trust fund, and procurement have been extremely time consuming, as reporting to each donor about its contribution to specific expenditures was not originally forecast and too its time¹. The coordination of the Somali institutions has faced the multiple problems arising from political fragmentation, low capacities, and spread of resources among separately implemented activities. Greater efficiency has been recorded in Somaliland and Puntland where Climate change policies ensure coherence of the Charcoal policy with other environmental actions and the collaboration among the Environmental ministries with donors and local partners is consolidated. The insufficient creation of local capacities has negatively impact on the finetuning and reach of the field activities. Consequently, nine months before the programme end 71% of the funds received had been spent. This Extensive coordination and financial management have distracted the attention of the PMT from the technical content of the interventions. The posting of the project staff in Somalia to support the Environmental institutions in implementing the planned activities is slowly improving their delivery. The PROSCAL strategy has not been finetuned to the reduced scope and smaller budget available. These constraints have produced a low burn rate and late delivery especially of the demonstration activities assisting the population. The programme indicators and monitoring target the delivery of activities. They don't capture the connections among the results or their impact on the stakeholders' conditions and behavior thus little contributing to steering the programme strategy and assessing its potential sustainability.

Effectiveness and Impact. The project achievements and impact on the beneficiaries' welfare and livelihood are still partial due to the delay in launching field activities of different components in some parts of the country. The awareness raising, and the alternative energy components were

¹ The EU second tranche disbursement to the MPTF fund was delayed as the EU requested clarifications on budget lines that showed over expenditure beyond the EU funding. This was due to the other funds apart from the EU. To avoid such delays in the future, MPTF suggested updating the budget resources framework.

launched in the field without major delay particularly in Somaliland and Puntland. Political relations between the federal and federal member states in the other region affected and delayed the differentiation and strengthening of the livelihood value chains. The creation of a national consensus on the Charcoal policy, that was validated in August 2019, is an outstanding result of this intervention. Its implementation has not started yet due to the instable and insecure context in the federal member states in the South where a few, punctual actions have been executed. The greater stability of Somaliland and Puntland has made possible for the collaboration of donors, institutions and local partners in implementing field actions, along a consolidated three-party (institutions, donors, NGO/private sector) approach. For instance, the stronger engagement of the private sector and NGOs to the Charcoal policy in Somaliland and Puntland is due to its connection with the Climate one. On the other hand, under the Letter of agreement signed with UNDP, the MoLFR has provided technical and operational support to the ministries of environment of the federal member states in the South. However, their early stage of organization has limited their capacities of mainstreaming the assistance provided by the programme. The insufficient elaboration and resources assigned to awareness raising actions are a challenge to the implementation of the Charcoal policy. In Somaliland and Puntland, they have engaged champions (hospitals, schools, handicraftsmen / women). This experience shows that such partnerships can effectively contribute to create the popular consensus on the implementation of the Charcoal policy. For instance, the communication campaign can't yet extensively exploit champions or success stories to sensitize charcoal producers, traders and users, especially in the federal member states in the South. Some actions have been undertaken, of high symbolic value, although their reach of the public is still insufficient². The *Alternative Energy and Energy Efficiency for the Substitution of Charcoal* component has positively tested *innovative solutions* and the commitment of some regional states. The proposed technologies – efficient use of charcoal, solar water heating, LPG gas use – have been well received by the beneficiaries and are continued by the regional institutions. The introduction of energy efficient technologies fatigue to succeed as their costs are still not competitive for the poor. The urban and rural people appreciate the contribution of the efficient cooking stoves, improvement of charcoal efficiency and diversification of livelihoods to their welfare and livelihood. However, such results have been

² Notably, Somali environmental champions participated in the international conference on charcoal held in Mogadishu in May 2018, national artists and musicians as well as religious leaders were engaged for the redaction of advocacy materials and talk shows that were aired on TVs and radios. UNEP has engaged and assisted the formation of the Somalia Environmental Journalist Network (SEJN), an organization at the fore front in raising awareness on environmental sensitization and specifically charcoal reduction and sourcing of alternative energy.

confined to their immediate beneficiaries due to the demonstration scope of these actions whose targets are limited geographically and economically (poor heaths lack the resources to transition to efficient stoves and gas).

The programme has established alliances for the performance of activities complementary to those of the Environmental authorities, notably by sensitizing the Gulf states authorities on the ban of the export of charcoal from Somalia. Strict enforcement of the import of charcoal backed by faked certificate of origin has stopped its export through the Jubaland ports, notwithstanding the continuation of production, as confirmed by the growing stockpiles. The creation of capacities to restore the rangeland vegetation is still in its early stages, the establishment of forest tree species seed nurseries. Also, in this case, the progress can be expected from the integration with other, more broad reaching initiatives, complementing the insufficient capacities of the Somali Environmental authorities.

Sustainability. The sustainability of the project results is potentially satisfactory due to the progressive engagement of public and private partners, although the resources mobilized are less than those initially planned. The countrywide extension and continuation of the programme results – especially of the demonstration actions - is not yet assured. The conditions for the implementation of the Charcoal policies exist in Somaliland and Puntland, where linkages with other initiatives have been established. No adequate institutional capacities support facilitated for the federal member states in the South, where its execution still depends on the PROSCAL resources. The contribution of the private sector, the raising of external resources follow the same geographical divide. The greater efficiency and consolidated collaboration among them in Somaliland and Puntland are connecting the dissemination of alternative technologies to other policies and interventions. The ongoing crisis and lack of capacities threatens the leadership of the action of the MoLFR and regional states in the central south that, typically, is not supported by a strong political consensus or resources to operationalize their engagement. The creation of capacities of monitoring charcoal production in Jubaland has been limited to the field work survey. The performance of such exercise is still depending on external professional services and funding, i.e. it is not sustainable. The results of the demonstration action, following the reduction of the scope of the programme, are limited to the testing of the alternative technologies as they are not

mobilized enough resources to intensively cover the whole population³. Their upscaling and replication require a broader awareness and stronger commitment of the population that has not yet been built. The greater challenge of the PROSCAL sustainability is the lack of local capacities to coordinate and engage the stakeholders of the Charcoal policy. When positive results have been achieved, as in the case of the growing offer of LPG and enforcement of the import ban by the Gulf states, the Somali institutions and local actors are too weak to ensure their continuation to achieve mutually reinforcing effect toward the programme goals.

Recommendations

1. Revision of the programme strategy to concentrate resources on:

- the creation of institutional capacities of coordination of the Charcoal policy with other policies and interventions, by supporting the MoLFR political advocacy capacities (participation to coordination meetings, networks, events, etc. concerning energy, environmental, reforestation policies, etc.; elaboration, presentation, dissemination of policy papers presenting the challenges of Charcoal production),
- the integration of the awareness raising campaign with the demonstration actions, by establishing champions (e.g., promotion of alternative technologies in private sectors, public institutions e.g. schools and hospitals) and intensifying the spread of the materials on alternative energy sources and efficient charcoal production; the collaboration with other initiatives should be sought to disseminate lessons learnt across a broader public.

Such 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. Such as re-directing of the strategy should be mainstreamed through the coordination / communication actions forecast to produce the Charcoal act. It shifts the emphasis of the programme implementation toward the creation of capacities at the policy making level and the strengthening of the interaction with complementary policies and interventions. Its awareness raising component has to be reshaped to exploit champions and lessons learnt of the demonstration projects.

³ The alternative energy component of the project did demonstration activities that are expected to spread and accelerate the use of alternative energy sources and the efficiency in charcoal consumption through the production and distribution of efficient stoves and promotion alternatives energy such as LPG. There is increased market uptake of fuel-efficient stoves and LPG in major cities particularly in Somaliland, Puntland and Mogadishu. The private sector is also taking this opportunity in developing franchises to resell LPG.

The greater emphasis on the integration between the Charcoal and Energy policies should focus on the incentives to invest in the infrastructures for the distribution of LPG.

2. Strengthen the reforestation component of the programme by designing its continuation after its conclusion. The restoration of the rangeland vegetation has to be articulated through a fully-fledged sector strategy that considers the different purposes and conditions of community-forestry, commercial tree plantations and rangeland conservation. This action is broader than the programme scope and requires the mobilization of new partners and extra resources.

Tree plantations and rangeland reserves are justified by the creation of a large biomass that supplies the export market and preserves soil, water and the environment in critically endangered biosystems. These should offer the opportunity to invest in public reforestation initiatives (combining commercial plantations with forest areas protection) to ensure the access to licit sources of charcoal. This will be an incentive to the stabilization of Somalia through the expansion of its commercial linkages with the Gulf states. The MoLFR has to swiftly re-design and promote this action to *exploit the favorable political and commercial situation* created by their enforcement of the charcoal ban by the Gulf states.

Community forestry is justified by the supply of charcoal and other rangeland products (timber, wild fruits, honey, etc.) for the local consumption of charcoal. These actions require the NGOs collaboration with Somali agricultural institutions in supporting the rural communities' livelihood diversification. This will be an incentive to the stabilization of Somalia through the communities' engagement in the conservation of the rangeland resources.

A greater emphasis on the integration between the charcoal and reforestation policies – a core field of the MoLFR action and where it has greater chances of producing a long term impact - should consider the economic incentives for each stakeholder in investing in the expansion of the rangeland biomass.

3. The simplification of the disbursement procedure has to be completed by the strengthening of the monitoring and reporting system. As there is little value in revisiting the midterm indicators, it would be preferable to perform the assessment of the Somali Environmental institutional capacities as well as of the stakeholders of the demonstration projects. The baseline on the local capacities is a critical indicator to measure the programme immediate outcome, impact and potential sustainability.

It will also make possible to the revision of the programme strategy including: (a) the elaboration of a plan for the creation of capacities supporting the Charcoal policy connection with other relevant existing policies -, (b) the systematization of information and elaboration of an awareness raising campaign exploiting champions and lessons learnt, (c) the elaboration of a proposal for the transfer of remote sensing based capacities to the Somali institutions through GMES (Addis Ababa) programme / ICPAC (Nairobi) services, and (d) the elaboration and promotion among Gulf states of a proposal for funding reforestation in the Jubaland along the priorities mentioned above. The action is inside the European Union funded activities of the mentioned entities in support of the Horn of Africa governments, i.e. that the mobilization of funds relies greatly on the political willingness of the federal government and federal member states.

4. The execution of these activities may take up to two year. The revision of the programme plan is justified by the need to create the conditions for the sustainability of the Charcoal policy.

The revision of the Plan of activities of the PROSCAL should explore the opportunity of a no-cost extension agreement based on (a) the revised strategy aimed at the creation of capacities, raising of awareness and coordination with complementary policies and interventions and the unspent programme budget. These changes are the conditions that will ensure the change of pace and mobilization of the PROSCAL resources to make possible the implementation of the Charcoal policy country wide.

Lessons learnt

1. The three partners collaboration between donors, Somali institutions and NGOs / private sector is appropriate to the delivery of environmental services to the population. It should be expected to grow with the recovery of stability and security in the country. In fact, the public services reach is hampered by the growing needs and requests of assistance in this as in other sectors. The creation of the capacities of Somali producers / consumers associations that catalyze the transfer of technology to them is still in its early stages. They will take a long while to build managerial and technical capacities as in other countries where they are active partners of the extension services. Thus, the NGOs are expected to fill in such gap in the public-private partnership to deliver environmental and socio-economic services. This approach will benefit from linking with public initiatives – as in the case of reforestation – that canalize technical expertise for achieving public

goals that can be shared and adapted to the community level through the collaboration of the NGOs Civil Society and Private Sectors. Their technical contributions - should be coordinated with the services provided by the institutions and with the organization of the producers and users' groups in the communities.

2. The PROSCAL has properly engaged the Somali Environmental institutions in its implementation. The delays and fragmentation of their actions are acceptable costs for ensuring their central role in formulating, agreeing the Charcoal policy. A greater support to their actions should have been based on the assessment of their capacities in relation to the implementation of the policy. Of course, this exercise would have implied the mobilization of external expertise to fill in such gaps. Thus, a lesson learnt from this programme consists in the opportunity to establish a fully-fledged capacity building component endowed with proper management resources to mobilize educational skills and instruments.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the review

The general goals of the Mid-term review (MTR) of the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) are:

1. To assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results
2. To review the project's strategy and its risks to impacts and sustainability.
3. To generate knowledge, identifying best practices and lessons learned, accountability, transparency and improve implementation of the programme during its remaining implementation and will guide the design of the next phase of the programme

Its specific goals are:

1. To discover the programme's design quality and internal coherence (needs and problems it seeks to solve) and its external coherence with the CPD, UNSF, UNDAF, the NDP and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and find out the degree of national ownership of the programme.
2. To understand how the joint programme operates and assess the efficiency of its management model in planning, coordinating, managing and executing resources allocated for its implementation, through an analysis of its procedures and institutional mechanisms. This analysis will seek to uncover the factors for success and limitations in inter-agency tasks as envisaged in the programme.
3. To assess outcome level impacts, required level of political engagement and course correction for implementation of the programme.
4. To identify the programme's degree of effectiveness among its participants, its contribution to the objectives of the Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods in the country including resource mobilization and effective use of resources in line with the aid effectiveness principals, and value for money.

1.2 Key issues addressed

The Terms of Reference (ToR) provide a clear description of the context, background and objectives of the PROSCAL programme. It tackles a gap in the natural resources conservation

that threatens the recovery and sustainable development of Somalia. Its stakeholders are urban and rural people and national and regional policy makers, including representatives of development agencies.

The Section B of the ToRs (see Annex 1) provides the focus the analysis of the programme that covers the five OECD/DAC criteria and cross-cutting issues as gender. Our analysis is framed along the Evaluation questions agreed during the Inception phase. The following table presents the Evaluation questions that summarizes the key elements of the assessment of the programme:

Table 1. Evaluation questions

| |
|--|
| EQ-1: To what extent was the programme properly designed? Where the links between the objectives, purpose, results and activities logical? |
| EQ-2: To what extent were the assumptions made during the design phase valid? How did these assumptions affect the programme's achievements so far? |
| EQ-3: To what extent did the project correctly identify the problems and the context at national level? To what extent were the tools and initiatives used appropriate? |
| EQ-4: To what extent were inputs and means converted into activities and what level of quality was achieved so far by the results? In particular, was the project implementation delayed? |
| EQ-5: To what extent were project activities correctly prioritized in order to achieve the desired objectives/impact/results? |
| EQ-6: To what extent is the project contributing to the achievement of the expected results under the Specific Objectives? |
| EQ-7: What are the factors that facilitated or impeded the achievement of results so far? |
| EQ-8: What is the level of ownership of the project components by the direct beneficiaries and the likelihood that the positive outcomes of the project will continue after the project end? |
| EQ-9: What is the impact of the inclusion of women / vulnerable groups and local participation to planning to the management of the project activities? |

These questions tackle in a systematic way the key elements of the programme design, implementation and achievement. Our assessment is especially centered on the creation of awareness and connections among stakeholders to reduce the exploitation of the rangeland biomass for charcoal production and to preserve its natural resources. The MTR conclusions and recommendations are intended to give elements for enhancing the PROSCAL targeting, decision making, learning and accountability.

1.3 Methodology of the evaluation

According to our experience, a multisource consultative approach, involving as many stakeholders and players as possible in the collection of data is the key to the success of an evaluation. Due to the security and time constraints in accessing to the rural areas, we have selected the key informants among the different kinds of partners and beneficiaries of the programme without the prevalence - to the completeness of the geographical coverage of our sampling. We have visited Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo and a Goobweyn district community object of the alternative livelihood component in Jubaland.

The Evaluation team was composed - of two experts: Mr. Giorgio V. Brandolini, Team leader and Mr. Mukhtar Mohamoud Abdilhai, national expert, both with extensive experience in rural and urban Somalia. The experts have taken all necessary measures to make the evaluation as systematic, coherent and objective through the access to independent key informants and by validating through cross-checks of the qualitative and quantitative data collected.

The Evaluation team has collaborated closely with the PROSCAL Programme management team (PMT) to identify the key informants and timely execute the field survey. The national expert has conducted alone the field survey in Puntland and Jubaland. We have used the following data collection grid in conducting the interviews.

Table 2. Guide for the interview of the programme partners and beneficiaries

| | |
|----|--|
| Q1 | Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities |
| Q2 | Your expectations from these activities |
| Q3 | The change in the situation since you participated to these activities |
| Q4 | Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources |
| Q5 | Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits |
| Q6 | Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities |
| Q7 | The problems you encountered in your activities |
| Q8 | Your collaboration with the project and the ministry |
| Q9 | The impact of the participation of women and other groups |

The information collected from the key informants provides evidence for answering to the Evaluation questions they are directly linked to. Our analysis has taken into account the country and regional development context in which the programme is being implemented, in particular the dynamic security shift context and linkages among national and regional Somali institutions and

trade. It should be noted that after a slow initial deployment of the field work, the recent improvement of the regional governance, has enhanced the conditions for the delivery of field actions in Somalia.

Annex 2 presents the itinerary, activities and persons met during the field visits, Annex 3 the documents analyzed to prepare this report and annex 4 the of the feedback of the field survey interviews.

2. The project and its development context

2.1 Project start and duration

Since the breakdown of state institutions in 1991, the conflict, weakening of traditional systems of tenure or resource ownership, have triggered the exploitation of rangeland resources and illegal export of charcoal obtained from wild woodland. The absence of alternative sources of energy and limited livelihoods options have weakened the community control on the use of the forests and pastures making possible the booming of the illicit and unsustainable value chain of production, trade and use of charcoal. In 2012, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 2036, which ban the export and import of charcoal from Somalia also for the role that its trade plays in financing the insurgency. Study made at that time calculated that the rate of deforestation due to charcoal production range between 3-5% annually. Given the complexity of the challenges, the Government in Somalia (federal and regional), the UN agencies and other key stakeholders, have reached an agreement on undertaking a comprehensive set of interventions for reducing charcoal production by promoting alternative livelihoods and conserving natural resources.

