Terminal Evaluation

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA AND UNITED NATIONS JOINT PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABLE CHARCOAL REDUCTION ANDF ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS (PROSCAL)

Final Evaluation Report

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August 2023

PROJECT INFORMATION		
Project/outcome title	Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods	
Atlas ID	00084974	
Corporate outcome and output	i. Economic governance institutions are strengthened, and an enabling environment is established for inclusive, sustainable, and broad-based economic growth driven by the emerging small and medium enterprise (SME) sector ii. Enhanced access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy and livelihoods for economic growth iii. Promote energy security and more resilient livelihoods by gradually reducing unsustainable charcoal production, trade, and use. iv. Engage with the federal government of Somalia, federal member states, local communities, UN agencies, the private sector, and other key stakeholders to account for both the demand and supply side of the charcoal value chain.	
Country	Somalia	
Region	Federal and Federal Member States	
Date project document signed	March 2016	
Project dates	**Start**	**Planned end**
	March 2016	December 2022
Project budget	USD 10,502,196.18	
Project expenditure at the time of evaluation	Estimated at 90% delivery	
Funding source	• MPTF (Sweden - USD 4,438,927.50: Italy - USD 1,084,842.00: EU Delegation - USD 3,715,499.00: Norway - USD 576,000.00) • UNDP (USD 686,927.68)	
Implementing party	UNDP, UNEP, FAO, and Environment Institutions of the Federal Government of Somalia	
EVALUATION INFORMATION		
Evaluation type	Terminal	
Period under evaluation (start/end)	2016 – 2022	
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Evaluation dates	March to June 2023	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Evaluators wish to express their profound gratitude for the time and effort expended by all project participants and stakeholders during the evaluation interviews. This provided valuable insights, candid perspectives, and above all informed the evaluation findings. The Evaluators appreciate the guidance, feedback and support of the Federal Government and Federal Member States of Somalia. The evaluators are equally thankful to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Somalia Country Office team, especially **Mr. Hassan Abdirizak Ahmed, Mr. Mohamed Aden, Mr. Salah Dahir and Mr. Abdul Qadir**, for their feedback, guidance and logistic support provided for the successful completion of the evaluation. The evaluators also appreciate the feedback provided by Mr. Andrew Lanyon of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Somalia Office for his feedback provided during the evaluation. We hope that this report will inform the design and implementation of subsequent projects and programmes in Somalia.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AWPs	Annual Work Plans
CVCBs	Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries
DoECC	Directorate of Environment and Climate Change
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoS	Government of Somalia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ICTRC	International Charcoal Trade Regulatory Committee
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MoERD	Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
MoLFR	Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PIRs	Project Implementation Reports
ProDoc	Project Document
PROSCAL	Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods
PMT	Programme Management Team
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound
SWHS	Solar Water Heating Systems
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UK	United Kingdom
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project description

The "Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)" project in Somalia is funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), MPTF (Sweden), European Union and Norway. The PROSCAL Project has as its goal to improve on the situation with energy access faced by the Somalian population that depends mainly on charcoal for energy by putting in place a regulatory framework for the sustainable production and trade of charcoal, while enhancing the use of more efficient energy technologies. The total cost of the project is USD 10,502,196.18 and the project has its end and start date March 2016 and December 2022, respectively. The implementing party of the project is the UNDP, UNEP, FAO, and Environment Institutions of the Federal Government of Somalia and the project is composed of three outcomes:

- **Outcome 1**: Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resource Management (NRM) institutions.
- **Outcome 2**: Promote sustainable alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption through piloting energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies.
- **Outcome 3**: Promote sustainable alternative livelihoods for charcoal value chain beneficiaries.

Evaluation ratings table

The table below summarizes the project ratings

Area	**Rating**
Quality of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system	
Monitoring and evaluation	Highly Satisfactory
Project results	
Effectiveness	Satisfactory
Relevance	Highly satisfactory
Efficiency	Satisfactory
Gender	Highly Satisfactory
Sustainability risk	Moderately Likely
Financial risk	Moderately Likely
Socio-political/economic risk	Moderately Likely
Institutional framework and governance risk	Moderately Unlikely
Environmental risk	Moderately Likely
Overall Likelihood of Sustainability risk	Moderately Likely
Overall Project Rating	**Satisfactory**

Summary of findings, conclusions and lessons learned

Project Relevance/design/formulation

The PROSCAL project is highly relevant to the national development priorities of Somalia. The PROSCAL programme was designed in response to the resolution 2036 of the UN Security Council of 2012 which banned the export of charcoal from Somalia due to its environmental impact it was having on the country and the contribution towards fuelling conflict in Somalia. The project aligns with different national policies including those pertaining to production and export of charcoal produced in Somalia such as the Somalia's

updated NDCs comprises of both adaptation and mitigation components. The bulk of the nation's emissions originates from the Agriculture, Forestry, and Land-use sectors, Somalia National Development Plan 2020 to 2024 (NDP-9) (The NDP-9 third pillar on Economic Development includes energy as one of the sectors), Somalia National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2020 (this policy document has as objective to attain a prosperous and climate resilient economy through the adoption and successful implementation of appropriate and effective climate change adaptation and mitigation measures), National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2013 (Somalia's NAPA consists of three programme areas including: disaster management; Water Resources Management; and Sustainable Land Management), National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2013 Somalia's NAPA consists of three programme areas including: disaster management; Water Resources Management; and Sustainable Land Management, Somalia National Action Programme for the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Support to government institutions as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Project Implementation

Adaptive Management

The unexpected coronavirus pandemic had undesirable effects on the implementation of PROSCAL project activities. The various measures put in place by the government including restricted movements, social distancing, and limitations on person-to-person interactions, greatly affected some of the planned activities, that warranted in-person meetings among stakeholders. Capacity building activities as well as other project activities which were supposed to be in-person had to be delayed or cancelled. The supply chain for alternative sources of energy was negatively impacted and the procurement process became far more complicated with the restrictions imposed. Some stakeholder institutions had their staff falling ill and even dying because of the pandemic. The project finances were also reduced as the Ukraine crisis brought about price increases for LPG in Somalia, which implied that the gains made dropped significantly.

To be able to accommodate the changes and restrictions that came along with the Covid-19 pandemic, work plans had to be revised or updated, and activities carried out in differently. Meetings and conferences that should have been in-person had to be rescheduled and done virtually where possible. Awareness- raising activities were done using digital platforms as a way of making sure that planned activities were implemented as expected.

Project finance and co-finance

The total financing of the project was US$ 10,502,196.18 by March 2022, after the no-cost extension that was granted to the project to permit it to meet up with the achievement of its objectives. The funding for the project came from Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTF) of different countries, including US$ 4,438,927.50 of cash co-financing from MPTF Sweden, the sum of US$ 1,084,842,00 from MPTF Italy, USD$ 3,715,499.00 provided by MPTF EUD, USD$ 576,000 from MPTF Norway and USD$ 686,927.68 contributed by the UNDP.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation was rated **Highly Satisfactory.** During the project preparation phase of the PROSCAL project, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan was elaborated with costing details and specified data collection sources to support both project management and monitoring. & E implementation. The M&E plan budget was judged to be modest and sufficient relative to the size of the project. This budget included funding for the realization of a terminal evaluation. Data pertaining to the progress of the different indicators were collected and reported in the project's annual PIR, disaggregated by gender where applicable.

While the M&E activities of the project unfolded as planned, this was not without some challenges. The Covid-19 pandemic culminated in lock down measures and restrictions imposed by the Government of Somalia in 2020 and this compelled the project to readjust the planned activities of the AWP and budget for 2020 and 2021.

Project results

Relevance: the PROSCAL programme is highly relevant to the Somali context. The programme aligns strongly with national priorities and needs. Charcoal production in Somalia is linked to environmental degradation and constitutes a serious problem. PROSCAL interventions therefore supports the country in addressing this pressing environmental challenge. Furthermore, PROSCAL is aligned with key national strategic documents and policies including but not limited to the NDCs, NCCP, and National Environmental Policy.

Effectiveness: the effectiveness of the programme is rated **Satisfactory**. The programme recorded varying progress towards its outputs. Under component 1, 3 of 18 output indicator targets were unachieved, one output indicator target was on-track while the others had their targets either achieved or exceeded. Good progress was made by PROSCAL under its component 2. Of 19 output indicators, the targets for three were unattained while the targets for the other indicators were exceeded or achieved at the time of the TE. For component 3, three of four indicator targets were achieved while the remainder indicator target was underachieved at the time of the TE. Human rights considerations were well integrated into the project design and implementation. However, the project did not integrated people with disabilities during its implementation.

Efficiency: the project was efficiently delivered in a **Satisfactory** manner. The project management team followed strict procurement guidelines for procuring goods and services within the framework of the project. However, some cases of delays in the procurement process were recorded especially for large procurements that were handled by the UNDP Somalia Office. Activities of the programme were implemented by the implementing partners and the government at different levels. The government played a pivotal role in the implementation of the programme often led implementation of field activities in their respective jurisdictions. PROSCAL supported the government ministries involved in its implementation through recruiting and deploying technical and administrative staff to these institutions.

Sustainability: the overall sustainability rating of the project is **Moderately Likely**. The limited uptake of LPG as an alternative cooking fuel in dwellings after PROSCAL's withdrawal of subsidies on LPG is identified as a financial risk to sustainability. Also, energy price hikes that could be caused by external factors such as political crisis such as the Russia-Ukraine crisis could render LPG less affordable, causing adopters of LPG to return to the use of charcoal for cooking in their dwellings. The financial risk to sustainability of PROSCAL is **Moderately Likely**. Socio-economic risk to sustainability is rated **Moderately Likely**. The occurrence of a pandemic such as Covid-19 could disrupt global supply chain of LPG culminating in scarcity of the product. Under such circumstances, households will likely resort to the use of charcoal to meet their heat energy needs. Regarding institutional framework and governance risk, political instability and insecurity could promote an atmosphere of lawlessness, causing illegal production and trade in charcoal to ensue. The institutional framework and governance risk to sustainability is rated **Moderately Unlikely**. Environmental risks to the sustainability of the programme include the occurrence of droughts and floods which may negatively impact the livelihoods of communities causing the affected individuals to engage in the unsustainable production as a source of livelihood. The environmental risk to sustainability is rated **Moderately Likely.**

Gender: while a gender action plan was not elaborated for the project, gender was mainstreamed into the project implementation. The project had some output indicators which were gender sensitive. The programme had some activities targeting women including but not limited to the training on the fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves and the establishment of nurseries.

Social and environmental safeguards: although the UNDP PROSCAL team mentioned that an environmental and social risk screening was conducted during the design of the programme and monitored and reported during project implementation, the evaluators did not find the results of the screening during the review of the project documents. Also, the annual progress report did not provide information on the monitoring of the environmental and social risks and the environmental and social safeguards under implementation. No AGM mechanism was identified for the project during the terminal evaluation.

Lessons learned

A Stepwise approach to project implementation is possible in the midst of limited funding. While the initial design of the PROSCAL programme required a total of $US 23.6 million for its implementation, the programme did not get the required funding. Donors provided funding in bits on a rolling basis and the implementing partners, and the government managed to use the available resources provided by the donors to implement some activities of the programme. Hence, the project document was revised regularly as the funding envelope of the programme increased. At terminal evaluation, the overall financial resources mobilized by the project was about $US 10 million, less than 50% of what was initially required. The approach taken by the implementing partners and the government enabled the programme to thrive and achieve positive results.

The recruitment of project staff and their consequent deployment to government counterpart institutions for project implementation is important for project delivery. The PROSCAL programme recruited technical, financial, and administrative staff and deployed them to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in the federal member states. These deployed staff supported the implementation of PROSCAL activities on the one hand and provided technical and operational support to projects implemented by the ministries financed by other donors.

Strong government commitment and private sector engagement can play an important role in addressing environmental challenges. The PROSCAL engaged with private sector actors such as SOMGAS engaged in the LPG trade to provide LPG at subsidized rates. The Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change influenced the Somaliland Government to provide a tax exemption for LPG. This reduced the price of LPG, rendering it relatively affordable to the population.

Ensuring youth participation in project implementation through organized competitions could bring about innovative solutions to climate change and environmental projects. Through organizing innovation camps for youths, PROSCAL was able to generate local initiatives with potentials for addressing existing environmental challenges faced by Somalia. A group of youths were able to come up with an initiative that uses the invasive species (*Prosopis juliflora*) which constitutes a serious environmental threat to Somalia, as a solution to curbing unsustainable charcoal production. This initiative received a cash price of $US 20,000 that was used to procure an industrial carbonization furnace for carbonizing Prosopis to charcoal while leaving the native trees to thrive in the environment. In this way, deforestation and forest degradation driven by charcoal production will be addressed. The initiative has been established as a formal business in Hargeisa called Lander Prosopis and is currently operational, producing high quality charcoal that is being sold locally.

Technology has a place in the resolution of environmental problems. Within the framework of the PROSCAL programme, FAO used the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) to geospatially monitor the production and transportation of charcoal. The Somalian Government has placed a ban on charcoal exportation and SWALIM has made the tracking of illegal production and export of charcoal from Somalia possible. Information generated from the tracking was communicated to relevant government institutions and United Nations agencies for appropriate measures to be taken. The SWALIM tracking enabled a shipping vessel with charcoal en route for exportation to be intercepted by the Somalian

authorities and brought back to the country. The SWALIM monitoring therefore disincentivizes illegal producers and exporters of charcoal from Somalia to engage in its production since it is challenging for illegal exports to happen.

A holistic approach to addressing in-country environmental and social challenges including tackling external forces or drivers can yield substantial outcomes. The project focused on addressing both internal and external factors driving unsustainable charcoal production. Internally, PROSCAL supported initiatives geared towards improving the efficiency of stoves and provision of alternative cooking fuels. To address external forces promoting unsustainable charcoal production, the programme engaged with the ambassadors of neighbouring countries serving as destinations for charcoal exported from Somalia, requesting these countries to put a ban on charcoal originating from Somalia from entering their respective countries. This holistic approach adopted by the programme was instrumental in curbing the unsustainable production of charcoal in Somalia.

Recommendations

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
Project design and Implementation		
1.	Phase 1 of the programme was designed as more of a developmental initiative than a climate change one although the programme had strong elements of climate change mitigation.	The phase 2 of the programme should be designed as a climate change (adaptation and/or mitigation) initiative with key envisaged climate impacts – tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) reduced or avoided; and number of people whose resilience to climate change has been enhanced. In this light, the second phase should align closely with NDCs and the national adaptation plan of the country. Elements of climate finance could be integrated into the programme such as REDD+ and results-based payments for restoration. Phase 2 of the programme could also be developed as a multi-year large scale programme with the possibility of targeting funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to match the funding from the donors. However, the project development cycle for the GCF takes on average 2 to 3 years. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Government of Somalia. **Timeline**: Next phase of the programme
2.	Limited involvement of people with disabilities.	The project demonstrated inclusivity by integrating women, IDPs and youths in the implementation of its activities. However, the terminal evaluation generated scant evidence pertaining to the involvement of people with disabilities in the programme. For enhanced inclusivity, the second phase of the programme should include dedicated efforts or strategies in its design and implementation for the integration and participation of individuals with disabilities. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Government of Somalia. **Timeline**: Next phase of the programme
3.	Uncertainty relating to the commitment of donor funding hampered adequate planning for the	For subsequent projects/programmes, these should be designed and sized based on the available funding envelope for which donors' commitment have been secured. This will ensure that the project or programme will be

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
	implementation of programme activities, slowing down implementation	delivered as per the activities included in the ProDoc, enabling the project implementers to plan effectively for the implementation of activities. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Government of Somalia. **Timeline**: Next phase of the programme
Sustainability		
4.	Innovation has proven successful in the project and needs to be further pursued	PROSCAL adopted innovative measures to achieve its targeted results. Examples include the production of charcoal from Prosopis and the use of the SWALIM for geospatial monitoring of charcoal production. In the next phase of the project, it is important for more innovative approaches to be explored. A potential area for which innovation could be relevant in the next phase of the programme is restoration. The programme will need to devise an innovative restoration incentive scheme that will promote restoration. Project implementing partners could consider conducting a review of innovative restoration incentive schemes around the world, including the identification and piloting of those that are adapted to the Somalian context. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Government of Somalia. **Timeline**: Next phase of the programme
5.	While several women have been trained and are engaged in the fabrication of fuel-efficient stoves, retailers of efficient stoves mentioned shortage in the supply of efficient stoves as a limiting factor to their business.	There is a need for the linkages between producers and retailers of fuel-efficient stoves to be strengthened. This will ensure that retailers have access to several fuel-efficient stove producers and vice versa. This will increase both demand and supply of these stoves as the producers sell the produced stoves to the retailers who in turn sell them to community members. **Responsibility**: UNDP, ministries **Timeline**: Before commencement of the second phase
6.	Lander Prosopis has proven to be a solution to sustainable charcoal production in Somalia.	Building on the lessons generated so far from the company Lander Prosopis, the programme should consider replicating the concept in other federal member states where Prosopis invasion is an issue. This will promote the production of sustainable charcoal to meet local demand while curbing the spread of Prosopis. Lander Prosopis have also explored the option of producing animal feed from Prosopis seed. This is of high importance for the Somali context where drought is recurrent as feed from Prosopis could be served to animals during such periods. The programme in its next phase could consider exploring this further as a climate change adaptation option for the livestock sector. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Government of Somalia. **Timeline**: Next phase of programme
Gender		

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
7.	While evidence of gender impacts emerged from the evaluation, the PROSCAL programme did not have a gender action plan with gender targets for the programme.	For subsequent projects including phase 2 of this programme, the project implementing partners should consider conducting a gender analysis and elaborate a gender action plan. All three implementing partners have in place a gender policy which requires projects and programmes to adequately mainstream gender in their design and implementation. The conduction of the gender analysis and elaboration of a gender action plan will facilitate the monitoring of gender targets and an assessment of the extent to which gender is mainstreamed into the programme. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners **Timeline**: Future projects
Environmental and social safeguards		
8.	The evaluation did not identify the existence of an accountability and grievance readdress mechanism for the programme.	The second phase of the programme should consider designing an accountability and redress mechanism which could be used by programme stakeholders to voice concerns about the programme. The developed mechanism should be widely publicised to stakeholders at programme events. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners **Timeline**: Future projects

1. INTRODUCTION

The programme "UN Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)" is jointly financed by UN Somalia Joint Fund's Multi-Purpose Trust Fund (MPTF) in collaboration with the MPTFs of Sweden, Italy and European Union Delegation resources. The Programme comprises of three major components:

Component 1: Capacity building and regional cooperation

Component 2: Alternative Energy

Component 3: Alternative Livelihood

PROSCAL has four specific objectives, including:

1. Support the government of Somalia as well as countries in the Horn of Africa and the region to produce pertinent legal instruments and strengthen enforcement mechanisms at national, state, and local levels.
2. Promote alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption.
3. Provide alternative livelihoods to the Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries (CVCBs) involved in the charcoal production and trade.
4. Country-wide reforestation and afforestation to regain the productive potential of the environmentally degraded lands.

As per UNDP and donors requirements, implemented projects and programmes are required to undergo an end-of-project evaluation during which a project/programme's progress towards the attainment of its objectives and goals is assessed. It is within this framework that the terminal evaluation of the PROSCAL programme has been conducted.

1.1. Purpose and objective of the Terminal Evaluation

The purpose of the terminal evaluation (TE) was to assess the programme's achievements against what is defined in the programme document and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits and aid in the overall enhancement of the next phase of the Programme.

The specific objectives of the evaluation are:

- To assess the project's performance and achievements vis-à-vis the programme's overall objectives.
- To identify challenges faced during the implementation.
- To generate lessons learned from the implementation of the Programme's activities and the outcomes achieved.
- To assess the extent to which gender considerations were mainstreamed into the programme implementation and the extent to which the programme contributed to gender equality and women empowerment.
- To assess the impact of PROSCAL on biomass issues in Somalia, and
- To develop specific and actionable recommendations for major stakeholder groups anchored on the findings of the evaluation and current working environment to ensure continued relevance and sustainability.

1.2. Scope of the TE

This TE aimed to assess the performance of the programme against the Organization of Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Development Assistance Criteria (DAC) including **relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact** of the PROSCAL programme. The evaluation also assessed the relevant cross cutting issues such as **social and environmental safeguards**

and gender. The evaluation covered the impact areas of the Federal Government of Somalia, Somaliland and Federal Member States and activities implemented for the period March 2016 to December 2022.

Intended users:

The primary users of the evaluation results will be the relevant ministries of the Government of Somalia,, but the evaluation results will equally be useful to UNDP, UNEP, FAO, the donors, development partners and programme beneficiaries. The TE was conducted according to the guidelines, rules and procedures established by United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) "Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations".

1.3. Methodology

The TE was conducted using a mixed method approach with both qualitative and quantitative analyses. A three-phased review was completed, including an inception phase, a data collection and analysis phase and a close-out phase.

1.3.1. Desk review and inception

The objective of the inception phase was to ensure that project stakeholders (UNEP, UNDP, FAO) and the evaluation team understand the objectives and scope of the assignment, as well as to exchange ideas, share relevant documents and agree on timelines for the assignment. This was done through a virtual meeting on the 22nd of March 2023, between the consultants (international and national) and the programme evaluation commissioning team. An inception report was produced, which marked the end of the inception phase of the assignment. The inception report included data collection instruments which were elaborated taking into consideration the evaluation questions that were proposed in the terms of reference for the evaluation. The data collection instruments included different sections corresponding to the OECD-DAC criteria.

Secondary data collection was done through a desk review, which involved content and context analysis of documents relevant to the project. This review served as a source of secondary qualitative and quantitative data and included the following documents, inter alia:

- The programme document (ProDoC)
- Programme results framework
- Annual progress reports
- Annual work plans
- Quarterly progress reports
- Reports of workshops and meetings
- Programme monitoring reports
- M&E plan and reports
- Financial records of the programme
- Reports of consultancies and events within the programme

The evaluators ensured the integration of gender in the desk review. During the review of secondary data, particular emphasis was laid in the capturing of project activities and results which involved women. Where relevant, statistics pertaining to project results were presented in a sex-disaggregated manner.

1.3.2. Data collection and analysis

The data collection and analysis phase consisted of primary data collection, which was carried out through interviews, consultations, and group discussions. The list of stakeholders to be interviewed was elaborated during the inception phase of the evaluation jointly by the programme management unit and the evaluators. In elaborating the list of stakeholders, it was ensured that stakeholders covering the different components of the projects were included, especially women. Following the finalization of the interviews, the

consultants shared an online (web-based) questionnaire with project stakeholders for their completion. In-person/virtual interviews took place in the locations provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Areas visited for primary data collection during the terminal evaluation

Area	Capital	Number of individuals consulted		
		Men	Women	Total
Federal Government of Somalia	Mogadishu	6	1	7
Somaliland	Hargeisa	8	7	15
Puntland	Garowe	1		1
South-West	Baidoa		1	1
Jubaland	Kismayo	1		1

The primary data collection process mainstreamed gender issues. Firstly, the data collection tools conceived during the inception phase of the TE and employed in the collection of data comprised of a section dedicated to gender issues. The gender section of the data collection instruments contained questions geared at generating data from respondents on the extent to which gender issues were being integrated into the programme during its design and implementation phases. Equally, the data collection instruments had a section on disability which was aimed at obtaining information relating to the inclusion of individuals with disabilities in the programme implementation. Secondly, during the data collection, interviews were conducted with women who were supported by the project in the following areas: training on the fabrication of cook stoves and seed grants for establishing efficient cook stove fabrication as business; retailing of efficient cook stoves produced by the fabricators supported by PROSCAL; and provision of subsidised liquid petroleum gas.

Data analysis was done using content and context analysis. Primary data from interviews and discussions were recorded and transcribed as necessary. The recording of interviews conducted virtually was done using the Microsoft Teams built-in recording function while face-to-face interviews were recorded using a mobile phone. The quantitative data generated from the questionnaire was analysed using Microsoft Excel and charts were prepared accordingly.

Evaluation criteria ratings

The rating scale employed in the rating of the evaluation criteria is presented below.

Rating	Description
Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency Rating Description	
6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Level of outcomes achieved clearly exceeds expectations and/or there were no shortcomings
5 = Satisfactory (S)	Level of outcomes achieved was as expected and/or there were no or minor shortcomings
4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Level of outcomes achieved as expected and/or there were moderate shortcomings.
3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Level of outcomes achieved somewhat lower than expected and/or there were significant shortcomings
2 = Unsatisfactory (U)	Level of outcomes achieved substantially lower than expected and/or there were major shortcomings.
1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Only a negligible level of outcomes achieved and/or there were severe shortcomings
Unable to Assess (UA)	The available information does not allow an assessment of the level of outcome achievements

Sustainability	
4 = Likely (L)	There are little or no risks to sustainability
3 = Moderately Likely (ML)	There are moderate risks to sustainability
2 = Moderately unlikely (MU)	There are significant risks to sustainability
1 = Unlikely (U)	There are severe risks to sustainability
Unable to Assess (UA)	Unable to assess the expected incidence and magnitude of risks to sustainability

Data triangulation

The evaluators combined interview data and literature review and therefore benefited from the advantages of mixed methods. A systematic triangulation of sources and data was a key strategy employed in this evaluation for mitigating bias. In this respect, at the first level of internal confrontation, the project documents were examined in terms of their intrinsic coherence to determine their quality and the reliability likely to result from them. Then, on the same subject, the different documents available were compared with each other to identify a second level of consistency and possible discrepancies. The primary data collected was in turn compared with what emerged from the secondary data, to determine a third level of confidence.

