



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

**Amendment 4**



# Joint Programme Document

**Programme Title:** UN Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL).

**Joint Programme Outcome(s):** PSG 4: Economic Foundations - Somali economy revitalized and expanded with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth

**Priority 3:** Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions.

**Expected Outputs(s):** Regional Policy Framework for regulating charcoal production and trade agreed and under enforcement; Charcoal Reduction Fund established; Accelerated diffusion of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies underway; Captive plantation for sustainable reduction of charcoal established; LPG market established; diversification of income through increased crop and animal productivity and development of value added products in agriculture and livestock sectors.

## Brief Description

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

The joint programme will build on successful projects executed by UN agencies to support the ban and will use the UN joint programming modality to harmonize approaches and maximize synergies. To this end, it will emphasize joint work plans, joint monitoring and evaluation of activities and offer a forum for policy dialogue between the governments and all partners on activities related to the ban of charcoal trade in the region. This phase of Joint Programme absorbs the Programme Initiation Phase activities and has been scaled down to the current level of funding.

**Programme Duration:** 48 months (April 2016 to March 2020)

**Revised End date** 31 March 2022

**Fund Management Option(s):** MPTF and a combination of parallel and pooled funds.

**Managing or Administrative Agent (AA):** UNDP

**Executing Entity:** DIM – UNDP, UNEP and FAO.

**Proposed Implementing Agencies:** Government (Federal and Regional), FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNSOM, IGAD, IMO, NGOs and CBOs.

Sources of funded budget for Programme:

USD 9,469,218.50

- MPTF/ Sweden    USD 4,438,927.50
- MPTF/Italy        USD 1,084,842.00
- MPTF/EUD        USD 3,715,499.00
- UNDP                USD 229,950.00

## REVISED PROGRAMME STRATEGY

The programme (PROSCAL) promotes energy security and more resilient livelihoods through a gradual reduction of unsustainable charcoal production, trade and use. The programme aims to successfully engage with the government in Somalia, governments of countries in the region, local communities, UN agencies, private sector and other key stakeholders to account for both the demand and supply side of charcoal value chain.

During the Programme designing stage the following principles have emerged as essentials for implementation of the programme:

- Strong focus on capacity building across the region to implement a mutually adopted charcoal reduction agreement;
- Setting up an institutional and policy platform with regional governments in Somalia and providing capacity support to the government institutions and local communities for monitoring, enforcement and negotiations;
- Conflict sensitive implementation that considers the needs of vulnerable groups (women, youth and IDPs) engaged in the charcoal value chain and the vested interests of charcoal traders;
- Coordination with existing actors and establishing new partnerships based on comparative advantage;
- Securing a high level of engagement and ownership by national and international partners; and,
- Demonstrating best practices to introduce alternative livelihoods with value addition in other exportable products and technology diffusion for the promotion of alternative sources of energy to improve energy security.

A critical factor for the success of the programme is the establishment of partnerships throughout the implementation period. The objective of bringing sustainable use of charcoal will not be achieved in this phase of programme, but the momentum built through partnership formation will facilitate the effective enforcement of the Security Council Ban, sharing of best practices, technology diffusion, and transition to alternative sources of livelihoods over a longer timeframe.

The initiation phase of the project commenced in April 2016 while transition from Programme Initiation Phase to full Programme Implementation Phase was realized in Q1 of 2017. In September 2019, a Mid-Term Review was conducted to assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document and review the project's strategy and its risks to impacts and sustainability.

While the overall rating of the Programme was rated Satisfactory there were numerous shortcomings highlighted by the Mid-Term Review Report including mismatch of the Programme Strategy, scope and its alignment to the available budget. These constraints have produced a low burn rate and late delivery especially of the demonstration activities assisting the population. More so, the project lacked concrete baselines and SMART indicator at the very beginning to quantify the level of charcoal export and consumption, demonstrate the impacts on the awareness raising and alternative energy solutions to charcoal and livelihood options for the Charcoal value chain beneficiaries. In terms of monitoring the programme indicators, activities and targets lacked

connections amongst the results or their impact on the stakeholders' conditions and behavior thus little contributing to steering the programme strategy and assessing its potential of sustainability.

As such, the program Mid-Term Evaluation Report (MTR) recommended compatible recommendations including: a two years No-cost extension to the program and revision the revision of program strategy to concentrate resources on (a) the creation of institutional capacities of coordination of the Charcoal policy with other policies and interventions and (b) the integration of the awareness-raising campaign with the demonstration actions, strengthening of the reforestation component of the Programme by designing its continuation after its conclusion and simplification of program resource disbursement through the Multi-Purpose Trust Fund (MPTF). The planned end date of the Programme was on March 2020 but extended to March 2022 by the project board members at a meeting on 20 May 2020.

In Q1 of 2020, an additional funds of up to **USD 1,620,072** from the MPTF funding resources were committed to the Programme by Government of Sweden . The total funding available for the Programme with the above-mentioned contribution stands at **USD 9.3** million. The Programme Document was revised to scope out activities with available funding. More so, key recommendations of the Mid-term and lessons learned during the implementation of the program were absorbed in the revised document with updated strategy and Results Framework. While the program components remain unchanged from the original program document, the implementation of activities have been fine-tuned to achieve relevant results , impacts and potential sustainability around the core Programme objectives. Furthermore, the results framework has been updated to narrow the Programme scope and reflect milestones/targets for the two years no-cost extension period

As such, the no-cost extension and revised program strategy will enhance the sustainability of program achievements, enable the implementation of the recently validated national charcoal policy while also creating synergy in implementation with other environment and energy policies and regulatory frameworks adopted of late in Somalia.