The identification of PROSCAL was the result of a direct request by Somalia's Transitional Federal Government. The programme was designed by UNDP country office and included in the Somalia Intended national determined contribution (INDC 2015) to mitigate deforestation. Its comprehensive strategy is expected to trigger local, national and international cooperation mechanisms to support and implement the mentioned UN ban.

The programme duration is 48 months, from April 2016 to March 2020 with donor pledged contribution (USD 6,068,329⁴) being merged in the Multi-party trust fund (MPTF) managed by UNDP and pooled to parallel funds. Amendment 2 to the programme budget has raised it to USD 7,719,197.96). UNDP, the Managing agent, is assisted by UNEP and FAO as executing agencies. The fine-tuning of the annual work plans is subject to the availability of complementary funds provided by each donor.

The agreement for the programme Initiation Phase (USD 684,000) was signed by the FGS / MoLFR and UN partner agencies (PUNOs) in March 2016 and activities started in April under the guidance of UNDP project manager for environment and energy. A second agreement was signed in August 2017 followed by 2 amendments to factor the additional funds received.

2.2 Problems that the project seek to address

⁴ The budget of the programme document, reflecting the initial pledge of donors, was of USD 23.6 million.

Degraded rangelands due to tree felling to meet the increasing charcoal demand are a common sight across Somalia. The north-east (Puntland) and north-west (Somaliland) regions are impacted more due to steep topography and occurrence of frequent flash floods leading to the formation of deep gullies. The increasing loss of the natural resource base throughout Somalia is one of the triggers of the recent Humanitarian crises– as evidenced during the most recent drought event to hit the region in 2010. The resilience and coping mechanisms of communities and their livestock have been reduced to a level where even a low-intensity drought cycle forces them to face huge losses and depend on external assistance.

One of the main factors for the increase in charcoal trade was the result of replacement of lost income from the repeated cycles of drought, climate change and bans on livestock exports from Somalia to Saudi Arabia. A part from local consumption of charcoal for cooking by households, restaurants, etc., the Al-Shabaab group had been safeguarding a well-established supply and demand chain of charcoal trade from Somalia to Gulf states – where it is burnt for *social status* uses such as *shisha inhaling* and *food barbecue* – due to its aromatic property.

People do not engage in charcoal production willingly as it is a stigmatized income-generating activity which few would admit to engaging in. Rather, charcoal production is a ‘last resort’, environmentally destructive coping strategy. The cycle of poverty facilitates increased exposure and uptake of *khat* chewing, joining militia groups and engaging in other social evils. The “Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea” estimates that the overall international market value of the charcoal exported in 2013 and 2014 exceeded of \$250 million. SWALIM study (2018) of charcoal production in a sample area of Jubaland confirms the size of this business as well its epicenter in the South of the country.

The institutional instability hampers the development of alternative energy sources keeping the reliance on biomass as the more popular way for the mass of the population. Their diversification is gaining momentum (especially the use of economic stoves and LPG fueled cooking stoves in urban areas) but it is hampered by lack of investments and the obvious competition of charcoal.

2.3 Immediate and development objectives of the project

The PROSCAL programme implements a sector wide approach to reduce forest and rangeland exploitation. It strengthens Somali national / regional capacities to formulate, coordinate and implement policies and promotes the sustainable use of woodland threatened by the illegal charcoal value chain while ensuring the inclusion of marginal groups of the rural population that are involved in such practices along the priorities of the national development agenda.

The overall goal of the programme is *to promote energy security and more resilient livelihoods through a gradual reduction of unsustainable charcoal production, trade and use*. It has four major objectives, namely:

- To mobilize key stakeholders in the region and build institutional capacity among government entities across Somalia for the effective monitoring and enforcement of the charcoal trade ban, the development of an enabling policy environment for energy security and natural resources management;
- To support the development of alternative energy resources; and,
- To facilitate – for stakeholders in the charcoal value chain – transition towards livelihood options that are sustainable, reliable and more profitable than charcoal production.
- To start reforestation and afforestation throughout the country for the rehabilitation of degraded lands.

These goals are articulated through the three following components:

- 1: Capacity building and regional cooperation
- 2: Alternative energy and energy efficiency for the substitution of charcoal
- 3: Alternative and improved sustainable livelihoods for Charcoal value chain beneficiaries

The PROSCAL is in line with the New Deal processes culminating in the Somali Compact, which puts the recovery of the natural resource basis of local production at the forefront of the agenda for revitalizing the economy while protecting the environment. It also, contributes to the objectives of the National development plan (2017-2019) to protect the natural resources and to reverse the trend of land degradation of productive lands due to unsustainable production of charcoal. Furthermore, it contributes to the following targets: Strategic goal 4, Priority 3: *“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;”*; Sustainable development goals: SDG 7.1 *“By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services”*; SDG 12: *“responsible consumption and production”*; and SDG 15: *“life on land”*.

The PROSCAL is an inter-agency action funded by the European Union, - the Swedish and Italian governments and implemented by the Federal Republic of Somalia, in collaboration with UNDP, UNEP and FAO. The programme addresses the depletion of the natural biomass of the Somali rangelands (Acacia, Commiphora, etc.) that is used to produce charcoal for country-wide consumption as well as for export to the Gulf states in the South. The lack of viable technical and economic alternatives prompts the association of the producer villagers, traders, consumers in exploiting the charcoal value chain. The consequent depletion of the rangeland biomass that feeds the livestock, one of the main sources of external revenues of Somalia. Furthermore, the export trade of charcoal feeds the illicit activities that finance the forces hampering the security of Somalia.

The programme has adopted an approach tackling the critical points of the charcoal value chains by directly funding activities that stimulate alternative ways of producing charcoal and of using other sources of energy as well as that advocate for the reduction of its export. Support to policy

making, coordination and awareness of selected target groups to perform demonstration actions have linked stakeholders and promoted a favorable environment for the adoption of livelihoods more respectful of rangeland resources. However, the exploitation of these new capacities and opportunities face the complexity of the Somali context that limits the retention of trained staff and field deployment of government actions. The Somali environmental institutions supported by the programme have little resources to reach and the farmers and livestock rearing communities. Thus, they collaborate with NGOs / CSO to strengthen local communities and transfer technology. At the same time the FGS has little capacities of surveillance of the charcoal export due to the fragmentation of the country governance and limited capacities of the local authorities. The programme aims at reshaping the charcoal value chains (a) to promote efficiency in the use of alternative sources of energy and (b) to break the economic linkages between the survival livelihoods of the rural population and the traders and organizations exploiting the illicit export of charcoal.

2.4 Main stakeholders

The Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries include: producers, laborer's, input suppliers, loaders, truck owners, truck drivers, small transporters, creditors, whole-sellers, retailers, exporters, importers, vessels owners, laborers on vessels, stove makers, stove retailers, tool retailers, scrap metal collectors and traders, clan leaders, Government officials, and consumers in Somalia as well as importing countries. The charcoal production, trade and use are made of two distinct components:

- one mostly based on small scale production and directed to satisfy the internal market consumption, and
- one based on large scale production and directed to the export market.

Both value chains are market oriented and mobilise rural and urban actors. The rural economy provides the workforce and small sale traders, including women and the youth. This activity exploits the free access to the rangeland biomass and complement the scarce household subsistence income. Urban and export traders invest in storage and transport facilities, having adopted the *sealed Kg 25 green bag* as an internationally recognized packaging standard to facilitate their business relations. The charcoal value chains stakeholders can be clustered in the following groups:

- burners / producers
- traders / transporters
- regional and export suppliers / wholesalers
- retailers

- goods and service providers
- illegal actors exacting a fee on the trade (Al Shabaab checkpoint taxation)
- consumers, in Somalia and abroad
- Government officials enforcing the ban

The relations among the stakeholders are made flexible by the ubiquity of the illicit trade that varies routes and inflates prices. The recent FAO / SWALIM analysis of the value added of the export trade in the South⁵ shows the central role played by the suppliers / wholesalers, that are the greater beneficiaries of the value chain and face the greater risks due to their connection with the smugglers. Table 3 presents the added value per bag generated by the export trade.

Table 3. Composition of the costs of the charcoal value chain (USD)

| <i>Actor / input</i> | <i>cost</i> | <i>total by actor</i> | <i>grand total</i> | <i>% by actor</i> |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Burner / producer profit | 5 | +5 | 5 | 13 |
| taxation and route | 1 | | | |
| Transportation | 2.5 | | | |
| Trader / transporter profit | 2.5 | 6 | 11 | 16 |
| taxation (loading) | 5 | | | |
| false paperwork | 1.5 | | | |
| Shipping | 2.5 | | | |
| Supplier / wholesaler profit | 10 | 19 | 30 | 50 |
| Retailer | 8 | 8 | 38 | 21 |

At the same time, subsistence peasants are the weak ring of this value chain as they have greater needs and lower margins to absorb the price variability. The FAO / SWALIM study calculates that the profit for the producers is equal to USD/month 20 or half the minimum subsistence income. Of course, such values are largely indicative, depending on market, security and logistic contingencies. However, they show that export trade has a greater appeal for the actors of the value chain than internal consumption as it has larger margin to face the price fluctuation.

The progressive depletion of the vegetable cover raises transport costs as biomass retreats in the more remote areas and limits the expansion of production – other countries concur in

⁵ Jonathan Brooks 2018. *Environmental and Socio-Economic Impacts of the Charcoal Trade*. FAO

supplying the market –. Thus, the long-term trend is discouraging for the peasants that could be induced to diversify activities among different sources of livelihood. The comparative advantage of accessing to a cost-free biomass could become a disadvantage for charcoal production as the unrestricted exploitation of wild biomass constraints the size of the charcoal supply and raises its price above that of other sources of energy.

Public actions can tackle such weaknesses in the charcoal value chain as the soaring cost of the rangeland biomass threatens not only the charcoal trade but also other sources of livelihood of the rural population – from non-timber forest products to livestock forages, from farming soil to drinking water -. Thus, well-conceived and implemented policies can orientate the choices of the peasants toward alternative sources of livelihoods and more efficient use of the available sources of energy. This idea is the central tenet of the programme strategy.

2.5 Results expected

The cumulative effect of the programme components is expected to induce the actors of the charcoal value chain to orientate their livelihoods toward sustainability, i.e. to link them to the conservation of natural resources. The PROSCAL results have been refined during the inception phase of the PROSCAL on suggestion of the Programme steering committee (PSC) also due to the availability of less funds than originally pledged. The main activities dropped include the Support to the development of enabling policies on Energy (underdevelopment by Ministry of energy and water resources) and the Charcoal Reduction Fund⁶ while other activities were downsized such as solar, biogas market development⁷ and most of the international actions. The key results retained after the programme downsizing are, by component, are:

1. Capacity building and regional cooperation

1.1: MOLFR supported to coordinate and implement inter-ministerial actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use

1.2: Monitoring of Charcoal Production and Movement in Somalia

1.3: Draft National and Regional Policy for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use

1.4: National and International Stakeholders Mobilized to Support the Programme Objectives

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

⁶ The formulation of Forestry and Range policy is planned for 2020.

⁷ The feasibility study of biogas plants in the slaughterhouses is planned for 2020. If feasible, one or two plants - depending on cost estimate - will be built for demonstration and to encourage private sector investment.

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

2.1: Accelerated Diffusion of Efficient Cook-stoves for Reducing Charcoal Consumption

2.2: Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption

2.3: Establishment of energy plantations

2.4: Development of LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption

3. Alternative and improved Sustainable Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries

3.1: Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households in order to facilitate transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods

In this more compact form, the coverage of the rings of the charcoal value chain is still very extensive. For instance, the performance of field activities is limited to demonstrations projects that are connected to communication and awareness raising actions to trigger a chain reaction countrywide. The reshaping of the value chain is performed along the *Charcoal policy* agreed countrywide and is boosted by sensitization of the producers, traders and consumers on its contents. The demo actions have been conceived as catalyzers of other initiatives that implement the Charcoal policy and collaborations with the actors in other sectors (LPG market development, food security, natural resources conservation and suppression of the illicit trade) that contribute to reducing the charcoal production. The success of the policy in these fields depends on local and international partnerships that are envisaged in the programme document and that requires a dynamic action of the FGS. Such strategy has been retained notwithstanding the simplification of the action plan and evolution of the context. As we will see, such situation may have caused several inconsistencies in the programme implementation.

3. Relevance and design

3.1 Programme formulation

This programme has been formulated in response to the UN Security Council resolution 2036 (2012) that seeks international cooperation to ban the illegal exports of charcoal from Somalia⁸. The Partner UN organizations (PUNOs) has identified PROSCAL in collaboration with the FGS that has inscribed it as a priority action in the INDC (2015). Its design has taken into consideration the findings of several studies that have highlighted the size of charcoal export trade⁹, the critical situation of the exploited natural resources¹⁰ and the connection of charcoal production with the livelihoods of the rural poor¹¹, especially when natural disasters (drought) hit pastoral areas¹² and with the funding of extremist groups¹³. Up to 41,000 persons¹⁴ are been engaged in the charcoal value chain. Its production of charcoal employs practices that are energy inefficient and its thermal efficiency in cooking is low (18-22%)¹⁵. Only the better off sectors of the Somali urban population have access to kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)¹⁶.

The PROSCAL contributes to the objectives of the National Development Plan (2017-20) to protect the Natural Resources and reverse the trend of land degradation. It is in line with the New Deal processes that have culminated in the Somali Compact that puts sustainable development of natural resources at the forefront of the economic revitalization agenda. The PROSCAL supports the commitment of the FGS to stopping the environmental degradation and cutting down the revenues generated by the extremists from the charcoal trade. Its strategy focuses on the critical points of the charcoal value chain to spearhead the implementation of the charcoal policy whose objective is to reduce the degradation of the natural resources of the Somali rangelands.

⁸ “Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea”, in response to UN Security Council Resolution 1916 (2012) SC/2011/433 – 18 July 2011.

⁹ Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, October 2014.

¹⁰ UNEP: The State of the Environment in Somalia, 2005.

¹¹ UNDP Human Development Report, Somalia, 1998.

¹² http://www.somaliareport.com/index.php/post/370/Livestock_Exports_Drop_Dramatically_in_2011. Due to drought some 4.5 million livestock heads died in Somaliland during 2011, inflicting a loss of USD 64 million to farmers-
http://sabahionline.com/en_GB/articles/hoa/articles/features/2012/08/24/feature-02

¹³ http://www.somaliareport.com/index.php/post/370/Livestock_Exports_Drop_Dramatically_in_2011. Due to drought some 4.5 million livestock heads died in Somaliland during 2011, inflicting a loss of USD 64 million to farmers-
http://sabahionline.com/en_GB/articles/hoa/articles/features/2012/08/24/feature-02

¹⁴ FAO estimates 300 person days of employment / terrajoule of charcoal, which comes to some 8.3 million person days of employment or employment of 41 400 people [at 200 days of employment/person].

¹⁵ Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment, Somaliland and Candlelight for Health, Education and Environment, 2004, Impact of Charcoal Production on Environment and the Socio Economy of Pastoral Communities in Somaliland.

¹⁶ Mixture of Propane – C₃H₈ and Butane – C₄H₁₀ used for cooking and transportation applications

EQ-1: To what extent was the programme properly designed? Where the links between the objectives, purpose, results and activities logical?

The programme has properly identified the challenge posed by charcoal production and trade to the sustainable development of Somalia and the importance of framing harmonized policies that address its multiple aspects across the country and internationally. Its value chain approach is coherent with such vision although it disperses resources across a broad set of activities. The links between the objectives, purpose, results and activities are logical but very tentative as the project lacks the resources to operate systematically across the country.

The programme identification had forecast an unrealistic budget, adequate for the shaping and demonstration of the Charcoal policy but not for its extension to the whole country. Thus, its activities design and their scope have been restricted by dropping those that do not directly influence the livelihoods of the Somali population. In particular, the broad reaching goals of establishing regional approaches and controlling charcoal exports have been transformed in the promotion of alliances of the Somali government with the key foreign actors operating in these fields. The size of the activities directed to influence the population is quite limited, as they consist in punctual demonstration actions supporting the awareness raising campaign. This reshaping of the PROSCAL strategy has not changed the pace of the awareness raising campaign, still unable to reach the majority of the population, notwithstanding the awareness raising is one of the major activities of the programme (see the Letter of agreement between the MoLFR and Implementing partners and joint semi-annual and annual reports).

Also, the assistance to the Somali institutions in establishing collaborations with donors and the private sector to invest in alternatives sources of energy and energetic efficiency has been minimal. Where it has been possible to link the Charcoal policy implementation to other initiatives - as in the Somaliland and Puntland, where donors, authorities and the private sector / NGO collaborate – its implementation is making substantial progresses. In the federal member states in the South – insecurity in the field and structural weaknesses in the field-reach of the action of the Somali authorities – have not achieved the mobilization of external actors and other resources than those of the programme to implement the charcoal policy.

EQ-2: To what extent were the assumptions made during the design phase valid? How did these assumptions affect the programme's achievements so far?

The programme strategy assumes that the Somali institutions can mobilize external actors and resources to sustain the implementation of the charcoal policy. The establishment of these partnerships is realistic in the North where institutions are stronger and collaborations with NGOs and the private sector are consolidated. The insecurity situation challenges their leadership in the federal member states in the South and undermines the credibility of the programme strategy. The lack of revision of the programme assumptions when its work plan was cut down has resulted in the achievement of punctual results rather than a systematic progress across Somalia.