1.3.3. Report writing and reporting

Once data analysis had been concluded, the draft evaluation report was written and submitted to UNDP for onward transmission to the other implementing partners and government counterparts for review and comments. Based on comments made by the implementing partners and the government on the draft, a final version of the report was elaborated by the evaluators and submitted to UNDP.

1.3.4. Principles of the design and execution of the evaluation

When designing and executing the TE, the evaluators adhered strictly to the ethical and professional requirements of the United Nations Evaluation Group, accepting and scrupulously respecting its Code of Conduct for evaluation. This included but was not limited to, impartiality, objectivity, independence, relevance, utility, credibility, measurability, ethics, and partnerships. More specifically, to ensure the highest standard of the mission, the following attitudes were observed:

- Ensuring sources all necessary confidentiality and anonymity;
- Giving equal respect to interviewed stakeholders;
- Respecting the freedom of speech of interviewees;
- Respecting the diversity of stakeholders and reflecting it in an inclusive sampling, with special attention towards women and vulnerable parties;
- Using appropriate protocols to adequately reach women and the most disadvantaged groups;
- Making it clear, at the outset, to all interlocutors that the evaluator is neither a UNDP staff member nor a member of any other stakeholder, but an external and independent professional seeking feedback on the project and its implementation, and that information shared is done so anonymously;
- Communicating with all individuals in a transparent, respectful and calm manner; and
- Refraining from any practices prohibited by law and morality.

1.3.5. Quality assurance in the evaluation process

Quality assurance was employed at two levels within the framework of this evaluation: firstly, within the evaluation team, and secondly between the evaluators and UNDP. Within the team of evaluators, all deliverables for this assignment were elaborated in line with the terms of reference of the TE. All the deliverables were reviewed by the team leader for completeness, ensuring that the deliverables are aligned with the requirements prescribed in the terms of reference. Deliverables that pass the completeness check

were submitted to UNDP. The second level of quality assurance was achieved through the review of the deliverables by the implementing partners (UNDP, UNEP, FAO) and the government. Comments received from the implementing partners and government on each deliverable were addressed by the evaluators, after which a revised version of the deliverable alongside a comment matrix was resubmitted to UNDP.

1.4. Limitations to the evaluation

A limitation of the TE is related to the unavailability and non-responsiveness of some of the stakeholders that were targeted for interviews. This is particularly true for stakeholders from Puntland, South-West and Jubaland. Other limitations of the methodology are those of assessments based on qualitative and quantitative tools. Secondary and primary sources whether qualitative or quantitative in nature have their respective challenges. The former, especially in the case of progress reports from which most of the statistical information is drawn, refer to authors who are not independent, in this case internal staff involved in the implementation of the programme, who may therefore develop biases unknowingly or intentionally. The primary sources, on the other hand, even if carefully chosen and inclusive, remain a non-random qualitative sample, and therefore always a questionable representation of the general population. In other words, the extent to which the views of one or more actors are objective and/or significant to what happened in the programme in general can always be questioned.

The evaluators combined field visits, interviews, focus group discussions and therefore benefitted from the advantages of mixed methods. An additional strategy for mitigating the challenges identified lies in the rigour of a systematic triangulation of sources and data. In this respect, at a first level of internal confrontation, the documents are first examined in terms of their intrinsic coherence in order to determine their own quality and the reliability likely to result from them. Then, on the same subject, the different documents available are compared with each other to identify a second level of consistency and possible discrepancies. The primary data are in turn called upon and their indications compared with what emerges from the secondary data, to determine a third level of confidence. The evaluation is carried out in the context of the Global Covid-19 pandemic, implying that the evaluator will adhere to national preventive and social distancing measures in force to limit the risks of transmission between the evaluators and stakeholders. Face masks and hydro-alcohol hand gels will be used systematically as the need arises.

1.5. Structure of the TE report

This TE report comprises of four (04) main sections. An introduction to the terminal evaluation is presented in Section 1. Section 2 provides a description of the PROSCAL project while in its section 3, the findings of the TE are presented. Section 4 of the report presents the conclusion, recommendations and lessons learnt.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project start and duration

The Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) was designed to last for 48 months starting from April 2016 to March 2020 and was extended to March 2023.

2.2. Development context

2.2.1. Environmental

Somalia has both an arid and semi-arid climate with two rainfall seasons. The country's annual mean temperature is about 30˚C and it faces lots of threats to its environment, which is worsened by its limited natural resources and over-exploitation of the already inadequate resources. Forest resources are degrading at a very fast rate, as they are being over-exploited to produce raw material for charcoal production. This has made degraded rangelands a very common phenomenon in the country, to curb the need for increasing charcoal demand across its borders. Part of the country, including the north-east and north-west regions have a steep topography, which makes them hard hit by frequent flooding. The deforestation rate is estimated at about 35000 hectares of land per year which is extremely high, implying that 4.375 million trees are felled in a year. Despite the level of deforestation and felling of trees for charcoal production, the demand for charcoal still outweighs the supply in the country, which already badly needs the replanting of trees to mitigate the damage deforestation is causing and its environmental effects.

The increasing loss of natural resources in Somalia's arid and semi-arid climate accounts for one of the contributing factors in determining the severity of the Humanitarian crises that has plagued the country recently. Techniques that were previously employed to address forest degradation and natural resource depletion are no longer able to mitigate environmental hazards. Drought-resistant species that existed within the country have also been lost in the process and the coping mechanisms and resilience of the population has been severely hindered.

Climate change and its risks make the situation even worse as droughts and floods have become even more frequent and their effects greater, putting the country at even greater risks environmentally.

2.2.2. Institutional

Somalia is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2009, was a signatory to the Rio Conventions, joining the UNCCD in 2002, the UNCBD in 2009, and the UNFCCC in 1995. The Government of Somalia has also demonstrated a desire to protect its natural resources through a number of projects that have been implemented successfully within its territory. Since joining the GEF, Somalia's Ministry of Environment has received aid totalling US$ 18.9 million. Under the GEF, Somalia has received USD 8,876,819 for biodiversity projects, USD 2.000,000 for climate change projects and USD 5.095,751 for land degradation projects. Other natural resource management projects have been funded by other donors in Somalia such as the Somalia Natural Resource Management Programme financed by the European Commission, and the Sustainable Water Resource Management Programme in Somalia (IWRM) funded by the Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Some multilateral/bilateral donors in Somalia include the USAID, the German Government, the Government of the United Kingdom, the Government of Sweden among others.

The Government of Somalia has also shown its commitment to improve environmental outcomes through new and transformative policies and plans such as the National Development Plan (2020-2024), in particular mainstreaming environmental considerations into socio-economic development and regional integration.

2.2.3. Policy factors

Somalia has shown a strong interest and commitment to the environment by entering into multilateral agreements and undertaking several projects and initiatives. There is still a lot to be done in that domain as Somalia still faces challenges that slow down its ability and will to implement the recommendations of the various agreements it has been a signatory of, such as the Rio Convention. A major challenge identified in the successful implementation of most projects within Somalia, is related to regionalisation. This implies that it is hard to offset unavoidable imbalances that occur due to different regional and federal states and governments. This also applies to the current PROSCAL project as the differences in political context and institutional capacities across the Somalian regions makes it hard to carry out a one-size-fits-all approach.

There are also some risks identified relative to the PROSCAL project implementation, these include:

- Somalia's deteriorated security situation which may hinder or slow down the timely implementation of project activities;
- Lack of interest of clans in reduced charcoal production due to anticipated monetary loss;
- Involvement of politically influential clans in charcoal export;
- Lack of government capacity to enforce the charcoal ban;
- Lack of interest of charcoal importing countries;
- Climate change which affects livelihoods as a result of droughts and other climate hazards; and
- Donor fatigue to provide further assistance to Somalia.

2.2.4. Political context

A variety of political, militia, clan-based and administrative entities seek to govern Somalia. While fourteen attempts have been made by the international community to support peace processes, no single government that emerged gain widespread legitimacy among Somalis[1]. The regions in the country have evolved differently with different levels of governance, development, and stability. Overall, large areas of all the regions in the country are not under the governance of formal institutions and structures. Somalia has experience two decades of political instability and infighting which has culminated in widespread insecurity. The prevailing political instability and insecurity have culminated in the local population indulging in extractive use of natural resources to meet their basic needs, such as fuel wood and charcoal to meet household energy needs and to generate income illegal exportation of charcoal.

2.3. Problems that the project sought to address

The PROSCAL project seeks to improve on the energy access situation faced by the Somalian population that depends mainly on charcoal for energy. Households rely on charcoal produced in carrying out most household duties, which is further worsened by the illegal export of charcoal which only adds onto the already high level of deforestation within the country. The absence of alternative livelihoods especially in areas such as Jubaland experiencing industrial scale production of charcoal for export was equally an issue that PROSCAL sought to tackle. The project supported the government in putting an enabling environment that will promote the enforcement of legal instruments that will curb illegal charcoal importation at the national, regional and local levels. PROSCAL project's objective as well as the objectives of the Joint Programme point to the need for putting in place a regulatory framework for the sustainable production and trade of charcoal, while enhancing the use of more efficient energy technologies.

[1] ProDoc

2.4. Immediate and development objectives of the project

The Joint Programme has as objectives to build institutional capacity among government entities across Somalia, so as to improve effective monitoring and enforcement of the charcoal trade ban while developing an enabling policy environment for energy security and natural resource management. The Programme activities will also support the development of alternative energy resources and facilitate the shift towards sustainable, reliable and more profitable livelihood options and support the reforestation and afforestation for the rehabilitation of degraded lands.

2.5. Expected results.

The expected results of the project under its different components/outcomes are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Expected results of the project (Source: 2022 Annual report)

Component / Outcome	Expected results at the end of project
Outcome 1. Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resource Management (NRM) institutions	
Output 1.1. Regional Charcoal Policy Framework and Legally Binding Instrument, within the concept of international policy on charcoal National Promulgation and Rules of Business for Reducing Charcoal production	Enactment and enforcement of charcoal policy/laws by the government No charcoal export from Somalia Policy for private sector investment developed and adopted Print and electronic media engaged for mass awareness
Output 1.2. Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia	Baseline data on tree densities and charcoal established Report on charcoal production in Jubaland Vegetation index maps on annual basis Zero trade of charcoal from Somalia Baseline socio-economic survey report
Output 1.3. Support the development of enabling policies on Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Management	Solid policy framework on natural resources management established Specific policies implemented
Output 1.4. Establishment of regional Partnerships with Gulf states to strengthen cooperation and address the demand side of charcoal trade – UN well placed to support FGC with this	Significant reduction in the charcoal trade GCC / OIC investment in Somalia increased in energy and livelihoods enterprises in Somalia Arab countries financial support for PROSCAL achieved
Output 1.5. Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to the charcoal trade	4 seminars / workshops and 2 coordination meetings TV/radio/social media spots, documentaries on charcoal issues and solutions, drama and poetry and dialogues 200 persons (30% women representation) 5 TV/radio/social media spots, 1 documentary, 1 drama, 5 poems, 5 radio and dissemination Awareness and advocacy campaigns improved International and local stakeholders and media engaged to promote Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihood Options
Output 1.6. Capacity building of federal (MOLFR), state-level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use	Adequately resourced units established in DOECC & environment ministries at state levels 12 technical staff (4 FGS and 8 FMSs)

	At least 2 coordination meetings/workshops were conducted Community activists and government staff at federal and federal member states trained on outreach sensitisation and alternative energy solutions and livelihood options for charcoal use
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	8 businesses were established for the production and sale of efficient cook-stoves Higher levels of efficient cook-stove adoption (3000 in total) Significant reduction in levels of charcoal use Connect women and youth engaged in cook-stove production and sales
Output 2.2. Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption	Charcoal production in an organised and high-efficiency manner demonstrated at one location Demonstration of sustainable charcoal production using invasive species, energy plantations and deadwood Women and youth involved in green charcoal production
Output 2.3. Energy Plantations managed sustainably to meet the local demand of charcoal and fuel wood	Establish energy plantations, one in each region
Output 2.4. Development of the LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption	Higher levels of LPG availability and a robust supply chain 2000 new LPG connections 24 metric tonnes of LPG 20 persons (30% women) employed
Output 2.5. Development of solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal consumption	4 SWHS combined with LPG sets installed at public institutions 10 youths trained on SWHS at the installation phase Satisfactory ratings by the beneficiaries regarding the viability /use of solar technologies
Output 2.6. Biogas introduced as an alternative source of energy in areas with heavy loads of biodegradable feedstock	Waste from one or two slaughterhouses being used as feedstock for large biogas digesters maintained by the local councils/municipalities 400 households using biogas increase in demand for biogas digesters 150 locals trained in the construction/ installation of biogas digesters and associated networks
Outcome 3. Promote sustainable alternative livelihoods for charcoal value chain beneficiaries	
Output 3.1: Support for existing CBOs/traditional decision-making structures or newly formed CBOs in drafting CAPs to increase resilience, support sustainable livelihoods and strengthen natural resources management	CBOs functional and drafting of CAPs completed

Output 3.2. Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households in order to facilitate transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods	4 000 beneficiaries reached Fodder seeds:500 beneficiaries; and Beehives and other beekeeping equipment :450 beneficiaries 1 tree nursery established
Output 3.3. Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel and fodder	At least 5 tree nurseries established in federal and federal member states Influential Environmental activities engaged in tree plantation campaigns

2.6. Main stakeholders

During programme preparation, several stakeholders were consulted in order to obtain a better understanding of the barriers affecting Somalia's ability to collect and manage data and information in a manner that enables sustainable development to be better informed by best practices to preserve global environmental values. The stakeholder consultations also served the purpose of raising stakeholders' awareness on the strategy of the project and their expected levels of engagement during project implementation. The stakeholders consulted during the project preparation phase include:

- Federal Government of Somalia
- Directorate of Environment and Climate Change - FGS
- Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range
- Ministry of Energy and Water
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)
- Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Climate Change
- UNDP Country Director
- FAO
- UNEP
- Local communities

The entities involved in the implementation of the PROSCAL programme includes:

- UNDP
- FAO
- UNEP
- Local communities
- Federal Government of Somalia
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of concerned federal member states

2.7. Project management structure

PROSCAL was implemented under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). The programme had in place a Programme Steering Committee which provided guidance during its implementation. A project management team was established for PROSCAL and comprised of the following positions: Programme Coordinator; Finance Officer; Senior Technical Advisors for the three components of the programme; and three national officers. The technical advisors were recruited by UNDP, FAO and UNEP, with one advisor hosted by each of the three implementing partners. The national officers worked in close collaboration with concerned government ministries on a daily basis for coordination and provision of technical support to the government in order to enable the latter to adequately provide oversight to the implementation of the programme. The project management team took charge for preparing consolidated annual and quarterly workplans, monitoring and evaluation, and technical progress reports. PROSCAl's management structure is provided in **Figure 1**.

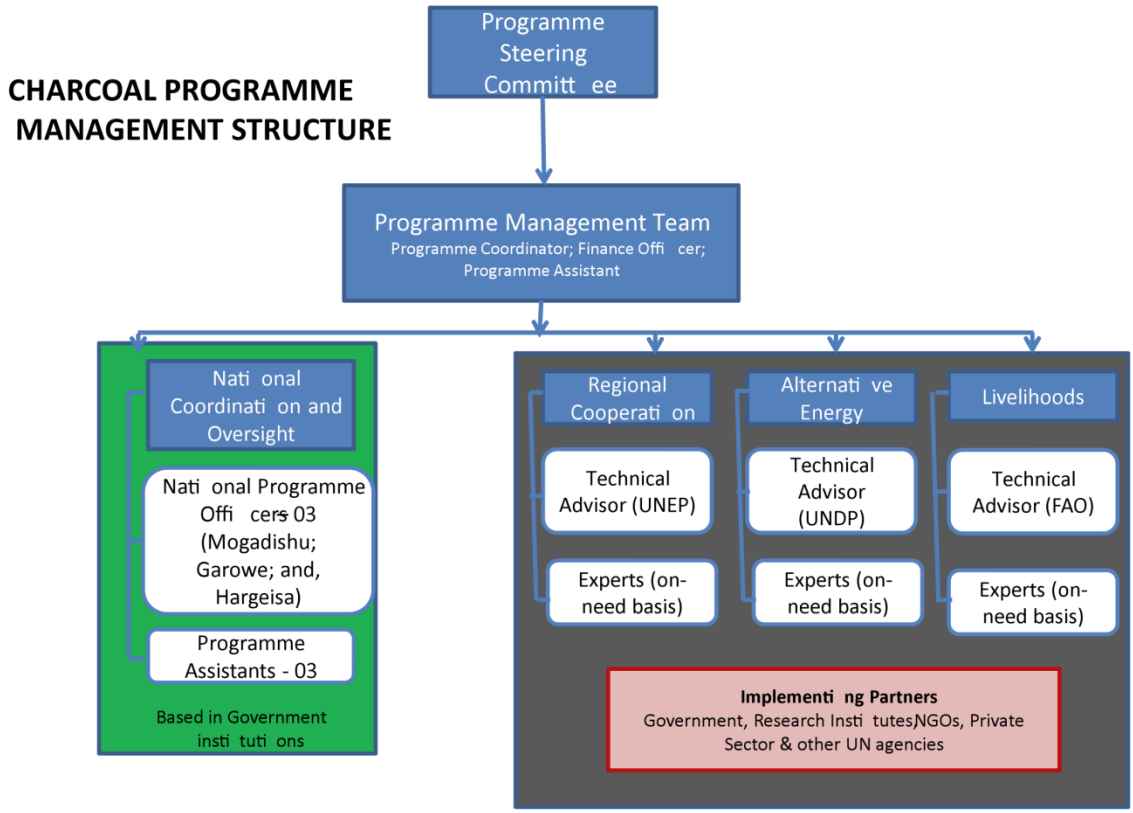


Figure 1: Management structure of PROSCAL

2.8. Theory of change

A theory of change narrative or diagram for the PROSCAL project was not identified through the review of its project document (ProDoc). At TE, the evaluators designed a theory of change diagram for the programme as presented in Figure 2.

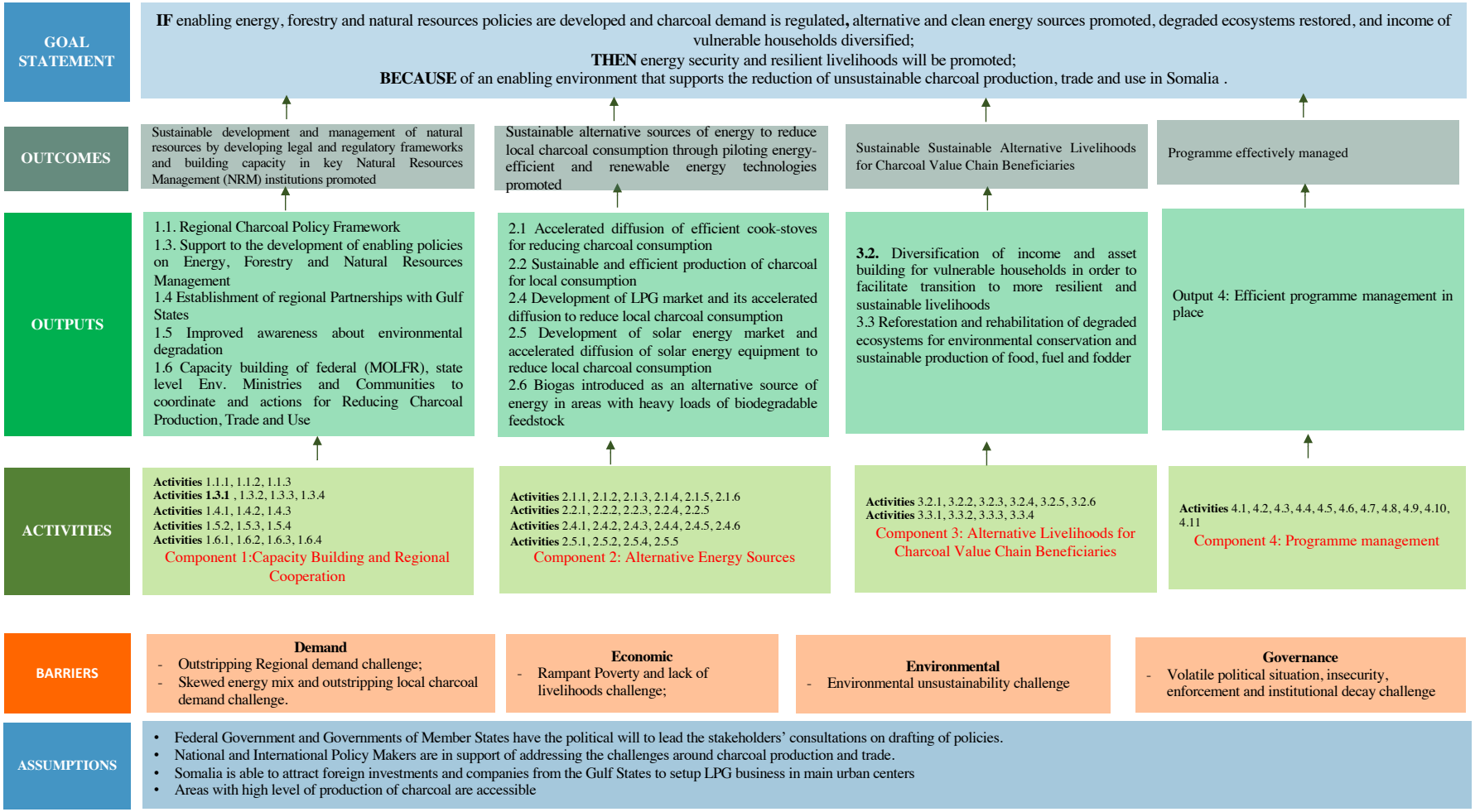


Figure 2: Theory of change diagram of the PROSCAL programme developed at the end of programme implementation.

3. FINDINGS

3.1. Project design/formulation

3.1.1. Analysis of results framework

The result framework of the project was analysed in order to determine the extent to which the project indicators and targets are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound (SMART). The definition of each criterion used in the assessment of the programme's indicators and targets is presented below:

- **S**pecific: Well defined, clear, and unambiguous;
- **M**easurable: With specific criteria that measure programme's progress toward the accomplishment of the goal;
- **A**chievable: Attainable and not impossible to achieve;
- **R**ealistic: Within reach, realistic, and relevant to the programme;
- **T**imely: With a clearly defined timeline, including a starting date and a target date.

As presented in **Table 3**, only outputs 1.3, 1.5, 1.6 and 2.4 have all their indicators fully compliant to the SMART criteria. The other outputs have one or more indicators which are non-compliant to one or more of the SMART criteria.