To effectively respond to the issue of unsustainable charcoal production and domestic use, private sectors and civil societies will be empowered while partnering with ongoing durable solutions project to promote sustainable alternative energy solutions to charcoal use for the Internally Displaced Persons and returnees who heavily rely on firewood and charcoal as basic source of energy. Also, synergy will be established with the river basin management Programmes to face floods which are very well funded by several donors.

#### **Alignment with National Development Plan (NDP9) of Federal Government of Somalia:**

The NDP9 underscores that recurrent drought, climate change and Environmental Degradation are the key drivers of Poverty in Somalia while livestock continues to dominate exports, followed by charcoal. However, severe deforestation from decades of unsustainable charcoal production and resulting land degradation complicates the situation. Without access to affordable and reliable energy, Somalis will continue to rely on biomass for basic energy needs, which will worsen the already severe deforestation and land degradation. Over-exploitation of forest and rangeland resources causes frequent flash floods in the northeast and north-west regions, leading to the formation of deep gullies, which affect soil productivity and restrict land use. More so, with the absence of reconciled policies and strategies for the forest, Rangeland, and wildlife developed,

Somalia will continue to experience further deforestation and land degradation due to charcoal production and overgrazing.

This revised strategy is aligned with new National Development Plan (NDP9) priorities and demonstrates integrated initiatives to promote sustainable Natural Resources management to reverse the trend of land degradation of productive lands due to unsustainable production of charcoal. This includes enhancement of relevant institutional capacities and people's awareness, development of enabling policies on Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Management, supporting establishment of tree nurseries and fodder production to rehabilitate degraded rangelands, regional cooperation and engagements with Gulf member states to significantly address the Demand side of Charcoal Trade while supporting the transitioning of sustainable energy solutions to charcoal use and alternative livelihoods for the charcoal value chain beneficiaries by building partnership with private sectors and civil societies to foster meaningful collaboration and sustainability across all programme components. Furthermore, good synergy will be established with ongoing Integrated Water Resource Management Projects as well as recently launched area-based development projects and durable solutions initiatives.

Summarized below are the revisions to the Programme activities while Annex A of the project Log frame matrix incorporates the relevant amendments to the Programme scope, milestones and targets for the no-cost extension period.

#### Component one: Capacity building

Under the capacity development component, emphasis will be given to the development of enabling policies on Forestry and Natural Resources Management, establishment of regional partnerships with Gulf States to strengthen cooperation and to address Demand side of Charcoal Trade and capacity building of federal (MOLFR), state level Environment Ministries and Communities to coordinate and implement actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use. The program will continue supporting the setting up of the policy and institutional platforms for the regulation of charcoal trade and production. In addition to the validated national charcoal policy, PROSCAL will further support the development of National Forestry Policy and Strategy with an action plan for implementation and aligned with IGAD regional forestry strategy. A national charcoal Act will also be developed to complement the implementation of the national charcoal policy.

National coordination mechanisms among the federal and state level institutions will be further supported for the development of regulatory frameworks and implementation of the existing natural resource management policies such as national charcoal in conjunction with the environment and climate change policies for synergy and sustainability. The provision of technical and operational support to the relevant national institutions will be sustained to capacities.

Regional cooperation with Gulf and neighboring countries will be enhanced through forging partnerships aimed at information sharing on illegal charcoal trade, highlighting investment potentials in alternative energy and livelihoods in Somalia and policy harmonization with regards to charcoal trade and production. International organizations such as the UN agencies and regional bodies including Gulf Countries Cooperation (GCC), Arab League, Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) will be engaged in the partnership building.

As recommended by the Mid-term evaluation, awareness raising on adverse effects of the unsustainable charcoal production will be calibrated to send strong messages such as “cutting trees is cutting the future of our children” to strike people’s behavior and ultimately lead to attitude change. Awareness raising will be more closely integrated into the implementation of project activities at national and sub-national levels. The program’s success stories, best practices, and lessons learnt will be showcased and utilized in promoting alternative energy and livelihood options to charcoal consumption and production. Data and information from the charcoal satellite monitoring reports and images will be used in communication products to more effectively show the extent of the problem to the local stakeholders for greater buy-in. Environmental experts/champions, artists, religious leaders, community representative, civil society, private sector, NGOs and CBOs will be engaged in the production and dissemination advocacy/awareness campaigns. Communications products will make use of social media, websites, TVs, and radio stations. Furthermore, specific awareness raising and advocacy materials such as video clips, blogs, pamphlets will be produced in Arabic and English targeting international audience.

#### Component two: Alternative Energy

The activities under this component remain as per the program document but have been slightly revised to factor in the MTR commendations and changes of program environment. The displacement and substitution of charcoal use coupled with increasing efficiency in charcoal consumption will be sustained particularly in the southern regions where the market uptake of alternative energy is still limited compared to the northern regions.