3.2 Implementation approach

The PUNOs and Somali environmental ministries jointly execute the programme, each in its area of competence. A joint agreement of the PUNO with the MoLFR has established their partnership in the elaboration of the charcoal policy and its coordination with the regional states along with the performance of awareness raising and demonstration actions. The PROSCAL has tried to boost the action of the national and federal member states in the South by posting technical advisors in charge of the implementation of the planned activities, a difficult task due to the fragmentation of the action of the local institutions. A Programme management team (PMT) has been set up at the premises of UNDP in Mogadishu to coordinate the action of the partners. The cooperation of the Somali federal and regional authorities is effective in terms of technical exchanges while their activities have been independently implemented contributing to delay the execution of the PROSCAL. Letters of agreements have defined the collaboration of the MoE&RD in Somaliland and of the MoE&CC in Puntland for the execution of awareness raising and promotion of alternative technology for cooking. The programme has signed a Letter of agreement with the MoLFR for awareness raising, coordination among national partners and supply of technical and operational support to the regional Ministries of environment of the newly established regional states. FAO performs its activities to establish livelihoods alternative to the charcoal production in the more critical districts of Jubaland in collaboration with local NGOs. UNEP supports the MoLFR in persuading the Gulf states to stop the import of illicit charcoal. This coordination has not avoided substantial delays and, of course, the outputs are circumscribed to their direct beneficiaries. The joint effect of the results obtained by each partner has been minimal.

The lack of a fully-fledged capacity building component has negatively impacted on the efficiency of the local partners. They have mostly acted as executors of the field activities on behalf of the PUNO. The mechanisms of collaboration adopted in the Somaliland and Puntland and by FAO in Jubaland have positively contributed to the project efficiency as they have involved not only the environmental institutions but also local actors – as the handcraft people, the local NGOs -. This triangulation (PUNOs, institutions and local partners) has mobilized complementary capacities to reach the peasants.

However, the environmental ministries lack capacities and resources to act systematically country wide. The technical assistance provided by the programme has not changed this situation. This is evident in the areas of shared interest with other institutions (energy, reforestation, rangeland protection and export control), where the demo actions – notwithstanding their connections with the awareness raising campaign - fatigue to scale-up their geographical scope. The collaboration with the private sector outside the programme actions has been minimal, except in the North. The size of the awareness raising campaign has been affected by the same problem, the lack of broad design to impact countrywide.

Such shortages have to be linked to the lack of revision of the programme strategy following the simplification of its action plan. The proposed tools are appropriate but not connected through an operational approach linking them to exploit local results to sustain the national coordination and awareness raising campaign.

EQ-3: To what extent did the project correctly identify the problems and the context at national level? To what extent were the tools and initiatives used appropriate?

The restructuring of the charcoal value chain face multiple operational challenges. National and regional institutions are committed to the reduction and control of charcoal production, trade and efficient use but they lack the capacities and resources to act at the field level. The collaboration of NGOs and the private sector have overcome such hurdle only at the local level. The original programme strategy implies a larger mobilization of resources, whose downsizing has not been compensated by the reshaping of the intervention strategy to strengthen the country-wide actions such as policy coordination and awareness raising.

3.3 Country ownership

The contribution of the Somali institutions to the programme activities is highly variable. The buildup of the consensus on the charcoal policy has taken over two years of discussions and coordination. The shaping of a common understanding of the challenge posed by the charcoal production to the conservation of natural resources has made possible the undertaking of joint actions by regional and local actors. Their ownership is still limited to the people directly involved in the PROSCAL activities. The insufficient creation of capacities has been the main constraint to such endeavor. For example, the training on charcoal production monitoring in Jubaland faces the obvious challenge the structural weakness of the Somali institutions in that region. The scale of the awareness activities too has been insufficient. The action of the Environmental institutions in the North is more effective as these have been earmarked to implement regional Climate change policies that have a greater leverage on the donors and private sector. The potential

fragmentation of the implementation of the recently validated policy points to insufficient ownership of the charcoal policy.

3.3.1 Stakeholder participation

The programme main targets are the Environmental authorities of the FGS and regional states (MoLFR, MoE&RD, MoE&CC). These collaborate with NGOs, CSOs, professionals, other institutions and the private sector where feasible. The capacities of the Environmental authorities to reach the population are still insignificant. In Somaliland and Puntland, the security and logistics make possible a direct connection with the local actors and communities to implement demo actions. The instability and lack of resources to act has been the main hurdle to reaching the communities in the areas of production of the charcoal in the federal member states in the South. Thus, communication and awareness raising actions are central to the achievement of the programme results as they are the main instrument to mobilize the stakeholders countrywide. The little intensity and fragmentation of the awareness raising actions has been the main setback to achieve the stakeholders' engagement in the charcoal policy implementation. The interviews of the participants to the cooking stoves production and distribution shows that the challenges posed by the charcoal production are understood when they are linked to practical life problems. The same remarks apply to the collaboration with other authorities. The MoE&RD of Somaliland collaboration with the Ministry of energy contributes to framing new actions for the expansion of the gas distribution network is a good example of how the charcoal policy could be boosted through an incisive political coordination.

The programme has supported the Environmental authorities in seeking the collaboration of other parties in the fields in which they have no capacities. Notably, to impose the charcoal export ban, the PROSCAL is trying to involve UNODC, e.g. by strengthening of the capacities of repression of illicit trade of charcoal in the South. Also, the UNEP has sensitized of the Gulf states representatives on the export ban. Such commitment however is still tentative as the proposed actions require further study and, of course, the mobilization of resources. The delay in the performance of the demo projects – alternative livelihoods, gas stove distributions, reforestation – has not made possible to champion success stories to promote the upcoming implementation of the Charcoal policy. In absence of good news, decision makers have little incentives to commit to it. Overall, the insufficient stakeholders' participation to the programme activities reflects the difficulties faced by the national and regional governments in achieving the stabilization of the country and reaching the population.

3.3.2 Replication approach

The programme collaborates with Somali institutions and has made possible the mobilization of local capacities and resources to perform the PROSCAL funded activities but it is far from promoting their replication. In December 2019, GIZ has agreed with the Jubaland Ministry of environment to provide energy efficient stoves to the internally displaced people and returnees. IOM has approached UNDP to share the experience in Somaliland and Puntland as it plans to replicate efficient stoves in the Baidoa region. The greatest challenge of this approach is their lack of capacities and limited suasion power of the Somali institutions to engage the stakeholders and mobilize their resources. A consolidated collaboration between institutions, development agents, local NGOs / CSOs is possible where institutions are stronger and security exists, i.e. in the North. There, the stronger capacities of the institutions coupled with the mentioned approach has made possible the access to other funds that are being used to achieve the 50% reduction of the charcoal consumption by 2021.

3.3.3 Cost-effectiveness

The programme has adopted a budget support approach by mobilizing the Somali institutions that contains the security and logistic cost of working in this country. The signing of the financial agreements with the Somali institutions has shifted the burden of field deployment to the local partners with positive returns in terms of targeting, speed, and reach of the beneficiaries. The recourse to international staff, whose mobilization faces multiple security and logistic challenges, has been kept at the minimum. Thus, the cost of the operations is less challenging than the fact that the procurement of goods faces the typical hurdles of a small market, i.e. trade bottlenecks that raises the cost of the procurement of inputs, as in the case of the LPG kits.

The implementation of the programme activities has faced systematic delays. The allocation of some donors' contribution to the Multi-party trust fund (MPTF) has been subject to annual, variable disbursements. At the same time, the management of this fund requires authorizations by UNDP headquarters that result in the usual up and down of the negotiations with the country office. They have not caused substantial delay¹⁷. The major delay experienced to date is due to the retard in the disbursement of the second EU tranche while waiting for the clarification of its share of contribution to a budget-line comingling the funds of several donors. In fact, as stated in the financial agreement with the EU, the requirements for reporting to this donor is different from those of the other ones. This situation engrosses the administrative work of the PMT. The combination of these factors has slowed down the burn rate. The resulting delay in the delivery

¹⁷ UN headquarters manage the MPTF. The Somalia country office is in charge of their disbursement and utilization. The programme submits funds transfer request (FTR) through the Somali MPTF office to the Headquarters. This process has caused no major delay. However, the long delay in the disbursement of the EU second tranche is due to the need to clarify the source of expenses not distinctively attributed to this donor in the reporting of expenditures.

of the activities has been multiplied by the difficulties faced by the local partners to operate in insecure areas and their chronic lack of experienced extensionists. The PMT staff, locally recruited, and small, case-by-case hiring of consultants have ensured the flexibility of the operations but not their swift delivery.

According to the last available PROSCAL progress report¹⁸, on 30 June 2019 (just 9 months before the programme end), expenditures amounted to US\$ 4,446,126.6 or 71% of the funds received (6,268,808.7) and 57% of the Programme document budget (7,819,196,96). The cumulative result of the financial-administrative and operational problems has produced savings at the expenses of the cost effectiveness of the action. It should be noted that the burn rate is low during the first two quarters of the year, as the annual Letters of agreements with the partners are signed at the beginning of the year and the major expenses against the planned activities are not yet fully recorded as expenditures at this time. The same case applies on the procurement process. Most of the expenditures are fully captured in the system at last two quarters of the year. Annex 5 presents the PROSCAL budget.

EQ-4: To what extent were inputs and means converted into activities and what level of quality was achieved so far by the results? Was the project implementation delayed?

Minor delays in the execution of the planned activities were the consequence of internal and external factors. The internal ones mainly concern the mobilization of the second tranche of the MPTF, due to its complex management and reporting procedures along with the weakness of the Somali Environmental institutions. The external ones depend on the instability and insecurity of the Somali context and the size of the challenge faced in agreeing the charcoal policy countrywide. The establishment of the Mogadishu based Programme management team has raised the efficiency and the flexibility of the coordination of these activities, contained the cost but little impacted on their speed and burn rate.

3.3.4 Linkages with other interventions

The programme strategy tackles critical elements of the charcoal value chain that are connected to other policies and interventions concerning agriculture, natural resources, security and energy. For example, the energy policies that promote the use of sources of energy with a low environmental impact as solar and gas (LPG), agricultural diversification and reforestation, security and trade. The MoLFR has played a central role in the drafting of the National environment policy and National energy policy that address the charcoal issue. The PROSCAL

¹⁸ Programme semi-annual progress report (1/1/2019 – 30/6/2019).

has provided data and information for the setting of the Somalia Land degradation neutrality target and is now supporting the Economics of Land degradation studies. The programme linkages with such complementary interventions have been punctual, as in the case of the collaborations with SWALIM and UNODC to monitor and control the charcoal export trade. The data generated by the SWALIM assessment have been provided to the African peace keeping mission on charcoal and other regional stakeholders. High level of coordination has been achieved only in Somaliland and Puntland by linking the Charcoal and Climate change interventions.

3.4 Management arrangement

The UNDP Resilience and Climate Change unit, where the PMT is based, collaborates with the MoLFR in implementation the programme. The PMT staff coordinates and supervises the local partners – ministries of environment – and liaise with the other PUNOs. These collaborations have been established through Financial agreements subscribed by UNDP on behalf of the PROSCAL with each of these other entities. The PSC, co-chaired by the MoLFR and UN Resident representative, includes the donors, national and regional authorities and the PUNOs, guides the PMT decisions.

The programme management is a combination of the PSC strategic decisions and PMT operational ones, the Environmental authorities being in charge of the execution of the field actions planned in the Letters of agreement signed with the PUNOs. The signing of the Financial agreements has requested an extensive consultation and negotiation that has gone hand in hand with the building of consensus on the charcoal policy. The main hurdles to the efficient management of the programme so far have been the limited coordination with other initiatives (following the downsizing of its original scope) and the complexity of the MPTF mobilization. Such situation has negatively impacted on the execution of activities by the local partners already facing the difficulties mentioned above in working in the field.

3.4.1 Implementation and financial planning

The programme is implemented through the provisions of the joint PIP agreement (March 2016) and Financial agreement (August 2017) signed by the PUNOs and MoLFR and of the Letters of agreement signed by UNDP with Somaliland MoE&RD, and Puntland MoEA&CC in the first half of 2018. The extensive time spent to frame these operational tools reflects the difficulties encountered in building the collaboration among the Somali institutions. For example, the framing and validation of the Charcoal policy has taken one year due to frequent changes in MoLFR and the regional Ministries of environment. This extensive coordination has not solved all the implementation problems that have been cumulating with the delays in the mobilization of funds

and implementation of activities. As a consequence, UNDP has signed several addendums that revise budget lines (e.g., allocations of funds for the MoLFR senior advisors) and extend the duration of the agreements with the Somali institutions to the end of 2019. This situation has been not much different from that encountered by the PUNOs in implementing their direct tasks.

3.4.2 The monitoring system and Indicators

The monitoring of the programme, coherently with the Logical framework, records the performance of the planned activities. Such exercise is associated to the reporting that is also descriptive, lacking an in-depth analysis of the causes and effects of the PROSCAL execution. The information and indicators presented in the annual and semi-annual progress reports match the result framework of the revised project document. These documents don't discuss the reasons of the change in planning, although several activities were dropped along the recommendations of the PSC and the delays in field delivery have substantially impacted on the performance of the revised plans. Thus, there has been no substantial reformulation of the programme strategy to cope with the changed, more restricted scope of the PROSCAL. In practice, the progress reports don't explain the decision making of the programme and is of little use in feeding the PSC and PMT decisions.

The programme Logical framework is sufficiently detailed in the description of the outputs and activities. Its indicators estimate the delivery of the activities, i.e. the performance of technical assistance, training, communication, etc. rather than their outputs. That means that the indicators are internal and do not measure the impact of the Charcoal policy on the Somali context. This weakness has been partly overcome by the execution of some studies as the SWALIM one on the charcoal production in a critical area of Jubaland and the FAO baseline survey of the villagers' livelihoods in the three Districts where charcoal production is more intensive. For instance, the Monitoring group for Eritrea and Somalia – not funded by the programme - investigates the charcoal trade.

Quite all the Logframe indicators concern the execution of activities (e.g., number of focal points posted, number of training, baseline report established, awareness materials produced, workshops held / participants and website hits for the Outputs under Outcome 1), information that are available through the programme administrative records. In practice, they don't allow to measure if and how much the PROSCAL activities impact on the Outcome 1, i.e. the Sustainable development and management of natural resources. The same observation can be made for Outcome 2 (Sustainable alternative sources of energy) and 3 (Sustainable alternative livelihoods) whose Output indicators measure the delivery of the demonstration actions, i.e. the induction of the beneficiaries rather than the change in their welfare and livelihoods. A clear gap in tracking the creation of the conditions for the sustainability of the results of the implementation of the Charcoal policy is the lack of indicators that measure the creation of individual and institutional capacities, the critical element for achieving sustainability.

3.4.3. Execution and implementation modalities

The execution modality is a mixture of centralized and decentralized actions, regulated by the financial agreements, loosely coordinated by the PMT. Inside its field of action, each PUNO is fully independent. The execution of the activities is slightly delayed by the slow mobilization of the second tranche of the MPTF for the mentioned authorization constraints. This situation is negatively impacting on the coherence of the programme implementation, as the original strategy is outdated and the coordination in the timing of their activities is fragmented by the mentioned delays.

The framing the Charcoal policy – the main success of the PROSCAL to date - has been subject to delays that confirm the weak FGS influence on the decisions of its regional and local counterparts. Other delays have been produced by the changes of the political leadership of the Environmental institutions¹⁹. These changes have especially delayed the implementation of the demo actions, i.e. the progress towards the objectives Alternative Energy Solutions for Charcoal Use, and National Awareness Campaigns on Charcoal Reduction.

The Letter of agreement with the Implementing partners are reviewed and cleared by the UNDP Program oversight and Quality assurance. The MoLFR Programme coordinator spearheads the implementation of activities at the federal level. The programme has deployed project officers in Somaliland and Puntland who provide technical support to the MoE&NR and MoE&CC in implementing their activities. The M&E specialist monitors and evaluates the performance of the activities with the support of monitoring enterprises. The Implementing partners are in charge of the implementation of the awareness raising and demo actions (efficient production and use of charcoal and shift to the use of alternative sources of energy). Their technical and financial decisions are fully determined by the local capacities and circumstances. The fragmentation of the Somali economy makes difficult to establish benchmark costs. For example, the PMT has no tool to verify that the unit cost reported by the local partners for the delivery of the efficient stove, LPG kits (substantially higher than in other African countries), farming and livestock inputs and in the future the plantlets distributed reflect the market costs.

The staff of the PMT has been stable with only a major change due to the appointment of a project manager that has taken the place of the UNDP Resilience and climate change Project manager in the day-by-day coordination of the programme. As the PMT is embedded in the UNDP environmental unit, its staff has exploited the technical expertise of their colleagues. For example, the Portfolio manager provides technical backstopping to the PMT. These arrangements have limited the recourse to external technical advisors in finetuning or framing some technical

¹⁹ In December 2018, the Interim South West State of Somalia elected a new president and the former Federal Minister of Energy and Water Resources'. The Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range went through transition phase with the new Minister taking office in August 2018. Furthermore, a new Director General was appointed in mid-November 2018 to lead the Office of Environment at the Office of the Prime Minister.

solutions. The coordination of field work for instance has been subject to the variable capacities of the local partners, resulting in a faster delivery in the North. The technical advisors posted at the MoLFR and federal member states in the South have not been able to revert such trend. The overall result of these factors has been the weak coordination of the activities performed inside and among the different regions.

EQ-5: To what extent were project activities correctly prioritized in order to achieve the desired objectives/impact/results?

The programme has experienced substantial delays in establishing a national consensus on the Charcoal policy due to the political fragmentation of the country and weak capacities of the Somali institutions. This situation and internal difficulties have greatly delayed the implementation of the demonstration projects.

The major causes of delay are (a) the lack of a clear assessment of the capacities of the Somali institutions and strengthening of their capacities to coordinate the work in the field, (b) the oversimplification of the role played by community governance in ensuring the preservation of the rangeland – i.e. that it can play tasks more proper of large scale, national interventions, as the management of forest plantations & protected areas - (c) the complexity of the Multi-partner trust fund management and programme reporting procedures and (d) the security and logistic constrains and costs of operating in an unstable and unsecure environment.

These factors have distorted the prioritization of activities that have progressed independently in different components and regions. The communication & awareness raising actions have been partly effective due to their insufficient size and lack of champions / success story to motivate a broader group of the population. This negative situation is less pronounced in the North where the Somaliland and Puntland institutions have actively engaged local actors as hospitals, schools and entrepreneurs as champions. External collaborations for the development of the LPG market and containment of charcoal illicit export record some progress.