Table 3: Terminal evaluation SMART analysis of the project's objective and outcome indicators

Indicator	End-of-project Target	Terminal evaluation SMART analysis					Evaluators' feedback
		S	M	A	R	T	
Output 1.1: Regional Charcoal Policy Framework and Legally Binding Instrument, within the concept of international policy on charcoal National Promulgation and Rules of Business for Reducing Charcoal Production.							
Number of of comprehensive policies and laws by the government governing charcoal production adopted	Enactment and enforcement of charcoal policy/laws by the government; no charcoal export from Somalia; and policy for private sector investment developed and adopted						Indicator is fully SMART compliant
Awareness material disseminated	Print and electronic media engaged for mass awareness						What about awareness material disseminated? Does it refer to the quantity? The framing of indicator is therefore not measurable, hence non-compliant to the Measurable criteria. It would have been more meaningful if the indicator was framed as thus "Number of awareness material disseminated". Also, the target of the

							indicator does not have a quantitative dimension.
Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia							
Updated / online charcoal production and trade reports	Baseline data on tree densities and charcoal established						The indicator is qualitative and lacks a quantitative dimension, rendering the indicator non-compliant to the measurable criteria. It would have been better if the indicator was framed as follows: "Number of Updated / online charcoal production and trade reports." Also, the indicator could be a quantitative value relating to the quantity of reports envisaged.
Field survey on charcoal production in Jubaland	Report on charcoal production in Jubaland						The indicator is qualitative and lacks a quantitative dimension, rendering the indicator non-compliant to the measurable criteria. While the indictor refers to field survey, the target refers to report, hence a mismatch. It would have been better if the indicator was framed as follows: "Number of Field survey reports on charcoal production in Jubaland."
Increasing Vegetation Index	Vegetation Index maps on annual basis; zero trade of charcoal from Somalia						The framing of the indictor renders it non-complaint to the Specific and Measurable Criteria. The Vegetation Index target also lacks a quantitative value. The indicator would have been more specific and measurable if it were to be framed as "percentage increase in the Vegetation Index"
Baseline economic conducted Badhaadhe, and Afmadow socio-survey in Kismayo	Baseline socio-economic survey report						The indicator is more qualitative in nature and lacks compliance to the Specific and Measurable criteria. What about baseline economic? Does it refer to baseline economic study? A better way of framing the indicator could be "Number of baseline economic studies conducted? Also,

							the target could be expressed as a numeric value.
Output 1.3: **Support the development of enabling policies on Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Management**							
Number of National policies on natural resources management adopted	Solid policy framework on natural resources management established and specific policies implemented						The indicator is fully SMART compliant. The indicator target could however be expressed as a numeric value.
Output 1.4. Establishment of regional Partnerships with Gulf States to Strengthen cooperation and address the Demand side of Charcoal Trade - UN well placed to support FGS with this							
A number of countries revised rules of charcoal trade and banned its import	Significant reduction in the charcoal trade						The indicator is non-compliant to the Specific criteria. Its target refers to significant reduction in charcoal trade. What qualifies as significant? Would that be 50% or 60% reduction. The target could be attributed a numerical value, e.g. 40% reduction in charcoal trade from a baseline (year) value.
Number of private sector companies from Gulf countries establishing businesses in Somalia	GCC / OIC investment in Somalia increased in energy and livelihoods enterprises in Somalia						The indicator is SMART compliant. The indicator could be however attributed a numerical value which should align with the indicator
Amount of funds mobilized from Arab countries and OIC for energy and livelihood projects in Somalia	Arab countries financial support for PROSCAL achieved						The indicator is not fully compliant to the Specific criteria. The criteria could have been rendered more specific if the currency was included. For instance "Amount of funds ($US) mobilized from Arab countries and OIC for energy and livelihood projects in Somalia" could be a better framing. Equally, the target does not make reference to a sum of money envisaged to be mobilized – this should have been the case. Otherwise, it becomes challenging to track the progress of the indicator.
Number of persons who attended international/regional summits	0						The indicator is fully SMART compliant. However, the indicator target is set at 0 and the evaluators are unsure about the reason for this.
Output 1.5: Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to the charcoal trade							

Number of sensitization workshops/seminars and special events organized	4 seminars/ workshops and 2 coordination meetings - - TV/radio/social media spots, documentaries on charcoal issues and solutions, drama and poetry and dialogues						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Number of persons reached through sensitization workshops and regional conference	200 persons (30% women representation)						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Number of hits on charcoal sensitization website	• 5 TV/radio/social media spots, 1 documentary, 1 drama, 5 poems, 5 radio and dissemination • Awareness and advocacy campaigns improved. International and Local stakeholders and media engaged to promote Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihood Options						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Output 1.6: Capacity building of federal (MOLFR), state-level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade, and Use							
Number of governments ministries supported and fully functional to full-scale PROSCAL activities	Adequately resourced units established in DOECC & environment ministries at state levels						The indicator is fully SMART compliant. However, there is a mismatch between the indicator and its target. The target could be attributed a numerical value relating to the envisaged number of ministries supported.
Number of technical staff hired and seconded to the government ministries	12 (4: FGS, and 8 FMSs)						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Number of coordination meetings held	At least 2 coordination meetings/workshops were conducted, Community activists and government staff at federal and federal member states trained on outreach sensitisation and alternative energy solutions and livelihoods options for charcoal use						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Output 2.1: **Accelerated diffusion of efficient cook-stoves for reducing charcoal consumption**							
Number of businesses established and functional	8 businesses were established for the production and sale of efficient cook-stoves						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Number and share of households using efficient cook-stoves	Higher levels of efficient cook-stove adoption (3,000 in total)						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Reduction in the consumption of charcoal	Significant reduction in levels of charcoal use						The indicator is not fully compliant to the Specific criteria. The indicator could be more specific if framed as follows "Percent reduction in the

							consumption of charcoal". Also, the target refers to significant reduction. What qualifies as significant reduction (20%, 40%, 59%, or 70%)?
Number of people employed in the efficient cook-stoves sector	Connect women and youth engaged in cook-stove production and sales						The indicator is fully SMART compliant. However, the target could be attributed a numerical value to ease the tracking of the indicator's progress.
Output 2.2: Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption							
Reduction in the share of live trees used for charcoal production	Charcoal production in an organised and high- efficiency manner demonstrated at one location						The indictor could be rendered more specific if framed as thus "percent reduction in the share of live trees used for charcoal production"
The viable business model established for the production of green charcoal	Demonstration of sustainable charcoal production using invasive species, Energy plantations and deadwood						The indictor could be rendered more specific if framed as thus "Number of viable business model established for the production of green charcoal"
Number and share of persons [gender disaggregated] previously active in the charcoal chain employed in the green charcoal facility	Women and youth involved in green charcoal production						The indicator is fully SMART compliant. However, the target could be attributed a numerical value to ease the tracking of the indicator's progress.
Output 2.4. Development of the LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption							
Number of LPG businesses established	Higher levels of LPG availability and a robust supply chain						The indicator is fully SMART compliant. However, the target could be attributed a numerical value to ease the tracking of the indicator's progress.
Number of LPG connections provided	2,000 new LPG connections						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Quantity of LPG used	24 metric tonnes of LPG						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Number of persons [gender disaggregated] employed	20 persons (30% women)						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Output 2.5. Development of solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal consumption							

Number of institutions/businesses using Solar/solar water heating systems as alternative energy options to charcoal use	4 SWHS combined with LPG sets installed at public institutions						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Number of youths trained on the installation and maintenance of solar systems	10 youth trained on SHWS at the installation phase						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
The response of beneficiaries about solar technologies	Satisfactory ratings by the beneficiaries regarding the viability/use of solar technologies						The indicator is not compliant to the Specific and Measurable criteria. What is it regarding the response of beneficiaries about solar technologies?
Output 2.6 Biogas introduced as an alternative source of energy in areas with heavy loads of biodegradable feedstock							
Number of HHs benefiting from biogas for their cooking and electric power needs	Waste from one or two slaughterhouses being used as feedstock for large biogas digesters maintained by the local councils/municipalities						The indicator is fully SMART compliant. However, there is a mismatch between the indicator and its target. The target should rather be linked to the envisaged number of people accessing and using biogas for cooking and meeting their electric power demands.
Number of municipalities involved in the O&M of the large biogas digesters and associated network	400 households using biogas increase in demand for biogas digesters						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Response of beneficiaries about biogas	150 locals trained in the construction/ installation of biogas digesters and associated networks						The criteria is not compliant to the Specific criteria. What is it regarding the response of beneficiaries about biogas?
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 farming inputs	4 000 beneficiaries reached						The indicator is qualitative and lacks a quantitative dimension, rendering the indicator non-compliant to the measurable criteria. It would have been better if the indicator was framed as follows: "Number of individuals supplied with farming inputs by the programmee."
Distribution of livestock inputs	Fodder seeds:500 beneficiaries; and Beehives and other beekeeping equipment :450 beneficiaries						The indicator is qualitative and lacks a quantitative dimension, rendering

							the indicator non-compliant to the measurable criteria. It would have been better if the indicator was framed as follows: "Number of individuals supplied with livestock inputs by the programmee."
Establishment of a tree nursery	1 tree nursery established						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Output 3.3. Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel and fodder:							
Number of plant nurseries established	At least 5 tree nurseries established in federal and federal member states						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Number of activities engaged in /tree seedlings planted	Influential Environmental activities engaged in tree plantation campaigns						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Output 4: Programme Management							
Programme Management Staff	Programme management staff on-board						The indicator is not compliant to the Specific criteria. The indicator could be rendered more specific if framed as thus "Programme management staff recruited"
Complete detailed work plan for the full-scale programme	Work plan aligned with the available budget						The indicator is not compliant to the Specific criteria. The indicator could be rendered more specific if framed as thus "Complete detailed work plan for the full-scale programme elaborated"
Number of Programme Steering committee held	At least 2 programme Steering Committee held in 2019						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.
Mid-term Evaluation conducted for Programme course correction.	Mid-term evaluation Report						The indicator is fully SMART compliant.

Legend		
SMART criteria compliant	Questionably compliant to SMART criteria	Non-compliant to SMART criteria

3.2. Project Implementation

3.2.1. Adaptive Management

The unexpected coronavirus pandemic had undesirable effects on the implementation of PROSCAL project activities. The various measures put in place by the government including restricted movements, social distancing and limitations on person-to-person interactions, greatly affected some of the planned activities, that warranted in-person meetings among stakeholders. Capacity building activities as well as other project activities which were supposed to be in-person had to be delayed or cancelled. The supply chain for alternative sources of energy was negatively impacted and the procurement process became far more complicated with the restrictions imposed. Some stakeholder institutions had their staff falling ill and even dying as a result of the pandemic[2]. The project finances were also reduced as the Ukraine crisis brought about price increases for LPG in Somalia, which implied that the gains made dropped significantly.

To be able to accommodate the changes and restrictions that came along with the Covid-19 pandemic, work plans had to be revised or updated, and activities carried out in a different manner. Meetings and conferences that should have been in-person had to be rescheduled and done virtually where possible. Awareness- raising activities were done using digital platforms as a way of making sure that planned activities were implemented as expected.

3.2.2. Project finance and co-finance

The total financing of the project was US$ 10,502,196.18 by March 2022, after the no-cost extension that was granted to the project to permit it to meet up with the achievement of its objectives following delays in the implementation of project activities caused by the Covid 19 pandemic and the national election. The funding for the project came from Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTF) of different countries, including US$ 4,438,927.50 of cash co-financing from MPTF Sweden, the sum of US$ 1,084,842,00 from MPTF Italy, USD$ 3,715,499.00 provided by MPTF EUD, USD$ 576,000 from MPTF Norway and USD$ 686,927.68 contributed by the UNDP.

3.2.3. Monitoring and evaluation

M & E design at entry

During the project preparation phase of the PROSCAL project, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan was elaborated with costing details and specified data collection sources to support both project management and monitoring. The M & E package comprised of the following elements:

- Inception workshop and the workshop report;
- Risk management;
- Annual Progress Report;
- Monitoring of indicators in project results framework;
- Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management;
- Lessons learnt and knowledge generation;
- Project steering committee meetings;
- Stakeholder engagement plan;
- Gender action plan;
- Resolution of environmental and social grievances;
- Oversight and supervisory missions; and
- Terminal evaluation.

[2] 2021 APR

The M & E plan outlined responsibilities of the different parties involved in the project as presented in Table **Table 4**[3]

Table 4: PROSCAL project M & E actors and their responsibilities (Source ProDoc)

Actor	**M&E Responsibility**
Project Manager	In charge of day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks Ensure all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility, accountability and reporting of project results Inform the project steering committee and UNDP country office of any delays or difficulties relating to project implementation Prepare annual workplans Ensure annual monitoring of framework indicators, risks and strategies to support project implementation
Project Steering Committee	Review and approve the Joint Programme Document and annual work plans Reviews and approves progress reports budget revisions / reallocations, and evaluation reports, notes audit reports and if needed initiates investigations Endorses plans and budgets Sets allocation criteria, allocates resources based in priorities Provide directives for cross institutional actions that are necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the programme nationally, with regional governments and the CIC of the gulf Advocacy to secure support and additional funding Discuss High level policy issues related to the implementation of the Programme Provide overall strategic guidance and oversight to the Programme Reviews implementation progress and address problems Ensures that the Joint Programme is fully linked to national priorities, policies and coordinated with Government interventions.
Project Implementing partner	Ensure the uptake of project level M&E by national institutes and alignment with national systems.
UN Agencies	Programmatic management of aspects for which each agency is responsible Produce six-monthly technical and financial monitoring reports to the PSC Contracting and management of implementers in consultation with the government counterparts Contracting, management and supervision of consultants in consultation with the government counterparts
UNDP MPTF Office	Receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Programme Administer such funds received, in accordance with this MoU

[3] ProDoc

	Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the Participating UN organizations in accordance with instructions from the governing body (PSC), taking into account the budget set out in the Programme Document, as amended in writing from time to time by the PSC Consolidate financial reports, based on submissions provided to the Administrative Agent by each Participating UN Organization (PUNO), and provide these to each donor that has contributed to the Programme Account, to the PSC, PUNOs and the SDRF Steering Committee Provide final reporting, including notification that the Programme has been operationally completed Disburse funds to any PUNO for any additional costs of the task that the PSC may decide to allocate in accordance with the Programme Document

M & E implementation

The M&E plan budget was judged to be modest and sufficient relative to the size of the project[4]. This budget included funding for the realization of a terminal evaluation. Data pertaining to the progress of the different indicators were collected and reported in the project's annual reports, disaggregated by gender where applicable. Overall, M&E in the course of the project implementation occurred through the following activities:

Inception

- Organization of inception workshop and elaboration of the inception report

Planning

- Annual Workplans (AWPs) preparation; and
- Organization of project steering committee meeting to validate the AWP and budget

Monitoring and review

- Project steering committee meetings to take stock of project implementation progress and for the provision of recommendations and/or endorsement of any changes; and
- Field monitoring missions

Quality assurance

- Spot check - implementing partner's technical and financial reports

Evaluation

- Project terminal evaluation

Reporting

- Project specific reporting (PIRs)

While the M&E activities of the project unfolded as planned, this was not without some challenges. The Covid-19 pandemic culminated in lock down measures and restrictions imposed by the Government of Somalia in 2020 and this compelled the project to readjust the planned activities of the AWP and budget for 2020 and 2021. During the implementation life of the programme, a total of six programme steering committee (PSC) meetings were organized. These include:

[4] Interview with the PROSCAL team at UNDP

- First PSC meeting: organized on October 13, 2016
- Second PSC meeting: organized on September 18, 2017
- Third PSC meeting: organized on December 10, 2018
- Fourth PSC meeting: organized on May 20, 2020
- Firth PSC meeting: organized on March 10, 2022
- Sixth PSC meeting: organized on December 14, 2022

Table 5: M&E design and implementation rating

Monitoring and Evaluation	**Rating**
M & E Design	Highly Satisfactory
M & E Implementation	Highly Satisfactory
Overall M & E	Highly Satisfactory

3.2.4. Project implementation and execution

Implementing partners' oversight

UNDP, FAO and UNEP implementation oversight role is rated as **Highly Satisfactory**.

The UNDP and its partner agencies played a significant role in providing oversight to the implementation of the PROSCAL project by closely following throughout the implementation process and making sure that the activities are run as expected. It was also the responsibility of the UNDP to ensure the project's financial and technical bi-annual reports are elaborated and submitted to the PMT, and this was done. It also provided technical support where necessary in the adaptive management of the project activities with the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic.

With the unexpected coming of the pandemic during PROSCAL's implementation, the Government of Somalia, like many others governments-imposed restrictions and lockdown measures to help fight the disease. Such measures included the organization of physical meetings or limiting the number of people who could participate in physical meetings or gatherings. These measures affected the timely implementation of some project activities as per the established timelines. Capacity building activities and/or workshops that were supposed to be carried out at the time when the lockdown was imposed, could not be organized as planned. They had to be pushed to a later date which warranted that the annual workplan and budget needed to be revised accordingly. Procurement of consultants which was also to be done by the UNDP was delayed because of the pandemic. This delay in implementation made the UNDP and its agencies put in place the necessary measures to aid the transition to virtual meetings and communication between the PMT, PSC and other actors. UNDP equally secured a nine-month no-cost extension as another Covid 19 adaptive management measure, to enable the project activities to be completed.

Another setback that affected the implementation of the project was the disruption of the national elections until May 2021, as well as outstanding and fragile operations are the level of the Federal Government and the Federal Member States including Puntland, Galmudug, HirShabelle, Southwest, Jubaland and Somaliland. These caused delays in not only project activities but also affected stakeholders' engagements such as PSC meetings[5]. The evaluators rate the oversight role of the UNEP, FAO and UNDP in project implementation as Highly Satisfactory.

Implementing Partner execution

The Implementing Partners for the PROSCAL project were the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC), OPM, which was transformed/upgraded to Ministry of Environment and Climate

[5] 2021 APR

(MOECC), Puntland Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change – which was changed to Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development – which was later transformed to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Hirshabelle Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, South West Ministry of Environment and Wildlife, Galmudug Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Rural Development, and Jubaland Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range. The Government Ministries and Institutes supported the implementation of project activities within their respective jurisdictions and played a role in the updating or preparation of new environment and natural resource management related policies, curbing charcoal trade, and supporting the development of the private sector. These Government institutions worked closely with the PMT which was tasked with preparing the consolidated annual and quarterly work plan for the Joint Programme, M & E plans with the indicators to be used by the Government and UN agencies to monitor the progress of the programme.

Communication between the different partners involved in the project execution went well as each of them tried to meet up with their various roles and responsibilities in a timely manner.

3.2.5. Risk Management

During project implementation, the project risks identified at the project design phase were monitored on a rolling basis in order for mitigative measures to be implemented for triggered risks. Based on the review of the project implementation reports, few of the identified risks at project design occurred during project implementation. Other risks which were not identified emerged in the course of the project implementation such as the coronavirus global pandemic which was unforeseen but had far-reaching consequences on the project implementation. These were identified by the PMT and where possible, adequate mitigation measures were implemented to address the risks (**Table 6**).

Table 6: PROSCAL's risks and mitigation measures

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

	access to project cites due to the fragile context	states. Some activities scheduled for 2021 were scaled down in order to achieve a realistic delivery
Environmental	Recurrent droughts and climate-induced events could hamper community-level awareness and outreach. The shift of the government and community to emergency relief due to the droughts may jeopardise the efforts of PROSCAL to achieve sustainable management of natural resources	PROSCAL ensured close coordination with development partners, the UN, the Government of Somalia and donors to ensure that the communities targeted by PROSCAL received the required services and support while they continue to embark on sustainable natural resource management
Operational	Late approval of the 2022 AWP by the steering committee due to transition of the Federal Government delayed programme implementation	Approval of the 2022 AWP was delayed due to electioneering and government transition which rendered the convening of the steering committee difficult. The steering committee was organised virtually in March 2022 and this resulted in the approval of the 2022 AWP. Remote meetings were employed to strengthen coordination of all stakeholders and third-party monitors were engaged to provide regular updates on ground activities and provision of corrective measures.
	Covid-19 pandemic – this impeded the implementation of project activities in 2020, Especially outreach activities.	Trainings and outreach activities scheduled for implementation in 2020 were carried forward for implementation in 2021, some meetings were done virtually since movements were restricted
Social and environmental	Likelihood of the programme having undesirable impacts on women	As women are the primary retailers of charcoal, it was envisaged that their livelihood go be negatively impacted by PROSCAL. In this light, the programme prioritized opportunities and initiatives for youths and women including engagement with CSOs and women to guarantee women's rights and needs are met; and access to start-up funds for alternative resources.
	Insufficient capacity of duty bearers to meet their obligation under the programme	The capacity of the government was developed by the programme to enable them to formulate laws that seek to curb charcoal trade, sensitize customs and law enforcement authorities on the issues. A letter of agreement was established with the Federal Ministry of Forest, and Range to

		implement full-scale programme activities in South West, Jubaland, Galmudug, Hir Shabelle and Bandir..

3.3. Project results

3.3.1. Relevance

The PROSCAL project is highly relevant to the national development priorities of Somalia.

The PROSCAL programme was designed in response to the resolution 2036 of the UN Security Council of 2012 which banned the export of charcoal from Somalia due to its environmental impact it was having on the country and the contribution towards fueling conflict in Somalia.

Alignment of PROSCAL with national policies
The project aligns with different national policies including those pertaining to production and export of charcoal produced in Somalia as discussed below.

Nationally Determined Contributions
Somalia's updated NDCs comprises of both adaptation and mitigation components. The bulk of the nation's emissions originates from the Agriculture, Forestry, and Land-use sectors[6]. It is the intent of Somalia to pursue a low emission sustainable development pathway and in this light, the nation set a target of achieving 30% emissions reductions against the Business As Usual (BAU) scenario which is estimated at 107.39 MtCO2eq by 2030. To achieve this, the NDCs proposed sector priorities and target for five sectors: forestry, agriculture, forestry, waste and energy. PROSCAL aligns strongly with the following sectoral activities proposed in the NDCs:

- Energy: promotion of clean and energy efficient cooking. Through provision of subsidy, PROSCAL promoted the adoption of LPG as an alternative to charcoal in households and efficient stoves to reduce charcoal consumption; and
- Forestry: promotion of programmes geared at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation including through REDD+ readiness activities and implementation of the charcoal policy.

Somalia National Development Plan 2020 to 2024 (NDP-9)
The NDP-9 third pillar on Economic Development includes energy as one of the sectors. Within the energy sector, the NDP-9 has one of its strategies focusing on ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups particularly women, the youth and displaced persons are met in intervention design and implementation. An intervention proposed for the energy sector as part of the NDP-9 entails increasing the energy supply from both fossil fuel and renewable sources, thereby increasing the access to energy from 15% to 45% of population by 2024[7]. The PROSCAL programme supported vulnerable groups, including women and internally displaced individuals through the provision of capacity building and seed grants in the manufacturing of energy efficient cookstoves, and the provision of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) to households at a subsidized cost in order to promote the supply of clean cooking fuels. A total of 446 retailers (95% women-owned) and eight (8) businesses were supported by PROSCAL while over 32,863 households (95% women-headed) use efficient cookstoves with support from PROSCAL. Consequently, the programme strongly aligns with both the NDP-9 strategy regarding meeting the needs of vulnerable groups and the intervention relating to increasing energy supply.

Somalia National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2020

[6] The Federal Republic of Somalia (2021). Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Available online at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Final%20Updated%20NDC%20for%20Somalia%202021.pdf
[7] Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (n.d). Somalia National Development Plan 2020 to 2024 (NDP-9). Available online at: https://andp.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/Somalia%20National%20Development%20Plan%202020%20to%202024.pdf

This policy document has as objective to attain a prosperous and climate resilient economy through the adoption and successful implementation of appropriate and effective climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. In line with the NCCP, Somalia seeks to promote renewable energies and the adoption of energy efficient technologies[8]. PROSCAL activities geared at advancing the manufacturing and adoption of energy efficient cookstove in rural areas of Somalia strongly aligns with and contributes to NCCP's strategy of promoting energy efficient technologies.

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2013

Somalia's NAPA consists of three programme areas including: disaster management; Water Resources Management; and Sustainable Land Management. One of the adaptation activities within the Sustainable Land Management programme area relates to the reduction of charcoal production by banning exports, elaborating alternative energy plans, supporting the manufacture and use of fuel-efficient stoves and supporting alternative livelihood options for charcoal producers[9]. Through PROSCAL, a ban on the exportation of charcoal produced in Somalia was achieved, fuel-efficient stoves manufacturing and use was supported, and alternative sources of energy (LPG) was promoted. The programme there strongly aligns with the NAPA as it contributes to an adaptation activity under the Sustainable Land Management Programme Area.

National Environmental Policy (2019)

PROSCAL aligns with Somalia's Environmental Policy. The policy seeks to achieve the following:

- Developing both fossil and renewable energy resources by promoting private sector investments[10]. PROSCAL engaged with private sector actors involved in LPG trade and supported the establishment of a charcoal-producing business in Hargesia;
- Support the availability of cheap energy and minimize the reliance on charcoal. PROSCAL supported the provision of subsidies towards promoting LPG as an alternative to charcoal use within rural households in Somalia.

Somalia National Action Programme for the UN Convention to Combat Desertification

Outcome 3.2 on Early warning for areas at risk of drought and desertification of the action plan comprises of three activities one of which is focussed on the monitoring of charcoal-based deforestation[11]. This activity aligns with PROSCAL's activities pertaining to geospatial monitoring of forest areas to track deforestation caused by charcoal production. Equally, under Outcome 4.1 - Capacity to formulate and enforce policy measures, the action plan envisaged the banning of charcoal exportation by 2020 which was eventually achieved with support from the PROSCAL programme.

Support to government institutions

PROSCAL provided support to the government at the national and federal levels. The programme provided capacity-building support to the state government through the provision of technical staff who were being housed by the Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range. The ministry also received equipment support (such as printers) from PROSCAL[12]. This support was then replicated across the federal states but to differing extents. Unlike ministries in Somaliland and Puntland who had earlier benefitted from previous donor fundings, ministries in other federal member states were very incapacitated and were therefore provided more support by PROSCAL including the provision of furniture, computers, technical staff who are lodged within the ministries to support implementation of the programme activities and means of transport for the ministries to embark on monitoring activities under the programme. The government at federal and federal member states level received training

[8] Yang et al. (2022). Somalia. Available online at: https://www.imf.org/-/media/Files/Publications/CR/2022/English/1SOMEA2022004.ashx
[9] Federal Republic of Somalia (2013). National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA). Available online at: https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/som01.pdf
[10] Federal Republic of Somalia (2019). National Environmental Policy. Available online at: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/som207696.pdf
[11] See: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/naps/2018-06/NAP%20Full%20Report%20-%20Final%2023%20May%20digital.pdf
[12] Interview with the UNDP PROSCAL team

from PROSCAL on outreach sensitization and alternative energy solutions and livelihood options for charcoal use[13].

Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
The PROSCAL programme aligns and supports the following SDGs:

- SDG 1: End poverty in all its form everywhere
- SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- SDG 7: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Majority (67%) of national stakeholders consulted as part of the terminal evaluation opined that the relevance of the PROSCAL programme to the needs and priorities of Somalia is Highly Satisfactory (

Figure ***3***). The evaluators rate the relevance of the programme as **Highly Satisfactory**.