The diffusion of LPG and fuel-efficient stoves will be accelerated in partnership with private sector companies. Women groups and IDPs will be given special consideration in the production, use and retailing of fuel- efficient stoves. The use of solar water heating systems augmented by LPG will also be promoted in public institutions such as schools, hospitals and prisons to reduce charcoal and firewood use for cooking.

Innovation challenges for the youth will be organized to crowdsource home grown innovative solutions that can reduce charcoal consumption such as production of “green” charcoal from invasive species such as *Prosopis Juliflora* and biomass briquettes from biomass material such as farming waste, charcoal and saw dust or waste paper.

Public private dialogue forums will be held to show case opportunities in alternative energy for cooking and encourage private sector investments. Advocacy will be made for tax exemptions for clean cooking equipment and businesses.

#### Component three: Alternative livelihoods

The activities under this component will remain as per the program design document. The focus of the activities under the revised strategy will be completing activities under component 3 with focus on the diversification of income and asset building and reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and building sustainable livelihoods (output 3.2 and 3.3).

Under Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households in order to facilitate transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods (output 3.2), the ongoing activities on sustainable employment opportunities and economic growth such as processing and marketing of

crops, livestock, forest primary products and value-added products will be completed and reinforced for sustainability. It is therefore imperative to build the management skills (e.g. book-keeping and accounting) to ensure viable micro-enterprises evolve along these value-chains.

Supportive marketing infrastructure provides a conducive environment in which products are not only aggregated but also processed and marketed from. The project will facilitate construction of two fodder sheds for the collection, processing and marketing fodder, including some areas where the project has already provided beneficiaries with fodder processing machines. Similarly, two honey houses will be constructed for increased refining/processing of hive products, especially honey to meet customer preferences and also ensure honey attracts more premium price in the markets using processing equipment provided earlier by the project (e.g. in Kismayo town, where demand is high). Marketing of milk is a lucrative business carried out by women, but these are heavily disadvantaged due to lack of milk marketing shelters especially at the end market. Most women sell the milk in the open where they are subjected to the vagaries of the weather, which also results in spoilage of milk, two milk shelters will also be constructed.

With the additional earmarked funds, fodder production with rangeland rehabilitation through scaling production at a landscape scale for meaningful impact will be undertaken with wider community participation. Degraded areas will be identified for rehabilitation (extensive areas). This will expand as sources of fodder for marketing for income generation to the community at large. Community grazing systems will be established that integrate fodder production, management, harvesting, storage and sustainable commercialization of fodder.

Under the Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel and fodder (Output 3.3), the ongoing activities on the establishment of tree nurseries Yontoy and Gobweyn villages will be completed, build the capacity of nursery committees and promote woodlots and fruit orchards at homesteads, community land or land belonging to institutions such as schools and administration camps.

Furthermore, reforestation/rehabilitation of degraded lands will be expanded through establishment of nurseries in South West, Hirshabelle and Galmudug states. Planting of appropriate species for simple Integrated Food Energy Systems (Seed balls) and environmental protection through cash-for-work schemes will also be undertaken. Introduction at landscape scale of seed ball production for the reintroduction of tree species that have been partially or completely removed from their original environments and for the establishment of fuelwood areas. Seed balls are seed inside a ball of charcoal dust mixed with nutritious binders that can be made for varying tree species (Acacia, Gobb, Moringa, Neem, Tamarind, Camphoratus, Sesbania, Balanites, Populous Euphratica, Alianthus and Conocarpus), fodder and grasses species.

## 1 Annex A: Logframe matrix of the project

Component 1: Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
<b>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.</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>comprehensive policies and laws by the government governing charcoal production adopted</li> <li># of awareness material disseminated</li> </ul>	2020: Validated drafted National Charcoal policy available with the government for approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Charcoal Policy developed, translated and validated and pending for endorsement by the federal government of Somalia.</li> </ul>	Target 2020/2021: Enactment and enforcement of charcoal policy / laws by government; no charcoal export from Somalia; and policy for private sector investment developed and adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity 1.1.1 Advancement of the policy/laws approval process; and encouraging private sector investments in energy and livelihoods sectors</li> <li>Activity 1.1.2 – Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR) draft National Charcoal Act with Action Plan.</li> <li>Activity 1.1.3 – Holding dialogue workshops for mandated institutions to implement strategy and action plan of the national charcoal policy and acts</li> </ul>	Progress Report; workshop agenda and report, Policy Document and Acts.
<b>Output 1.2 Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia (FAO)</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated / online charcoal production and trade reports</li> <li>% reduction in charcoal export</li> <li>Vegetation Index</li> </ul>	2012: open trade of charcoal, no enforcement capacity and political will; SWALIM has capacity to monitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charcoal production dynamics report for the period of 2011-2017 produced in 2018 covering 37,000 km<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Charcoal production dynamics report for the</li> </ul>	2020: Updated / online charcoal trade information; Vegetation Index maps on annual basis; zero trade of charcoal from Somalia	Activity 1.2.1 Collection of baseline data on tree densities and charcoal burning sites Activity 1.2.2 Regular collection of charcoal production and export data from Somali, neighbouring and Arab countries. Activity 1.2.3 Training of government staff in data collection and analysis Activity 1.2.4 Develop a set of monitoring tools Activity 1.2.6 Monitoring of Vegetation Index, Acacia bussei tree densities and charcoal burning sites through RS/GIS	Progress reports;  Change assessment maps; Tabular data on charcoal production sites