4. Effectiveness

The evaluators have used the Logical framework and work plans to assess the compliance of the programme objectives and targets and analyzed the factors that have contributed to its achievements and shortcomings, notably at the Outcome level. As already noted, the Logical framework indicators measure the delivery of activities rather than their effect on the target groups.

The consensus on the Charcoal policy and in a minor measure the awareness raising campaign, have impacted on the delivery of the other outputs. The progress made in the charcoal export ban

since August 2018 is expected to enhance the impact of the other activities although it is too early to measure such impact. The outputs of the demonstration actions are positive but limited to their immediate beneficiaries.

According to the as UN monitoring report, the charcoal export from the Jubaland ports has decreased by 25% in 2018 and no charcoal export was done since August 2018. The major factors that have contributed to such success include domestic awareness raising, regional coordination and engagement through international conference on charcoal trade in Somalia, increased FGS priority on banning charcoal export. For instance, the Federal Ministers have reiterated the ban on charcoal export exerting more pressure on Jubaland to enforce the ban, the Attorney general has issued a communique informing the public that business persons and ships/boats engaged in charcoal export are under investigation with the support of Interpol see attached.

The programme strategy defines the interventions executed at the regional, national and local level. The Somali institutions weaknesses combined with the lack of adaptation of this strategy to the reduction of the originally forecast budget and spread of activities across the country limits the interaction and transfer of knowledge not only among regions but also among the three geographical levels of the intervention. The programme has established the conditions for building alliances and mobilizing resources for the implementation of the charcoal policy, the progress made in the individual areas depends on the effectiveness of the local governance mechanisms. The main results achieved to date are (see also Annex 6: Logical framework):

Outcome 1. 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: MoLFR supported to coordinate and implement inter-ministerial actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use

- 8 Technical Advisors in (MoLFR:2; and 4 federal member states-Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle, South west and Jubaland) recruited to coordinate the implementation of the full-scale programme
- 10 workshops, and 6 coordination meetings were held

Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia

- 10 government officials in Jubaland trained on data collection and analysis and standard charcoal monitoring tools and frameworks developed to monitor charcoal production and illegal trade
- Remote Sensing analysis of charcoal production and its dynamics in South Somalia from 2011 and 2017 report presented at the charcoal conference in Mogadishu on 7-8th May 2018

Output 1.3: National and Regional Policy for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use

- Draft National Policy finalized and validated at workshop held in August 2019 in Mogadishu

The coordination meetings and workshops have contributed to the creation of the consensus conducive to the elaboration and validation of the charcoal policy and its implementation.

The progress made in creating the capacities of the Somali institutions is minimal. They still depend on the external support of the programme. For instance, the Somali institutions capacities to monitor charcoal production and trade are still minimal and the programme doesn't forecast to transfer to them the SWALIM capacities to assess the charcoal production.

Output 1.4: National and International Stakeholders Mobilized to Support the Programme Objectives

- FGS and UNEP, held in Nairobi, April 2019, the Gulf states Ambassadors' conference, leading to commitment of Qatar, Oman, Iraq, Djibouti, etc.
- Gulf states implement the charcoal ban by stopping the imports of stocks backed by falsified documents of origin

This action has been successful as the Gulf states have started to implement the charcoal export ban by intervening the shipment backed by falsified origin documents. As a consequence, since August 2018 no charcoal has been shipped from Jubaland ports.

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

- 40 journalists including (25% female) trained on environment and charcoal related awareness and media reporting.
- 15 seminars / workshops held
- 615 people participated in participated in sensitization workshops and regional conferences made aware
- 1 Website/anti-charcoal portal campaign developed by the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR) and 7 video documentaries recorded: 4 by the Federal Government of Somalia and 3 by Somaliland (for more details, see Annex 7: Media coverage summary)
- Websites of the MoE&NR (Somaliland) and MoE&CC (Puntland) upgraded
- Telecom companies in Somaliland and Puntland engaged to send mobile messages on environmental conservation and promotion of alternative energy sources.

- International conference on charcoal spreading message on the illegal export of charcoal and ban

These actions have contributed to building partnership on addressing the illegal export of charcoal by bringing together national environmental champions and experts, raising awareness at national and international levels, attracting international media coverage (see Annex 7).

The main problem in the assessment of these results consists in the fact that the programme communication strategy has not included the modalities to measure the achievements of the awareness raising and communication actions. The evaluators have seen that this awareness is still high among the programme partners and direct beneficiaries.

Outcome 2. Promote sustainable alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption through piloting energy efficient and renewable energy technologies

Output 2.1: Accelerated Diffusion of Efficient Cook-stoves for Reducing Charcoal Consumption

- 170 artisans trained on the production of efficient cook stoves, 300 retailers engaged in their sale and 20,480 households having received efficient cook stoves

This action faces several challenges, as the cost of production of the efficient cook stoves is the double that of the Traditional ones but still cheaper than the imported ones. However, the commitment of the Somaliland and Puntland governments to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the support of donors are expected to expand this intervention and progressively reduce the costs of production.

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

- 16 youth Entrepreneurs in Somaliland benefited innovation camp to pitch scalable innovative ideas such as green Prosopis charcoal, biomass briquettes, solar cooking & fuel-efficient charcoal stoves to reduce charcoal use

This action has raised the awareness of the young entrepreneurs, due to the lack of support to start up their production and awarded grants to start-up with innovative ideas.

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

- 600 LPG connections (300 women headed households, 300 (15 women business/retailers each 20 sets) in Hodan district Mogadishu. 15 retailers engaged in marketing LPG (franchise models) achieved

2,400 LPG kits for households and retailers in Kismayo, Baidoa, Jowhar and dhusamareeb. 2000 LPG kits (44% subsidized) in Somaliland (Hargeisa, Borama and Buroa). 400 LPG kits in Puntland (Garowe, Bosaso, Galkacyo and Qardo) that is expected by the end of 2019

This action is still in their early stages. The Somaliland government has built collaboration with the LPG suppliers that will lower the cost of distribution of the LGP kits and fuel, in accordance with the commitment of the Energy policy to reduce the charcoal consumption by 50% in 2021. In the other regions, the development of the LPG market is hampered by the fact that the linkages between the charcoal and energy policy are only theoretical, without an operational impact.

Outcome 3. 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 transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods

- Distribution of alternative livelihoods assets to farmers and livestock growers in Jubaland, including: 50 farmers trained in charcoal production adopting Good agricultural practices, 12,000 farmers having received vegetable kits, 500 fodder production kits and 450 beehives

The distribution of the alternative livelihood assets to peasants has been performed with the assistance of NGOs / CSOs in Jubaland. Progress in the improvement of production and earnings is still tentative.

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

- 5 tree nurseries have been set up - one in Mogadishu and four in Federal Member States to support greening campaigns and rehabilitation of degraded lands. Federal member states nurseries are in Adado, Kismayo, Jowhar, Hir-Shabelle and Baidoa. Focal ministries from the federal member states for the Charcoal Programme are in charge of these nurseries. Similarly, FAO set up two tree nurseries in Gobweyn and Yontoy villages Kismayo district in Jubaland. A

technical advisor has been posted at MoLFR to support this activity.

The establishment of the Environmental authorities seed nursery is in its early stages, no reforestation has been done until now. The Ministries of environment have established small nurseries. They distribute seedlings to schools, households and have transplanted them in public areas of major cities during the World environment days. To score an impact in reforestation requires the establishment of a network of seed nurseries – along a cascade approach - and a wider engagement of communities in rangeland conservation -. The limited funding of the programme doesn't allow to expect major results in this field. The programme has not yet considered the opportunity to support the MoLFR in the design and promotion of reforestation actions aimed at producing licit charcoal to fill in the market gap created by the Gulf states ban on the illicit charcoal import there. This shortage reveals that this action is implemented as a stand alone initiative and is not integrated with the other ones supporting the reduction of the production of charcoal. A critical feature for its success is its connection with the charcoal export trade, as purchasers could be interested in investing in forest plantation as an alternative to the illicit trade.

As shown above, the attainment of the programme results is variable. Several activities were dropped from the action plan, due to the downsizing of the original budgeted, without adapting the intervention strategy. Thus, the linkages between the coordination of the charcoal policy implementation, the creation of capacities and awareness raising campaign and the execution of the demo projects are very weak.

The framing of the overarching national charcoal policy implementation has positively impacted on the regional Somali states commitment to containing charcoal production. The MoLFR and its regional counterpart have performed awareness raising activities and have implemented demonstration actions in line with the policy. There is no evidence that the results of these activities will be used to strengthen and finetune the messages of the awareness raising campaign and the operationalization of the charcoal policy. In the North, the ministries of environment have been able to create alliances with local partners and mobilize resources to fund new field actions that implement the charcoal policies. However, is doubtful that such result could be achieved in the federal member states in the South due to the institutional weaknesses that hamper the effectiveness of the environmental institutions there.

EQ-6: To what extent is the project contributing to the achievement of the expected results under the Specific Objectives?

The progress toward the achievement of the expected results is mixed. The consensus and approval of the Charcoal policy has mobilized the regional states along the agreed priorities / goals, although their action is hampered by structural shortcoming in the federal member states

in the South. The building the capacities of the Somali institutions in charge of the charcoal policy execution has been minimal. The insufficient size of the communication, awareness raising, capacity building activities have hampered the population support to the other programme actions. The positive results of the demonstration project testing alternative technologies have triggered the interest of donors and the private sector in Somaliland and Puntland. However, the framing of collaborations with external actors is still in its early stages. The partnerships with external actors in the LPG market development, plantation reforestation and charcoal trade control, is expected to reinforce the implementation of the charcoal policy. An outstanding achievement consists in the stopping of the Gulf states import of charcoal shipped with faked documents, that has blocked its export from the Jubaland ports since August 2018.

5. Impact

5.1 Specific goals

The different pace of implementation of the Somali institutions confirms that the programme design matches the growing protagonist of the Somali institutions in framing and guiding local development. The building of the consensus on the Charcoal policy has been a long and complicate but fruitful process. Its harmonization with other environmental and economic development policies has progressed in Somaliland and Puntland where the regional institutions are stronger. In the federal member states in the South, the collaboration of development agencies – institutions - local actors face structural hurdles and it is slowly progressing.

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 to 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.

The programme flexibility has been checked by the internal difficulties encountered in mobilizing and reporting the use of the MPTF funds. The impact of the operations performed at the demonstration level (use of alternative cooking technologies and strengthening other sources of livelihood and community forestry) until now has been contained to their immediate beneficiaries. Their expansion requires the creation of institutional capacities and the putting in place of larger awareness raising actions.

The actions with the highest potential of impacting on charcoal production are the expansion of the gas distribution network and the performance of police measures for the charcoal surveillance and control that can leverage external collaborations. The beneficiaries have shown a great openness to test innovative solutions. The level of engagement of the Environmental authorities

is high but not supported by a substantial popular consensus.

The Charcoal policy integration with the environmental conservation and livestock production in the rangeland requires the upscaling of commutation actions that disseminate the lessons learnt and exploit the leadership of champions. The lack of a capacity building strategy based on the assessment of the Somali institutions skills is an obvious concern as their strengthening is fundamental to ensuring the impact of the Charcoal policy, especially in the federal member states in the South. The framing of collaboration with the communities as well as with external partners – notably, the Gulf countries that import charcoal – has produced an important result in the enforcement of the export ban although it has not exploited the opportunity of engaging their interest in the reforestation and natural resources protection of Somali to continue the import of charcoal in a win-win, licit way.

The progress made in attaining the programme specific objectives is uneven, namely:

Outcome 1. 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.

The capacities created in the FGS / MoLFR and regional states environmental authorities are still minimal notwithstanding the consensus reached on implementing the Charcoal policy. The progress made in enforcing the charcoal export ban abroad has been substantial. However, the conditions that favor the production of charcoal have not yet been removed and the exploitation of the rangeland biomass is still ongoing, as confirmed by the growth of charcoal stockpiles in the Jubaland port areas. The institutional capacities to implement the Charcoal policy are still largely absent in the federal member states in the South. Dependence on external expertise is evident in the SWALIM led charcoal production monitoring exercise whose technology has little chance to be handed over to the MoLFR or Jubaland institutions by the PROSCAL end. The cooperation among Somali institutions is loose and subject to strong local conditioning due to the variability of their capacities and insecurity in the field. A stronger push is recorded in the North, where the Ministries of environment have developed a successful partnership modality with development agencies and local actors – establishing new collaborations and mobilizing new resources to implement the Charcoal policy -. Weaker capacities of the institutions in the federal member states in the South have delayed the performance of field activities there where they are still limited to the demo projects and have few chances to expand after the programme end to ensure the impact of the Charcoal policy on the use of alternative sources of energy and livelihoods.

Outcome 2. Promote sustainable alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption through piloting energy efficient and renewable energy technologies

The awareness raising campaign and distribution of efficient stoves and – in perspective of LPG kits – are underway. The performance of the efficient stoves distribution is hampered by the

insufficient awareness raised; as a consequence, the cost of production is still forbidding for the urban poor. Progress made in the North depends on the greater integration of the charcoal policy with the climate change / energy ones, that has stimulated the collaboration of the MoE&RD and MoE&CC with the private sector, stove producers and gas companies. The high cost of these alternative technology is still discouraging their production and distribution. A greater impact could be expected where the Charcoal policy is mainstreamed along the Energy policy that is more directly committed to such change.

Outcome 3. Promote Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries

It is too early to record the impact of the assistance and distribution of farming and livestock raising assets in Jubaland. The success of the proposed alternative livelihoods hugely depends on the continuation of the external supporting actions. for instance, the enforcement of the charcoal export ban is creating a positive situation along with the collaboration of NGOs / CSOs. The activities contributing reforestation and afforestation throughout the country for the rehabilitation of degraded lands are still in their early stages. The saplings raised in the seed nurseries have still to be transplanted.

EQ-7: What are the factors that facilitated or impeded the achievement of results so far?

The engagement of the Environmental authorities to implement the Charcoal policy has avoided the failures of the excessive protagonism of the external partners in directing local actions. However, their weak capacities and the insecure context limit the impact of their decisions. The MoLFR proactively collaborate with the technical staff of the federal member states institutions. The sharing of information across the country has been minimal due to the small size of the awareness raising campaign and lack of a convincing messages (lessons learnt, champions). Some of these weaknesses (security, logistic) are structural but most of them can be emended through the intensification of the programme activities (coordination, awareness raising) and performance of complementary actions (enforcement of the charcoal export ban, collaboration with energy and reforestation policies). A greater challenge is the creation of capacities that along the proposed model of intervention in the field – public-private, national-regional –implements the Charcoal policy country-wide by engaging donors and the private sector in the reforestation of the rangeland to ensure the controlled charcoal production and legitimate trade.

5.2 General goal

The overall goal of the programme is to promote energy security and more resilient livelihoods through a gradual reduction of unsustainable charcoal production, trade and use

The programme strategy centered on the creation of a national consensus on the Charcoal policy has triggered the engagement of regional states in mainstreaming alternative technologies to support of their environmental policies. The shifting from the household use of charcoal to other sources of energy for cooking is expected as the result of successful demonstrations contribution to stimulate other initiatives and investments in the rangeland natural resources conservation.

Several experiences and knowledges identified by the PUNOs have been proposed to the Somali institutions and tested as demonstration projects. Best practices in the collaboration of the UN agencies with the local institutions and the private sector / NGOs have shown that the organizations engaged with the communities play a central role in the implementation of development policies. The programme implementation has triggered some new actions and mobilized new partners in introducing alternative technologies whose actions are complementary to and have a great potential for enhancing the Charcoal policy implementation.

The PROSCAL has made little progress in creating institutional capacities. The mobilization of the rural population in the protection of the rangeland in the Jubaland wherefrom charcoal is exported is still in its early stages due to the insecurity situation and insufficient awareness raised among the local actors as the pastoral communities.

According to the Monitoring group for Eritrea and Somali (27/9/2019), the reduction of charcoal production has to be assessed after the suspension of the shipments from Jubaland ports to the Gulf states since August 2018 in violation of the Security Council ban thank to the repression of charcoal import backed by falsified paperwork. Domestic production of charcoal is ongoing as confirmed by the growth of its stockpiles near Kismayo and Buur Gaabo ports.

The establishment of tree plantations and protected forest area associated to the communities' commitment to sustainable rangeland management practices has not yet been conducted. As mentioned above, it has the potential of encouraging the shift from illicit to licit charcoal production and trade, as it can rely on a buoyant export market, by exploiting the favorable opportunity *political and commercial situation* created by the enforcement of the charcoal ban by the Gulf states. The limited role of this activity in the programme strategy is a direct threat to the achievement of its overall objective.

6. Sustainability

During the programme implementation it is possible to review *potential* sustainability. However, it is important to assess the conditions that will be conducive to achieve sustainability. This is the focus of the following analysis.

The *Capacity building and cooperation* between national and Horn of Africa regional institutions have little progressed due to the reduction of the programme scope. The progress made in the

upgrading skills of the national staff is minimal. The PROSCAL has supported its participation to the implementation of this action, without designing a capacity building component assessing its needs and constraints and tackling the shortages in individual and institutional capacities. The exposure of the national, regional and local public servants to the performance of the programme activities doesn't fill in the structural shortages that afflict the Somali civil service. The Environmental authorities have no revenues to fund neither their national coordination role nor the intended reforestation of the rangelands. The lack of a cost-recovery mechanism in the Charcoal policy is its main weakness. The lack of clarity on the tasks of each actor of the charcoal value chain – their repartition among national and local, public and private – has made impossible to develop a capacity building strategy adequate to foster the implementation of the Charcoal policy. The provision of technical advise has not gone over the support to the execution of the PROSCAL activities. National - regional cooperation has been effective at the technical level in sharing knowledge and tools created by the programme. Political cooperation has been effective inside the best structured regional states where other policies supportive the charcoal one are in place, i.e. in Somaliland and Puntland. Thus, the conditions for the country-wide implementation of the Charcoal policy have to be consolidated.