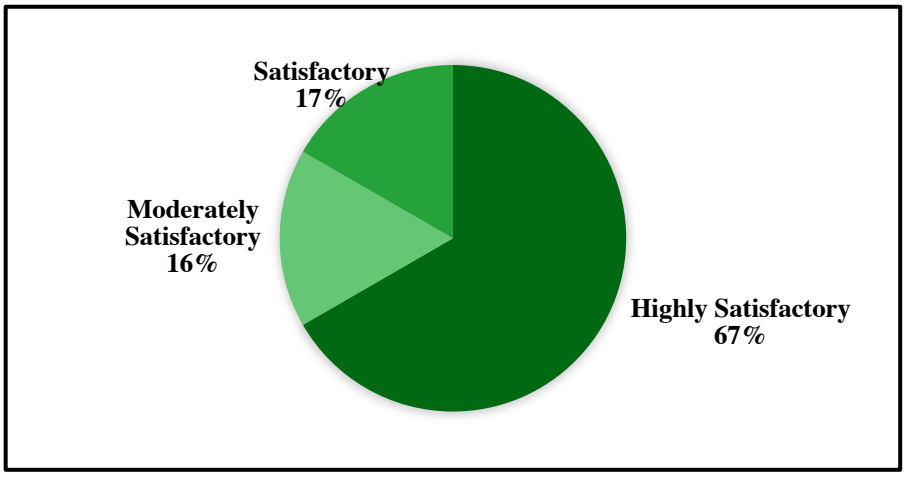


Figure 3: Perception of TE respondents on the relevance of the programme (sample size: 12)

The PROSCAL programme document underwent several revisions which were justifiable. As per the original programme design, a total budget of US$ 23.6 million was requested for its implementation. It was not possible for this sum to be secured from the donors and the country just emerged from a period of famine in 2023 and the priority of donors was more on providing humanitarian assistance to the nation. The programme implementation commenced with an initial funding of $US 1.5 million from Sweden and over time, other donors like Italy, Norway and the European Union provided subsequent funding to the programme[14]. This meant that any time an additional funding was secured, the programme document had to be revised accordingly. The revision of the programme document reflected the needed changes relating to the activities that were earmarked for implementation based on the available funding for the programme.

[13] 2022 Annual Progress Report
[14] Interview with the UNDP PROSCAL team

3.3.2. Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the PROSCAL project is rated Satisfactory as most of the project components and/or output indicators were achieved at the time of this TE.

Component 1: Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation

Component 1 of the PROSCAL project aimed at creating an enabling environment for capacity building and regional cooperation to promote and support the use and commercialisation of alternative energy sources in Somalia. The National Charcoal Policy, National Forestry and National Rangeland Management Policy have been submitted to the GoS pending endorsement and adoption, which would support better forest conservation and management, as well as promote a sustainable consumption of charcoal to minimise the negative socio-economic and environmental impacts of its production. The project distributed more than 185 posters with key messages on the adverse impact of unsustainable charcoal production and environmental conservation during the awareness-raising workshops held in Galmudug (Balicad) and Jubaland (Abdile birole).

Meetings were held among regional stakeholders to encourage cooperation and foster the implementation, monitoring and enforcement of policies to stop illegal charcoal trade, and seek additional investments in funding to curb the unsustainable use of charcoal while creating alternative livelihoods and energy solutions. Presentations highlighting the adverse impacts of the illegal charcoal export in Somalia were made to GCC members to inform them about better available options in Somalia and the consumer countries. More than 25 officials (2 female) representing the Somalia Government, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Djibouti, Uganda, European Union, and United Nations Agencies were engaged. This action has been successful as the Gulf states have adopted the charcoal export ban by intervening in the shipment backed by falsified origin documents.

Capacity building and training workshops were organized for law officials, forest protection officers and coastal and marine officers under the project, to teach forensic examination of charcoal DNA on how to handle illegal shipment of charcoal and the need to report it to court. These trainings have helped to fight illegal and falsified documentation used by exporters from various countries.

National and subnational level awareness raising workshops, which saw the participation of about 1,580 persons (522 women) have led to an increased knowledge on environmental conservation and promotion of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use. Through media campaigns, an estimated 7,422,401 people (52% women) were sensitized on sustainable natural resource management. A launching workshop for a solar cooking product was organized in Mogadishu to promote government and private-public partnerships on clean energy cooking as a substitute for charcoal. About 68 stakeholders including 22 women representing the government officials from the federal and federal member states, community representatives, women/youth groups and private sectors engaged in the energy sector, environmental activists, civil society, local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Hotels and restaurants owners and staffs participated in the event. This event marked a great success in the efforts to promote alternative energy options to charcoal use as it also served as a platform to promote the solar cooking uptake strategies in Somalia. Overall, within the implementation life of the programme, a total of 428 individuals (including 199 women retailers and artisans) were involved efficient cookstoves production and sales.

Under Component 1 of the PROSCAL project, Somalia got very involved at the international level, taking part in meetings aimed at enforcing the charcoal export ban in Somalia, and building partnerships. For instance, it took part in the Stockholm +50 conference where the delegation presented the environmental issues in the country including the impact of unsustainable charcoal production and trade.

Awareness-raising was also carried out through materials printed in all relevant languages – both in printed and video formats and distributed in all the sensitisation workshops held across the country, since government ministries, departments, agencies and local government take the lead in enforcing the charcoal

ban and cooperating with local communities on reducing the unsustainable production of charcoal. This awareness raising helped to create string collaboration between local communities and government authorities in fighting against unsustainable ways of producing charcoal.

Internally at the national level, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change is making efforts to encourage sustainable charcoal production and export in different cities including Hobyo, Galmudug, Kismayo, Jubaland. This has been done through inter-ministerial coordination on issues related to charcoal and the environment.

An analysis of the progress towards the attainment of the indicators' targets under component 1 is presented in ***Table 7***. Except for output 1.2 with an indicator on-track of being achieved and output 1.4 with three unachieved indicators, the other outputs under component 1 had their indicator targets either achieved or exceeded.

Table 7: Analysis of end of project target vs actual level of component 1 achievement

Indicator	End-of-project Target	Actual achievement at TE[15]	Rating
Indicators for Output 1.1: MOLFR and NRM/Environment Ministries in Member States Supported to coordinate and implement inter-ministerial actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use			
Number of comprehensive policies and laws by the government governing charcoal production adopted	Enactment and enforcement of charcoal policy/laws by the government; no charcoal export from Somalia; and policy for private sector investment developed and adopted	-5 policy documents elaborated including: 2 approved National Environment Policy, & National Environmental management bill/acts; 2 validated: National Charcoal Policy and National Forestry Policy & Strategy and 1 draft initiated: National Rangeland Management Policy	Achieved
Awareness material disseminated	Print and electronic media engaged for mass awareness	-Two-pager awareness raising materials/pamphlets developed and shared with UNEP, UNDP, FAO, and Ambassadors during April 2019 Nairobi meeting -Diverse communication approaches (TV and radio campaigns Poetry, Eco-Arts competitions for High school students, and sensitization films) were employed in sensitization. 69 branded T-shirts distributed to 69 government officials including 23 females, engaged in inter-ministerial coordination and meetings.	Achieved
Indicators for Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia			

[15] From 2022 Annual progress report

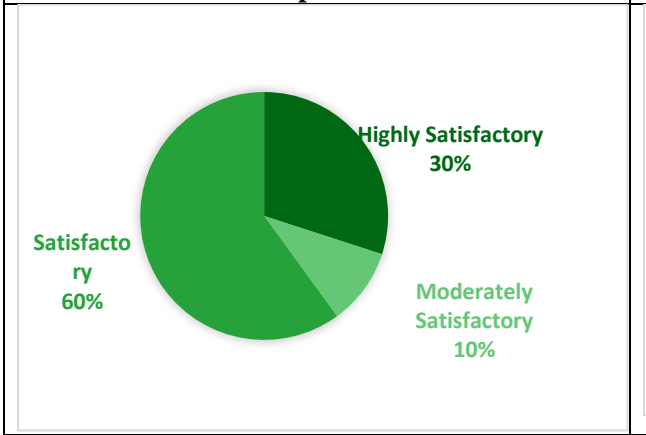
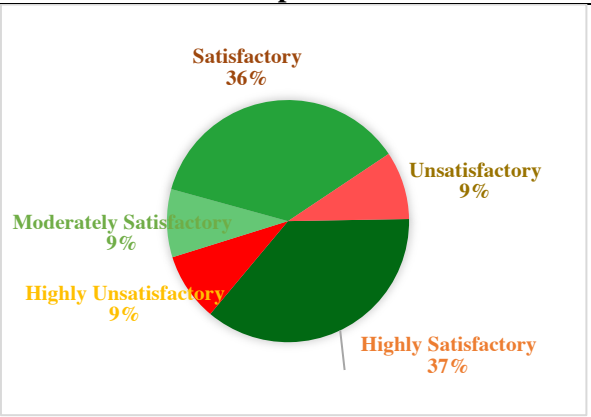
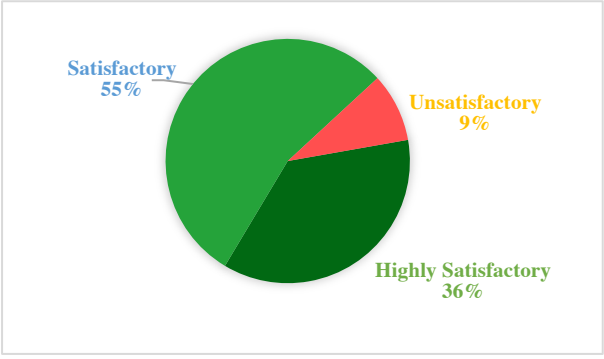
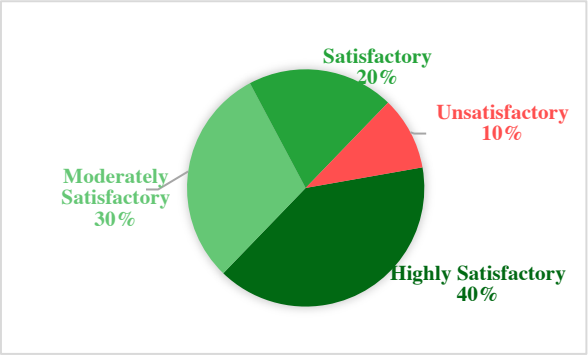
Updated / online charcoal production and trade reports	Baseline data on tree densities and charcoal established	Reports and studies on the monitoring of charcoal production and its dynamics in Southern Somalia are available Somali Charcoal Forensic Guidelines document for ports, customs, and Gulf countries port authorities available with the Federal Government. Baseline data on tree density and the extent of charcoal production in the Kismayo, Badhaadhe and Afmadow districts have been established and endorsed. The data is as follows: • 3,400 to 6,000 trees per km^2 295,000 charcoal sites identified • 558,000 tons of charcoal production estimated • 20,663,000 charcoal bags estimated to be traded	Achieved
Field survey on charcoal production in Jubaland	Report on charcoal production in Jubaland	Database for Jubaland charcoal production was being finalized as of 2022	On track
Increasing Vegetation Index	Vegetation Index maps on annual basis; zero trade of charcoal from Somalia	A functional web platform is in place , including maps and reports on vegetation index	Achieved
Baseline economic conducted Badhaadhe, and Afmadow socio- survey in Kismayo,	Baseline socio-economic survey report	The baseline socio-economic survey report covering Afmadow, Badhaadhe, and Kismayo districts was elaborated and endorsed by MoET	Achieved
Indicators for Output 1.3: Draft National and Regional Policy for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use Draft			
Number of National policies on natural resources management adopted	Draft policy document Solid policy framework on natural resources management established and specific policies implemented	-8 policies approved/in draft for approval. This includes: 4 approved policies: National Climate Change Policy; National Environmental Policy; National Water Policy & National	Achieved

		Environmental management bill/acts; 2 validated policies : National Charcoal Policy and National Forestry Policy & Strategy; and 2 drafts policies: National Energy Policy, & National Rangeland Management Policy)	
Indicators for Output 1.4: National and International Stakeholders Mobilised to support the Programme Objectives			
Number of countries revised rules of charcoal trade and banned its import	Significant reduction in the charcoal trade	0	Unachieved.
Number of private sector companies from Gulf countries establishing businesses in Somalia	GCC / OIC investment in Somalia increased in energy and livelihoods enterprises in Somalia	0	Unachieved.
Amount of funds mobilized from Arab countries and OIC for energy and livelihood projects in Somalia	Arab countries financial support for PROSCAL achieved	0 A concept note was however submitted to Qatar Foundation o support energy and livelihood projects in Somalia	Unachieved.
Number of persons who attended international/regional summits	0	3393 national and international counterparts (25% women) were engaged in the international summit on Building Partnerships to Curb Illegal Charcoal trade, Unsustainable Production, and trade)	Exceeded
Output 1.5: Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to the charcoal trade			
Number of sensitization workshops/seminars and special events organized	4 seminars/ workshops and 2 coordination meetings - - TV/radio/social media spots, documentaries on charcoal issues and solutions, drama and poetry and dialogues	48 (47 national and subnational levels, and 1 international)	Exceeded
Number of persons reached through sensitization workshops and regional conference	200 persons (30% women representation)	1,580 persons (women 3522) engaged in the Sensitisation Workshops	Exceeded

		7,422,401 million people (52% women) reached via different channels (504,000: SNTV/Radios: 900,000: SLNTV/Horn cable; 2,500,000:PL Golis Telcom alerts; 5000: Garowe city screen and 4200,000: PL TV Universal TV 1,159,887, Dalsan Tv 280,886 viewers, Mustaqbal Media 242,215, Shabelle Radio 80,000 and Radio Deegaan 250,000) 5000: Jubaland TV; 3000: Southwest TV; 2,500:Hirshabelle TV .	
Number of hits on charcoal sensitization website	5 TV/radio/social media spots, 1 documentary, 1 drama, 5 poems, 5 radio and dissemination Awareness and advocacy campaigns improved. International and Local stakeholders and media engaged to promote Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihood Options	120,020 (7 video documentaries, and 89 media hits (12 internationals, including 6 on BBC media, 15 African regions, 8+ in Somalia; 16: MoLFR website; 23:SL MoERD website;19: PL MoEACC website, 13: Dalsan TV, 17: Universal TV and 7: DoECC website and 14 UN Environment, SNTV Facebook page:4000; JL TV facebook:10,000; and on Journalist Facebook: 8,800 views)	Exceeded
Output 1.6: Capacity building of federal (MOLFR), state-level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade, and Use			
Number of governments ministries supported and fully functional to full-scale PROSCAL activities	Adequately resourced units established in DOECC & environment ministries at state levels	7 Directorate of Environment and Climate Change-OPM, Galmudug Ministry of Environment and Forestry, HirShabelle Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, Southwest Ministry of Environment and Forest, Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Puntland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, and Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development)	Achieved
Number of technical staff hired and seconded to the government ministries	12 (4: FGS, and 8 FMSs)	48 Staffs including 15 Women, disaggregated as follows: Directorate of Environment and Climate Change:17; Galmudug:4; HirShabelle:4; Southwest:4;	Exceeded

		Jubaland:4; Puntland:7; and Somaliland:8.	
Number of coordination meetings held	At least 2 coordination meetings/workshops were conducted, Community activists and government staff at federal and federal member states trained on outreach sensitisation and alternative energy solutions and livelihoods options for charcoal use	34 (9: FGS; 19: FMSs, 2: Somaliland) and 2: International forums) engaging directly 12, 103 (57% women) and reaching out to more than 1072800 viewers (49% women) through the local TVs/radios.	Exceeded

Stakeholders consulted as part of the TE had diverse views regarding the level of achievement of the outputs under component 1. Except for output 1.1 and 1.5 with achievement ratings ranging from Moderately Satisfactory to Highly Satisfactory, the other outputs recorded cases of Unsatisfactory achievements (**Figure 4**). Overall, the evaluators' rating of the achievement under component 1 is **Satisfactory.**

Output 1.1	**Output 1.2**
	
Output 1.3	**Output 1.4**
	
Output 1.5	**Output 1.6**

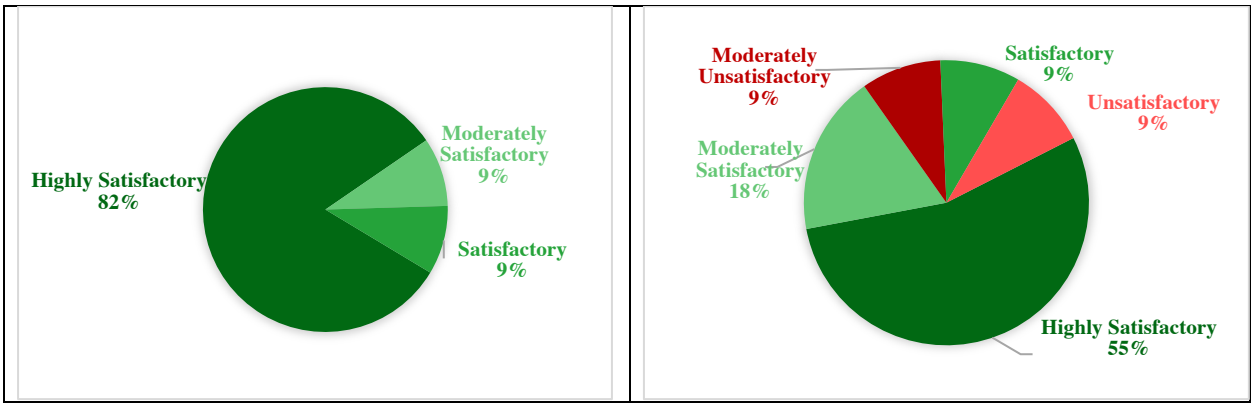


Figure 4: PROSCAL stakeholders' rating of the level of achievements of outputs under component 1

Component 2: Alternative Energy and Energy Efficiency for the Substitution of Charcoal

Under this component of the project, 32,863 households (95% female-headed) have taken up the use of fuel-efficient stoves for cooking, thereby reducing charcoal consumption or use by 40 to 50%. A total of 157 artisans were trained on the production of fuel-efficient stoves during the life of PROSCAL, including 40 (6 women) local artisans in Kismayo, Baidoa, Beletweyn and dhusamareeb; 12 internally displaced persons in Galkacyo, Burtinle, and Qardo; 60 in Somaliland; and 30 in Puntland (14 were women). Overall, PROSCAL supported 446 retailers (95% women-owned) of efficient cookstoves.

Two businesses successfully got involved in the production of "green" charcoal and two innovative businesses received equipment to enhance their production capacity, particularly using invasive species such as *Prosopis julifara*. These businesses now supply "green" charcoal to households and hotels through an online platform and service delivery.

Over 14,211 households in total (1600 households in Mogadishu, 2800 households in Puntland and 4,914 households in Somaliland, 600 households in each of the following locations: Galmudug, HirShabelle, Wouth West and Jubaland) have transitioned to alternative energy for cooking mainly subsidized LPG. PROSCAL's support to the transition towards an alternative and cleaner energy source in households was accompanied by the establishment of businesses including 57 business/retailers (28 women-owned) of LPG. This transition led to reduced demand for charcoal, household pollution and a positive impact particularly on women's and girls' health. Alternative energy solutions were also successfully introduced to four public institutions as part of project activities, including Solar Thermal Water Heating System (SWHS) in combination with LPG sets, efficient stoves, kitchen renovations. This has also benefitted over 500 students, teachers, patients and staff who have access daily to such alternative energy systems, installed in two orphanage schools in Beletweyn and Kismayo and two hospitals in Baidoa and dhusamareeb. A 20 KVA solar system has been installed in Kismayo ministerial complex to supply clean energy to the MOECC and MoA in Jubaland. Additionally, 18 youths in Somaliland were trained on the installation of solar water heating systems.

It is worth mentioning that not all project activities under the different components were successfully carried out by the time of this TE[16]. The last activity for Component 2 (Activity 2.6.5) could not be carried out and the funds for the activity were reallocated to subsidized LPG systems in urban settings facing limited diffusion of LPGs.

[16] 2022 Annual Progress Report

An analysis of the progress towards the attainment of the indicators' targets under component 2 is presented in **Table 8**. Except for output 2.6 with unachieved targets, the other outputs under component 2 had their indicator targets either achieved or exceeded.

Table 8: Analysis of end of project target vs actual level of component 2 achievement

Indicator	End-of-project Target	Actual achievement at TE[17]	Rating
Indicators for Output 2.1: Accelerated diffusion of efficient cook-stoves for reducing charcoal consumption			
Number of businesses established and functional	8 businesses were established for the production and sale of efficient cook-stoves	446 retailers (95% women-owned).	Achieved
Number and share of households using efficient cook-stoves	Higher levels of efficient cook-stove adoption (3,000 in total)	32,863 households (95% women headed)	Achieved
Reduction in the consumption of charcoal	Significant reduction in levels of charcoal use	Energy-efficient cookstoves burn 50% less combined with traditional cookstoves). Green charcoal production from Prosopis was piloted	Achieved
Number of people employed in the efficient cook-stoves sector	Connect women and youth engaged in cook-stove production and sales	428 (189 women retailers and artisans)	Achieved
Indicators for Output 2.2: Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption			
Reduction in the share of live trees used for charcoal production	Charcoal production in an organised and high-efficiency manner demonstrated at one location	11 green charcoal facilities/Kiln established (Somaliland:6; Puntland:5	Achieved
The viable business model established for the production of green charcoal	Demonstration of sustainable charcoal production using invasive species, Energy plantations and deadwood	3 youth innovative home-grown solutions were piloted:	Achieved
Number and share of persons [gender disaggregated] previously active in the charcoal chain employed in the green charcoal facility	Women and youth involved in green charcoal production	428 (Y:365; W:63)	Achieved
Indicators for Output 2.4. Development of the LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption			
Number of LPG businesses established	Higher levels of LPG availability and a robust supply chain	57 business/retailers including 28 women-owned) - 15 in Mogadishu Hodan districts; 30 in Somaliland; and 12 in Puntland	Achieved
Number of LPG connections provided	2,000 new LPG connections	14,211 new connections disaggregated as follows: • Somaliland: 4914 • Puntland:2800; • Mogadishu:1600; • Galmudug; 600; • HirShabelle:600; • South West:600; &	Exceeded

[17] From 2022 Annual progress report

		• Jubaland:600)	
Quantity of LPG used	24 metric tonnes of LPG	40.5 metric tonnes of LPG	Exceeded
Number of persons [gender disaggregated] employed	20 persons (30% women)	157 (W:110; Y:147)	Exceeded
Number of LPG businesses established	Higher levels of LPG availability and a robust supply chain	2,614 and 57 business/retailers including 28 women-owned)	Achieved
Indicators for Output 2.5. Development of solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal consumption			
Number of institutions / businesses using Solar/solar water heating systems as alternative energy options to charcoal use	4 SWHS combined with LPG sets installed at public institutions	18 including: 6 public teashops, 8 hospitals, 3 orphanage centre, and a prison camp	Exceeded
Number of youths trained on the installation and maintenance of solar systems	10 youth trained on SHWS at the installation phase	18 youths in Somaliland trained on solar applications and maintenance	Achieved
The response of beneficiaries about solar technologies	Satisfactory ratings by the beneficiaries regarding the viability/use of solar technologies	more solar training for the women and youths proposed by government counterparts at federal and federal member states to support sustainable transitioning	Achieved
Indicators for Output 2.6 Biogas introduced as an alternative source of energy in areas with heavy loads of biodegradable feedstock			
Number of HHs benefiting from biogas for their cooking and electric power needs	Waste from one or two slaughterhouses being used as feedstock for large biogas digesters maintained by the local councils/municipalities	0. Following three rounds of request for proposals, the programme could not identify a technically sound proposal for the conduction of a feasibility study of a biogas plant in a slaughterhouse in Mogadishu.	Unachieved
Number of municipalities involved in the O&M of the large biogas digesters and associated network	400 households using biogas increase in demand for biogas digesters	0	Unachieved
Response of beneficiaries about biogas	150 locals trained in the construction/ installation of biogas digesters and associated networks	0	Unachieved

Stakeholders consulted as part of the TE had diverse views regarding the level of achievement of the outputs under component 2. Based on respondents' view, outputs 2.1 and 2.4 have achievement ratings ranging from Moderately Satisfactory to Highly Satisfactory while outputs 2.2 and 2.5 recorded cases of Unsatisfactory achievements (**Figure 5**). Overall, the evaluators' rating of the achievement under component 2 is **Satisfactory.**

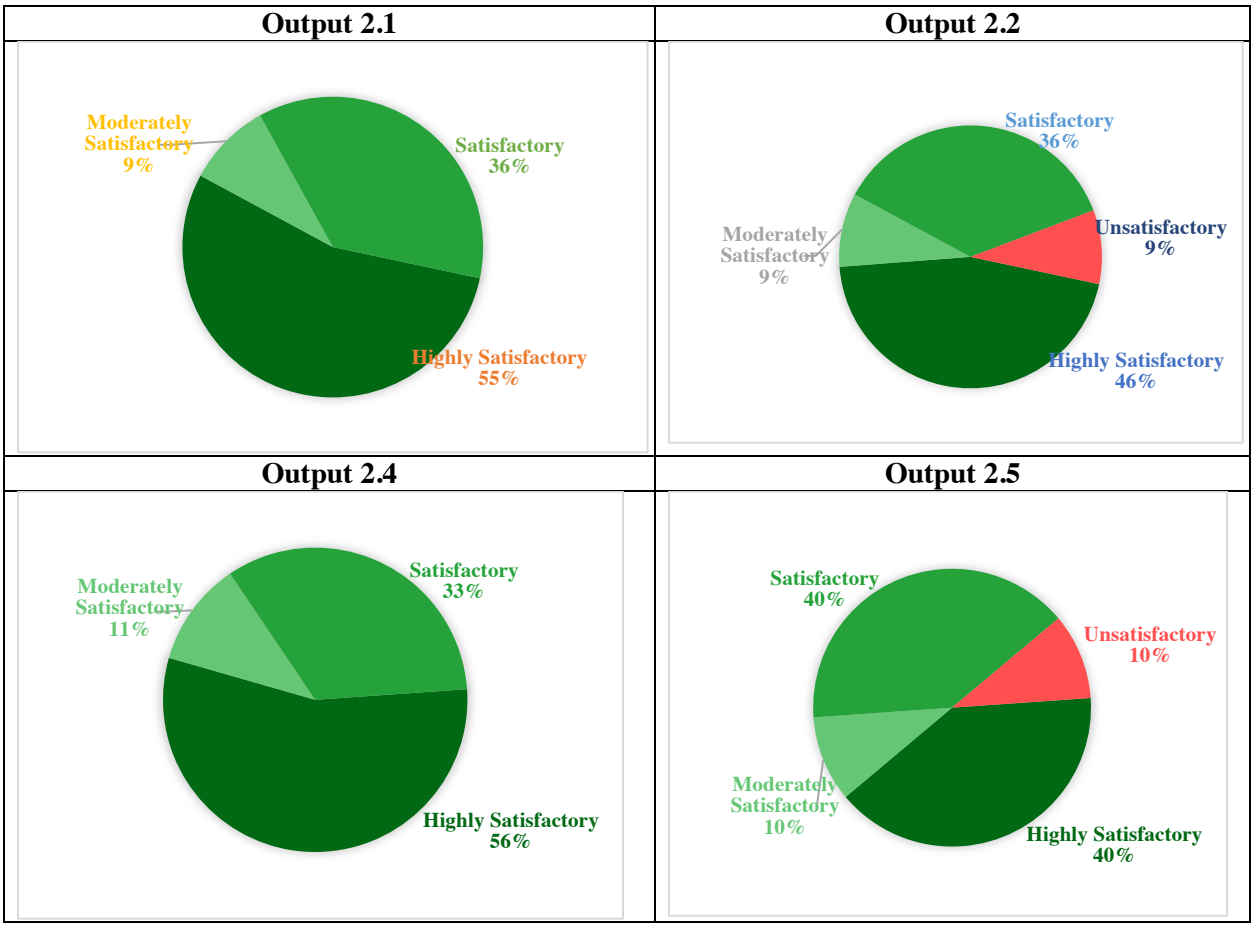


Figure 5: PROSCAL stakeholders' rating of the level of achievements of outputs under component 2

Component 3: Alternative and Improved Sustainable Livelihoods

By the time of TE, most of this component's activities had been achieved by FAO that was in charge of the implementation, with the construction of tree nurseries on dhusamareb, Jowhar, Kismayo and Baidoa. These communities also got their LoUs issued with the relevant state ministries concerned. The MoE through the nurseries produced seedlings which will be used to develop a new settlement at Luglow and support the restoration of degraded lands.