Component 1: Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
		2011-2019 was published in 2020 covering 42,000 km <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Output 1.3. Support to the development of enabling policies on Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Management</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National policies on natural resources management adopted.</li> </ul>	2012: National level policies on forestry and natural resources management non-existent or in draft stages	At federal level Laws to respond to the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources exists including: National Environmental Policy and Act, National Charcoal Policy, Water Policy and Act, draft Energy Policy and National Resource Management Committee within the National Federal Parliament.	2020/2021: Solid policy framework on natural resources management established and specific policies implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity 1.3.1 - draft National Forestry Policy &amp; Strategy aligned with IGAD Forestry Policy &amp; Strategy</li> <li>Activity 1.3.2 - draft National Rangeland Management with Action Plan.</li> <li>Activity 1.3.3 – Organize stakeholder workshops to validate draft National Forestry Policy and National Rangeland Management.</li> <li>Activity 1.3.4-Holding dialogue workshops for mandated institutions, private sectors and civil societies at federal and federal member states, to implement strategy and action plan of the National forestry policy and National Rangeland Management</li> </ul>	Progress Report; workshop agenda and report, Policy Document and Acts.
<b>Output 1.4. Establishment of regional Partnerships with Gulf States to Strengthen cooperation and to address Demand side of Charcoal Trade. Promoting regional cooperation - UN well placed to support FGS with this.</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of countries revised rules of charcoal trade and banned its import.</li> <li>Number of private sector companies from Gulf</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unreliable charcoal trade data.</li> <li>Limited Arab countries investment in Somalia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minimum cooperation between Somalia and Gulf countries on</li> </ul>	2020/2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>significant reduction in charcoal trade</li> <li>GCC / OIC investment in Somalia increased in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity 1.4.1. Organizing of a high level meeting between the FGS, SRSRG,DSRSG and representative of Gulf Countries / OIC as well as establishing awareness platform, targeting wide audience of Arab speaking &amp; Gulf State</li> </ul>	Progress reports, Agenda, minutes of the meeting and grants agreements

Component 1: Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
<p>countries establishing businesses in Somalia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of funds mobilized from Arab countries and OIC for energy and livelihood projects in Somalia.</li> <li>Number of persons attended sensitization workshops and regional conference.</li> </ul>		<p>illegal charcoal export.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No major sensitization campaigns in the region.</li> </ul>	<p>energy, and livelihoods enterprises in Somalia;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arab countries financial support for PROSCAL achieved</li> </ul>	<p>about detrimental effect of illegal charcoal export to those countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity 1.4.2. Organizing six Monthly Partnership cooperation dialogue workshop with Gulf Countries, reviewing the status of illegal charcoal export and mobilization of funding for land restoration and possible investment in renewable energy sector, livestock and agriculture etc. in Somalia.</li> <li>Activity 1.4.3: Promoting an international Media Campaign, on Charcoal Trade and Degradation of Environment and Livelihoods in Somalia and mobilizing funds from the Gulf Countries in collaboration with the UN Agencies and FGS. .</li> </ul>	
Output 1.5. Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to charcoal trade					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sensitization workshops / seminars special events organized</li> <li>Number of persons reached through sensitization workshops and regional conference</li> <li>Number of hits on charcoal sensitization website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2020: Significant Systematic awareness campaigns targeting various audience in place though further decentralization at community level required .</li> <li>20 workshops or seminars held with specific theme on charcoal issues in Somalia</li> <li>Local and International media less engaged to promote full scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International conference on charcoal held in Mogadishu in 2018</li> <li>Zero campaigns, workshops outside Somalia</li> <li>The enhancement of institutional capacities and people's awareness is still insufficient to compensate the downsizing of the field interventions in</li> </ul>	<p>2020/2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness and advocacy campaign improved. International and Local stakeholders and media engaged to promote Sustainable Charcoal reduction and Alternative Livelihood Options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity 1.5.2 - Production and dissemination of translated policies, short videos, satellite pictures in English/ Arabic and podcasting through International media platforms for wider outreach (Twice a Year)</li> <li>Activity 1.5.3. - Establish Strategic Arab/ International Media networks to promote fact based information on negative impacts of illegal charcoal production and export</li> <li>Activity 1.5.4-Development of Awareness and advocacy material (Print, Electronic, NRM poetry, SMS messages in Somali language and it is dissemination) on the negative impacts of unsustainable charcoal production on the environment and livelihoods while engaging environmental champions and Somalia NGO Consortium</li> <li>Activity 1.5.4-Preparation of demonstrative awareness raising and advocacy materials</li> </ul>	<p>Communications and awareness raising document; Workshops/ Seminars reports;</p>