Some progress has been made is the mobilization of *complementary interventions* to surveille (SWALIM) and control (UNEP, UNODC) the charcoal export. Collaboration with the Gulf and other African states has provisionally eliminating the illicit charcoal trade although its production is still ongoing. The incentives for collaborating to the establishment of plantations / protected areas linking rangeland conservation to the supply of the external market have not yet been identified, notwithstanding the obvious opportunity of investing in biomass production as an alternative to the illicit production and trade of charcoal.

The *Alternative Energy and Energy Efficiency* for the Substitution of Charcoal component has positively tested *innovative solutions* and the commitment of some regional states. The proposed technologies – efficient use of charcoal, solar water heating, LPG gas use – have been well received by the beneficiaries and are continued by the regional institutions. The awareness raising actions are still insufficient to the task of promoting the upcoming implementation of the Charcoal policy. In Somaliland and Puntland, they have engaged champions (hospitals, schools, handcraftmen / women). This experience shows that such partnerships can effectively contribute to the create the popular consensus on the implementation of the Charcoal policy.

The *Alternative and improved sustainable livelihoods* for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries is in its early stages. Its implementation is conditioned by the security situation in the federal member states in the South and by the performance of complementary actions as those enforcing the charcoal export ban. The awareness of the population on the challenges and impact of

deforestation are higher in the arid North than in Jubaland wherefrom the illicit charcoal export trade originates. In Jubaland the collaboration with CSOs / NGOs has mobilized the beneficiaries in the rural areas. The Monitoring group reports that the awareness raised in the Gulf states has stopped the export trade through Kismayo and Buur Gaabo since August 2018. The consolidation of this result is not yet assured, as charcoal production is ongoing as confirmed by the growth of stockpiles near the port. In this case too, the scaling up of the awareness raising actions is essential for consolidating the early results of the Charcoal policy implementation.

Security concerns and institutional weaknesses make difficult the community control on the access to the rangeland in the federal member states in the South. Local governance is very weak there. This situation stimulates the adoption of short-term approaches to the use of natural resources, as charcoal production. Here more than in the rest of Somalia, champions and evidence-based communication are needed to promote the engagement of development agencies, institutions and local actors. The technologies proposed by the programme are viable, provided the technical alternatives offered to the rural population (improved farming, animal rearing, community forestry) are fully deployed and charcoal export ban is strictly enforced. The public-led actions for supplying licit sources of charcoal to the export trade (Gulf states-funded plantations / protected areas) have to be complementary (not confused with) to the community's rangeland management directed to supply the Somali market. The separation of such modalities of production is consistent with the different exigencies and size of the charcoal value chains supplying the export trade and the local consumption.

The progress made in the upgrading skills of the national staff of the Environmental authorities is minimal. The programme has supported its participation to the implementation of this action, without designing a capacity building component that assesses its needs and constraints and strengthens the individual and institutional capacities. The exposure of the national, sub-national and local public servants to the performance of the planned activities doesn't fill in the structural shortages that afflict the Somali civil service. Collaborations, notwithstanding delays due to the complex programme partners' coordination, have been effective. This points to the dependence of the MoLFR on external aid to implement its policies, a situation threatening the Charcoal policy sustainability.

EQ-8: What is the level of ownership of the project components by the direct beneficiaries and the likelihood that the positive outcomes of the project will continue after the project end?

The ownership of the programme components is positive although variable, due to the incompleteness of its strategy. The insufficient capacities of the Somali institutions and limited elaboration and size of the programme awareness raising actions are direct threats to local ownership. The PROSCAL has properly considered that the Somali institutions play the central

role in the implementation of the Charcoal policy although it has not enough supported them to fill their capacity gaps and to build a consensus of the population on its goals. The local partners and beneficiaries are positive about the use of the knowledge and endowment created and disseminated by the programme. Scaling up the demo actions requires the access to local or external resources whose mobilization depends on the credibility of the Somali Environmental authorities in charge of the Charcoal policy. This is happening in Somaliland and Puntland. Building capacities in the federal member states in the South and nationally is more challenging due to the insecurity situation and institutional instability. Capacity building, awareness raising, and the systematization of the best practices are the key elements for the completion of the PROSCAL strategy.

7. Cross-cutting issues

The programme has actively involved women in the organization of its activities. As, primary users of charcoal, they are the direct beneficiaries of the Charcoal policy as well as of the demonstration actions. For instance, they have been the recipients of the efficient cook stoves but also, as retailer traders, they have been partners of the programme implementation. They have been prioritized in the delivery of the assistance to establish alternative livelihoods in the communities of the three target Districts of Jubaland. The implementation of the charcoal policy has brought together institutions, development agencies and local partners. Women have been especially active in such coordination. For instance, they are represented in the Ministries of environment at the political level - women are the minister of MoE&RD in Somaliland and vice-minister of MoE&CC in Puntland) - and active in the governance of some of the target groups (internally displaced people and retailer traders associations). However, these achievements are punctual due to the lack of a programme gender strategy to mainstream it systematically in its activities.

EQ-9: What is the impact of the inclusion of women / vulnerable groups and local participation to planning to the management of the project activities?

The programme has performed activities promoting the inclusion of women / vulnerable groups (charcoal efficiency, alternative livelihoods, stove & gas kits trade). Their participation to the planning and management of the activities is made visible by the protagonism of female staff of the partner Somali environmental ministries and retailer women promoting the use of more efficient, alternative sources of energy. The lack of elaboration of a community governance strategy is the weak point of the PROSCAL effort to achieve social inclusion. While this is evident in the North where the situation is more favorable (see the retailer trader women) the weakness of the awareness raising actions to raise the role of women in community governance is retarding the creation of consensus on and acceptance of the alternatives to charcoal production that will

positively impact the Somali women's welfare. In the same way, the delay in the execution of the alternative livelihood actions in Jubaland doesn't allow to measure the progress in their livelihood diversification.

8. Conclusions

Relevance. The Charcoal policy tackles some critical points of the charcoal value chains by supporting Somali institutions in raising awareness on 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 level. It strengthens the Federal government of Somalia (FGS) leadership in coordinating the buildup of capacities, raising of the population awareness and performance of actions testing innovative solutions and reducing the exploitation of the rangeland biomass and illicit export of charcoal. This design, based on an optimistic expectation of the available resources, faces structural hurdles, notably the fragmentation and weakness of the Somali institutional context. The enhancement of institutional capacities and people's awareness is still insufficient to compensate the downsizing of the field interventions in view of the promotion of the Charcoal policy implementation.

Efficiency. The project efficiency is affected by the complexity faced in mobilizing and coordinating the local partners in some parts of the country. Greater efficiency is recorded in Somaliland, Puntland and to some extent in Mogadishu. The coordination of the PROSCAL partners has mobilized a broad set of partners whose actions are coordinated through the Programme management team (PMT). The participation of the Somali Environmental authorities has facilitated and contained the costs of reaching the beneficiaries. However, the execution of the programme activities has been delayed by multiple factors. The approval and transfer of the budget, pooled in the Multipurpose trust fund, and procurement have been extremely time consuming, as reporting to each donor about its contribution to specific expenditures was not originally forecast and too its time²⁰. The coordination of the Somali institutions has faced the multiple problems arising from political fragmentation, low capacities, and spread of resources among separately implemented activities. The insufficient creation of local capacities has negatively impact on the finetuning and reach of the field activities. Consequently, nine months before the programme end 71% of the funds received had been spent. This Extensive coordination and financial management have distracted the attention of the PMT from the technical content of the interventions. The PROSCAL strategy has not been finetuned to the reduced scope and smaller budget available. These constraints have produced a low burn rate and late delivery especially of the demonstration activities assisting the population. The programme indicators and monitoring target the delivery of activities. They don't capture the connections among the results or their impact on the stakeholders' conditions and behavior thus little contributing to steering the programme strategy and assessing its potential sustainability.

²⁰ For example, the EU second tranche disbursement to the MPTF fund was delayed as the EU requested clarifications on budget lines that showed over expenditure beyond the EU funding. This was due to the other funds apart from the EU. To avoid such delays in the future MPTF suggested updating the budget resources framework.

Effectiveness and Impact. The project achievements and impact on the beneficiaries' welfare and livelihood are still partial due to the delay in launching field activities of different components in some parts of the country. The awareness raising, and the alternative energy components were launched in the field without major delay particularly in Somaliland and Puntland. Political relations between the federal and federal member states in the other region affected and delayed the differentiation and strengthening of the livelihood value chains. The creation of a national consensus on the Charcoal policy, that was validated in August 2019, is an outstanding result of this intervention. Its implementation has not started yet due to the instable and insecure context in the federal member states in the South where a few, punctual actions have been executed. The greater stability of Somaliland and Puntland has made possible for the collaboration of donors, institutions and local partners in implementing field actions, along a consolidated three-party (institutions, donors, NGO/private sector) approach. For instance, the stronger engagement of the private sector and NGOs to the Charcoal policy in the North is due to its connection with the Climate one. In the federal member states in the South, the political engagement of the Ministry of livestock, forestry and rangeland (MoLFR) has not extended to the regional states and local partners. The insufficient elaboration and resources assigned to awareness raising actions are a challenge to the implementation of the Charcoal policy. For instance, the communication campaign can't yet extensively exploit champions or success stories to sensitize charcoal producers, traders and users, especially in the federal member states in the South. The *Alternative Energy and Energy Efficiency for the Substitution of Charcoal* component has positively tested *innovative solutions* and the commitment of some regional states. The proposed technologies – efficient use of charcoal, solar water heating, LPG gas use – have been well received by the beneficiaries and are continued by the regional institutions. Introduction of energy efficient technologies fatigue to succeed as their costs are still not competitive for the poor. The urban and rural people appreciate the contribution of the efficient cooking stoves, improvement of charcoal efficiency and diversification of livelihoods to their welfare and livelihood. However, such results have been confined to their immediate beneficiaries due to the demonstration scope of these actions whose targets are limited geographically and economically (poor heaths lack the resources to transition to efficient stoves and gas).

The programme has established alliances for the performance of activities complementary to those of the Environmental authorities, notably by sensitizing the Gulf states authorities on the ban of the export of charcoal from Somalia. Strict enforcement of the import of charcoal backed by faked certificate of origin has stopped its export through the Jubaland ports, notwithstanding the continuation of production, as confirmed by the growing stockpiles. The creation of capacities to restore the rangeland vegetation is still in its early stages, the establishment of forest tree species seed nurseries. Also, in this case, the progress can be expected from the integration with other, more broad reaching initiatives, complementing the insufficient capacities of the Somali Environmental authorities.

Sustainability. The countrywide extension and consolidation of the programme results – especially of the demonstration actions - is not yet assured. The conditions for the implementation of the Charcoal policies exist in Somaliland and Puntland, where linkages with other initiatives have been established. No adequate institutional capacities support the progress made in the federal member states in the South, where its execution still depends on the PROSCAL resources. The contribution of the private sector, the raising of external resources follow the same geographical divide. The greater efficiency and consolidated collaboration among them in Somaliland and Puntland are connecting the dissemination of alternative technologies to other policies and interventions. The ongoing crisis and lack of capacities threatens the leadership of the action of the MoLFR and regional states in the federal member states in the South that, typically, is not supported by a strong political consensus or resources to operationalize their engagement. The creation of capacities of monitoring charcoal production in Jubaland has been limited to the field work survey. The performance of such exercise is still depending on external professional services and funding, i.e. it is not sustainable. The results of the demonstration action, following the reduction of the scope of the programme, are limited to the testing of the alternative technologies as they have not mobilized enough resources to intensely cover the whole population. Their upscaling and replication require a broader awareness and stronger commitment of the population that has not yet been built. The greater challenge of the PROSCAL sustainability is the lack of local capacities to coordinate and engage the stakeholders of the Charcoal policy. When positive results have been achieved, as in the case of the growing offer of LPG and enforcement of the import ban by the Gulf states, the Somali institutions and the local actors are too weak to ensure their continuation to achieve mutually reinforcing effect toward the programme goals.

9. Recommendations

Revision of the programme strategy to concentrate resources on: (a) the creation of institutional capacities of coordination of the Charcoal policy with other policies and interventions and (b) the integration of the awareness raising campaign with the demonstration actions

- the creation of institutional capacities of coordination of the Charcoal policy with other policies and interventions, by supporting the MoLFR political advocacy capacities (participation to coordination meetings, networks, events, etc. concerning energy, environmental, reforestation policies, etc.; elaboration, presentation, dissemination of policy papers presenting the challenges of Charcoal production),
- the integration of the awareness raising campaign with the demonstration actions, by establishing champions (e.g., promotion of alternative technologies in schools and hospitals) and intensifying the spread of the materials on alternative energy sources and efficient charcoal

production; the collaboration with other initiatives should be sought to disseminate lessons learnt across a broader public.

Such 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. Such re-directing of the strategy should be mainstreamed through the coordination / communication actions forecast to produce the Charcoal act. It shifts the emphasis of the programme implementation toward the creation of capacities at the policy making level and the strengthening of the interaction with complementary policies and interventions. Its awareness raising component has to be reshaped to exploit champions and lessons learnt of the demonstration projects.

The greater emphasis on the integration between the Charcoal and Energy policies should focus on the incentives to invest in the infrastructures for the distribution of LPG.

2. Strengthen the reforestation component of the programme by designing its continuation after its conclusion. The restoration of the rangeland vegetation has to be articulated through a fully-fledged sector strategy that considers the different purposes and conditions of community-forestry, commercial tree plantations and rangeland conservation. This action is broader than the programme scope and requires the mobilization of new partners and extra resources.

Tree plantations and rangeland reserves are justified by the creation of a large biomass that supplies the export market and preserves soil, water and the environment in critically endangered biosystems. These should be offered the opportunity to invest in public reforestation initiatives (combining commercial plantations with forest areas protection) to ensure the access to licit sources of charcoal. The MoLFR has to swiftly design and promote this action to *exploit the favorable political and commercial situation* created by their enforcement of the charcoal ban by the Gulf states.

Community forestry is justified by the supply of charcoal and other rangeland products (timber, wild fruits, honey, etc.) for the local consumption of charcoal. These actions require the NGOs collaboration with Somali agricultural institutions in supporting the rural communities' livelihood diversification. This will be an incentive to the stabilization of Somalia through the communities' engagement in the conservation of the rangeland resources.

A greater emphasis on the integration between the charcoal and reforestation policies – a core field of the MoLFR action and where it has greater chances of producing a long term impact - should consider the economic incentives for each stakeholder in investing in the expansion of the rangeland biomass.

3. The channeling of the programme resources through the Multi-Purpose Trust Fund (MPTF) has to be simplified. This change could include the adoption of a procedure for the approval of

disbursement that allows for the direct transfer funds to each PUNO / local partner and a joint reporting to donors.

The simplification of the disbursement procedure has to be completed by the strengthening of the monitoring and reporting system. As there is little value in changing the indicators mid-term, it would be preferable to perform the assessment of the Somali Environmental institutional capacities as well as of the stakeholders of the demonstration projects. The baseline on the local capacities is a critical indicator to measure the programme impact and potential sustainability.

It will also will make possible the revision of the programme strategy including: the elaboration of a plan for the creation of capacities supporting the Charcoal policy connection with other ones, the systematization of information and elaboration of a awareness raising campaign exploiting champions and lessons learnt, the elaboration of a proposal for the transfer of remote sensing based capacities to the Somali institutions through GMES (Addis Ababa) programme / ICPAC (Nairobi) services, and the elaboration and promotion among Gulf states of a proposal for funding reforestation in the Jubaland along the priorities mentioned above. The action is inside the European Union funded activities of the mentioned entities in support of the Horn of Africa governments, i.e. that the mobilization of funds relies greatly on the political willingness of the FGS.

4. The execution of these activities may take up to two year. The revision of the programme plan is justified by the need to create the conditions for the sustainability of the Charcoal policy.

The revision of the Plan of activities of the PROSCAL should be supported by a no-cost extension agreement based on the revised strategy aimed at the creation of capacities, raising of awareness and coordination with complementary policies and interventions and the unspent programme budget. These changes are the conditions that will ensure the change of pace and mobilization of the PROSCAL resources to make possible the implementation of the Charcoal policy country-wide.

10. Lessons learnt

1. The three partners collaboration between donors, Somali institutions and NGOs / private sector is appropriate to the delivery of environmental services to the population. It should be expected to grow with the recovery of stability and security in the country. In fact, the public services reach is hampered by the growing needs and requests of assistance in this as in other sectors. The creation of the capacities of Somali producers / consumers associations that catalyze the transfer of technology to them is still in its early stages. They will take a long while to build managerial and

technical capacities as in other countries where they are active partners of the extension services. Thus, NGOs are expected to fill in such gap in the public-private partnership to deliver environmental and socio-economic services. This approach will benefit from linking with public initiatives – as in the case of reforestation – that canalize technical expertise for achieving public goals that can be shared and adapted to the community level through the collaboration of the NGOs. The technical contribution of the NGOs should be coordinated with the services provided by the institutions and with the organization of the producers and users' groups in the communities.

2. The PROSCAL has properly engaged the Somali Environmental institutions in its implementation. The delays and fragmentation of their actions are acceptable costs for ensuring their central role in formulating, agreeing the Charcoal policy. A greater support to their actions should have been based on the assessment of their capacities in relation to the implementation of the policy. Of course, this exercise would have implied the mobilization of external expertise to fill in such gaps. Thus, a lesson learnt from this programme consists in the opportunity to establish a fully-fledged capacity building component endowed with proper management resources to mobilize educational skills and instruments.

11. Annexes

1 Terms of reference

MID TERM REVIEW OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABLE CHARCOAL REDUCTION AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS (PROSCAL)

[A. Project description]

B. Scope of work

The Mid-term evaluation will be carried out by an international consultant in collaboration with a national consultant. The review will be conducted according to the guidance, rules and procedures established by UNDP and as reflected in the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KerL_1rddnqbUp17I_UVK7YNfgev0ash

The overall objective of the Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) is to assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results. The MTE will also review the project's strategy and its risks to impacts and sustainability. Evaluation of a Joint Programme should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance from the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) (e.g., relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability) with an emphasis on impact at outcome level, sustainability of the results. See attached: https://drive.google.com/open?id=11LcYAdPGIncmFVoy34nj37ofIBU_fJlu; and UNEG Norms & Standards for Evaluation_English-2017.pdf.