An analysis of the progress towards the attainment of the indicators' targets under component 3 is presented in **Table 9**. Output 3.3 had one underachieved and one achieved target indicator while all target indicators for output 3.2 were achieved. Activities under output 3.1 were not funded and therefore indicators relating to this output are not presented in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Analysis of end of project target vs actual level of component 2 achievement

Indicator	End-of-project Target	Actual achievement at TE	Rating

Indicators for Output 3.2. Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households in order to facilitate transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods[18]			
Distribution of farming inputs	4 000 beneficiaries reached	4000 beneficiaries in Jubaland.	Achieved
Distribution of livestock inputs	Fodder seeds:500 beneficiaries; and Beehives and other beekeeping equipment :450 beneficiaries	Fodder seeds: 500 beneficiaries; Beehives and other beekeeping equipment distributed to 450 beneficiaries	Achieved
Indicators for Output 3.3. Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel and fodder[19]			
Number of plant nurseries established	At least 5 tree nurseries established in federal and federal member states	Efforts have been made to secure available land for the construction of three (3) commercial tree nurseries (Dhusamareb, Jowhar, and Baidoa) and one (1) demonstration tree nursery in Kismayo City. A total of 10 nursery groups have been established.	Underachieved
Number of activities engaged in /tree seedlings planted	Influential Environmental activities engaged in tree plantation campaigns	MoET Jubaland and MoEACC Puntland received support towards the provision of continued forest extension services to a total of three (3) operational tree nurseries (Gobweyne, Yontoy, and Garowe) 38 000 nursery seedlings nurtured across 8 sites	Achieved

Stakeholders consulted[20] as part of the TE had diverse views regarding the level of achievement of the outputs under component 2. Both outputs 3.2 and 3,3 had ratings ranging from Unsatisfactory/Highly Unsatisfactory to Highly Satisfactory (**Figure 6**). Overall, the evaluators' rating of the achievement under component 3 is **Satisfactory.**

[18] 2019 Annual Progress Report
[19] 2022 Annual Progress Report
[20] List of stakeholders provided in Annex B

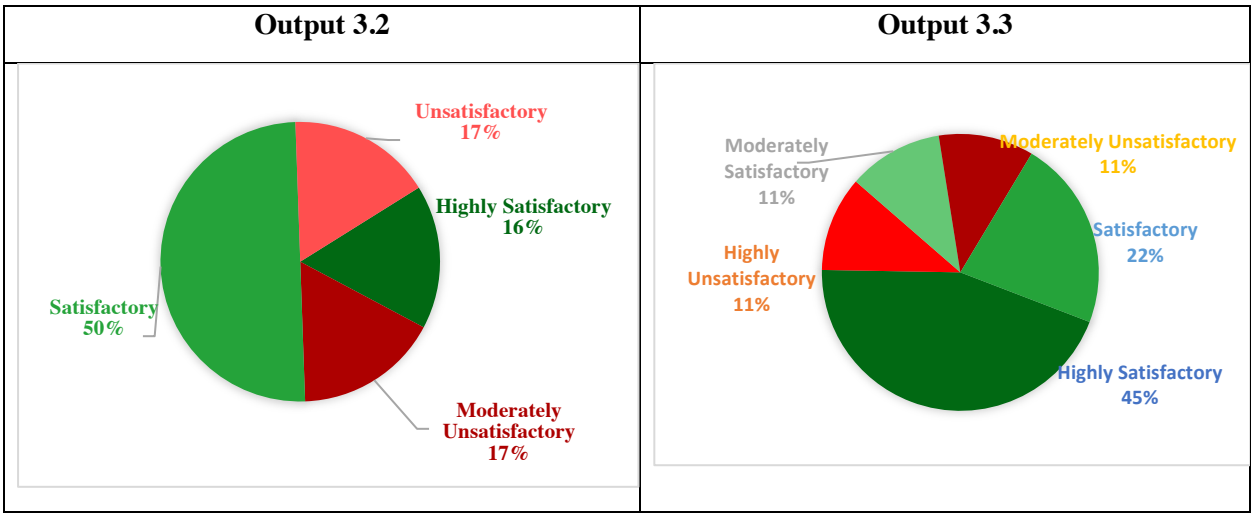


*Figure 6: **PROSCAL stakeholders' rating of the level of achievements of outputs under component 4***

Integration of human rights and disability into PROSCAL's implementation

Human rights issues were well embedded in the programme. The programme was focused on reducing deforestation and forest degradation through the reduction and trade in charcoal. To achieve this, the programme intervened across the entire charcoal value chain – from actors involved in the felling of the trees to the end users of the produced charcoal[21]. Along the charcoal value chain are marginalized and unemployed youths who rely on the production and trade in charcoal for their livelihoods. Women mostly occupy the position of retailers across the charcoal value chain. The project supported women through the provision of capacity building on the manufacture of fuel-efficient stoves and the trained women were further supported with grants to establish this as a business[22]. To provide an alternative to the use of charcoal, women also accessed LPG at a subsidized cost thanks to the programme. Furthermore, under component 3 on alternative livelihoods, women and youths who would otherwise engage in charcoal production and trade were supported in the establishment of nurseries and employment opportunities.

While the programme promoted alternative fuel to charcoal for household use, it is likely that the transition from the use of charcoal to cleaner fuels will take a while as not majority of households are not financially viable to afford LPG. In this light, the programme did not focus on stopping the production and use of charcoal in the country, but rather on ensuring sustainable production of charcoal to meet local demand. PROSCAL supported a start-up in Hargeisa to set-up an industrial kiln to produce charcoal from the invasive species *Prosopis juliflora*. This ensures the availability of sustainably produced and efficient charcoal which can be used by households unable to afford cleaner fuels like LPG[23].

The TE generated very scant evidence pertaining to the integration of disabled individuals in the implementation of the programme. No dedicated strategy or effort was made by the programme to include this group of individuals.

Contributory factors to project success

[21] Interview with the team of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Somaliland; and UNDP team
[22] Interview with women in Hargeisa trained in the fabrication of fuel-efficient stoves
[23] Interview with an Environmental Expert from the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Somaliland

***Effective communication approach**:* the programme engaged in awareness raising campaigns on the impact of charcoal production on the environment through the media (television and radio stations) and mobile telephone networks. In Somaliland and Puntland for instance, the programme engaged with the mobile telephone network Telecom to send text messages to its millions of subscribers on the impact of charchoal production on their livelihood and economy caused by the degradation of rangelands. The degraded rangelands will not be able to meet the feeding requirements of pastorialists' animals. This incited the population to take measures to safeguard their environment.

***Engagement of international actors**:* to programme interventions also addressed external factors driving unsustainable charcoal production in Somalia. In 2018, the PROSCAL organized an international conference in Mogadishu that involved the participation of ambassadors of governments of neighboring countries to Somalia as well as gulf countries which served as a destination for the charcoal exported from Somalia. During the workshop, participants were showcased the impact of charcoal export on the environmental degradation of Somalia. After this conference, there was no documented export of charcoal in 2018. Hence, the conference enabled the importing countries to halt charcoal importation from Somalia.

Innovation and effective monitoring: PROSCAL conducted a forensic study to determine the DNA of charcoal produced in Somalia. The results of this study was communicated to the gulf countries and other recipient nations of charcoal from Somalia to enable them to track and ensure that charcoal produced in Somalia is not admitted into their respective countries. Equally, FAO embarked on GPS-based monitoring of charcoal production and transportation, and this enabled the tracking of a maritime vessel containing charcoal from Somalia that was en route to exportation. Based on this finding, the Government of Somalia took action and intercepted the vessel, bringing it back to the Somalian shore.

***Private sector engagement**:* the engagement of the private sector was an important factor of success towards the diffusion of LPG in major administrative centres. Households shared the perception that LPG use in the dwellings posed an explosion and fire risk and this served as a disincentive for them to adopt LPG. PROSCAL engaged with private sector actors (such as SOMGAS and Hass Petroleum) to provide LPG cylinders to some selected households free of cost and this enabled the households to confirm that LPG was a cleaner fuel than charcoal and its usage in dwellings did not pose much of a risk as was widely believed. This increased the popularity and interest of LPG among households and the project in turn reduced the proportion of subsidy provided to households to adopt LPG.

***Youth engagement**:* PROSCAL organized innovation camps during which youths were invited to present innovative and green ideas that could address environmental challenges and winners were provided with awards. This engagement with youths gave rise to the selection of a business idea focused on the production of charcoal from the invasive species *Prosopis Juliflora* which constitutes a serious environmental problem in Somalia. The youths in question benefitted from an innovation price of $US 20,000 from PROSCAL which supported the establishment of an industrial furnace for the carbonization of Prosopis into charcoal. The business is well-established and running[24].

Government involvement and ownership: the strong engagement and ownership demonstrated by the state and federal level governments was an important success factor of the PROSCAL programme. The provision of tax waivers for LPG by the Somaliland government for instance culminated in the reduction of the retail prices of LPG in the state, rendering it more affordable to households.

Challenges to project implementation

***Uncertainty of the funding envelope**:* As per the original programme design, a total budget of $US23.6 million was required. However, the programme did not get the entire funds required but rather received funds from

[24] Field observation in Hargeisa

donors on an ongoing basis. This rendered it challenging for the implementers to plan accordingly as there were unsure of how much funds could come in from donors at any point in time and consequently, affected the realization of full scale implementation of PROSCAL programme activities. Due to limited funds, it was not possible to implement some activities initially included in the programme document such as the charcoal reduction fund and restoration activities could equally not be implemented at full scale.

***Frequent institutional changes**:* frequent institutional changes particularly in the Southern states was a drawback to the implementation of activities under the programme. This frequent change in personnel in the ministries meant that the programme had to dedicate some efforts to bring the new government counterpart of the programme up to speed for an enhanced delivery of activities.

***Reduced accessibility due to insecurity**:* security issues in the southern part of the country posed a challenge for the implementation of PROSCAL activities. It was difficult for the ministry staff to go to the field for the implementation of activities due to security concerns. Awareness raising activities were conducted using radios as opposed to having this activity conducted in-person, permitting the interaction between the ministry and the beneficiaries.

***Covid-19 and Russia-Ukraine crisis**:* the Covid-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine crisis culminated in the disruption of global supply chains and energy price hikes[25]. The increase in prices of LPG incentivizes vulnerable communities to return to the consumption of charcoal.

***Political issues**:* the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) crisis between Qatar and the other gulf countries led to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain to break diplomatic ties with Qatar and implement a blockade on land, sea and air. The breaking of the diplomatic ties between Qatar and the three gulf countries was because Qatar had developed strong diplomatic ties with Iran and was sponsoring the Muslim Brotherhood, believed by Saudi Arabia to be a terrorist group. To restore diplomatic ties with the three gulf states, Qatar was requested to meet some conditions including detaching its diplomatic ties with Iran and discontinue supporting islamist political groups. During this political crisis, Somalia took a neutral position[26], and this was interpreted by UAE, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain as though Somalia was sympathizing with Qatar. As PROSCAL was targeting receiving funding from these countries, this misinterpretation of Somalia's position made it challenging for mobilization of funds from the gulf countries to materialize[27].

3.3.3. Efficiency

The efficiency of the project is rated **Satisfactory**.

Project financing

The overall funding for the PROSCAL programme was US$ **10,502,196.18,** provided by UNDP and four other donors (**Table 10**). This amount represents 45% of the initial budget of the programme (USD 23.6 million). This meant that the programme as per its original design could not achieve full scale implementation due to insufficient funds.

Table 10: PROSCAL Somalia project budget

Agency	Amount (USD)
MPTF Sweden	US$ 4,438,927.50
MPTF Italy	US$ 1,084,842,00
MPTF EUD	USD$ 3,715,499.00

[25] 2022 APR; Interviews with LPG companies in Somaliland; Interviews with UNDP PROSCAL team
[26] See: https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/horn-africa/somalia/260-somalia-and-gulf-crisis
[27] Interview with UNDP PROSCAL team

MPTF Norway	USD$ 576,000
UNDP	USD$ 686,927.68
Total	**US$ 10,502,196.18**

Financial Management

During project implementation, it was imperative to ensure transparency in the procurement and management of project funds. Procurement conducted by the PSC and the different ministries involved was done in accordance with the guidelines provided. UNDP country office and PUNOs provided support to the project relating to financial services, contracting of service providers and procurement in line with relevant procedures of UNDP. The PSC made all the strategic management decisions relating to the programme and the allocation of resources as needed. It had the mandate to review, revise and approve budget and audit reports. It also secured support and any additional funding needed to enable the programme activities to be carried out in a smooth and efficient manner.

Some of PROSCAL's activities were implemented by the ministries while others were implemented directly by the implementing partners in consultation with, and guidance from the government. Internally at UNDP, a financial control mechanism exists that ensures the efficient use of project resources. Requests for the disbursement of funds for the implementation of project activities go through a series of steps. For a request made by the project manager, the portfolio manager is kept in the loop and the request is transmitted to the program oversight and quality assurance unit that reviews the request alongside any reports if applicable, prior to signing any disbursement or payment. From the quality assurance unit, the files are sent to the Head of Agency for the final signature. To ensure efficient utilization of project funds, Spot checks were conducted for the ministries by external firms contracted by UNDP. The contracted firm reviews the accounts of the ministries, verifying if a proper filing system had been used and funds expended as planned.

Effect of drought on PROSCAL

The occurrence of droughts affects pastures and animals, culminating in the loss of income for the rural population. Once this happens, these individuals affected by the drought have the tendency to indulge into charcoal production to generate income. Droughts causes a drift in government's priorities from development and climate change adaptation to humanitarian interventions, limiting the amount of potential funding that could be channelled to PROSCAL[28]. Droughts also threatened the restoration work envisaged within the framework of the PROSCAL programme. In Jubaland for instance, the project supported the establishment of nurseries and during the occurrence of drought, the river level dwindled, giving rise to saltwater intrusion. The saltwater got into a nursery that was along the coastline which was destined to support terrestrial restoration. This meant that the nursed plants would no longer be suitable for the restoration of terrestrial land and the project advised the administration to divert the plants in the nursery towards the restoration of mangrove areas.

Contribution of restored ecosystem and ecosystem services to income-generating activities

Three nurseries supported by PROSCAL were providing trees to communities for replantation, particularly in Jubaland but it is challenging to identify a specific area where restoration activities have happened under the PROSCAL project. PROSCAL also supported the piloting of seed balls during which seeds were dropped in areas with limited accessibility, but no benefits have been identified from areas where the seed balls were dropped[29]. *"A substantial impact of PROSCAL's restoration work will be visible within its phase 2 as very little restoration happened during phase 1. As part of phase 2, large scale restoration championed by provate sector actors will be envisaged and the concerned private actors will procure the restoration seedlings from communities with nurseries that were established during phase 1 of PROSCAL",* reported a respondent from one of the implementing partners.

[28] Interview with the UNDP PROSCAL project team
[29] Interview with the UNDP PROSCAL team

Involvement of IDPs in PROSCAL's implementation

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) find charcoal as an expensive source of energy and rather rely on the use of fuelwood in their dwellings. PROSCAL supported the training of local artisans in the fabrication of efficient stoves that uses less fuelwood to be used by the IDPs in place of the traditional three stone fireplace. The use of the efficient firewood stoves translates to time and cost savings for the IDPs as lesser firewood will be used in cooking. Across the intervention sites, PROSCAL distributed fuel-efficient stoves and solar lanterns to IDPs free of cost since the LPG option may not be workable as refilling the cylinder will be financially burdensome to them.

Role of government in the delivery of the programme

The government played a pivotal role in the implementation of the PROSCAL programme. The role of ministries in the delivery of the programme varied across federal member states. In Somaliland and Puntland, the ministries had received prior donor funding support and have been engaged in the implementation of environmental projects. Hence, the prior project implementation and financial management experience of these ministries enabled them to advance in the implementation of PROSCAL activities with minimal support. Conversely, in the South, the four regional states (Jubaland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and South-West) were formed around 2017 and 2018 when the PROSCAL project was under implementation and when their ministries of Environment and Climate Change were created, PROSCAL was the first project that supported these institutions to be technically and operationally established and functional. The ministers from the federal member states participated in the project board meeting, contributed to the discussions and demonstrated strong ownership of the project by taking the lead in the implementation of project activities within their respective jurisdictions.

At the federal level, PROSCAL initially commenced working with the Ministry of Livestock and Forestry but at a later stage, the government realized that this arrangement was not very efficient as this ministry was more focused on the livestock production and had very little focus on environment and climate change issues. Consequently, the Deputy Prime Minister issued a note designating the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change which later became the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, as the government counterpart institution for the implementation of PROSCAL. The Directorate of Environment and Climate Change was lodged in the Prime Ministry and had the convening power to convene different ministries such as energy, agriculture and livestock. The project worked collaboratively with the Ministry of Energy and Climate Change to deliver the project and overall, the relationship between the ministry and the PROSCAL team at UNDP was good.

Administrative, financial and managerial challenges faced by PROSCAL

The implementing partners (UNEP, FAO and UNDP) and the government dispose of a procurement system. Large procurements under the project were handled by UNDP but then the requirements are such that it took time to complete those and, in some cases, this led to delays in the procurement process. For instance, delays were experienced in the procurement of the LPG systems and the contracting of the service provider to conduct the feasibility study for the installation of a biogas plant whose request for proposal had to be re-advertised in order to gain the required number of bids to proceed to evaluation.

UNDP provided cash advances to the ministries for the implementation of project activities, but the ministries did not have a sound knowledge on the type of financial reporting that had to be put in place and used for reporting expenditure. This culminated in back-and-forth communication between UNDP and the ministries to ensure that the latter provides the proper financial justification documents. To address this issue, UNDP provided regular trainings to the ministries on financial and technical reporting. The ministries are now capacitated to conduct procurements and elaborate financial and project narrative reports. The project staff within the ministries handling issues of finance and procurement are still within the ministries, providing continuous support to the ministries and other projects implemented by them.

The funds for PROSCAL were administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) office and all the heads of agencies needed to sign financial transfer request made to the MPTF. Securing signatures of government

counterparts where required was not an issue due to the strong buy-in of the government. Fund disbursement by MPTF was timely and funds were transferred by the MPTF directly to each implementing partner (FAO, UNDP and UNEP). The implementation of the project by the implementing partners was effective and the evaluation did not identify any incident of conflict between the implementing partners.

Adequacy of human resources for programme implementation

The project was adequately staffed. At UNDP, there was a full time Project Manager, Project Associate and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist who was providing support to projects within the climate change portfolio. The Climate Change Portfolio Manager at UNDP provided technical backstopping to the Project Manager in the implementation of the PROSCAL programme. Regarding FAO, there was a unit and staff dedicated for mapping and monitoring charcoal production and staff who were working on the livelihood component of the project. UNEP also had a full-time Project Officer hired on a consulting basis. Since UNEP did not have an in-country presence, their Project Officer was hosted by the project in UNDP. UNDP also provided support to UNEP in the organization of in-country events like workshops. In line with the letters of agreement established between the project and the ministries, the project provided staff to the different ministries. The National Project Coordinator Officer was hosted by the Prime Ministry and at the federal member states, technical, administrative, and financial staff were provided by the project.

Use of updated data to inform project delivery

Data collected from the M&E activities was used to provide progress updates and implementation challenges to the members of the project steering committee. The steering committee examines the challenges and provides recommendations or possible corrective measures that will advance the implementation of the activities of the programme. During the 5th Steering Committee meeting that took place in March 2022 for instance, it was reported that the project was experiencing a shortfall of 60% funding and the committee agreed that PUNOS should identify the 2022 funding gaps and present it to the Sweden Embassy for support[30]. Equally, the steering committee members were updated on the fact that the occurrence of droughts was having a counterproductive effect on PROSCAL's objectives as affected communities resorted to making a living out of charcoal production and trade as their livelihood activities were negatively affected by droughts. The Steering Committee agreed that DoECC to work in collaboration with federal member states and donors to mobilize funds for the implementation of the completed natural resource management policies.

Consulted project stakeholders had diverse views regarding the overall efficiency of the PROSCAL programme. Stakeholders' views ranged from Moderately Satisfactory to Highly Satisfactory, with majority (64%) of the respondents attesting that the programme's overall efficiency was Highly Satisfactory (**Figure 7**). It is the judgement of the evaluators that the efficiency of the PROSCAL programme is **Satisfactory** since some challenges including but not limited to delays in procurements were faced during implementation.

[30] 5th Steering Committee meeting minutes

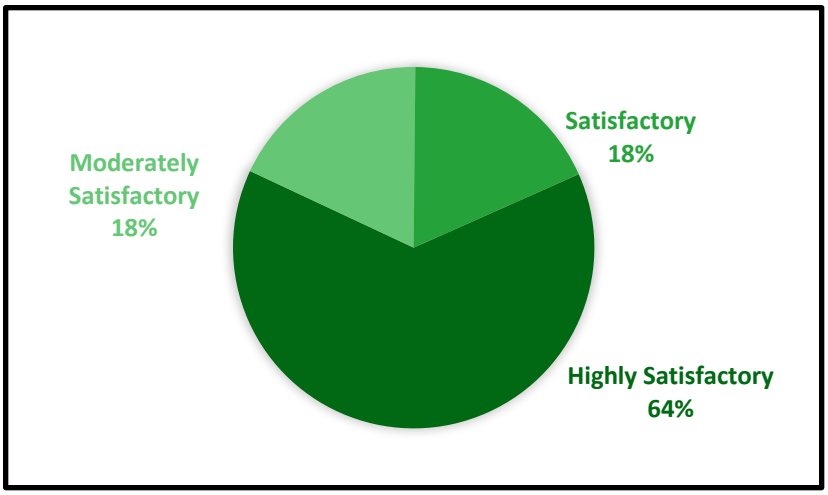


Figure 7: PROSCAL stakeholders' rating of the efficiency of the programme

UNDP opined that the project would have been implemented more efficiently if the full project resources would have been provided at one go as this would enable the implementing partners to adequately plan and develop multi-year letters of agreement with the government which will be approved once as opposed to having to develop letters of agreement annually to be approved by ministries.

3.3.4. Coherence

There was a competitive advantage for PROSCAL to be jointly implemented by UNEP, FAO and UNDP. The organizations could bring together their skills and unique experiences to complement each other for a successful delivery of the programme. UNDP ist experienced working with the Government of Somalia on institutional capacity building and energy issues. Hence, UNDP took the lead in the implementation of the components/activities on capacity building and alternative energy. UNEP as an environmental institution of the United Nations is strong in environmental diplomacy and have the capacity to engage multiple countries on issues relating to charcoal exportation[31]. This gives UNEP the comparative advantage to lead on PROSCAL's interventions relating to policy formulation and convening of countries to address charcoal exports from Somalia. FAO is an agricultural-based institution with huge experience on agriculture and livelihood issues and consequently, led the livelihood component of the PROSCAL programme. Furthermore, FAO disposes of a dedicated unit for SWALIM which takes charge for data, information and mapping related to water, land, and agriculture. Based on this experience, FAO led the geo-spatial monitoring of charcoal production and movement within the framework of the programme. FAO equally implemented the livelihood component of the programme, an area where FAO has huge expertise. Overall, each implementing partner took the lead in implementing activities for which it has comparative advantage.