Component 1: Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
	outreach in Somalia and Gulf regions thus less information on illegal charcoal export. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>one website or portal with all information on charcoal</li> </ul>	view of the promotion of the Charcoal policy implementation and transitioning to sustainable alternative energy solutions and alternative livelihoods.		promoting alternative sources of energy (LPG, efficient stove, 'green charcoal' briquettes, biogas, solar water heating systems, etc.)	
<b>Output 1.6. Capacity building of federal (MOLFR), state level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate and actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of governments ministries supported and fully functional to full -scale PROSCAL activities</li> <li>Number of technical staff hired and seconded to the government ministries</li> <li>Number of coordination meetings held</li> </ul>	2012: Limited and dispersed capacities in the MOLFR and Low level of awareness about charcoal issue	2020: 7 government ministries supported to coordinate and implement charcoal issues coordination meetings and workshops held on quarterly basis	2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 adequately resourced gov't institutions coordinating &amp; implementing charcoal issues</li> <li>At least four coordination meetings held</li> <li>community activists and government staff at federal and federal member states trained on outreach sensitisation and alternative energy solutions and livelihoods options to charcoal use.</li> </ul>	Activity 1.6.1 quarterly coordination and awareness raising workshops/meetings among the ministries at federal and state levels as well CBOs/NGOs and community representatives Activity 1.6.2 provide operational support to federal and state levels program implementing institutions Activity 1.6.3. House national expertise in MOLFR and focal ministries in member states to coordinate inter-ministerial activities and implement Activity 1.6.4. Training of community activists and government staff at federal and federal member states on outreach sensitisation and alternative energy solutions and livelihoods options to charcoal use.	Progress Reports, LOAs, and meeting minutes.
<b>Output 1.7. Establishment of Charcoal Reduction Fund for Setting up of Pilot Projects</b>					

Component 1: Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CRF established and fully operational</li> <li>Number of beneficiaries served by CRF [gender disaggregated data]</li> <li>Amount of funds disbursed</li> </ul> Income in CRF through innovative means of investments and sale of carbon credits	2012: No financing facility available for community-based projects		2017: CRF fully functional, at least disbursing USD 4 million per year	Activity 1.7.1. Opening of CRF account in SC, SL and PL Activity 1.7.2. Preparation of detailed guidelines for the operation of CRF Activity 1.7.3. Identification and assessment of possible MSE, and SMEs Activity 1.7.4. Sensitization of community members about the possible financial support from CRF Activity 1.7.5. Establishment of pilot project by communities with the NGO support Activity 1.7.6. Joint monitoring of the state of enterprises established Activity 1.7.7. Marketing of the products of CBOs by NGOs Activity 1.7.8. Monitoring of charcoal production and consumption	

Component 2: Alternative Energy Sources					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
<b>Output 2.1. Accelerated diffusion of efficient cook-stoves for reducing charcoal consumption</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Businesses established and functional</li> <li>Number and share of households using efficient cook-stoves</li> <li>Reduction in the consumption of charcoal</li> </ul>	2012: Low adoption of efficient cook-stoves; no businesses producing and retailing cook-stoves; high levels	2020: 22,480 households transitioned to the use of efficient stoves, IDPs were among the beneficiaries; 5kilns/workstations established for	2021: Higher levels of efficient cook-stove adoption (15,000 in total), Eight new businesses established for production and sale of efficient cook-stoves; significant reduction in levels of charcoal use; connect	Activity 2.1.1. (a) Feasibility study and establishment of business and investment plans for the 'Green Stoves' production facility in each region. (b) Market studies on the level of use, quality, price differential, and efficiency of conversion and availability of efficient cook-stoves in the market.	Project reports; Fact sheets on the businesses established; third party monitoring reports.

Component 2: Alternative Energy Sources					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people employed in the efficient cook-stoves sector</li> <li>Number and share of persons previously active in charcoal chain employed in improved cook-stove sector</li> </ul>	of charcoal use; and women and youth heavily engaged in charcoal production and trade.	production of efficient stoves; 2 private companies engaged in production of efficient stoves are sustainably producing efficient stoves for the market; private companies importing industrially produced efficient stoves to the Somalia market	women and youth engaged in cook-stove production and sales to production facilities	Activity 2.1.2. Selection of cooperatives / CBOs and small businesses engaged in manufacturing and selling of efficient cook-stoves. Activity 2.1.3. Training of workers and managers of the selected enterprises. Activity 2.1.4. Establishment of a quality assurance system consisting of cook stove standards, testing, certification and labelling. Activity 2.1.5. Establishment of a transparent mechanism for provision of 50% grant for vulnerable host community and 100% grant ( for IDPs) to the efficient cook stove purchasers. Activity 2.1.6. Development and implementation of an awareness and marketing campaign (inline output 1.5above)	
Output 2.2. Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% Reduction in the share of live trees used for charcoal production</li> <li>Viable business model established for production of green charcoal</li> <li>Number and share of persons [gender disaggregated] previously active in charcoal chain employed in green charcoal facility</li> </ul>	2016: Charcoal production in sporadic and unorganized manner;  efficiency and yield of charcoal production low;  significant reduction of live trees being cut down for charcoal production; and women and youth heavily involved	2 youth groups provided small grants to produce charcoal from invasive species and municipal and agricultural waste, Open kiln used for charcoal production are inefficient; Every 30 seconds 1 tree is cut for charcoal making in South of Somalia (FAO-SWALIM, 2018)	2021: Charcoal production in an organised and high efficiency manner demonstrated at one location; high Efficiency and yield in charcoal production demonstrated;  engage youth in the efficient production of charcoal through innovation challenges and provision of innovation prizes/grants  demonstration of sustainable charcoal production using invasive species, Women and	Activity 2.2.1. Develop a feasibility study for an efficient charcoal (Prosopis juliflora– ‘Green Charcoal Production Facility’ for 5 regions and Somaliland. Activity 2.2.2. Training of charcoal production facility employees on kiln operation practices, quality control during production, inspection of finished products, and proper packaging and its transport. Activity 2.2.3. Development of an attractive packaging/logo for ‘Green Charcoal’ and implementation of awareness and publicity campaign targeting charcoal users (in line output 1.5). Activity 2.2.4. Assessment of the experience with ‘Green Charcoal’ and development of plans for scaling up the pilot efforts to cover the requirements of major urban areas.	Project reports; Fact sheets on the businesses established; third party monitoring reports; reports on alternative livelihoods