Furthermore, the Mid-term evaluation seeks **to generate knowledge, identifying best practices and lessons learned, accountability, transparency and improve implementation of the programmes during their remaining implementation and will guide the design of the next phase of the programme.** As a result, the conclusions and recommendations generated by this evaluation will be addressed to its main users: The Programme Counterparts, Management Committee and the Project Steering Committee.

This mid-term evaluation has the following **specific Goals**:

1. To discover the programme's **design quality and internal coherence** (needs and problems it seeks to solve) and its external coherence with the CPD, UNSF, UNDAF, the NDP and the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, and find out the degree of national ownership of the programme.
2. To understand how the joint programme **operates** and assess the **efficiency of its management model** in planning, coordinating, managing and executing resources allocated for its implementation, through an analysis of its procedures and institutional mechanisms. This analysis will seek to uncover the factors for success and limitations in inter-agency tasks as envisaged in the programme.
3. To assess outcome level impacts, required level of political engagement and course correction for implementation of the programme.
4. To identify the programme's **degree of effectiveness** among its participants, its contribution to the objectives of the Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods in the country including resource mobilization and effective use of resources in line with the aid effectiveness principals, and value for money.

The Evaluator will assess the following four categories of project progress. *See the UNDP Guidance for Conducting Evaluations for extended description:* http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/documents/PDF/UNDP_Evaluation_Guidelines.pdf

I. Project Strategy

Project Design:

- Review the problem addressed by the project and the underlying assumptions. Review the effect of any incorrect assumptions or changes to the context to achieving the project results as outlined in the Project Document.
- Review the relevance of the project strategy and assess whether it provides the most effective route towards expected/intended results.
- Review how the project addresses country priorities. Review country ownership. Review decision-making processes.
- Review the extent to which relevant gender issues were raised in the project design.
- Review the major areas of concern and recommend areas for improvement.

Results Framework/Logframe:

- Undertake a critical analysis of the project's logframe indicators and targets, assess how "SMART" the midterm and end-of-project targets are (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound), and suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary, as well as the theory of change.
- Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame?
- Examine if progress so far has led to or could in the future catalyse beneficial development effects (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance etc...) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.
- Ensure broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored effectively. Develop and recommend SMART 'development' indicators, including sex-disaggregated indicators and indicators that capture development benefits.

II. Progress Towards Results

Progress Towards Outcomes Analysis:

Review the logframe indicators against progress made towards the end-of-project targets using the Progress Towards Results Matrix : (https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LcccEMRLvqoZ3yPkY2jJwQeXT-0Wvca_) and following the *Guidelines of UNDP and UNEG For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UN MPTF funded projects with color code progress in a "traffic light system" based on the level of progress achieved; assign a rating on progress for each outcome; make recommendations from the areas marked as "Not on target to be achieved" (red).*

III. Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

Management Arrangements:

- Review overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the Project Document. Have changes been made and are they effective? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of support provided by the Participating UN Organizations (UNDP, FAO & UNEP) and recommend areas for improvement.

Work Planning:

- Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes and examine if they have been resolved.
- Are work-planning processes results-based? If not, suggest ways to re-orientate work planning to focus on results?
- Examine the use of the project's results framework/ logframe as a management tool and review any changes made to it since project start

Finance and co-finance:

- Consider the financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of interventions.
- Review the changes to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions and assess the appropriateness and relevance of such revisions.
- Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for timely flow of funds?
- Informed by the co-financing monitoring table to be filled out, provide commentary on co-financing: is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Is the Project Team meeting with all co-financing partners regularly in order to align financing priorities and annual work plans?

Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:

- Review the monitoring tools currently being used: Do they provide the necessary information? Do they involve key partners? Are they aligned or mainstreamed with national systems? Do they use existing information? Are they efficient? Are they cost-effective? Are additional tools required? How could they be made more participatory and inclusive?
- Examine the financial management of the project monitoring and evaluation budget. Are enough resources being allocated to monitoring and evaluation? Are these resources being allocated effectively?

Stakeholder Engagement:

- Project management: Has the project developed and leveraged the necessary and appropriate partnerships with direct and tangential stakeholders?
- Participation and country-driven processes: Do local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project? Do they continue to have an active role in project decision-making that supports efficient and effective project implementation?
- Participation and public awareness: To what extent has stakeholder involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress towards achievement of project objectives?

Reporting:

- Assess how adaptive management changes have been reported by the project management and shared with the Project Board.
- Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfil the UN MPTF reporting requirements (i.e. how have they addressed poorly rated PIRs, if applicable?)
- Assess how lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners.

Communications:

- Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to their awareness of project outcomes and activities and investment in the sustainability of project results?
- Review external project communication: Are proper means of communication established or being established to express the project progress and intended impact to the public (is there a web presence, for example? Or did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns?)
- Demonstrate one half-page paragraph that summarizes the project's progress towards results in terms of contribution to sustainable development benefits, as well as global environmental benefits.

iv. Sustainability

- Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, Annual MPTF reports Project and the ATLAS Risk Management Module are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.
- In addition, assess the financial, social-economic, institutional framework, governance, and environmental risks to sustainability

The evaluation approach will combine methods such as documentation review (desk study); interviews; and field visits. All relevant project documentation will be made available to the team by the project management team, facilitated by UNDP. After studying the documentation, the team will conduct interviews with all relevant partners including the beneficiaries, i.e. Liquefied Petroleum Gas franchise models (women groups) and Alternative Livelihoods. Validation of preliminary findings with stakeholders will happen through circulation of initial reports for comments or other types of feedback mechanisms.

Throughout the period of the evaluation, the consultant will liaise closely with the UNDP Somalia Resilience and Climate Change Portfolio Manager, implementing partners, the respective Government counterparts, and the counterpart staff assigned to the project. The consultant can raise or discuss any issue or topic it deems necessary to fulfill the task, the consultant however is not authorized to make any commitments to any party on behalf of UNDP or the Government.

The methodology and techniques to be used in the evaluation should be described in detail in the inception report and the final evaluation report, and should contain, at a minimum, information on the instruments used for data collection and analysis, whether these be documents, interviews, field visits, questionnaires or participatory techniques.

The evaluator is expected to conduct a field mission to Somaliland, Puntland and Mogadishu and engage with the project stakeholders including:

- Participating UN Organizations (UNDP, FAO and UNEP)
- Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range
- Environment Ministries in Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle, South West and Jubaland State.

D. Expected Outputs and Deliverables

The International Consultant is expected to deliver the following:

Inception Report - No later than 2 weeks before the evaluation mission. UNDP Resilience and Climate Change, Portfolio Manager. 4 working days

Presentation Initial Findings End of evaluation mission UNDP Resilience and Climate Change, Portfolio Manager. 10 working days

Draft Final Report Within 3 weeks of the evaluation mission UNDP Resilience and Climate Change, Portfolio Manager; reviewed by programme Oversight and Quality Assurance Unit (POQA) 5 working days

Final Evaluation Report Within 1 week of receiving UNDP comments on draft UNDP Resilience and Climate Change for uploading to UNDP Ethical Research Committee (ERC.) 5 working days

Total working days 24 days

When submitting the final evaluation report, the evaluator is required also to provide an 'audit trail', detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final evaluation report. Also, UNDP Somalia Resilience and Climate Change Portfolio will engage the UNDP Programme Oversight and Quality Assurance Unit, FAO, and UNEP focal points in the review of all the reports

E. Institutional Arrangement

The primary responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the UNDP Country Office in Somalia. The UNDP CO will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the evaluation team. The consultant shall work under the direct supervision of the UNDP Resilience and Climate Change, Portfolio Manager. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the Evaluators team to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits, coordinate with the Government counterparts including the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range, and Environment Ministries in Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle, South West and Jubaland. The Consultant shall work under the UNDP duty of care and will comply with all UNDP security regulations whilst travel and living allowance costs for field mission will be borne by UNDP based on prior approval by the UNDP Portfolio Manager. If unforeseen travel outside the Duty Station not required by the Terms of Reference is requested by UNDP, and upon prior written agreement, such travel shall be at UNDP's expense and the Individual Contractor shall receive a *per diem* not to exceed United Nations daily subsistence allowance rate in such other location(s). Furthermore, the Consultant will be required to have a personal lap top computer.

F. Duration of the Work:

The total duration of the evaluation will be 24 days according to the following plan:

Preparation/Inception Report - 4 days - 16 June 2019 to 19 June 2019

Evaluation Mission - 10 day - 20 June 2019 to 3 July 2019

Draft evaluation Report - 5 days - 4 July 2019 to 10 July 2019

Final Report - 5 days - 11 July 2019 to 17 July 2019

G. Duty Station

Home based with travel to Mogadishu, Somaliland, and Puntland region. Its mandatory for the consultants to have completed SSAFE training. The consultant shall work under the direct supervisor of the UNDP Resilience and Climate Change Portfolio Manager.

[H Required Skills and Qualifications of the Individual Consultant]

[I Scope of Price Proposal and Schedule of Payments]

[J Recommended Presentation of Offer]

[K Criteria for Selection of the Best Offer]

2. Itinerary and people met

| <i>Day</i> | <i>Place</i> | <i>Activities</i> | <i>People</i> |
|------------|--|--|---|
| 19/10 | Flight Milan-Istanbul Mogadishu | TL Inbound travel | Tarik, UNDP environment officer |
| 20/10 | Flight Istanbul - Mogadishu Mogadishu. Somalia | TL Inbound travel SSafe training (pm) | |
| 21/10 | Mogadishu | SSafe training | |
| 22/10 | Mogadishu | SSafe training | |
| 23/10 | Mogadishu | SSafe training | SSafe certificate ceremony |
| 24/10 | Mogadishu | Undp | Abdul Qadir Rafik. Somalia Resilience and Climate |

| | | | |
|-------|--|---|--|
| | | Charcoal Programme team (VTC) | Change Portfolio manager Sharif Mohamed Adan (PA), Salah Dahir (M&E) Hassan Abdirizak Ahmed (Nairobi), Abdi Yusuf (Hargeisa), Awil (Garowe) |
| | | FAO and UNEP Senior Managers (Nairobi) | Ugo Leonardi, head (Swalim), Simon Mamuli, land resource officer (Swalim), Rasta (UNEP) |
| | | Team meeting | Muktar Mahamoud Abdilahi, national expert |
| 25/10 | Mogadishu | | |
| 26/10 | Mogadishu | MoLFR Charcoal Programme coordinator | Abdukani R. Barrow, advisor (MoLFR), Rashid (MoLFR) |
| 27/10 | Mogadishu | Partners, beneficiaries | Hassan Abdirizak Ahmed, Project manager Team coordination meeting |
| 28/10 | Mogadishu | Ministry of Livestock, Forest, and Range (MoLFR) | Mohamoud Sheikh, federal minister (MoLFR), Abdulkani R. Barrow, advisor, programme coordinator (MoLFR) |
| | | Implementing Partners from Puntland and Charcoal MTR Team (TVC) | Mayan Mohamed Aden Yusuf, Puntland, MoEACC vice-minister Mohamed Issa Mahmoud, MoEACC Director Xalimocalii Naan, Shah Mohamed, Mohamed Cabdi, Omar Mohamoud, Improved stove production trainers Saadina Yusuf, Hawo MAhamod Ali, Xaiiso Cali Ismaail, Xamdi Nuur, Improved stoves women traders |
| | Mogadishu, International compound, evening | Meeting with donor | Guglielmo Giordano, AICS country director |
| 29/10 | Hargeisa, Somaliland | Travel to Hargeisa, Somaliland | |
| 30/10 | Hargeisa, Somaliland | Partners | Undp acting Head of office Minister of Environment & rural development (MoERD) MoERD Seed nursery MoERD Improved stoves training site under construction |
| | | Beneficiaries | IDPs excipients of improved stoves (FGD) Restaurant owner recipient of solar water heater Market traders selling improved stoves |
| 31/10 | Hargeisa, Somaliland Nairobi, Kenya | Travel to Nairobi | Team coordination meeting (national expert's field survey) |
| 1/11 | Nairobi | Meeting with donor Debriefing with the project manager | Mohamed Haji, EU Delegation (infrastructure, charcoal) Hassan Abdirizak Ahmed, Project manager |
| 2/11 | Outbound travel | Team Leader | |

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 3/11 | Home based | Preliminary findings writing | |
| | | | |
| | | <i>National expert</i> | |
| 13/11 | Travel to Garowe, Puntland | Partners and beneficiaries | Business women (FGD) Trainees (FGD) |
| 14/11 | Garowe, Puntland | Partners | LPG beneficiaries (FGD) SECCCO Production center |
| 16/11 | Travel to Mogadishu | | |
| 17/11 | Travel to Kismayo, Jubaland | Partners | Technical Advisors from Jubaland Ministry of Environment Abdulhamid Ali Shire, Abdihakim Kadiye Ali, and Abdi Aden Ahmed director of Environment, the M&E officer Ali Daud Haajir, Abdi Nour Hared a charcoal inspector, |
| 18/11 | Kismayo | Partners | Ali Mohamed Abdi Representative of Himilo Organization for Development (HOD) |
| 19/11 | Kismayo | Partners | Aden Okash Ali from ADA Partner organization |
| 20/11 | Goobweyn district | Beneficiaries | Alternative livelihoods community |
| 21/11 | Demobilization | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 22-27/11 | Draft evaluation report | Home based | |
| 28-30/11 | Final evaluation report | Home based | |

2. Field Visit report

Field Visit Report

Program title

Mid-term review of the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)

Duration of the Field visit

The field work divided into two phases, the first was a one week in Mogadishu in between 23rd October to 30th October. The second one was in 11th Nov to 21st Nov 2019.

Methodology of the evaluation

The Evaluation team has collaborated closely with the PROSCAL Programme management team (PMT) to identify the key informants and execute the field survey. The experts conducted field survey in Mogadisho and Hargeisa where the national expert has conducted alone the field survey in Garowe for Puntland, Kismayo and a Goobweyn district community object of the alternative livelihood component in Jubaland The Mid-term review used the following data collection grid in conducting the interviews

- Q1** Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities
- Q2** Your expectations from these activities
- Q3** The change in the situation since you participated to these activities
- Q4** Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources
- Q5** Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits
- Q6** Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities
- Q7** The problems you encountered in your activities
- Q8** Your collaboration with the project and the ministry
- Q9** The impact of the participation of women and other groups

Tools used for the field data collection

Key informative Interview

Focus group discussions

Observations/photos

Observations and Findings from the Site Visit:

Somaliland – Hargeisa

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| Q1 | Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities | large group of 523 HHs. 1 orphan family; their body selected the families most vulnerable. A few of them, have electric grid connected. Some have solar panels, battery lamps |
| Q2 | Your expectations from these activities | |
| Q3 | The change in the situation since you participated to these activities | |
| Q4 | Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources | this is the only activity of the project |
| Q5 | Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits | They got 50 solar lamps from ACTED |
| Q6 | Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities | They got the 200 out of the 5500 stove distributed by the project on 28/9/2018. These work for over 3 years reducing charcoal consumption by 2/3 |
| Q7 | The problems you encountered in your activities | they look for more stoves, blankets for low temperature of Hargeisa nights |
| Q8 | Your collaboration with the project and the ministry | |
| Q9 | The impact of the participation of women and other groups | Majority of the beneficiaries were women |

People met

Community committee from Hargeisa IDPS- Stadium

- 1- Omer Aden Arraleh
- 2- Jamaad Nur Mohamed
- 3- Amina Ahamed
- 4- Abi Ali Hassan (Gurey)

Observations and Findings from the Site Visit:

Puntland – Garowe

Businesswomen

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| Q1 | Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities | the local authority selected 50 vulnerable businesswomen from the retailer in the market, each women were supported to 10 Kicokoa(Kenyan product) for reselling |
| Q2 | Your expectations from these activities | |
| Q3 | The change in the situation since you participated to these activities | Jikocao distributed to the business women for sells decreased the price of the imported Jikocao, the families who used the Jikocao lowered the number bags of charcoal from 3 bags to 1.5bags. this support also decreased the imported Jikocao and families get chance to pay it. The Jikocao made the kitchen work easy for women in the families |
| Q4 | Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources | |
| Q5 | Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits | There other families who got the locally made stoves |
| Q6 | Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities | the business women in Garowe got 150 out of the 400 Jikocoas distributed on Sept 2019 and the other 250 were distributed to the cities in Puntland |
| Q7 | The problems you encountered in your activities | |
| Q8 | Your collaboration with the project and the ministry | |
| Q9 | The impact of the participation of women and other groups | all the business people were women and are from the women head family |

Observations and Findings from the Site Visit:

Puntland – Garowe

Trainees

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| Q1 | Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities | the local authority of Garowe in collaboration with community selected the 40 trainees and had the opportunity to take theory and practical training from SECCCO production centre |
| Q2 | Your expectations from these activities | The trainees were expecting to have livelihood activities to manage their live, 4 of the trainees were employed by SECCCO |
| Q3 | The change in the situation since you participated to these activities | most of the trainees got employment opportunity from this local stove training activities, now 4 of them were recruited by the production centre (SECCCO) its worth mentioning that one of these 4 includes a mother of 2 children |
| Q4 | Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources | |
| Q5 | Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits | local stoves are new to the country and most fo the people are not aware of the benefits and of the locally made stoves, so the market of this production Is not that big, |
| Q6 | Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities | Most of the trainees now work with the skill they got production centre and get their daily life from the production of the stoves, |
| Q7 | The problems you encountered in your activities | The tools and material of the stove production is the key problem of the trainees |
| Q8 | Your collaboration with the project and the ministry | |
| Q9 | The impact of the participation of women and other groups | |