3.3.5. Country ownership

Country ownership of the PROSCAL project was ensured through the involvement of national stakeholders from project design to implementation. The project was aligned with the needs and priorities of Somalia relating to the Rio Conventions and implementation of project activities involved the implication of decision-makers at the national and regional levels and this is key to ensuring country ownership of the project.

Country ownership of the project was also demonstrated through the integration of some of the project's outputs into existing government structures. The Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) drafted an action plan for the National Charcoal Act, as well as the National Forestry and National

[31] Interview with the UNDP PROSCAL team

Rangeland Management Policy for endorsement and adoption. These policies were meant to be integrated into the forest conservation activities of the GoS and other government structures concerned.

3.3.6. Gender

Gender mainstreaming is rated **Highly Satisfactory**.

The project did not have a dedicated gender action plan (GAP) and this could be because a gender-related risk was not triggered during the social and environmental risk screening. However, gender considerations were mainstreamed into project implementation in various ways. Some of the project activities under Component 1, 2 and 3 directly contributed in the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, such as Outputs 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 2.1, 2.2., 2.4., 2.5, and 3.3.)[32]. The awareness and sensitisation activities of the project involved a significant percentage of women, with about 42% women participation, as well as on alternative energy solutions. Training activities on alternative livelihood options to charcoal also saw the participation of about 35 women out of the 105 participants.

Out of the 17 project outputs, one output was gender specific and there were about 9 project staff responsible for gender issues among the 21 project staff. In addition, the project took deliberate steps to foster the participation of women in the project activities by:

- Encouraging women to participate fully in trainings and workshops through inclusive advocacy;
- Workshops were conducted using interactive techniques in order to address the barriers impeding women to comment publicly on environmental issues; and
- Creation of an inclusive working environment where men and women can interact and work effectively together to achieve the goals set by the project.

Women took part in project activities and project progress reporting took gender into account as project results were reported in a gender-disaggregated manner where applicable.

Table 11: Participants at project events disaggregated by gender

Component	Activity	Participants disaggregated by gender
Component 1	Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to the charcoal trade	1580 individuals (522 women) engaged in sensitisation workshops
	Persons reached through sensitisation workshops and regional conference	2,214,783 (42% women), 420 engaging directly and 2,214,363 via electronic media
	Number of project beneficiaries	7,422,401 million people (52% women
Component 2	Number of persons employed	157 persons (110 women and 47 youths)
	Number and share of persons previously active in the charcoal chain employed in the green charcoal facility	428 workers (365 youth and 63 women)

The programme supported youths in the following ways:

[32] APR 2022

- Three (3) youth innovative home-grown solutions were piloted including green charcoal production from invasive tree species, and production of biomass briquettes from compressed biomass material including farm waste;
- 365 youths are involved in green charcoal production;
- 47 youths employed in the LPG value chain; and
- 18 youths in Somaliland received training from PROSCAL on solar applications and maintenance.

Majority of stakeholders consulted as part of the TE opined that the integration of gender in programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation was to a high extent (**Figure 8**). The evaluators rate the mainstreaming of gender into the Programme as Highly Satisfactory and opine that the achieved gender results are in line with the Gender Marker 2 of the programme.

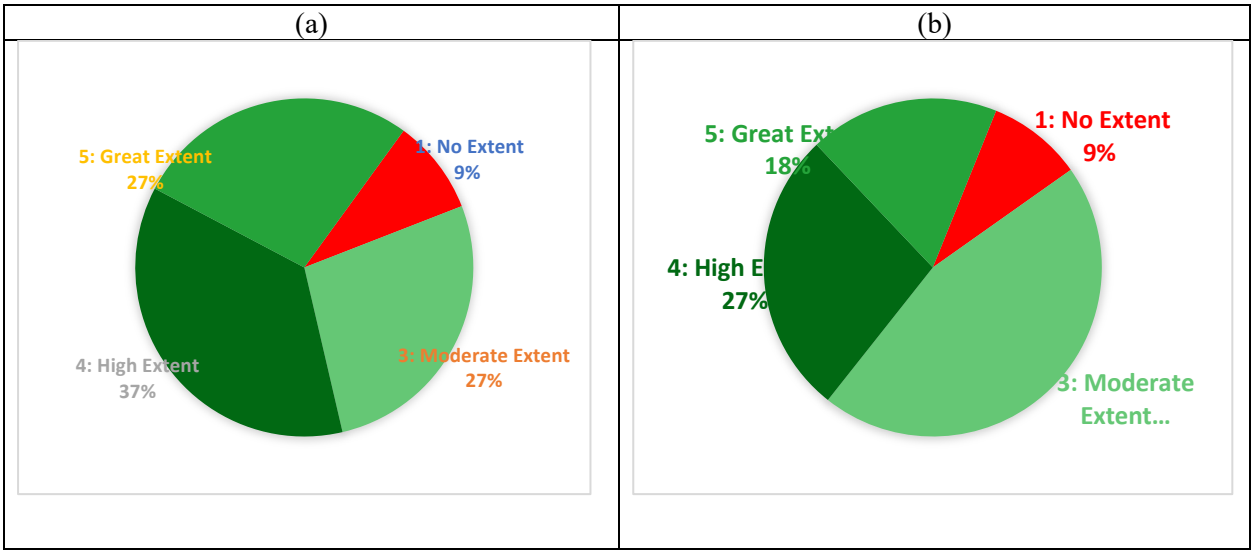


Figure 8: Stakeholders perception on the level of integration of gender considerations in the programme implementation (a) and in the monitoring and evaluation with the framework of the programme

3.3.7. Progress towards impact

The PROSCAL project has been instrumental in addressing demand and supply factors that drives unsustainable charcoal production in Somalia which culminates in negative environmental problems. On the supply side, PROSCAL explored innovative ideas for sustainable charcoal production through the organization of innovation camps for youths. Through the innovation camps, an innovative idea focused on sustainable charcoal production from the invasive species Prosopis was identified and piloted. The concerned youths received funding from PROSCAL which was used towards the purchase of a carbonization furnace. The use of Prosopis in the production of sustainable charcoal will be further developed in the second phase of the PROSCAL programme. This support provided by PROSCAL enabled this innovative idea to be transformed into an established business in Hargeisa under the name Lander Prosopis. Lander Prosopis has been producing charcoal from Prosopis to supply the local market[33] and this concept could be replicated across different locations in Somalia. Equally, within the framework of PROSCAL, FAO employed SWALIM in monitoring charcoal production and exportation. This geospatial-based monitoring provided timely information on potential charcoal exportation which is acted upon by the competent government authorities to prevent the exports from happening. Pertaining to the demand side, PROSCAL's interventions were focused on enhancing efficiency of charcoal use and promotion of

[33] Interview with a staff of Lander Prosopis; Interview with Somaliland's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change team

alternative energy sources in order to reduce charcoal demand. Women were trained on the production of energy-efficient cookstoves using locally available materials and this culminated in the creation of employment opportunities as the trained women engage in the fabrication and retailing of the efficient stoves as a source of livelihood. A total of 376 retailers (95% women-owned) of fuel-efficient stoves were established by the project[34]. Users of the locally-produced efficient stoves have testified that it reduces charcoal use by half compared to the traditional inefficient stoves[35]. To promote alternative energy, PROSCAL engaged with private companies and provided subsidies to LPG, enabling its adoption and use by households[36]. The use of LPG in dwellings have culminated in several benefits for women, including reduction of cooking time, eliminated risks and exposures to respiratory tract infections[37].

PROSCAL supported the installation of solar water heater at the Mohamed Aden Sheikh Children Teaching Hospital. This has enabled mothers to access hot water for bathing their sick children admitted to the facility and for sterilization of children's equipment. *"The mothers of sick children admitted in our hospital need hot water to bath their kids and sterilize their equipment. Before the project, the hospital only provided water at room temperature, but through the project's support in the installation of solar water heater, hot water is now available in our facility"*, reported a staff of the hospital[38].

3.3.8. Replication and upscaling

PROSCAL generated experiences that has been capitalized and replicated by other development agencies operating in Somalia. Some potential or materialized cases of replication identified by the TE include the following:

- GIZ has been intervening in Jubaland where the organization was providing efficient cookstoves imported from Kenya to the local population. Due to lessons learnt by GIZ from the PROSCAL programme pertaining to the training of women on the fabrication of efficient cookstoves, GIZ refrained from the importation of these stoves from Kenya and rather resorted to training the local communities on energy efficient cookstoves production as this approach generated employment and livelihood opportunities for communities within Kashmir[39];
- The African Development Bank is also interested in the replication of the energy efficient cookstove approach employed by the PROSCAL programme;.
- The World Bank through its Water for Agro-pastoralist Livelihoods Project (WALP) has supported the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in Puntland to replicate the production of charcoal from Prosopis.

3.3.9. Social and Environmental Standards

Interviews conducted with the UNDP PROSCAL team revealed that and environmental and social risk screening was conducted for the project at its design phase and during implementation, environmental and social safeguards issues were monitored and reported. However, the review of the ProDoc did not generate any evidence pertaining to an environmental and social risk screening exercise having been conducted for the project. Equally, environmental and social safeguards issues were not reported in the annual progress report of the programme. The TE did not identify the existence of a project-level accountability and grievance mechanism.

[34] 2022 Annual progress report
[35] Interviews with women in Hargeisa – efficient stoves producers, retailers, and beneficiaries of efficient cookstoves
[36] Interview with staff of LPG companies operating in Hargeisa – SOMGAS and Hass Petroleum
[37] Interview with beneficiaries (women) of subsidized LPG
[38] Site visit and interview with a staff of the Mohamed Aden Sheikh Children Teaching Hospital.
[39] Interview with the PROSCAL team at UNDP

3.3.10. Sustainability

The Sustainability of the PROSCAL project is rated **Moderately Likely**. The risks to the sustainability of project results are discussed below.

Financial risk

The trainings and capacity building activities of the project conducted at the local levels enhanced the understanding of actors (including local artisans) on environmental issues especially unsustainable production and use of charcoal and the impact it has on their immediate environment. The 2022 APR highlighted that a lack of funding from the donors may cause a substantial risk of not achieving the objectives of the Joint Programme. While the project supported the adoption of LPG by households through the provision of subsidies, it is unlikely that further uptake of LPG will happen in the absence of subsidy. As a matter of fact, LPG companies reported that following the withdrawal of subsidies by PROSCAL, the rate of LPG purchase reduced, and several women kept requesting to obtain the LPG cylinders at the subsidised cost[40]. Available alternative energy sources (LPG, solar systems, and electricity) are unaffordable for majority of households in Puntland[41], implying that it will be challenging for LPG adoption to happen following the phasing out of PROSCAL's subsidy on LPG. Furthermore, an increase in energy prices which could be caused by external factors including but not limited to political crisis (such as the Russia-Ukraine crisis) could render LPG less affordable, causing adopters of LPG to return to the use of charcoal for cooking in their dwellings.

The evaluators rate the financial risk to project sustainability as **Moderately Likely**.

Socio-economic risk

The Covid-19 pandemic presented a socio-economic risk to the sustainability of the PROSCAL project. Lockdown measures imposed by the Government of Somalia during the heart of the pandemic retarded the organization of in-person events. The recurrence of such lockdown measures in the future could impede national actors from engaging in outdoor environmental actions, linked to project activities. The Covid pandemic-associated lockdowns could also undermine the implementation of the policies drafted for the fight against illegal and unsustainable charcoal trade, thereby worsening environmental degradation in Somalia. In the event of a lockdown, staff of the competent law enforcement bodies may relax their efforts on the assumption that agents of environmental degradation are also observing the lockdown whereas it may not be the case.

The project's socio-economic risk to sustainability is rated **Moderately Likely**.

Institutional framework and governance risk

The different policies developed during project implementation require regular updating of relevant data. This is same for the tree nurseries created as part of the project activities. If there is no dedicated staff to ensure the efficient implementation of these policies and the proper functioning of these nursery sites, it may become difficult to update the data as required. There is also the risk of poor inter-ministerial coordination or cooperation which will make the sustainability of project results challenging.

The project supported the training of regional authorities and local artisans on the importance of sustainable charcoal production and trade. Some of these authorities are politically elected into power and it is likely that if they get voted out, they may be replaced by new individuals who may not have the required knowledge and awareness on environmental issues and also not be as committed to the implementation of the policies developed during the predecessor's era.

[40] Interviews with a staff of SOMGAS and Hass Petroleum
[41] Interview with a staff of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Puntland

Political instability and insecurity could also hamper the sustainability of PROSCAL. During periods of heightened political instability and conflict, law enforcement would likely be ineffective, and this will provide a window of opportunity for illegal production and trade in charcoal to thrive.

The Institutional framework and governance risk is rated **Moderately Unlikely** by the evaluators.

Environmental risk

The project was focused on fighting illegal charcoal trade and production as a major driver of environmental degradation in Somalia. The environmental risks identified by the evaluators, which may jeopardise the sustainability of the project were not different from those identified during project implementation. These included recurring droughts, famine and climate-induced shocks which may affect the livelihoods of communities and shift the government's focus from sustainable natural resource management to emergency relief and lifesaving activities.

The Environmental risk of the project is **Moderately Likely**.

Table 12: PROSCAL sustainability rating

Sustainability dimension	**Rating**
Financial risk	Moderately Likely
Socio-political risk	Moderately Likely
Institutional risk	Moderately Unlikely
Environmental risk	Moderately Likely
Overall Sustainability ranking	**Moderately Likely**

4. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & LESSONS

4.1. Conclusions

Project design: the project was designed based on national priorities The project had a result framework with indicators having end of project targets. Most of the indicators of the results framework were SMART. Although PROSCAL include activities with potentials for addressing climate change through reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening the resilience of communities, the project was designed more from a development perspective and not as a climate change initiative.

Relevance: the PROSCAL programme is highly relevant to the Somali context. The programme aligns strongly with national priorities and needs. Charcoal production in Somalia is linked to environmental degradation and constitutes a serious problem. PROSCAL interventions therefore supports the country in addressing this pressing environmental challenge. Furthermore, PROSCAL is aligned with key national strategic documents and policies including but not limited to the NDCs, NCCP, and National Environmental Policy.

Effectiveness: the effectiveness of the programme is rated **Satisfactory**. The programme recorded varying progress towards its outputs. Under component 1, 3 of 18 output indicator targets were unachieved, one output indicator target was on-track while the others had their targets either achieved or exceeded. Good was progress was made by PROSCAL under its component 2. Of 19 output indicators, the targets for three were unattained while the targets for the other indicators were exceeded or achieved at the time of the TE. For component 3, three of four indicator targets were achieved while the remainder indicator target was underachieved at the time of the TE. Human rights considerations were well integrated into the project design and implementation. However, the project did not integrated people with disabilities during its implementation.

Efficiency: the project was efficiently delivered in a **Satisfactory** manner. The project management team followed strict procurement guidelines for procuring goods and services within the framework of the project. However, some cases of delays in the procurement process were recorded especially for large procurements that were handled by the UNDP Somalia Office. Activities of the programme were implemented by the implementing partners and the government at different levels. The government played a pivotal role in the implementation of the programme often led implementation of field activities in their respective jurisdictions. PROSCAL supported the government ministries involved in its implementation through recruiting and deploying technical and administrative staff to these institutions.

Sustainability: the overall sustainability rating of the project is **Moderately Likely**. The limited uptake of LPG as an alternative cooking fuel in dwellings after PROSCAL's withdrawal of subsidies on LPG is identified as a financial risk to sustainability. Also, energy price hikes that could be caused by external factors such as political crisis such as the Russia-Ukraine crisis could render LPG less affordable, causing adopters of LPG to return to the use of charcoal for cooking in their dwellings. The financial risk to sustainability of PROSCAL is **Moderately Likely**. Socio-economic risk to sustainability is rated **Moderately Likely**. The occurrence of a pandemic such as Covid-19 could disrupt global supply chain of LPG culminating in scarcity of the product. Under such circumstances, households will likely resort to the use of charcoal to meet their heat energy needs. Regarding institutional framework and governance risk, political instability and insecurity could promote an atmosphere of lawlessness, causing illegal production and trade in charcoal to ensue. The institutional framework and governance risk to sustainability is rated **Moderately Unlikely**. Environmental risks to the sustainability of the programme include the occurrence of droughts and floods which may negatively impact the livelihoods of communities causing the affected individuals to engage in the unsustainable production as a source of livelihood. The environmental risk to sustainability is rated **Moderately Likely.**

Gender: while a gender action plan was not elaborated for the project, gender was mainstreamed into the project implementation. The project had some output indicators which were gender sensitive. The programme had some activities targeting women including but not limited to the training on the fabrication of energy efficient cookstoves and the establishment of nurseries.

Social and environmental safeguards: although the UNDP PROSCAL team mentioned that an environmental and social risk screening was conducted during the design of the programme and monitored and reported during project implementation, the evaluators did not find the results of the screening during the review of the project documents. Also, the annual progress report did not provide information on the monitoring of the environmental and social risks and the environmental and social safeguards under implementation. No AGM mechanism was identified for the project during the terminal evaluation.

4.2. Lessons learned

A Stepwise approach to project implementation is possible in the midst of limited funding. While the initial design of the PROSCAL programme required a total of $US 23.6 million for its implementation, the programme did not get the required funding. Donors provided funding in bits on a rolling basis and the implementing partners, and the government managed to use the available resources provided by the donors to implement some activities of the programme. Hence, the project document was revised regularly as the funding envelope of the programme increased. At terminal evaluation, the overall financial resources mobilized by the project was about $US 10 million, less than 50% of what was initially required. The approach taken by the implementing partners and the government enabled the programme to thrive and achieve positive results.

The recruitment of project staff and their consequent deployment to government counterpart institutions for project implementation is important for project delivery. The PROSCAL programme recruited technical, financial, and administrative staff and deployed them to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in the federal member states. These deployed staff supported the implementation of PROSCAL activities on the one hand and provided technical and operational support to projects implemented by the ministries financed by other donors.

Strong government commitment and private sector engagement can play an important role in addressing environmental challenges. The PROSCAL engaged with private sector actors such as SOMGAS engaged in the LPG trade to provide LPG at subsidized rates. The Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change influenced the Somaliland Government to provide a tax exemption for LPG. This reduced the price of LPG, rendering it relatively affordable to the population.

Ensuring youth participation in project implementation through organized competitions could bring about innovative solutions to climate change and environmental projects. Through organizing innovation camps for youths, PROSCAL was able to generate local initiatives with potentials for addressing existing environmental challenges faced by Somalia. A group of youths were able to come up with an initiative that uses the invasive species (*Prosopis juliflora*) which constitutes a serious environmental threat to Somalia, as a solution to curbing unsustainable charcoal production. This initiative received a cash price of $US 20,000 that was used to procure an industrial carbonization furnace for carbonizing Prosopis to charcoal while leaving the native trees to thrive in the environment. In this way, deforestation and forest degradation driven by charcoal production will be addressed. The initiative has been established as a formal business in Hargeisa called Lander Prosopis[42] and is currently operational, producing high quality charcoal that is being sold locally.

Technology has a place in the resolution of environmental problems. Within the framework of the PROSCAL programme, FAO used the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) to geospatially monitor the production and transportation of charcoal[43]. The Somalian Government has placed a ban on charcoal

[42] See: https://www.landerprosopis.com/
[43] See: https://proscal.faoswalim.org/maps/

exportation and SWALIM has made the tracking of illegal production and export of charcoal from Somalia possible. Information generated from the tracking was communicated to relevant government institutions and United Nations agencies for appropriate measures to be taken. The SWALIM tracking enabled a shipping vessel with charcoal en route for exportation to be intercepted by the Somalian authorities and brought back to the country. The SWALIM monitoring therefore disincentivizes illegal producers and exporters of charcoal from Somalia to engage in its production since it is challenging for illegal exports to happen.

A holistic approach to addressing in-country environmental and social challenges including tackling external forces or drivers can yield substantial outcomes. The project focused on addressing both internal and external factors driving unsustainable charcoal production. Internally, PROSCAL supported initiatives geared towards improving the efficiency of stoves and provision of alternative cooking fuels. To address external forces promoting unsustainable charcoal production, the programme engaged with the ambassadors of neighboring countries serving as destinations for charcoal exported from Somalia, requesting these countries to put a ban on charcoal originating from Somalia from entering their respective countries. This holistic approach adopted by the programme was instrumental in curbing the unsustainable production of charcoal in Somalia.

4.3. Recommendations

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
Project design and Implementation		
1.	Phase 1 of the programme was designed as more of a developmental initiative than a climate change one although the programme had strong elements of climate change mitigation.	The phase 2 of the programme should be designed as a climate change (adaptation and/or mitigation) initiative with key envisaged climate impacts – tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) reduced or avoided; and number of people whose resilience to climate change has been enhanced. In this light, the second phase should align closely with NDCs and the national adaptation plan of the country. Elements of climate finance could be integrated into the programme such as REDD+ and results-based payments for restoration. Phase 2 of the programme could also be developed as a multi-year large scale programme with the possibility of targeting funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to match the funding from the donors. However, the project development cycle for the GCF takes on average 2 to 3 years. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Government of Somalia. **Timeline**: Next phase of the programme
2.	Limited involvement of people with disabilities.	The project demonstrated inclusivity by integrating women, IDPs and youths in the implementation of its activities. However, the terminal evaluation generated scant evidence pertaining to the involvement of people with disabilities in the programme. For enhanced inclusivity, the second phase of the programme should include dedicated efforts or strategies in its design and implementation for the integration and participation of individuals with disabilities. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Government of Somalia. **Timeline**: Next phase of the programme
3.	Uncertainty relating to the commitment of donor	For subsequent projects/programmes, these should be designed and sized based on the available funding envelope for which donors' commitment

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
	funding hampered adequate planning for the implementation of programme activities, slowing down implementation	have been secured. This will ensure that the project or programme will be delivered as per the activities included in the ProDoc, enabling the project implementers to plan effectively for the implementation of activities. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Government of Somalia. **Timeline**: Next phase of the programme
Sustainability		
4.	Innovation has proven successful in the project and needs to be further pursued	PROSCAL adopted innovative measures to achieve its targeted results. Examples include the production of charcoal from Prosopis and the use of the SWALIM for geospatial monitoring of charcoal production. In the next phase of the project, it is important for more innovative approaches to be explored. A potential area for which innovation could be relevant in the next phase of the programme is restoration. The programme will need to devise an innovative restoration incentive scheme that will promote restoration. Project implementing partners could consider conducting a review of innovative restoration incentive schemes around the world, including the identification and piloting of those that are adapted to the Somalian context. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Government of Somalia. **Timeline**: Next phase of the programme
5.	While several women have been trained and are engaged in the fabrication of fuel-efficient stoves, retailers of efficient stoves mentioned shortage in the supply of efficient stoves as a limiting factor to their business.	There is a need for the linkages between producers and retailers of fuel-efficient stoves to be strengthened. This will ensure that retailers have access to several fuel-efficient stove producers and vice versa. This will increase both demand and supply of these stoves as the producers sell the produced stoves to the retailers who in turn sell them to community members. **Responsibility**: UNDP, ministries **Timeline**: Before commencement of the second phase
6.	Lander Prosopis has proven to be a solution to sustainable charcoal production in Somalia.	Building on the lessons generated so far from the company Lander Prosopis, the programme should consider replicating the concept in other federal member states where Prosopis invasion is an issue. This will promote the production of sustainable charcoal to meet local demand while curbing the spread of Prosopis. Lander Prosopis have also explored the option of producing animal feed from Prosopis seed. This is of high importance for the Somali context where drought is recurrent as feed from Prosopis could be served to animals during such periods. The programme in its next phase could consider exploring this further as a climate change adaptation option for the livestock sector. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP), Government of Somalia. **Timeline**: Next phase of programme

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
Gender		
7.	While evidence of gender impacts emerged from the evaluation, the PROSCAL programme did not have a gender action plan with gender targets for the programme.	For subsequent projects including phase 2 of this programme, the project implementing partners should consider conducting a gender analysis and elaborate a gender action plan. All three implementing partners have in place a gender policy which requires projects and programmes to adequately mainstream gender in their design and implementation. The conduction of the gender analysis and elaboration of a gender action plan will facilitate the monitoring of gender targets and an assessment of the extent to which gender is mainstreamed into the programme. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners **Timeline**: Future projects
Environmental and social safeguards		
8.	The evaluation did not identify the existence of an accountability and grievance readdress mechanism for the programme.	The second phase of the programme should consider designing an accountability and redress mechanism which could be used by programme stakeholders to voice concerns about the programme. The developed mechanism should be widely publicised to stakeholders at programme events. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners **Timeline**: Future projects

ANNEXES

Annex A: Terms of reference of the Terminal Evaluation

TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORS)
Individual Contractor (International)
Lead Evaluator – Terminal Evaluation of the Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods

A. Project Title: Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods

B. Background Information, Rationale and Project Description

PROJECT/OUTCOME INFORMATION		
Project/outcome title	Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods	
Atlas ID	00084974	
Corporate outcome and output	v. Economic governance institutions are strengthened, and an enabling environment is established for inclusive, sustainable, and broad-based economic growth driven by the emerging small and medium enterprise (SME) sector vi. Enhanced access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy and livelihoods for economic growth vii. Promote energy security and more resilient livelihoods by gradually reducing unsustainable charcoal production, trade, and use. viii. Engage with the federal government of Somalia, federal member states, local communities, UN agencies, the private sector, and other key stakeholders to account for both the demand and supply side of the charcoal value chain.	
Country	Somalia	
Region	Federal and Federal Member States	
Date project document signed	March 2016	
Project dates	**Start**	**Planned end**
	March 2016	December 2022
Project budget	USD 10,502,196.18	

Project expenditure at the time of evaluation	Estimated at 90% delivery
Funding source	• MPTF (Sweden - USD 4,438,927.50: Italy - USD 1,084,842.00: EU Delegation - USD 3,715,499.00: Norway - USD 576,000.00) • UNDP (USD 686,927.68)
Implementing party[44]	UNDP, UNEP, FAO, and Environment Institutions of the Federal Government of Somalia

Somalia is one of the poorest nations in Africa and the world with 69 percent of its 16 million people living below the poverty line. Due to its arid landmass, degraded habitats, and protracted conflict, Somalia scores the highest in climate vulnerability among fragile states worldwide. Protracted conflict and displacement have stunted growth in Somalia and eroded the resilience of households. Accessing energy requires daily labour in rural areas (mostly for women) and represents an important and recurring expenditure for urban households.