Component 2: Alternative Energy Sources					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
	in charcoal production		youth involved in green charcoal production.	2.2.5 Organize youth innovation camps to crowd source homegrown innovative solutions on alternative energy sources such as “green charcoal” from invasive species, biomass and other sources and provide start-up grants to innovative business ideas.	
<b>Output 2.3. Energy Plantations managed sustainably to meet the local demand of charcoal and fuel wood</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of area allocated by communities and Govt. for plantation</li> <li>▪ Business plan for operation of sustainable plantation and charcoal production developed</li> <li>▪ No. of trees planted / standing per year</li> <li>▪ Quantity of charcoal produced per year</li> <li>▪ No. of persons employed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2012: no energy plantations</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2017: 3 energy plantations, one in each region</li> </ul>	Activity 2.3.1 Conduct survey and environmental and socio-economic baseline of pilot districts and select pilot sites, in collaboration with the Government and local communities Activity 2.3.2 Training in silvicultural techniques using the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach Activity 2.3.3 Establishment of tree nurseries for energy plantations Activity 2.3.4 Support communities in developing plantation management plans Activity 2.3.5 Establish demonstration site Activity 2.3.6 Distribution of seeds, tools and other inputs	
<b>Output 2.4. Development of LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of LPG connections provided</li> <li>▪ Quantity of LPG used</li> <li>▪ Number of persons [gender disaggregated] employed</li> </ul>	2016: 10,000 households using LPG stoves in Northern regions of Somalia; Almost negligible users of LPG stoves in main urban centers in the South; The supply chain of LPG is	2016: Approximately 10,000 households using LPG stoves in Somaliland and parts of Puntland; LPG storage facilities yet to be operational for consistent supply to the local market 2020: 5400 (13/6Kg) households using LPG	2021: Higher levels of LPG availability and a robust supply chain, 20,000 new LPG connections and significant reduction in levels of charcoal use; and women and youth employed in the LPG sector; and Lobbying of tax exemption for LPG equipment by government counterparts in collaboration with the relevant private	Activity 2.4.1. Development and implementation of a franchising model concept for retailing LPG in major towns Activity 2.4.2. Provision of initial cost or partial subsidy of 13/6 kg gas cylinders, regulators and first fill of gas to households who can afford the refill to promote use of LPG. Activity 2.4.3. Development and implementation of an awareness campaign targeting prospective LPG users (in line with output). Activity 2.4.5. pilot and demonstrate the use of LPG along with solar for cooking and heating in	Project reports; Feasibility studies for public private partnerships for LPG supply and marketing Employment statistics reports

Component 2: Alternative Energy Sources					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
	inconsistent; No storage facilities of LPG exist on major ports of Mogadishu or Kismayo	15 businesses established for women retailers in Mogadishu	sectors and mandated agencies.	public institutions (hospitals & schools) and advocate to ban the use of charcoal in institutions Activity 2.4.6. convene discussions between relevant government ministries and private sector to explore the possibility of tax exemptions for LPG equipment	
<b>Output 2.5. Development of solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal consumption</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of institutions/businesses using Solar/solar water heating systems as alternative energy options to charcoal use</li> <li>Number of youths trained on the installation and maintenance of solar systems</li> <li>Response of beneficiaries about solar technologies</li> </ul>	2012: Limited, only two rudimentary stores selling solar equipment	2 Solar SWHS & LPG installed in a school and orphanage  6 SWHS systems installed at tea shops to reduce charcoal consumption  10 plumbers trained on the installation and maintenance of SWHS	2020: demonstrate the use of SWHS and LPG in 8 public institution to reduce charcoal consumption	Activity 2.5.1. Provision of technical support for the establishment of SMEs in solar energy by training youth groups Activity 2.5.2. Install SWHS and LPG sets at public institutions (schools & hospitals) as substitute of charcoal energy. Activity 2.5.4. Development and implementation of an awareness campaign for SWHSs and LPG in public institutions. Activity 2.5.5. Study on the assessment of performance of SWHSs and LPG in public institutions.	
<b>Output 2.6. Biogas introduced as an alternative source of energy in areas with heavy loads of biodegradable feedstock</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of HHs benefiting from biogas for their cooking and electric power needs</li> <li>Number of municipalities involved in the O&amp;M of the large biogas digesters and associated network</li> <li>Level of beneficiary satisfaction with biogas use</li> </ul>	2012: Limited, only one biogas project nearing completion across Somalia	2020: Only one big biogas project completed. private company piloted small scale biogas for households and small businesses	Waste from 2 slaughterhouses/dairy farm being used as feedstock for large biogas digesters maintained by the local councils/municipalities; 400 households using biogas; increase in demand of biogas digesters; 150 locals trained in the construction/ installation of biogas digesters and associated networks	Activity 2.6.1. Conduct survey and environmental and socio-economic baseline to select pilot sites in collaboration with the Government and local communities Activity 2.6.2. Provision of technical support for the promotion of biogas Activity 2.6.3 Design, construction and installation of bio-gas plants Activity 2.6.4. Provide biogas as a substitute to charcoal/ firewood to 4 500 households Activity 2.6.5. Demonstration of biogas at 1/2slaughterhouses/dairy farm. Activity 2.6.6. Development and implementation of an awareness campaign to overcome cultural	Project reports; Copies of agreements with the municipalities; Number or trainings and persons trained