Observations and Findings from the Site Visit:

Puntland – Garowe

Production Centre

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| Q1 | Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities | SECCCO got the trainees from the ministry of Environment which has collaboration with the local authority |
| Q2 | Your expectations from these activities | SECCCO has been producing this local stoves since 2012 and has been getting support from international and local organizations including ADRA, ADESO and UNDP |
| Q3 | The change in the situation since you participated to these activities | |
| Q4 | Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources | the project uses SECCCO as the main source of production for the locally made stoves, they also train the youth members as an alternative source of livelihoods, SECCCO has been in touch with ADESO, ADRA and UNDP before this project activity, the centre has produced the first distributed 2000 out of the planned 5000 locally made stoves and the rest 3000 are in the finishing section of the production |
| Q5 | Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits | SECCCO is potential production that can produce tons of locally made stoves if they get input and support, SECCCO has already produced these stoves with or without international organizations |
| Q6 | Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities | SECCCO Produced 4500 at a time and another 2000 pieces of Locally made stoves and were distributed by the ministry of environment collaboration with the local authority under this project |
| Q7 | The problems you encountered in your activities | Tool and other production material are the key problems, |
| Q8 | Your collaboration with the project and the ministry | SECCCO installs the solar systems where they had installed many solar panels in the region for the private and public people The Centre has two sites/Garages one for the metal part making and the mud processing part as well as the painting for finishing. |

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| Q9 | The impact of the participation of women and other groups | |
|-----------|---|--|

Observations and Findings from the Site Visit:

Puntland – Garowe

Beneficiaries

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| Q1 | Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities | the most vulnerable people in the community were selected and they part take the activities of the project |
| Q2 | Your expectations from these activities | |
| Q3 | The change in the situation since you participated to these activities | the usage of the locally made stoves, the Jikocoa and the LPG reduced the number of pages they used to use 3 bags per month to 1.5 bag of charcoal. the cylinder refill and the set of LPGs is expensive in Garowe/PL the Jikocoa distribution for sell lowered the market price of the Jikocoa |
| Q4 | Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources | |
| Q5 | Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits | no other activities were mentioned though the met people were small to reflect if there are other intervention in the community. |
| Q6 | Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities | 400 LPG were distributed, 2000 locally made stoves were distributed and the 50 women got 10 Jikocoa each. |
| Q7 | The problems you encountered in your activities | |
| Q8 | Your collaboration with the project and the ministry | the community selected those who can avoid refilling the cylinder and the most vulnerable families for the stoves |
| Q9 | The impact of the participation of women and other groups | most of the beneficiaries were women. |

People Met

Participants from Garowe Puntland

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Faadumo Yousuf | Business woman |
| 2 | Hawa Mohamed | Business woman |
| 3 | Halimo Ahmed Hassan | Trainees |
| 4 | Sakariye Ibrahim Mohamed | Trainees |
| 5 | Abdilahe Mohamed Hassan | Trainees |
| 6 | Fadumo Essa Ibrahim | LPG beneficiary |
| 7 | Fadxiya Abdirahman | LPG beneficiary |
| | | Production Centre |
| 8 | Omer Mohamed | SECCCO |
| | | SECCCO Operations |
| 9 | Farah Abdilahe | Manager |

Jubaland- Kismayo.

Ministry of Environment

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| Q1 | Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities | The ministry drafted the law of charcoal and its about to be signed by the state president, a west management forum were established by the state ministry to work in the sea and a volunteer team works for the ministry to achieve the project activities, |
| Q2 | Your expectations from these activities | the ministry of the state was expecting that the ministry is the implementing agency of this project but the Ministry of livestock in Federal level is the biggest challenge of the project, |
| Q3 | The change in the situation since you participated to these activities | the export of charcoal is totally stopped collaboration with the international organizations, the monitoring group and the federal government. |
| Q4 | Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources | 1500 Jikocoa were distributed to the IDPs in Kismayo by GIZ, 2 international environment days were marked in here Kismayo were 500 trees were planted by the ministry of environment in state level. Volunteers work for the ministry to inspect the ongoing charcoal sites round Kismayo |
| Q5 | Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits | building the capacity of the working teams in the ministry can be a good value for the achievement of the project objectives, creating livelihood programs to the people who used to burn/sell the charcoal Alshabab was another factor that charcoal export ban was successful |
| Q6 | Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities | |
| Q7 | The problems you encountered in your activities | The Ministry of livestock agriculture and Range is the main challenge to ministry of environment in Jubaland, insufficient of capacity to perform the work of the ministry is also another challenge |
| Q8 | Your collaboration with the project and the ministry | |

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| Q9 | The impact of the participation of women and other groups | |
|-----------|---|--|

Jubaland- Kismayo

Himilo Local NGO

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| Q1 | Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities | in close collaboration with the community committees, 2200 beneficiaries were selected to benefit from the project activities, |
| Q2 | Your expectations from these activities | |
| Q3 | The change in the situation since you participated to these activities | Nested crates were the most needed item in the community, beneficiaries use for collecting the agric inputs. Beekeeping was not effective for the short time period but need to have time for harvesting. Fodder, the community didn't welcome the fodder as alternative livelihood as they get used to the natural fodder and they argued a lot but after long they adopted it and utilized from it. |
| Q4 | Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources | |
| Q5 | Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits | |
| Q6 | Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities | 2000 beneficiaries got Nested crates, 150 got Beekeeping where 50 got fodder |
| Q7 | The problems you encountered in your activities | Security is the biggest challenge where you cannot sometimes visit the site you are working with |
| Q8 | Your collaboration with the project and the ministry | the ministry of livestock and the ministry of environment were the line ministries during the 3 months' time of the project |
| Q9 | The impact of the participation of women and other groups | majority of the beneficiaries were women |

Jubaland- Kismayo

ADA local NGO

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| Q1 | Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities | in close consideration with alternative livelihood for the charcoal producers and consultation with the community, 2750 beneficiaries were selected with conditions of being from the community, and those have farms |
| Q2 | Your expectations from these activities | Fodder was difficult to be accepted since the community have the natural fodder, Beekeeping activity was very limited in terms of number |
| Q3 | The change in the situation since you participated to these activities | Farms got where they can store when they harvest, and it lowered the wastage of the products fodder will be used during the drought times |
| Q4 | Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources | Seeds were distributed by FAO |
| Q5 | Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits | The beneficiaries were much eager to have cash program alone with this project which can facilitate the desire of the beneficiary to do lots of work like selling the fodder to other needy regions in the country (transport) |
| Q6 | Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities | 2000 beneficiaries got Nested crates, 150 got Beekeeping where 250 got fodder |
| Q7 | The problems you encountered in your activities | There was logistic issue during the distribution of the items due to the insecurity |
| Q8 | Your collaboration with the project and the ministry | |
| Q9 | The impact of the participation of women and other groups | majority of the beneficiaries were women |

People Met

Jubaland

| | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Abdulhamid Ali Shire | Technical Advisor |
| 2 | Abdihakim Kadiye Ali | Technical Advisor |
| 3 | Abdi Aden Ahmed | Director of Environment |
| 4 | Ali Daud Haajir | M&E Officer |
| 5 | Abdi Nour Hared | Charcoal inspector |
| 6 | Ali Mohamed Abdi | Himilo Local NGO |
| 7 | Aden Okash Ali | ADA Local NGO |

Itinerary for site visits

| <i>Day</i> | <i>Place</i> | <i>Activities</i> | <i>People</i> |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 26/10 | Mogadishu | Beneficiaries | Faadumo Yousuf Hawa Mohamed LPG beneficiaries and branch dealers |
| 30/10 | Hargeisa, Somaliland | Partners | UNDP acting Head of office Minister of Environment & rural development (MoERD) MoERD Seed nursery MoERD Improved stoves training site under construction |
| | | Beneficiaries | IDPs excipients of improved stoves (FGD) Restaurant owner recipient of solar water heater Market traders selling improved stoves |
| 13/11 | Travel to Garowe, Puntland | Partners and beneficiaries | Business women (FGD) Trainees (FGD) |
| 14/11 | Garowe, Puntland | Partners | LPG beneficiaries (FGD) SECCCO Production centre |
| 16/11 | Travel to Mogadishu | | |
| 17/11 | Travel to Kismayo, Jubaland | Partners | Technical Advisors from Jubaland Ministry of Environment Abdulhamid Ali Shire, Abdihakim Kadiye Ali, and Abdi Aden Ahmed director of Environment, the M&E officer Ali Daud Haajir, Abdi Nour Hared a charcoal inspector, |
| 18/11 | Kismayo | Partners | Ali Mohamed Abdi Representative of Himilo Organization for Development (HOD) |
| 19/11 | Kismayo | Partners | Aden Okash Ali from ADA Partner organization |
| 20/11 | Goobweyn district | Beneficiaries | Alternative livelihoods community |
| 21/11 | Demobilization | | |

3. Documents reviewed

UNDP

Project document 2016
Programme initiation report, 2016
Quarterly report 12/2018, 3/2019, 6/2019
Programme semi-annual progress report 1 January – 30 June 2019
Annual report: 2016, 2017, 2018
PSC minutes 13/10/16, 18/9/17, 10/12/2018
Abdi Abokor Yusuf mission report, 5/2018
Situation analysis/update of Charcoal production in Galmudug state, 2018
Overview presentation of Proscal (2016-2019)
CharCoal programme expenditures, 2019
PROSCAL national awareness / special events round up (2016-2019)
FGS. Somalia's INDCs, 2015
MPTF newsletter 2018, 2019
Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea. 2018
UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme Annual Report 2016
Un Strategic framework 2017-2020 Somalia

LoA between UNDP and MoLFR – FGS, 2018 with 4 amendments
MoLFR project progress report, 2018

LoA between UNDP and MoECC – Puntland, 2018 with 3 amendments
Quarterly reports, 2018
Energy cooking stoves training for manufacturers. 10/2018
Distribution of 400 LGP cylinders with cooking sets as alternative energy of charcoal consumption in Puntland on 30/9/2019
Risk Management and Engagement Plan 18/6/2019

LoA between Undp and MoERD – Somaliland, 2018 with 1 amendment
Monthly reports, 2018
Final report, 2019

FGS

National energy policy draft, 1/9/2018
National environmental policy, 2019
Attorney press release on charcoal export, 19/5/2019

FAO

S. Mumuli. Charcoal Production and Utilization in Lower Juba, Somalia. 2017
M. Bologesi, U. Leardi. Analysis of very high-resolution satellite images to generate information on the charcoal production and its dynamics in South Somalia from 2011 to 2017. 2018
U. Leardi. Analysis of VHR satellite imagery to generate knowledge on the dynamics of charcoal production in South Somalia 2011 – 2017. 2018
J. Brooks. Environmental and Socio-Economic Impacts of the Charcoal Trade. 2018
Socio economic baseline survey in Kismayo, Badhadhe & Afmadow districts. 2019

UNEP

Proscal FactSheet

Speech for the Minister 24/4/019

Ambassador's Meeting from Gulf Countries and Somalia's Neighbouring Countries. 24/4/2019+

Programme achievement report: 1 October 2018 – 31 August 2019

Media Dialogue report 12-13/6/2019

Validation of National Policy of Charcoal for the Government of Somalia 8/2019

Rashid Ateye. Latest information of the illegal export of charcoal from Somali to Gulf regions.
9/2019

5. Field survey feedback

| date | 26/10/2019 | 28/10/2019 | 30/10/2019 | 30/10/2019 | 14/11/19 |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| place | Mogadishu | Mogadishu | Hargeisa | Hargeisa | Garowe |
| Interviewees | Mukhtar, Abdukani, project coordinator & Rashid Abeye, director MoLFR | VMoE- Puntland | IDPs - Stadium group | MoE&RD | Business Women |
| Persons n. | | 10 | 5 | 5 | |
| Women n. | | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities | <p>MoLFR is trying to coordinate regional states MoE. Berbera traders came recently to get veterinary certificates from Mogadishu</p> <p>Berbera, Bosasso ports: a Saudi & a Somali trader manage the quarantine area. Mogadishu: some Somalis traders alone control it.</p> <p>20% of Berbera sold livestock is from Ethiopia, difficult frontier control at Tog Wachale. Other livestock comes from South Somalia</p> <p>Mogadishu 61 universities. The best are: Somali National U, Mogadishu U., Bendir U., City U., SomIn U. The IGAD TVET will establish at Mogadishu. People look for certificates from flying universities. People remove banana to put lemons at Genale</p> | <p>the assessed the alternative sources of energy to reduce charcoal production</p> <p>Cheap local supply</p> | <p>large group of 523 HHs. 1 orphan family; their body selected the families most vulnerable. A few of them, have electric grid connected. Some have solar panels, battery lamps</p> | <p>Project supports distribution of kits, along the policy reduction of emission 50% by 2021</p> <p>With Aramco they did agreement in 2018 to reduce price of GPL. The GPL is not taxed</p> <p>The tank Kg 11 costs US\$ 16 plus US\$ 1-2 the distributor instead of US\$ 27</p> | <p>the local authority selected 50 vulnerable business women from the retailer in the market, each women were supported to 10 Jicokoa (kenyan product) for reselling</p> |

Your expectations from these activities

Programme activities:
Policy making, building capacities / posting advisors
Regional coordination, advocacy abroad.
Awareness raising, media communication to population.
Demonstration of alternative techniques (energy efficient stoves, improved charcoal kilns) / alternative materials (LPG trade promotion)
Support to shifting to alternative livelihoods (agriculture, livestock) in the South

fuel efficiency: from ½ moth to 1 ½ with one bag, fast cooking
children go to school early, environmental conservation, growing business
Wholesaler some sell in market, retailers in shops

The change in the situation since you participated to these activities

South forests, depleted, for shisha, barbecue. Fao Swalim had aero photo showing the ports with boats, heaps of sacks. To size small ones, 2 dhows reaching the big ones posted high sea from Kismayo. Other trade port is Buur Gaabo, South of Kismayo. This trade is fostering Al Shabaab. It has to be stopped as such funding is a security threat.

Raising awareness, ban the felling of trees. Meeting people in villages stop use of herbicides to kill tress project lowered price from US\$ 45 to US\$ 25

Jikocao distributed to the business women for sells decreased the price of the imported Jikocao, the families who used the Jikocao lowered the number bags of charcoal from 3 bags to 1.5bags. this support also decreased the imported Jikocao and families get chance to pay it. The Jikocao made the kictchen work easy for women in the families

Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources

Project support stimulated local production, training of young iro appeter. The producers collaborate with the traders

this is the only activity of the project

Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits

LPG gas imported from Oman whose enterprise is dealing with government for storage at Mogadishu port. Storage is already at Berbera. Puntland has reserves of gas, not yet exploited. Communities before regulated wood cutting

after project, price will raise again. MoE assistance needed Africa alternative agency worked with economic stoves in the past. Local GO will produce economic stoves IOM will do for returnees in Baidoa, GIZ in Jubaland

They got 50 solar lamps from ATECD

Berbera port. There is a pipeline from inside the sea to transport gas to government depot in the port. They will move the pipeline to land site. It will cost MUS\$ 2.7 to depot outside Berbera Other collaborations as GIZ to 2021 50% reduction strategy

There other families who got the locally made stoves

Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities

Advocacy about the Control of sea to stop trade, discussion with Gulf states ambassadors. 17 states from Africa participated at AU conference on charcoal trade in Addis Ababa. Ethiopia stopped this trade.
Wild trees cutting reduces grazing land.
The 50 women traders assisted to sell gas are no more interested in charcoal Honey production, etc. for alternative livelihoods

. they use modern tools they use solar energy for welting, similar price they need equipment for restaurant stoves, bigger stoves made Industrially in Keya are lighter, more durable, more expensive (US\$ 40)
reduction of illegal deemed, they seized some illegal trucks distribution of 400 LPG, they wat to expand

They got the 200 out of the 5500 stove distributed by the project on 28/9/2018. These work for over 3 years reducing charcoal consumption by 2/3

They advertised by radio. Next week distribution. Payment with phone to identify the purchasers. Also if they are not poor, they will resell the kits to poor people. Full gas price in Djibouti, Ethiopia, little chance of export. Seed nursery, the place for the 3 workshops for training metal carpenters
Cleaner, faster cooking

the business women in Garowe got 150 out of the 400 Jikocoas distributed on Sept 2019 and the other 250 were distriobuted to the cities in Puntland

The problems you encountered in your activities

60 young trainees, it is too expensive to establish workshops

they look for more stoves, blankets for low temperature of Hargeisa nights

Your collaboration with the project and the ministry

MoE advocacy, it organized workshops
They use solar energy for welding
Materials available but expensive, price can't be reduced
They need tools to mechanize the production

The impact of the participation of women and other groups

Active women participation

all the business people were women and are from the women head family

Cont./

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|----------|
| date | 14/11/19 | 17/11/19 | 14/11/19 | 14/11/19 | 18/11/19 | 19/11/19 | 19/11/19 |
| place | Garowe | Mogadisho | Garowe | Garowe | Kismayo | Kismayo | Kismayo |
| Interviewees | Trainees | LPG Beneficiaries | Production Centre SECCCO | Beneficiaries | Ministry of environment | Himilo NGO | ADA |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Your contribution to the identification / design of these activities | the local authority of Garowe in collaboration with community selected the 40 trainees and had the opportunity to take theory and practical training from SECCCO production center | 15 selected women from the Charcoal dealers were given 20 LPG Cylinders with cooking set, the branch women distributed the LPG to their charcoal customers for the purpose of selling the Gas during refilling of the cylinders | SECCCO got the trainees from the ministry of Environment which has collaboration with the local authority | the most vulnerable people in the community were selected and they part take the activities of the project | The ministry drafted the law of charcoal and its about to be signed by the state president, a west management forum were established by the state ministry to work in the sea and a volunteer team works for the ministry to achieve the project activities, | in close collaboration with the community committees, 2200 beneficiaries were selected to benefit from the project activities, | in close consideration with alternative livelihood for the charcoal producers and consultation with the community, 2750 beneficiaries were selected with conditions of being from the community, and those have farms |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Your expectations from these activities | The trainees were expecting to have livelihood activities to manage their live, 4 of the trainees were employed by SECCCO | the Benefited community were thinking this is a danger to their houses and children which lead some of the families not to use before seeing other families using, and now all neighboring families are willing to get the LPG set at once so that they can refrain from the charcoal usage | SECCCO has been producing this local stove since 2012 and has been getting support from international and local organizations including ADRA, ADESO and UNDP | the ministry of the state was expecting that the ministry is the implementing agency of this project but the Ministry of livestock in Federal level is the biggest challenge of the project, | Fodder was difficult to be accepted since the community have the natural fodder, Beekeeping activity was very limited in terms of number |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|

The change in the situation since you participated to these activities

most of the trainees got employment opportunity from this local stove training activities, now 4 of them were recruited by the production center (SECCCO) its worth mentioning that one of these 4 includes a mother of 2 children

All the 15 branch women stopped dealing or retailing the charcoal, using LPGs is to be clean, its fast to cook and prepare the food, the neighboring families are eager getting the LPG and cooking sets.
"My husband used to see me getting up just after Morning prayer (5:30AM) for the breakfast preparation with in 1 or 2 hrs. time, but the day we were given the LPGs I got up just 20 minutes before the children go to school, it was strange for him to saw me getting up late and children are waiting the breakfast, I used the Gas to cook and it cook less than 15 minutes to prepare the family food"

the usage of the locally made stoves, the jikocoa and the LPG reduced the number of pages they used to use 3 bags per month to 1.5 bag of charcoal. the cylinder refill and the set of LPG is expensive in Garowe/PL the Jikocoa distribution for sell lowered the market price of the Jikocoa

the export of charcoal is totally stopped collaboration with the international organizations, the monitoring group and the federal itself

Nested crates were the most needed item in the community, beneficiaries use for collecting the Agric inputs. Beekeeping was not effective for the short time period but need to have time for harvesting. Fodder, the community didn't welcome the fodder as alternative livelihood as they get used to the natural fodder and they argued a lot but after long they adopted it and utilized from it.