Biomass (firewood and charcoal) accounts for 80 to 90 percent of energy needs. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and kerosene are also used as substitutes by wealthier households. Electricity (from diesel power plants) only accounts for a marginal portion of total energy use. Somalia's important biomass resources, sufficient to meet the population's needs, are at the same time under-exploited (e.g., marginal use of waste for biogas, practically no energy plantations); and under threat because of uncontrolled exploitation, largely to produce charcoal for the export market.

Charcoal making and its export from Somalia have been in practice since pre-colonial times to meet local and regional energy requirements and provide livelihood opportunities for poor and vulnerable households. However, unscrupulous plunder of forest and range resources for charcoal production has been witnessed during the last two decades. The breakdown of state institutions, protracted conflict, weakening of traditional systems of decision-making on access to resources, absence of alternative sources of energy and limited livelihoods options have led to unsustainable production andtrade of charcoal, fueled by the constant demand for charcoal on the international market (neighbouring countries and Gulf nations). Women are overrepresented in the lowest paying and most precarious positions of the charcoal value chain, earning an estimated average of 50 cents/day for the collection/selling of charcoal. On the other end of the chain, charcoal exports (banned but never effectively halted) fuel the war economy, generating revenue of over USD 15 million per annum from illegal exports for the benefit of militia groups and brokers/intermediaries who act as gatekeepers for exports. As such, a multitude of complex issues surrounds charcoal production in Somalia leading to triple threats - in the forms of irreversible environmental degradation, perpetual conflict, and dependence on fast-depleting livelihoods option. The realization of these multifaceted issues resulted in the imposition of a ban on the import of Charcoal from Somalia by the UN Security Council in February 2012. The Federal Government has also on many occasions reiterated the ban on charcoal export which was first enacted in October 1969, through press releases from the president's office and the cabinet.

[44] This is the entity that has overall responsibility for implementation of the project (award), effective use of resources and delivery of outputs in the signed project document and workplan.

In response to UN Security Council Resolution 2036 (2012) that seeks international cooperation to ban illegal exports of charcoal from Somalia and at the request of the Somali Government, the Joint Program on Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) was framed. The Programme envisages a comprehensive response to support the Security Council Resolution and create an enabling environment to support energy security in Somalia. The specific objectives of the programme are: 1) Support the government in Somalia as well as countries in the region to produce pertinent legal instruments and strengthen enforcement mechanisms at national, regional and local levels; 2) Promote alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption; 3) provide alternative livelihood options to households and communities dependent on charcoal production and trade; and, reforestation and afforestation throughout the country for the rehabilitation of degraded lands.

The Program is funded by the EU, Sweden, Italy, and Norway through UN MPTF. PROSCAL is jointly implemented by UNDP, FAO, and UNEP, it falls under the economic development portfolio of the MPTF, providing a flexible arrangement for joint work plans and single reporting. The program implementation was launched in March 2016 and will run until December 2022. The programme engages with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the federal member states (FMS), authorities in neighbouring countries, local communities, other UN entities, the private sector, and other key stakeholders to address both the demand and supply side of the charcoal value chain.

The key stakeholders of this evaluation are the Federal Government of Somalia, particularly the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DOECC) under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), donors and the environment ministries of the Federal Member States (Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South-West and Jubaland) and Somaliland.

The Programme has three major components:

1. **Component 1**: Capacity building and regional cooperation
2. **Component 2**: Alternative Energy
3. **Component 3:** Alternative Livelihood

The following are the Programme outputs:

i) Output 1.1: Regional Charcoal Policy Framework and Legally Binding Instrument, within the concept of international policy on charcoal National Promulgation and Rules of Business for Reducing Charcoal Production.

ii) Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia (FAO).

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

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

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

vi) Output 1.6: Capacity building of federal (DOECC), state-level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use. vii) Output 2.1: Accelerated diffusion of efficient cook-stoves for

reducing charcoal consumption. viii) Output 2.2: Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption.

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

x) Output 2.5: Development of the solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal consumption.

xi) Output 3.2: Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households to facilitate the transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods. xii) Output 3.3: Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel, and fodder.

The Programme successfully engaged with the government in Somalia, governments of countries in the region, local communities, UN agencies, the private sector, and other key stakeholders to account for both the demand and supply side of the charcoal value chain. Further, PROSCAL has mobilized key stakeholders and technically empowered & mandated government institutions across Somalia for effective monitoring and enforcement of the charcoal trade ban, the development of an enabling policy environment for energy security, and natural resources management. Domestic awareness- raising, regional coordination, and high-level engagement have highlighted the importance of banning charcoal export and disincentivizing business groups engaged in the charcoal trade. The programme has undertaken evidence-based monitoring through satellite and GIS mapping on the dynamics of charcoal production, stockpile, and export to inform action at national and international levels, including in partnership with UNODC and the UN Security Council. In addition, the Programme has tackled critical points of the charcoal value chain by supporting innovative energy solutions for charcoal use by providing access to environment-friendly sustainable sources of energy, comprising of fuel-efficient stoves, alternatives to charcoal, and solar solutions. PROSCAL supported an initiative that provided livestock, agricultural inputs, and equipment to low-income families in Somalia to boost their economic growth and help mitigate Somalia's recurring shocks while becoming less dependent on the use of charcoal as the main source of livelihood. As part of the efforts to rehabilitate degraded rangelands by establishing tree nurseries and by enhancing the availability of seedlings, distribution, and community engagement.

C. Evaluation Purpose, Objectives and Scope

1. Evaluation Purpose and Objectives

The Purpose of the terminal evaluation is to assess the Programme's achievements against what is defined in the programme document and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits and aid in the overall enhancement of the next phase of the Programme.

The specific objectives of the evaluation are:

- To assess the project's performance and achievements vis-à-vis the programme's overall objectives.
- To identify challenges faced during the implementation.
- To generate lessons learned from the implementation of the Programme's activities and the outcomes achieved.
- To assess the impact of PROSCAL on biomass issues in Somalia.

- To develop specific and actionable recommendations for major stakeholder groups anchored on the findings of the evaluation and current working environment to ensure continued relevance and sustainability.

2. **Evaluation Scope**

The evaluation team will be composed of one international evaluator who shall be the lead evaluator and one national evaluator.

The lead evaluator will have overall responsibility for the quality and timely submission of the draft and final evaluation report and will perform the following tasks: a) Lead and manage the evaluation process.

b) Develop the inception report, detailing the evaluation scope, methodology and approach.
c) Ensure that the project evaluation is conducted in accordance with the proposed objective and scope of the evaluation, and UN evaluation guidelines.
d) Draft and present the draft and final evaluation reports.
e) Lead the presentation of draft findings in the stakeholder workshop.
f) Finalize the evaluation report and submit it to UN.

The evaluators will jointly conduct field work for data collection including interviews with selected key informants. In situations where the lead evaluator may not be able to travel due to security-related restrictions, The national evaluator will conduct the fieldwork and where required, will also provide translation and interpretation during and after interviews.

Key informants will be relevant staff from the FGS engaged in the implementation of the Programme, representatives from the federal member state ministries of environment, the UN, donors, and beneficiaries. The locations to be visited by the consultants (depending on the conditions and the need) include the FGS in Mogadishu and Federal Member States' capitals and Somaliland. The areas to be visited may include:

Area	**Capital**
Federal Government of Somalia	Mogadishu
Somaliland	Hargeisa
Puntland	Garowe
Galmudug	Dhusamareb
Hirshabelle	Jowhar
South-West	Baidoa
Jubaland	Kismayo

The evaluation will look at the following areas as directed by the project document and results framework: project management, project outputs, and their contribution to the overall results defined in the programmet document. It will consider the contribution of coordination, and national leadership, to the strengthening of partnerships amongst the Federal Government of Somalia; the Federal Member States and development partners; as well as aspects related to capacity building and the approach adopted.

3. Evaluation Criteria and Key Guiding Questions

The following key questions will guide the terminal evaluation.

i) Relevance/ Coherence:

a) To what extent did the project achieve its overall objectives?
b) Did the project provide the necessary support to the target government institutions as outlined in the project document?
c) To what extent did the project contribute to gender equality, the empowerment of women and the human rights-based approach? Specifically, the evaluation will measure if the gender marker of the project was in line with the achieved results.
d) What and how much progress has been made towards achieving the overall outputs and outcomes of the project, including contributing factors and constraints?
e) Were the inputs and strategies identified appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? Were they realistic?
f) What are the casual linkages between interventions?
g) Was the project relevant in terms of addressing identified needs?
h) To what extent do the implementing partners participating in the joint programme have an added value to solve the development challenges stated in the programme document?
i) At what level did COVID-19 limit the project to achieve its objectives to the optimal level?
j) If the programme Document was revised, did it reflect the changes that were needed?

ii) Effectiveness

a) To what extent did the project contribute to the Country Programme Document outputs and outcomes, UN Strategic Framework, the SDGs, and the national development priorities?
b) Describe the management processes and their appropriateness in supporting delivery
c) Was the project effective in delivering synergistic and coherent desired/planned results?
d) How effective were the strategies and tools used in the implementation of the project?
e) How effective has the project been in responding to the needs of the beneficiaries, and what synergistic and coherent results were achieved?
f) How did the project funding level and resource mobilisation affect projectimplementation?
g) What are the lessons learned for future intervention strategies and issues?
h) At what level was gender mainstreaming adopted in the project implementation?

iii) Efficiency

a) Was the process of achieving results efficiently? Specifically, did the actual or expected results (outputs and outcomes) justify the costs incurred?
b) What type of (administrative, financial, and managerial) obstacles did the joint programme face and to what extent has this affected its efficiency at the terminal phase?
c) Were the available resources utilised effectively?
d) Did project activities overlap and duplicate other similar interventions (funded nationally and/or by other donors?

e) To what extent did the project's M&E mechanism contribute to meeting project results?
f) How effectively was updated data used to manage the project?
g) Are there more efficient ways and means of delivering more and better results (outputs and outcomes) with the available inputs?
h) Did the project remain aligned with the theory of change, if there was a deviation, how did it affect less efficiency and effectiveness Could a different approach have produced better results?
i) How was the project's collaboration with the UNDP, FAO, UNEP, the FGS, FMS, national institutions, development partners, and the MPTF?
j) How efficient were the management and accountability structures of the project?
k) What are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the project's implementation process?

iv. Sustainability

a) To what extent are the benefits of the project likely to be sustained after the completion of this project?
b) What is the likelihood of continuation and sustainability of project outcomes and benefits after completion of the project?
c) How effective were the exit strategies, and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints?
d) What knowledge transfer took place during the project implementation that will guarantee government institutions will play their role when the project is closed?
e) Describe key factors that will require attention to improve prospects of sustainability of project outcomes and the potential for replication of the approach
f) How were capacities strengthened at the individual and organizational level (including contributing factors and constraints)?
g) Describe the main lessons that have emerged
h) What are the key lessons derived from the knowledge and experiences provided by the project that can be used by the evaluation users (UNDP, donor and gov) to enhance decision-making and programming?
i) What are the recommendations for similar support in the future? (NB. The recommendations should provide comprehensive proposals for future interventions based on the current evaluation findings)
j) Are there some risks that may adversely limit the sustainability of the project deliverables?

v. Disability

a) Were persons with disabilities consulted and meaningfully involved in programme planning and implementation?
b) What proportion of the beneficiaries of a programme where persons with disabilities?
c) What barriers did persons with disabilities face?
d) Was a twin-track approach adopted?

Guiding evaluation questions will be further refined by the evaluator and agreed upon with UNDP evaluation stakeholders in the inception report.

4. Methodology

The evaluation will particularly focus on performance indicators with guidance from the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) with an emphasis on **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact,** and **sustainability.**

The evaluator is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach. The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable, and useful. The evaluation will provide quantitative and qualitative data through the following methods:

a) Desk study and review of all relevant project documentation including project documents, annual work plans, midterm evaluation reports, project progress reports, project monitoring reports (from third-party monitors) annual project reports, minutes of project board meetings, reports of consultancies and events.

b) In-depth interviews to gather primary data from key stakeholders using a structured methodology. All interviews with men and women should be undertaken in full confidence and anonymity. The final evaluation report should not assign specific comments to individuals

c) Focus Group discussions with project beneficiaries (men and women) and other stakeholders will be conducted

d) Interviews with relevant key informants (see attached list of relevant institutions)

e) Observations and verifications (field visits -when/if possible- using checklist) to be conducted by a local consultant with all Covid-19 and security protocols issued by the Government being observed.

f) Data review and analysis of monitoring and other data sources and methods. To ensure maximum validity, and reliability of data (quality) and promote use, the evaluation team will ensure triangulation of the various data sources, to enhance the validity and utility of the findings.

g) Innovation in data collection needs to be employed.[45]

h) Data disaggregated (by gender/vulnerable group/geographical setting) to support the outreach of the diverse stakeholders' groups, Gender, and human rights lens. All evaluation products need to address gender, disability, and human rights issues.

The final methodological approach including interview scheduling, field visits and data to be used in the evaluation must be clearly outlined in the inception report and fully discussed and agreed upon between UNDP, key stakeholders, and the evaluators.

The findings of the evaluation should lead to the elaboration of specific, practical, achievable recommendations that should be directed to the intended users.

5. Evaluation ethics

[45] UNDP encourage evaluators to follow innovative evaluation approaches. Examples on Innovation In Evaluation Approaches can be found in the following links: (Case Studies of Best Practice Evaluations by UN Agencies in Asia and the Pacific) and (2022 Evaluation Excellence Award [3] Access at: http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/100

The evaluator will be held to the highest ethical standards and is required to sign a code of conduct upon acceptance of the assignment. UNDP evaluations are conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations'.[3] The consultants must safeguard the rights and confidentiality of information providers, interviewees, and stakeholders through measures to ensure compliance with legal and other relevant codes governing collection of data and reporting on data. The evaluator must also ensure security of collected information before and after the evaluation and protocols to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of sources of information where that is expected.

The information, knowledge and data gathered in the evaluation process must also be solely used for the evaluation and not for other uses with the express authorization of UNDP and partners. The evaluators must be free and clear of perceived conflict of interest and interested consultants will not be considered if they were directly or substantively as an employee or consultant in the formulation of UNDP strategies and programmes. In this regard each of the consultant is mandatory to sign a code of conduct and an agreement before they start working with UNDP.

D. Expected Outputs and Deliverables

- **Evaluation inception report:** The inception report should be carried out following and based on preliminary discussions with the UNDP prior to commencement of Assignment
- **Data Collection and Analysis:** The evaluator would collect data from relevant stakeholders. All interviews, recordings and analyses will be delivered to UNDP and will remain the proport of UNDP.,
- **Draft evaluation report:** A comprehensive draft evaluation report that will inform all key stakeholders including representatives of the FGS and FMS, the UN, and donors (A length of 40 to 60 pages including executive summary)

Final Evaluation Report

The final evaluation report shall incorporate input and comments provided by all stakeholders. The content and structure of the final analytical report will outline findings, recommendations and lessons learnt covering the scope of the evaluation and will meet the requirements of the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines, 2019. The evaluation report should be complete and logically organized. It should be written clearly and be understandable to the intended audience. The report should include the following:

a) The title and opening pages should provide the following basic information:
   (i) name of the evaluation intervention.
   (ii) time frame of the evaluation and date of the report.
   (iii) Somalia as country of the evaluation intervention.
   (iv) names of evaluators.
   (v) name of the organization commissioning the evaluation (vi) acknowledgements.

b) Project and evaluation information details on second page (as one page):

   b1 Project Information
   (i) Project title
   (ii) Atlas ID
   (iii) Corporate outcome and output
   (iv) Country
   (v) Region

(vi) Date project document signed
(vii) Project dates (start/ planned end date)
(viii) project budget
(ix) Project expenditure at the time of evaluation
(x) Funding source (xi) Implementing partner. **b2 Evaluation Information**
(i) Evaluation type (Terminal Evaluation).
(ii) Final/ midterm review/other.
(iii) Period under evaluation (start/end).
(iv) Evaluator's name.
(v) Evaluator email address.
(vi) Evaluation dates (start/completion).

c) Table of Contents, including boxes, figures, tables, and annexes with page references
d) List of acronyms and abbreviations
e) Executive summary (4 pages maximum)
f) Introduction (2 to 3 pages)
g) Findings (4 to 5 pages)
h) Conclusion (1 to 2 pages)
i) Recommendations (1 to 3 pages)
j) Lessons learned (1 to 2 pages)
k) Report annexes (Charts, Terms of Reference)

D. Final Deliverables/Products

Deliverable	Content	Timing (working days)	Responsibilities	Review and approvals	Weighted % of professional fee
Inception Report	Evaluator outlines the work plan, evaluation questions and clarifications on timing and method (10-15 pages).	5 days after contract execution.	Evaluator submits to UNDP CO.	Evaluation Reference Group, Programme Steering Committee and UNDP CO Evaluation Manager.	14%
Presentation	Initial findings and delivery of all interviews, recordings, and analyses	End of a 13 days' evaluation field mission.	Evaluator submits to UNDP CO.		56%
Draft Evaluation Report	Full draft report, (as per UNDP template (40 to 60 pages including executive summary and annexes)	7 working days within 2 weeks of the end of evaluation mission.	Evaluation submits to UNDP CO.		
Final Evaluation Report*	Revised report	10 working days within 2 weeks of receiving UNDP comments on the draft report.	Evaluator submits to UNDP CO for uploading to UNDP ERC.	Evaluation Reference Group, Programme Steering Committee and UNDP CO Evaluation Manager and UNDP IEO.	30%
Total		**35 days**			**100%**

***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**.

E. Institutional Arrangements

The principal responsibility of managing the terminal evaluation resides with UNDP. The UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist will act as the Evaluation Manager and will be responsible for the oversight of the whole evaluation process including provision of technical guidance, quality control, ensuring independence of the evaluation process and, that policy is followed.

1. Reporting

a) Reporting Lines

(i) The evaluator shall work under the direct supervision of the UNDP Somalia M&E Specialist in close collaboration with the Evaluation reference Group (ERG) comprising Implementing Agencies, project M&E focal points, Director General of the MOECC at federal level, ministries of Environment in FMSs (Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest and Jubaland) and Somaliland who will support the evaluation and give comments and direction at key stages in the evaluation process. An ERG ensures transparency in the evaluation process and strengthens the credibility of the evaluation results.

(ii) PROSCAL'S Steering Committee (PSC) shall guide the overall direction of the evaluation. The PSC is chaired by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change of the FGS and co-chaired by the UN DSRSG/RC/HC.

(iii) The UNDP shall be responsible for all contractual arrangements and the evaluator will be directly accountable to UNDP for performance of the Contract.

b) Progress Reporting

The lead evaluator will be responsible for the overall design, writing, and presentation/submission of all reports.

The international evaluator will be the lead evaluator responsible and accountable for all the deliverables in collaboration with the national evaluator. The lead evaluator will be expected to work harmoniously with the national evaluator who will get direction from the lead evaluator on the data collection and verification processes and submission of all relevant deliverables required for the achievement of the evaluation. Additionally, the local evaluator will advise the context and to also lead the data collection fieldwork. The national evaluator will also be required to provide translation/interpretation during the data collection especially, during key informants' interviews and focus group discussion sessions.

(i) Progress reporting shall include virtual presentation and written reports with brief description of progress towards achieving the expected deliverables. All reports and presentations made shall be in the English language.

a) **Inception report.** The lead evaluator will work collaboratively with the national evaluator to prepare an integrated inception report.

b) **Evaluation debriefing:** Immediately following the evaluation, the lead evaluator will debrief stakeholders, focusing on the key results and recommendation of the evaluation.

c) **Draft report**. The lead evaluator will work collaboratively with the national evaluator to prepare the draft evaluation report. The UNDP and key stakeholders in the evaluation shall review the draft evaluation report and provide an amalgamated set of comments to the evaluators within one week of receiving the report.

d) **Final report.** The lead evaluator will have overall responsibility for preparing and submitting the final report to the Evaluation Manager and key national counterparts after incorporating the comments/input received on the draft report. There may be one to two rounds of additional review prior to finalizing the report.

e) **Evaluation report audit trail.** Comments and changes by the evaluators in response to the draft report shall be retained by the evaluator to show how the comments have been addressed.

(ii) All data collected during the evaluation including all interviews, recordings and analyses will be submitted to UNDP and shall remain the property of UNDP.

(iii) The UNDP will provide existing literature or documents to the selected Consultants to facilitate better understanding of the project situation and the work required.

(iv) The UNDP project team will be responsible for arranging stakeholder interviews, field visits and coordination with government counterparts.

(v) Outputs will be jointly reviewed and endorsed by the UNDP M&E project focal points, key national counterparts. The final report will be quality assessed by the UNDP Country Office M&E Specialist, Country Office Management, and the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

Standard templates for the inception report and the evaluation report that need to be followed are provided in the Annexes section. It is expected that the evaluator will follow the UNDP evaluation guidelines and ensure that all the required quality assessment criteria outlined in section 6 are addressed in the evaluation report

2. Logistical/Administrative Support

a) When in Somalia, the evaluator will work under UNDP 'duty of care' and will comply with all UNDP security regulations. SSAFE pre-deployment certification is required for Somalia travel and if not already in possession of, will be facilitated and paid for by UNDP. The number of days spent in SSAFE training will not be considered as working days.

F. Duration of the Work

Thirty-five working days spread over a period of three months from the date of contract signature. This will include desk reviews, fieldwork – interviews and report writing.

G. Duty Station

Home-based with travel to Somalia.

H. Qualifications of the Successful Individual Contractor

Academic Qualifications:

- A Master's degree in economics, environmental management, strategic planning and natural resource management or related fields

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Experience:

- At least 10 years' proven track record in designing and leading/managing evaluations, assessments, audits, research review of sustainable development projects and programmes in fragile contexts.
- Minimum four year's proven track record of application of results-based approaches to evaluation projects focusing on renewable energy and biomass energy. Demonstrated experience in applying UNDP and GEF M&E policies and procedures is an added advantage.
- Experience in evaluating environmental programmes in fragile or conflict contexts. Somalia and/or IGAD member states in an added advantage.
- Demonstrates understanding of issues related to gender and climate change adaptation and experience in gender analysis and mainstreaming in evaluation or research activities.
- Competence in adaptive management as applied to climate change adaptation.
- Extensive experience in applying qualitative and quantitative research/ evaluation methods.

Competencies

Corporate Competencies:

- Demonstrates integrity and fairness, by modelling the UN/UNDP's values and ethical standards.
- Promotes the vision, mission and strategic goals of the UN and UNDP.
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability.
- Treats all people fairly.
- Fulfils all obligations to gender sensitivity and zero tolerance for sexual harassment.

Functional Competencies:

- Knowledge of UNDP mandate, policy, procedures, and programme management • Strong knowledge of results-based management and strategic planning processes.
- Excellent analytical skills to review, triangulate and synthesise information from different sources and draw key themes/issues from the information to formulate in-depth analytical reports with articulated recommendations.
- Strong communication and interpersonal skills, and ability to articulate ideas in a clear concise style to crosscultural audiences.
- Strong time management skills and ability to work under pressure to meet established timelines with flexibility within cost and quality standards.
- Knowledgeable of participatory monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Knowledge and effective use of computer software, especially MS Word, MS Excel, and PowerPoint.

Language Requirement:

- Fluent in spoken and written English

I. Scope and Price of proposal and schedule of payments

- The maximum number of days payable under the contract is 35. The total professional fee will be converted into a fixed output-based contract payable in three instalments of 14%, 56% and 30% for Deliverables one, two and three respectively regardless of extension of the herein specified duration.
- After review and acceptance of Deliverable(s) by UNDP, the Individual Contractor will submit an invoice (UNDP Certificate of Payment) for certification by the UNDP M&E Specialist that the Deliverable(s) have been satisfactorily delivered.
- All invoices will be payable in United States Dollar. Payment will be made within 30 days of receipt of invoice and certification of payment by the UNDP designated manager.