Component 2: Alternative Energy Sources					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
				barriers to the use of biogas as a cooking fuel (in line with output 1.5) Activity 2.6.7. Study on the assessment of performance of biogas digesters installed during the remaining 18 months of the programme	



Component 3: Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. Reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
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					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of elders and community members trained in PNTD</li> <li>Number of CAPs developed for supporting livelihood activities and natural resources management</li> </ul>	2012: CBOs not organized or non-existent Lack of community planning for sustainable use of natural and financial resources		2017: CBOs functional and drafting of CAPs completed	Activity 3.1.1 Mobilization of elders and strengthening of traditional decision-making structures or formation of new CBOs to enhance community level planning  Activity 3.1.2 Train community members in development processes and the PNTD approach  Activity 3.1.3 Support the formulating of CAPs including a strong component on Natural Resources Management	
<b>Output 3.2. Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households in order to facilitate transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of farmers engaged on new micro-enterprises in livestock, agriculture, forestry and fisheries with value products</li> </ul>	2012: Products sold at low price without any value addition 2018: Agriculture lead farmers trained:550	2018: Agriculture-lead farmers trained in GAP:550  2019: Livestock-lead farmers trained:205; Forestry trained:40; 10	2020: 20 lead farmers trained in agriculture value chain; 20 lead farmers trained in livestock value chain; 20 lead farmers trained in forestry products value chain;	<b>Activity 3.2.1</b> Baseline assessment of existing livelihood strategies and associated production systems.  <b>Activity 3.2.2</b> Community mobilization and awareness, selection of beneficiaries and identification of enterprises to be supported.	Project reports; Training reports IP reports

Component 3: Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. Reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of farmers who have diversified from charcoal to other micro-enterprises</li> <li>Number of farmers engaged disaggregated by (fodder; honey milk)</li> </ul>	2019: Livestock lead farmers trained: 205; Forestry-trained:40	MT tons of local fodder seed distributed in Jubaland	<p>20 lead fishmongers trained in fisheries value chain</p> <p>2021:2 cooperatives on fodder production formed;2 cooperatives on honey production formed; 2 cooperatives for milk production formed.; 10 MT tons of local fodder seed distributed; 15 fodder machines distributed;2 fodder sheds constructed;2 honey houses constructed;2 milk sheds constructed</p>	<p><b>Activity 3.2.3</b> Training in production, processing and marketing of crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries and micro-enterprise and management skills (e.g. book-keeping and accounting).</p> <p><b>Activity 3.2.4</b> Facilitate formation of micro-enterprise schemes that can encourage livelihood diversification by stimulating employment opportunities and skills/knowledge enhancement (milk processing and marketing, honey and fodder).</p> <p><b>Activity 3.2.5</b> Provision of high-quality seeds and other inputs. Fodder production with rangeland rehabilitation through scaling production.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.2.6</b> Construction and rehabilitation of productive assets such as post-harvest handling facilities, market infrastructure and facilities.</p>	
Output 3.3. Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel and fodder					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of plant nurseries established</li> <li>Number of community rangeland management groups formed</li> <li># of Hectares afforested with trees from the tree nurseries or speedballs planted</li> </ul>	2012: No tangible reforestation or rangeland rehabilitation scheme; and limited efforts by the Government for re-plantation; Deforestation and degradation at	2020: 2 tree nurseries established: one (1) in Gobweyn and (1) in Yontoy. 2 tree nursery committees formed	2021: 3 tree nurseries established one in each region (South West, Hirshabelle and Galmudug); 3 tree nursery committees formed; 5000 tree saplings sold; 50ha in total of community woodlots and or/ fruit orchards developed; 2 community rangeland management groups formed;	<p>Activity 3.3.1. Baseline survey and participatory mapping of sites for rehabilitation and Integrated Food Energy Systems (IFES).</p> <p>Activity 3.3.2. Supporting existing tree nurseries inform of rehabilitation and IFES, and Capacity building to tree nursery committees.</p>	Project reports; Training reports IP reports, committee membership forms