Farms got where they can store when they harvest, and it lowered the wastage of the products fodder will be used during the drought times

Your contribution to these activities and that from other sources

the branch women decided to take the risk and stop selling the charcoal to the nearby families which was their only livelihood activity, now they are happy and deals with the LPG cylinder refilling but this is the only activity of the project

the project uses SECCCO as the main source of production for the locally made stoves, they also train the youth members as an alternative source of livelihoods, SECCCO has been in touch with ADESO, ADRA and UNDP before this project activity, the center has produced the first distributed 2000 out of the planned 5000 locally made stoves and the rest 3000 are in the finishing section of the production

1500 Jikocoa were distributed to the IDPs in Kismayo by GIZ, 2 international environment days were marked in here Kismayo were 500 trees were planted by the ministry of environment in state level. Volunteers work for the ministry to inspect the ongoing charcoal sites round Kismayo

seeds were distributed by FAO

Other activities that can improve your situation and benefits

local stoves are new to the country and most of the people are not aware of the benefits and of the locally made stoves, so the market of this production is not that big,

no other activities were received

SECCCO is potential production that can produce tons of locally made stoves if they get input and support, SECCCO has already produced these stoves with or without international organizations

no other activities were mentioned though the met people were small to reflect if there are other intervention in the community, they are from

building the capacity of the working teams in the ministry can be a good value for the achievement of the project objectives, creating livelihood programs to the people who used to burn/sell the charcoal Al-Shabaab was another factor that charcoal export ban was successful

The beneficiaries were much eager to have cash program alone with this project which can facilitate the desire of the beneficiary to do lots of work like selling the fodder to other needy regions in the country (transport)

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| <p>Your achievements, changes you experienced thank to these activities</p> | <p>Most of the trainees now work with the skill they got production center and get their daily life from the production of the stoves,</p> | <p>The branch women got new livelihoods rather than selling the charcoal to the community, the LPGs doesn't need you to do a lot of work in order to sell, its clean and we kept in small shop were we even sell other small daily items used by the community.</p> | <p>SECCCO Produced 4500 at a time and another 2000 pieces of Locally made stoves and were distributed by the ministry of environment collaboration with the local authority under this project</p> | <p>400 LPG were distributed, 2000 locally made stoves were distributed and the 50 women got 10 Jikocoa each.</p> | <p>2000 beneficiaries got Nested crates, 150 got Beekeeping where 50 got fodder</p> | <p>2000 beneficiaries got Nested crates, 150 got Beekeeping where 250 got fodder</p> |
| <p>The problems you encountered in your activities</p> | <p>The tools and material of the stove production is the key problem of the trainees</p> | <p>The sells benefits are less than before, we used to sell a bag of charcoal between \$7 to \$12 depending on the availability and the access of the road. Meaning that if there is rain the outside roads are full of mud which the charcoal transporters found difficult getting into the city in that case, we double the bags in the store. but now we can only refill these 20 pieces of cylinders, and profit is only \$2 and less per cylinder refill</p> | <p>Tool and other production material are the key problems,</p> | <p>the ministry of livestock agriculture and Range is the main challenge to ministry of environment in Jubaland, insufficient of capacity to perform the work of the ministry is also another challenge</p> | <p>security is the biggest challenge where you cannot sometimes visit the site you are working with</p> | <p>There was logistic issue during the distribution of the items due to the insecurity</p> |

Your collaboration with the project and the ministry

15 women who used to get their livelihood from selling/retailing charcoal decided to move to refilling LPG cylinders which is risk as the community doesn't understand the LPGs and traditionally using the charcoal. These women part took persuading the final LPG users (Families) to use and the LPGs and stop or reduce using the charcoal which has problem to the environment.

SECCCO installs the solar systems where they had installed many solar panels in the region for the private and public people
The Centre has two sites/Garages one for the metal part making and the mud processing part as well as the painting for finishing.

the community selected those who can avoid to refill the cylinder and the most vulnerable families for the stoves

the ministry of livestock and the ministry of environment were the line ministries during the 3 months' time of the project

The impact of the participation of women and other groups

all the 15 were women and the all the cylinders and cooking sets were distributed to women.

most of the beneficiaries were women.

majority of the beneficiaries were moment

majority of the beneficiaries were moment

5. Programme expenditures

| <i>PUNOs</i> | <i>Total MPTF Funds Received</i> | <i>Total non- MPTF Funds Received</i> | <i>Expenditure of MPTF Funds</i> | <i>Expenditure of non- MPTF Funds</i> |
|--------------|--|---|--|---|
| UNDP | 3,340,373 | 74,399.71 | 2,795,027.36 | 74,399.71 |
| FAO | 2,302,897 | 0 | 1,467,933.57 | 0 |
| UNEP | 551,139 | 0 | 108,765.93 | 0 |
| Total | 6,194,409 | 74,399.71 | 4,371,726.86 | 74,399.71 |

6. Logical framework

| QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|------------|
| OUTCOME STATEMENT | | | |
| Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings | | | |
| 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: MOLFR supported to coordinate and implement inter-ministerial actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use | | | |
| INDICATOR | TARGET | PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR[1] | |
| | | Reporting Period (Jan-June (2019)) | CUMULATIVE |
| Office of the Focal Points for charcoal programme in the Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range (MOLFRD) and NRM/Environment Ministries in Member States strengthened | Five (5) adequately resourced units established | 5 | 7 |
| Number of briefings, workshops, coordination meetings held by the MOLFRD | Two (2) coordination meetings and workshops conducted | (0) planned in Q3 of 2019 | 16 |
| Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Staff contracts; procurement orders, Agenda and minutes of the meetings, workshop reports; and Asset handover list. | | | |
| Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia | | | |
| Increasing Vegetation Index reports | Baseline data on tree densities and charcoal established; | Yes | Yes |
| | Vegetation Index maps on annual basis | Yes | Yes |
| Baseline socio-economic survey conducted in Badhaadhe, Kismayo and Afmadow | Baseline socio-economic survey report | Yes | Yes |
| Increasing Vegetation Index | Vegetation Index maps on annual basis | Yes | Yes |
| Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Progress reports; Change assessment maps; and Tabular data on charcoal production sites+ | | | |
| Output 1.3: Draft National and Regional Policy for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use Draft | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Draft National and Regional Policy Document | Draft charcoal policy document available with the federal government | Yes | Yes |
| Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Terms of Reference for the policy formulation consultants, the finalised Draft policy document and validation reports. | | | |
| Output 1.4: National and International Stakeholders Mobilised to Support the Programme Objectives | | | |
| Regional and national partnerships forums organized | At least one regional partnership forum held to support Somalia address the charcoal issues | Yes | Yes |
| | Launching of an environmental journalism to increase reporting on environmental challenges and opportunities in Somalia | Yes | Yes |
| Programme Brochure, website and anti-charcoal campaign started | Print and electronic media engaged for mass awareness | Yes | Yes |
| Funds mobilised from potential donors and development partners for the full-scale joint Programme | Donors support confirmed to meet the total Programme budget | Yes | Yes |
| Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Forum report; Awareness material; workshop reports; Programme Brochure, website and awareness campaign strategy note; Funds earmarked from donors to MPTF and letters of commitment | | | |
| Output 1.5: Improved awareness about environmental degradation due to charcoal trade and loss of livelihoods | | | |
| Nature and kind of awareness material produced | 2019: One communication and awareness raising strategy and action plan adopted | Yes (Somalia Environmental Journalist network was established by the FGS and UNEP, two pager awareness materials/pamphlets developed and shared with UNEP, UNDP, FAO and Ambassadors in the April 2019 meeting in Nairobi) | Yes (Somalia Environmental Journalist network was established, two pager awareness materials/pamphlets developed and shared with UNEP, UNDP, FAO and Ambassadors in the April 2019 meeting in Nairobi) |
| Number of sensitization workshops / seminars special events organized | 11 seminars/ workshops | 7 | 15 |
| Number of persons participated in sensitization workshops and regional conference | Mass people from community diversified groups engaged | 245 (women:105) | 615 persons (W:205) |
| Number of hits on charcoal sensitization website | 3 video documentaries, 5 facts sheets and 1 one publication study completed as awareness raising and advocacy tools | 3 UN Environment) | 6 video documentaries, and 41 media hits (12 international, including 6 on BBC media, 15 African regions, 8+ in Somalia and 4 UN Environment) |
| Reforestation demonstrations | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Communications and Awareness Raising Document; Workshops/ Seminars reports; and Programme website Hits. | | | |
| 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 | | | |
| Feasibility study and business and investment plan for the 'Green Stoves' production facility in selected locations conducted | 2019 (12) businesses established for production and sale of efficient cook-stoves | Puntland: 50 existing women retailers engaged in Charcoal business (10: Galkayo; Garowe:20; Bosaso:10; and Gardo:10) received 1600 fuel efficient stoves | 300 retailers (95% women). |
| Number and share of households using efficient cook-stoves | 2019 (15,000) | 5,480 households (100% women headed:) | 20,480 households (women headed:19,730) |
| Number of people employed in the efficient cook-stoves sector | women and youth engaged in cook-stove production and sales | 50 women | 170 artisans (W:67; Y:103) |
| Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Project reports; Fact sheets on the businesses established; beneficiary lists, attendance sheet for the trainees, and third-party monitoring reports. | | | |
| Output 2.2: Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption | | | |
| Demos for production of "Green Charcoal" setup with the local communities/ individual currently involved in unsustainable production of charcoal | Charcoal production in an organized and high efficiency manner demonstrated at one location | 0 (Planned in Q3 of 2019.this output requires further technical study which will be completed by the end August. 2019.) | 0 |
| | Establishment of 5 cooperatives in production and marketing of green charcoal with a start-up grant of up to 50% | 0 (Planned in Q3) | 0 |
| Number and share of persons [gender disaggregated] previously active in charcoal chain employed in green charcoal facility | Women and youth heavily involved in charcoal production | 0 (Planned in Q3) | 0 |
| Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Progress and assessment reports; agreements with communities/ individuals engaged for Green Charcoal production | | | |
| Output 2.4. Development of LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption | | | |
| Number of LPG businesses established | 18 green energy businesses | 0 (Planned in Q3) | 15 businesses (100%women) for marketing of LPG in Hodan district of Mogadishu have been piloted. |
| Number of LPG connections provided | 25,000 new LPG connections | Yes, 2,400 LPG sets procured in June 2019. Connections planned in Q3 | 600 LPG connections (300 women headed households, 300 (15 women business each 20 sets) in Hodan districts |

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|---|
| Number of persons [gender disaggregated] employed | women and youth employed in the LPG sector | 0 (Planned in Q3) | 15 women retailers in Hodan district, Mogadishu |
| Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Project reports; Feasibility studies for public private partnerships for LPG supply and marketing 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 transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods | | | |
| Number of farmers engaged in charcoal production | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Number of farmers also engaged in charcoal production adopting GAP | | | |
| Number of farmers who have started new micro-enterprises with value products | 500 | 450 | 450 |
| Number of vegetable kits distributed | 4000 | 8000 | 12000 |
| Number of tree seeds kits distributed | 4000 | 0 (planned in Q3) | 0 |
| Number of fodder production kits distributed | 4000 | 500 | 500 |
| Number of drip irrigation kit provided | 200 | 0 (planned in Q4) | 0 |
| Number of post-harvest kits supplied | 200 | 0 (Planned in Q4) | 0 |
| Number of fodder shed constructed | 3 | 0 (Planned in Q4) | 0 |
| Number of honey houses constructed | 2 | 0 (Planned in Q4) | 0 |
| Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Project reports; Training reports, IP reports, beneficiary and assets lists, third party monitoring reports | | | |
| SUB-OUTCOME 3 STATEMENT | | | |
| Effective and Efficient Programme Management in place to support the Implementation and Coordination of the Full-Scale Programme | | | |
| Output 4: Programme Management | | | |
| Programme Management Staff | Programme management staff on-board | Yes | Yes |
| Complete detailed work plan for the full-scale programme | Work plan aligned with the available budget | Yes | Yes |
| Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Terms of References for the Programme Staffs, Technical Advisors, and Managements; Revised draft Programme documents with additional funds; Project Proposal for European Union; Programme management selection report; Detailed work plan aligned with available budget, Minutes of the PSC, Progress Reports and Monitoring Reports | | | |

7. Media coverage summary

34 Media Hits – 12 international, including 6 on BBC media, 16 African region, 7 in Somalia

International

1. Focus on Africa (Television): BBC News Africa
1. BBC Somali <http://www.bbc.com/somali/war-44031614>
2. BBC Newshour – Interview with Peter de Clercq from 26.35 on <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w172w253vspmbcq> (Radio)
3. BBC World Business Report Interview with Peter de Clercq: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p066gvhg> (10.50 on) (Radio)
4. Marketplace Morning Report from BBC World Service interview with Peter de Clercq– no link (download copy available) (Radio)
5. Focus on Africa <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w172w23gzbh7z0d> (Radio) (5.05 min onwards) (Non UN spokesperson)
6. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-05/08/c_137162208.htm
7. <http://www.dw.com/en/somalias-illicit-charcoal-trade-threatens-security-the-environment-and-livelihoods/a-43745333>
8. <https://africa.cgtn.com/somalia-un-meeting-focuses-on-ending-illegal-charcoal-trade/>
9. <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/international-conference-illegal-charcoal-trade-opens-mogadishu>
10. <https://africasustainableconservation.com/2018/05/17/somalias-illegal-charcoal-trade-damages-the-environment-livelihoods-and-security/>
11. <http://www.coastweek.com/4118-Somalia-seeks-global-help-to-curb-illegal-charcoal-trade.htm>

Africa

1. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201804290031.html>
2. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201805090688.html>
3. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201805090296.html>
4. <https://mg.co.za/article/2018-05-13-somalias-illicit-charcoal-trade-threatens-security-the-environment-and-livelihoods>
5. <http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/business/calls-for-joint-efforts-to-end-illegal-trade-in-Somalia-charcoal/2560-4574414-9ttgpxz/index.html>
6. <http://www.theafricanbusinessfortune.com/regional/mogadishu-play-host-to-international-conference-on-illegal-charcoal-trade/>
7. <https://face2faceafrica.com/article/how-this-basic-commodity-is-fuelling-conflict-and-violence-in-somalia>
8. https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2018/05/07/somalia-calls-for-international-cooperation-to-stop-illegal-charcoal_c1755111
9. <http://africaneyereport.com/somalia-seeks-global-help-to-curb-illegal-charcoal-trade/>
10. <https://independent.ng/somalia-seeks-global-help-to-curb-illegal-charcoal-trade/>

11. <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/UN-moves-curb-Al-shabaab-cash-points/688334-4550664-147o3ug/index.html>
12. <https://www.tv360nigeria.com/wp-content/cache/all/somalia-charcoal-industry-damaging-environment/index.html>
13. <http://www.environmentnigeria.com/somali-un-look-for-investment-in-alternative-energy-to-halt-charcoal-trade/>
14. <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Somalia-UN-meet-over-illegal-charcoal-sale/688334-4537300-xupimb/index.html>
15. <https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/mogadishu-to-host-conference-on-illegal-charcoal-trade/>
16. <https://newbusinessethiopia.com/mogadishu-set-to-host-conference-on-illegal-charcoal-trade/>

Somalia

1. <http://goobjoog.com/english/international-conference-on-charcoal-opens-in-mogadishu/>
2. <http://goobjoog.com/english/somalia-appeals-for-international-cooperation-to-halt-charcoal-trade/>
3. <http://radioshabelle.com/charcoal-export-continues-as-somalia-bans-its-trade-2/>
4. https://hiiraan.com/news4/2018/May/157976/somalia_bans_the_export_of_charcoal.aspx
5. https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2018/May/158036/somalia_s_illicit_charcoal_trade_threatens_security_the_environment_and_livelihoods.aspx
6. https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2018/Apr/157821/somalia_to_host_conference_on_illegal_charcoal_trade.aspx
7. <https://heemaalnews.com/2018/05/07/somalia-charcoal-industry-damaging-environment/>