J. Annexes to the TOR[46]

a) Intervention results framework and theory of Change.
b) Key stakeholders and partners.
c) Documents to be reviewed and consulted.
d) Evaluation matrix template.
e) Outline of the evaluation report format available at (https://docs.google.com/document/d/1M0yxIQKOfN3InTkIgGi1rKZbDPgf_Im/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=101183427218989265382&rtpof=true&sd=true). f) Code of conduct forms.
g) Inception report standard template
h) Dispute and wrongdoing resolution process and contact details (annex 3)
i) Pledge of ethical conduct in evaluation.

Project Documents:

- Project Document for the Joint Program on Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)
- MPTF Progress reports - annual and semi-annual reports
- Mid-Term evaluation report
- Charcoal production mapping/monitoring reports
- Other reports of workshops, meetings, and consultations
- UNDP Evaluation Guidelines
- Report of HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer) Financial Audit carried out to the national environmental institutions

List of stakeholders

- FGS: DOECC OPM, some line ministries, possibly MOLFR
- FMS and Somaliland
- UN: UNDP, FAO, UNEP, RCO/MPTF secretariat.
- Private sector: LPG companies, companies and CBOs producing efficient stoves
- Donors: Sweden, Italy, EU, Norway, possibly some more

Documents produced by donors and counterparts:

[46] All relevant documentation and literature will be given to the consultants in soft copy once the evaluation begins.

- MPTF reports
- Third Party Monitoring reports

Federal Government of Somalia

- Somali National Development Plan (2017 – 2019)
- Somalia National Development Plan (2020 – 2024) • Recovery and Resilience framework (RFF)

- Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA)

UN System:

- UNDP Country Programme Document 2018-2020
- UNDP Country Programme Document (2021-2025)
- United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) 2017-2020
- UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2021-2025)

International

- Rome and Paris Declarations, Accra Agenda for Action (AAA),
- Busan Partnership Document for Effective Development Cooperation
- New Deal for Engagement of International Cooperation in Fragile States and Situations
- Addis Ababa Agenda for Action Agenda on Financing for Development

This TOR is approved by:
Name and Designation: Tarik Islam, Chief Technical Specialist RCC Portfolio.

Annex B: Stakeholders consulted

Area	Capital	Institution	Number of individuals consulted[47]
Federal Government of Somalia	Mogadishu	UNDP	4 (3 Males & 1 female)
		Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	2 (Males)
		FAO	1 (Male)
Somaliland	Hargeisa	Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	6 (1 Female and 5 males)
		UNDP	1 (Male)
		SOMGAS	1(Male)
		Hass Petroleum	1 (Male)
		Beneficiary of a subsidized LPG	1 (Females)
		Retailers of improved cookstoves	2 (Females)
		Beneficiary of improved cookstoves	2 (Females)
		Mohamed Sheikh Aden Children Teaching Hospital	1 (Male)
Puntland	Garowe	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	1 (Male)
South-West	Baidoa	Ministry of Environment	1 (Female)
Jubaland	Kismayo	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	1 (Male)
MPTF			3 (2 Males and 1 female)
Total			**28 (9 women and 19 men)**

[47] Names are not provided for the purpose of anonymity and confidentiality.

Annex C: List of documents reviewed

- PROSCAL Project Document (ProDoc)
- Annual Progress Reports
- Report on technical studies conducted
- Nationally Determined Contributions
- National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)

Annex D: Evaluation Question Matrix

Evaluation Questions	Sources	Methods/Informants
1. Relevance: The extent to which project objectives and design meet the needs of the country/recipient and continue to do so if circumstances change; the degree of alignment with country needs, UNDP, FAO and UNEP mandates, existing national strategies and policies, international conventions and SDGs.		
Is the project design aligned with Government's policies and strategies?	Project documents Interviews and FGDs with beneficiaries and stakeholders	Documentary Review: Interviews with project partners
To what extent did the project achieve its overall objectives?	Project documents Interviews and FGDs with beneficiaries and stakeholders	Documentary Review: Interviews with beneficiary groups and stakeholders
Did the project provide the necessary support to the target government institutions as outlines in the project document?	ProDoc	Documentary Review:
Was the project relevant in terms of addressing identified needs?	ProDoc	Documentary Review:
What and how much progress has been made towards achieving the overall outputs and outcomes of the project, including contributing factors and constraints?	Interviews and FGDs with beneficiaries and stakeholders	Documentary Review: Thematic analysis of primary data from interviews and FGDs
If the programme Document was revised, did it reflect the changes that were needed?	ProDoc	Documentary Review:
2. Effectiveness: To what extent has the intervention met or is expected to meet its objectives and outcomes		
To what extent were the project outcome and outputs achieved as compared to expected outcomes and outputs?	PIRs, progress reports ProDoc Project teams, partners, beneficiaries	Documentary review: comparison of project targets (indicators) and level of realization

Evaluation Questions	Sources	Methods/Informants
		Interviews and FGDs
To what extent did the project contribute to the Country Programme Document outputs and outcomes, UN Strategic Framework, the SDGs, and the national development priorities?	ProDoc Progress reports Project teams	Documentary review: Interviews
Describe the management processes and their appropriateness in supporting delivery of the programme	ProDoc Progress reports	Documentary review Interviews with stakeholders and partners
Was the project effective in delivering synergistic and coherent desired/planned results?	ProDoc Progress reports	Documentary review Interviews with stakeholders and partners
How effective were the strategies and tools used in the implementation of the project?	ProDoc Progress reports Annual Work plans	Documentary review Interviews with stakeholders and partners
How effective has the programme been in responding to the needs of the beneficiaries, and what synergistic and coherent results were achieved?	Progress reports ProDoc Project teams, partners, beneficiaries	Documentary review Interviews and FGDs
How did the project funding level and resource mobilization affect implementation?	PIRs, progress reports ProDoc Project teams, partners, beneficiaries	Documentary review Interviews and FGDs
What are the lessons learned for future intervention strategies and issues?	PIRs, progress reports Project stakeholders	Documentary review Interviews and FGDs

Evaluation Questions	Sources	Methods/Informants
3. Efficiency: To what extent was the project delivered in an efficient manner in terms of outcomes, outputs and goals		
What type of obstacles (administrative, financial, and managerial) did the joint programme face and to what extent has this affected its efficiency at the terminal phase?	UNDP and executing entity Project team members Financial reports Progress reports	Documentary review – Interviews:
Was the process of achieving results efficient? Specifically, did the actual or expected results (outputs and outcomes) justify the costs incurred?		
Were the available resources utilised effectively?		
Did project activities overlap and duplicate other similar interventions (funded nationally and/or by other donors?		
To what extent did the project's M&E mechanism contribute to meeting project results?		
How effectively was updated data used to manage the project?		
Are there more efficient ways and means of delivering more and better results (outputs and outcomes) with the available inputs?		
Did the project remain aligned with the theory of change, if there was a deviation, how did it affect less efficiency and effectiveness Could a different approach have produced better results?		
How was the project's collaboration with the UNDP, FAO, UNEP, the FGS, FMS, national institutions, development partners, and the MPTF? How efficient were the management and accountability structures of the project?		
What are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the project's implementation process?		
4. Sustainability: To what extent are project achievements likely to continue beyond the project and what risks could constrain extension, replicability and up scaling of this project		
To what extent are the benefits of the programme likely to be sustained after the completion of the project?	Government agencies Project team	Documentary review – Interviews:

Evaluation Questions	Sources	Methods/Informants
What is the likelihood of continuation and sustainability of project outcomes and benefits after completion of the project?	UNDP team Project stakeholders Project reports	Focus group discussions
How effective were the exit strategies, and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints?		
What knowledge transfer took place during the project implementation that will guarantee government institutions will play their role when the project is closed?		
Describe key factors that will require attention to improve prospects of sustainability of project outcomes and the potential for replication of the approach		
How were capacities strengthened at the individual and organizational level (including contributing factors and constraints)? Describe the main lessons that have emerged		
What are the key lessons derived from the knowledge and experiences provided by the project that can be used by the evaluation users (UNDP, donor and gov) to enhance decision-making and programming?		
What are recommendations for similar interventions in future?		
Are there some risks that may adversely limit the sustainability of the project deliverables?		
5. Coherence		
Were the inputs and implementation strategies identified appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? Were they realistic? To what extent do the implementing partners participating in the joint programme have an added value to solve the development challenges stated in the programme document?	Project document, PIR Project stakeholders	Documentary Review: Interviews with project stakeholders Interviews with all stakeholders
Did the project interventions duplicate existing similar interventions in the targeted areas, and were there any collaborations with similar interventions?	Project document, PIR Project stakeholders	Review Interviews with all stakeholders

Evaluation Questions	Sources	Methods/Informants
6. Gender and rights-based approaches: To what extent were gender, vulnerable or marginalised groups involved in project implementation?		
How many women, youth benefited from the project	Project document, PIR	Documentary review
To what extent have gender equality and women's empowerment considerations been taken into account in the design and implementation of the project, and has the project been implemented in a way that ensures equitable participation and benefits for both sexes?	Project document, Project stakeholders	Documentary review Interviews Focus group discussions
To what extent did the project contribute to gender equality, the empowerment of women and the human rights-based approach? Specifically, the evaluation will measure if the gender marker of the project was in line with the achieved results.	Gender action plan Results framework Project stakeholders	Documentary Review: Interviews with beneficiary groups and stakeholders
Were there any missed opportunities or lessons learned with regard to gender mainstreaming?	Quarterly and annual project reports Project stakeholders	
To what extent were vulnerable and marginalized groups involved in the project?	Quarterly and annual project reports Project stakeholders	
Has there been any unintended effects on women, men and vulnerable groups	Quarterly and annual project reports Project stakeholders	
Were people with disabilities consulted and meaningfully involved in project planning and implementation?	ProDoc, stakeholder engagement plan, project progress report Project stakeholders	
What proportion of the project beneficiaries were persons with disabilities	ProDoc, stakeholder engagement plan, project progress reports	

Evaluation Questions	Sources	Methods/Informants
What barriers did the project face in this process and what actions were undertaken by the project	Project progress reports, project steering committee reports Project stakeholders	
7. Progress to Impacts: What evidence exists that the project is contributing to project and donors' strategic goals and targets		
What are the effects of the project on beneficiaries and communities?	PIRs ProDoc	Interviews Documentary review
What are the unintended or negative outcomes, if any, resulting from the project?	Project progress reports Project stakeholders	Interviews Documentary review
8. Lessons to be learned to inform future programming: To what extent have the lessons learned been documented and available to inform future project design?		
To what extent have the lessons learned been documented and available to inform future project design?	Project stakeholders Project teams PIRs, progress reports	Interviews Documentary review

Annex E: Questionnaire used for data collection

Interview guide for implementing partners of the programme (UNEP, UNDP, FAO, Government Ministries, etc)

Respondent's Information

Respondent's Name:
Institution:
Job title:
Email:
Gender:
Country of institution:

What has been your institution's role in the project?

Relevance

1. To what extent was the project aligned with national development priorities and the SDGs?
2. How appropriate was the project design in delivering the expected outcomes?
3. To what extent did Covid-19 limit the project from achieving its objectives to the optimal level?
4. Was the programme document revised? If so, were the needed changes integrated into the document?
5. To what extent did the project provide support to government institutions?

Effectiveness:

6. To what extent were human rights, gender and disability issues mainstreamed in the project strategies and implementation?
7. What were the contributing factors to project success?
8. What were the constraining factors to project success *(internal or external to the project – political, economic, social, technological, environment, environmental)?*
9. What measures were taken to address shortcomings?
10. What synergistic relationships were established with other ongoing initiatives? Give examples
11. Were there any modifications or changes to proposed outputs and why?
12. How effective has the project strategies been in the delivery of the project and in responding to the needs of the beneficiaries, especially the vulnerable population, women and, youth?
13. Was the project in any way impacted by drought? If yes, how did the project adjust and adapt to the impact(s)?
14. To what extent have the restored ecosystems/ecosystem services contributed to income-generating activities?
15. To what extent has the involvement of IDPs in the project impacted on charcoal production, use and trade?
16. What has been the effect of the institutional strengthening of government institutions by the project on its delivery?

Efficiency

17. How would you assess the role of government in the delivery of this project and how did it affect the achievement of the project objectives. Please kindly explain briefly.
18. What are the administrative, financial and managerial challenges faced by the project and how did these affect efficiency of the project?
19. Did the project team have sufficient human resources for efficient delivery of project outcomes?
20. Was the budget sufficient in line with the expected results?

21. What financial management controls[48] were in place to ensure good financial management of project funds?
22. How did the project adjust and adapt to the changing context (Covid, war in Ukraine, fuel price increases etc.) and how did this affect project results?
23. Could the project be implemented more efficiently?
24. How aligned did the project remain to its theory of change?

Sustainability

25. Was there an exit strategy? If yes, how effective were these strategies to phase out assistance provided by the project? What were the constraints and contributing factors?
26. How do you assess the likelihood of the achievements of this project to continue beyond the end of the project – give some examples of why you think so?
27. What are the most likely risks to sustainability?
28. How well were capacities strengthened at the individual and organizational level and how could this favor sustainability?
29. How would you assess the level of government ownership and commitment to this project?
30. What are recommendations for similar interventions in future to ensure sustainability?

Impact

31. What in your view are the long-term impacts of this project:
    a. At individual level
    b. at the level of your community?
    c. at national level?
32. Are there any negative or unintended consequences of this project at any of these levels? Please explain

Replication/upscaling

33. To what extent has the project been replicated/upscaled by the government to other interventions in Somalia?
34. To what extent has other UN agencies and NGOs have been replicating some of the project interventions?

Coherence

35. How consistent and complementary has the project been to other interventions focused on sustainable charcoal reduction in Somalia?
36. What was the added value of having different implementing partners (UNEP, FAO, UNDP, etc.) working together to address the development challenge relating to unsustainable production and trade of charcoal?
37. To what extent did the project interventions duplicate existing similar interventions in the targeted areas, and were there any collaborations with similar interventions?

Assessment of Monitoring & Evaluation Systems

38. Was there an M&E plan for the programme and did this undergo revision in the course of the project implementation? If yes, comment on the timeliness of the revisions.
39. To what extend did the M&E system/mechanism of the project contribute to the attainment of the project results?
40. How effective was updated data used to manage the project?
41. Were the resources allocated for M&E sufficient?

48 For instance budget monitoring, timely flow of funds and payment of satisfactory project deliverables

Assessment of the Environmental and Social Safeguards

42. Please explain how environmental and social concerns were taken into account in the design and implementation of the project?

Gender

43. To what extent has the project promoted positive changes in gender equality and women's empowerment
44. Has there been any unintended effects on women, men and vulnerable groups?

Disability

45. Were people with disabilities consulted and meaningfully involved in project planning and implementation?
46. What barriers did the project face in this process and what actions were undertaken by the project?

Stakeholder engagement

47. In what ways did the project engage with national stakeholders to deliver on this action? Were there any challenges?
48. What actions were taken to ensure no one was left behind?

Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM)

49. Was there an established AGM for the project?
50. What measures were put in place to ensure stakeholders were aware about the project's grievance mechanism if at all?
51. Were any grievances received and dealt with?

Other Assessments

Knowledge Management

52. Please kindly explain how knowledge management took place in this project.
53. Were there opportunities for experience sharing, were lessons documented?
54. How did the project share its results and lessons?

Lessons learned and recommendations

55. In your view, what are some of the lessons that can be learned from this project?
56. What are your recommendations for the future?

Interview guide – for other stakeholders

Respondent's Information

Respondent's Name:
Institution:
Job title:
Email:
Gender:
Country of institution:

What has been your institution's role in the project?

Relevance

1. In what ways was the project trying to address national priority needs?
2. Do you think the project addressed your priority needs as an organization/community? In what ways if at all?

Relevance

3. In what ways was the project trying to address national priority needs?
4. Do you think the project addressed your priority needs as an organization/community? In what ways if at all?

Effectiveness:

5. To what extent were human rights, gender and disability issues mainstreamed in the project strategies and implementation?
6. What were the contributing factors to project success?
7. What were the constraining factors to project success *(internal or external to the project – political, economic, social, technological, environment, environmental?*
8. What measures were taken to address shortcomings?

Efficiency

9. How would you assess the role of government in the delivery of this project and how did it affect the achievement of the project objectives. Please kindly explain briefly.

Sustainability

10. In what ways do you think the achievements of this project will continue after it ends?
11. What are the most likely risks to sustainability??
12. What are recommendations for similar interventions in future to ensure sustainability?

Impact

13. What in your view are the long-term impacts of this project:
    d. At individual level
    e. at the level of your community?
    f. at national level?
14. Are there any negative or unintended consequences of this project at any of these levels? Please explain

Coherence

15. How consistent and complementary has the project been to other interventions focused on sustainable charcoal reduction in Somalia?

Gender

16. To what extent was gender mainstreamed into the project cycle?
    a. At design phase? – 1 to the least extent and 5 to a great extent
    b. During implementation: – 1 to the least extent and 5 to a great extent
    c. During monitoring and evaluation: – 1 to the least extent and 5 to a great extent

Please explain with some examples.

17. To what extent has the project promoted positive changes in gender equality and women's empowerment
18. Has there been any unintended effects on women, men and vulnerable groups?

Disability

19. Were people with disabilities consulted and meaningfully involved in project planning and implementation?
20. What barriers did the project face in this process and what actions were undertaken by the project?

Stakeholder engagement

21. In what ways did the project engage with national stakeholders to deliver on this action? Were there any challenges?
22. What actions were taken to ensure no one was left behind?

Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM)

23. Was there an established AGM for the project?
24. What measures were put in place to ensure stakeholders were aware about the project's grievance mechanism if at all?
25. Were any grievances received and dealt with?

Other Assessments

Knowledge Management

26. Please kindly explain how knowledge management took place in this project.
27. Were there opportunities for experience sharing, were lessons documented?

Lessons learned and recommendations

28. In your view, what are some of the lessons that can be learned from this project?
29. What are your recommendations for the future?

Interview guide for MPTF donors (EU, SIDA-SWEDEN, and NORWAY Embassy)

Respondent's Name:
Institution:
Job title:
Email:
Gender:
Country of institution:

What has been your institution's role in the project?

Relevance

1. How aligned is the programme to Somalia's priorities?
2. How aligned is the programme to your mandate as a donor?

Effectiveness:

3. To what extent were human rights, gender and disability issues mainstreamed in the project strategies and implementation?
4. What are some of the successes recorded by the project?
5. What have been the facilitating and constraining factors to project success?

Efficiency

6. How would you assess the role of the implementing partners (UNDP, FAO, UNEP) and the government in the delivery of this project?
7. How satisfied are you pertaining to the extent to which the project resources were used efficiently?
8. Have there been instances of delayed disbursement of funds to the implementing partners? If yes, what were the reasons?
9. What is your appreciation of the quality of annual technical and financial reporting made by the implementing partners within the framework of the programme?
10. What has been the added value of co-funding this programme with other donors?

Sustainability

11. In what ways do you think the achievements of this project will continue after it ends?

Impact

12. What in your view are some of the impact or potential impacts of the programme?:
13. Overall, how satisfied are you with the results achieved by the project?

Lessons learned and recommendations

14. In your view, what are some of the lessons that can be learned from this project?
15. Would you have any recommendations for future similar initiatives?

Questionnaire for PROSCAL TE – for implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders involved in all components of the project

Name of Respondent:

Institution :
Position :

Relevance

1. How would you rate the overall relevance of this project in terms of alignment with national priorities and international commitments of the country? – use table below

Relevance	***Level of achievement***	***Explanation/justification of factors that affected achievement***
The extent to which program objectives and design meet the needs of the country/recipient and continue to do so if circumstances change; the degree of alignment with country needs, existing national strategies and policies and SDGs	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	

Effectiveness:

2. In your opinion, how satisfied are you with the project's progress towards its outputs (use the Table below)?

Outputs	***Level of achievement outputs***	***Explanation/justification of factors that affected achievement***
Output 1.1: Regional Charcoal Policy Framework and Legally Binding Instrument, within the concept of international policy on charcoal National Promulgation and Rules of Business for Reducing Charcoal Production.	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia (FAO).	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 1.3: Support the development of enabling policies on Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Management.	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	

Output 1.4: Establishment of regional Partnerships with Gulf States to Strengthen cooperation and address the Demand side of the Charcoal Trade. Promoting regional cooperation - UN is well placed to support FGS with this.	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 1.5: Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to charcoal trade.	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 1.6: Capacity building of federal (DOECC), state-level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use.	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 2.1: Accelerated diffusion of efficient cook-stoves for reducing charcoal consumption.	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 2.2: Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 2.4: Development of the LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption.	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 2.5: Development of the solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal consumption.	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 3.1: Support for existing CBOs/traditional decision-making structures or newly formed CBOs in drafting CAPs to increase resilience,	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory	

support sustainable livelihoods and strengthen natural resources management.	☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 3.2: Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households to facilitate the transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods.	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	
Output 3.3: Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel, and fodder	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	

3. Considering the above answers, how would you rate the overall effectiveness of this project?

Effectiveness	***Level of achievement***	***Explanation/justification of factors that affected achievement***
How would you assess the level of achievement of the project goals and objectives	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	

Efficiency

4. How would you rate the overall efficiency of the project? Use Table below

Efficiency	***Level of achievement***	***Explanation/justification of factors that affected achievement***
How satisfied are you with the efficiency of the project in delivering on its outcomes, outputs and goals?	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	

5. Regarding the project implementation process, what would be your assessment of the following: Strength, weakness, opportunities and threats?

Strength	Weakness
Opportunities	Threats

6. In your view, how efficient were the management and accountability structures of the project?	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	Justification:
7. What is your assessment of the collaboration between the MPTF and UNDP, FAO, UNEP, FMS, FGS, national institutions, development partners?	☐Highly Satisfactory ☐Satisfactory ☐Moderately Satisfactory ☐Moderately Unsatisfactory ☐Unsatisfactory ☐Highly Unsatisfactory	Justification:

Gender

8. Kindly rate the extent to which gender was mainstreamed in the project using the table below

Gender mainstreaming	***Level of mainstreaming***	***Explanation/justification of your rating***
To what extent was gender mainstreamed into the project design?	☐5: Great Extent ☐4: High Extent ☐3: Moderate Extent ☐ 2: Low Extent ☐ 1: No Extent	
To what extent was gender mainstreamed into the project implementation?	☐5: Great Extent ☐4: High Extent ☐3: Moderate Extent ☐ 2: Low Extent ☐ 1: No Extent	
To what extent was gender mainstreamed into the project monitoring and evaluation?	☐5: Great Extent ☐4: High Extent ☐3: Moderate Extent ☐ 2: Low Extent ☐ 1: No Extent	

Sustainability

9. Kindly rate the sustainability of the project using the table below

Sustainability	***Level of achievement***	***Explanation/justification of your rating***
What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available to sustain the project's outcomes once project funding ends?	☐Likely – there is little or no risk to sustainability ☐Moderately Likely – there are moderate risks to sustainability. ☐Moderately Unlikely – there are significant risks to sustainability. ☐ Unlikely – there are severe risks to sustainability.	
To what extent are there social or political risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of project outcomes?	☐Likely – there is little or no risk to sustainability ☐Moderately Likely – there are moderate risks to sustainability. ☐Moderately Unlikely – there are significant risks to sustainability. ☐ Unlikely – there are severe risks to sustainability.	
To what extent do legal frameworks, policies, governance structures in Liberia pose risks that may jeopardize the sustenance of project benefits?	☐Likely – there is little or no risk to sustainability ☐Moderately Likely – there are moderate risks to sustainability. ☐Moderately Unlikely – there are significant risks to sustainability. ☐ Unlikely – there are severe risks to sustainability.	
To what extent are there environmental risks that may jeopardize the sustenance of project outcomes?	☐Likely – there is little or no risk to sustainability ☐Moderately Likely – there are moderate risks to sustainability. ☐Moderately Unlikely – there are significant risks to sustainability. ☐ Unlikely – there are severe risks to sustainability.	

Annex F: TE Audit Trail (to be submitted as a separate file)

Annex G: Signed UNEG Code of Conduct form

UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators[49]

Independence entails the ability to evaluate without undue influence or pressure by any party (including the hiring unit) and providing evaluators with free access to information on the evaluation subject. Independence provides legitimacy to and ensures an objective perspective on evaluations. An independent evaluation reduces the potential for conflicts of interest which might arise with self-reported ratings by those involved in the management of the project being evaluated. Independence is one of ten general principles for evaluations (together with internationally agreed principles, goals and targets: utility, credibility, impartiality, ethics, transparency, human rights and gender equality, national evaluation capacities, and professionalism).

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained, and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated and did not carry out the project's Mid-Term Review.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Evaluator: Kevin Enongene

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at _____Ottawa, Canada_____ (Place) on _____April 25, 2023_____ (Date)

Signature:

[49] Source: http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/100

UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators[50]

Independence entails the ability to evaluate without undue influence or pressure by any party (including the hiring unit) and providing evaluators with free access to information on the evaluation subject. Independence provides legitimacy to and ensures an objective perspective on evaluations. An independent evaluation reduces the potential for conflicts of interest which might arise with self-reported ratings by those involved in the management of the project being evaluated. Independence is one of ten general principles for evaluations (together with internationally agreed principles, goals and targets: utility, credibility, impartiality, ethics, transparency, human rights and gender equality, national evaluation capacities, and professionalism).

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained, and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated and did not carry out the project's Mid-Term Review.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Evaluator:: Ismail Abdullahi Elmi

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at : Mogadishu. (Date): 25 June 2023

Signature: _____

[50] Source: http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/100

Annex H: Signed TE Report Clearance form