Component 3: Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. Reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
	highest level, and no proposal about claiming carbon credits		<p>200ha of rangeland rehabilitated forming extensive communal natural rangeland grazing areas.</p> <p>2021 Designated deforested lands in Jubbaland and Southwest for landscape rehabilitation.</p> <p>2 pilot sustainable rangeland management established in 1 in Hirshabelle &amp; 1 in Galmudug</p>	<p>Activity 3.3.3. Establishment of new tree nurseries in rural locations in South West State, Hirshabelle and Galmudug with the leadership of MoLFR, degraded areas for rehabilitation (extensive areas) will be identified. These areas will also double as sources of fodder for marketing for income generation to the community at large. Community grazing systems will be established that integrate fodder production, management, harvesting, storage and sustainable commercialization of fodder.</p> <p>3.3.4 Activity 3.3.5 Planting of appropriate species for simple IFES and environmental protection through cash-for-work schemes IFES (planting of appropriate species through seed balls) and environmental protection through cash-for-work schemes.</p>	
Output 3.4. Improved local and export-oriented value chains in agriculture, horticulture, poultry, livestock and fisheries in target communities					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of trade fairs organized</li> <li>Number of commercially oriented organizations formed or strengthened</li> <li>Annual value of export goods of agriculture / horticulture and livestock and dairy products</li> </ul>	<p>2012: Few if any commercially oriented organisations in existence</p> <p>Market-related infrastructure undeveloped</p> <p>Limited export of agricultural items</p>		<p>2017: Commercially oriented organisations are connected in profitable agriculture value chains</p> <p>Upgrading market infrastructure</p> <p>Export of Somali agricultural products</p>	<p>Activity 3.4.1 Analysis of potential internal and external markets for prioritized agricultural products, current marketing practices and constraints along the value chain, grading and standard requirements</p> <p>Activity 3.4.2 Establish certification and control systems and enhance access to Market Information Systems (MIS)</p>	




Component 3: Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. Reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
				<p>Activity 3.4.3 Support the strengthening of existing and formation of new commercially oriented organizations through training in entrepreneurship and marketing</p> <p>Activity 3.4.4 Development of small- and medium-scale business models with support to farmers from the CRF</p> <p>Activity 3.4.5 Improve and expand market-related infrastructure</p> <p>Activity 3.4.6 Create/strengthen Commodity Boards and encourage their cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce and Trade and promote a PPP framework in order to increase the visibility of markets, and strengthen the supply chain of selected commodities</p> <p>Activity 3.4.7 Organization of trade fairs and awareness creation about Somali value products</p>	
<b>Programme Management</b>					
Output 4. Efficient programme management in place					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MIS system in place since the initiation of PROSCAL</li> <li>Above 90% delivery of funds during each year</li> <li>Amount of funds mobilized for the PROSCAL</li> <li>Satisfaction by charcoal beneficiaries and consumers, measured at 0</li> </ul>	2012: Programme start year	2020: Programme Staff recruited by all PUNOS; Inception workshop held in Q1 of 2016, fiscal AWP in place, Quarterly and Annual progress reports matching MPTF template shared on regularly, Programme website developed and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2022: Programme fully operational achieving targets as stipulated; and document for second phase developed and approved before the closure of Phase I</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity 4.1. Recruitment of staff and consultants</li> <li>Activity 4.2. Organization of Programme inception workshops in SC, PL and SL</li> <li>Activity 4.3. Development of detailed quarterly and annual work plans in ATLAS</li> <li>Activity 4.4. Development of a manual for data collection and reporting as per indicators identified in this document</li> </ul>	

Component 3: Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries					
Indicators	Baselines	Current value (incl. Reference date)	Targets	Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
to 10 scale through a beneficiary survey		available with MoLFR, validated draft National Charcoal policy available with FGS for approval, MTR undertaken while Programme Strategy and Result Framework aligned with its very recommendation as well as NDP9 and available budget.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity 4.5. Development of programme management information system and website</li> <li>Activity 4.6. Development of detailed gender mainstreaming, fund mobilization and exit strategies</li> <li>Activity 4.7. Organization of fund mobilization and advocacy events to mobilize Somali diaspora</li> <li>Activity 4.8. Production of quarterly, annual and terminal financial and technical reports as per schedule</li> <li>Activity 4.9. Organization of external programme review in second year</li> <li>Activity 4.10. Organization terminal programme evaluation by December 2021</li> <li>Activity 4.11. Development of programme document for the second phase</li> </ul>	

Legend:  funded activities  unfunded activities

The implementing organizations may amend the activities, outputs, all the indicators and the related targets, baselines and sources of verification described in this logical framework in accordance with Article 9.4 of the General Conditions. Any change must be explained in the reports, whenever possible anticipatively. In case of doubt it is recommended to check beforehand with the Contracting Authority that the proposed modifications do not impact the basic purpose of the action.

**Agreed by Signatures:**

<b>Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, FGS</b>		<b>DSRSG RC/HC for Somalia</b>	
Name: H.E. Hussein Mahmud Sheikh Hussein, MP  		Name: Dr. Adam Abdelmoula	
Date: 21-09-2020		Date:	
<b>UNDP Somalia Resident Representative</b>		<b>FAO Somalia Representative</b>	
Name: Mr. Jocelyn Mason		Name: Mr. Etienne Peterschmitt	
Date:		Date:	
<b>UN Environment, Director, Regional Office for Africa</b>			
Name: Ms. Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo (for): 			
Date: 29 September 2020			