

Third Party Monitoring Report of the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) Project



File picture of LPG cylinders distribution in Puntland

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Acronyms

LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
HHs	Households
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
PROSCAL	Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihood
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
MoECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
DoECC	Directorate of Environment and Climate Change
UN	United Nations
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction:

The third-party monitoring mission covered locations in two regions in Somalia where the PROSCAL project was implemented i.e., Puntland and Mogadishu. The monitoring team's main objective was to verify implementation of project activities; specifically, distribution of subsidized LPG sets in Mogadishu, and distribution of LPG sets and fuel-efficient stoves in Puntland. The TPM carried out post distribution monitoring to confirm whether beneficiaries have indeed received the LPG sets, and asked them on their experience and satisfaction with the use of LPG sets and the cooking stoves.

Accomplished project activities: In Puntland, the TPM confirmed that the Ministry of Environment & Climate Change distributed 1,120 LPG gas cylinders with cooking stoves in December, 2021 across 10 centers namely; Dahar, Xingalool, Bocame, Burtinle, Galdogob, Qardho, Taleex, Badhan, Garowe and Buran. The project aimed at supporting transitioning from charcoal consumption to efficient energy sources. In addition, the ministry distributed 750 cooking stoves to vulnerable members of the population in 6 cities/villages namely; Ceeldahir, Burtinle, Kalabayr, Waciye, Carmo and Galdogob - the main beneficiaries targeted were vulnerable small scale business women and petty traders to support their SMEs.

The LPG cylinders were subsidized where selected beneficiaries across the districts were charged \$9 dollars for the LPG cylinders with its accessories. Besides, the distribution process was a one-time event and beneficiaries were required to refill the gas from the LPG gas companies at their own costs.

In Mogadishu, DoECC distributed a total of one thousand (1000) 13kg LPG gas cylinders through a private company vendor called SomGas, which deals with LPG gas cylinders in Mogadishu. The TPM team contacted SomGas representatives and confirmed that the main beneficiaries were the poor households who cannot buy the cylinders but were new customers showing interest in buying the LPG gas. DoECC reported that the LPG cylinders were subsidized with PROSCAL project contributing \$59 of the total cost while the beneficiaries contributed \$41.

Awareness/educative sessions: MoECC conducted awareness workshops in each of the project locations. The workshops aimed at creating awareness on the importance of using LPG gas and its advantages over charcoal in terms of cleanliness, health and efficiency. Beneficiary respondents stated that the main thematic areas of the awareness sessions were, environmental management and protection, wildlife protection, reduction of charcoal and firewood use and strengthening customary laws on environmental protection.

Beneficiary feedback: All interviewed beneficiaries have confirmed to have received the LPG sets and stoves. Overall, the FGD participants across locations agreed that the distributed gas was of good quality and they further stated that the cylinders were packed in their original package and have not encountered any defects thus far. Across locations, beneficiaries noted that the gas cylinders are by far better than any other form of energy they used so far as they feel that, overall cleanliness in the kitchen has improved since there is no smoke when using them. Similarly, beneficiaries in the FGDs argued that they save a lot of time in cooking as the gas cylinders take less time to cook compared to charcoal and firewood. Nevertheless, most beneficiaries associated higher maintenance cost of the cylinders/stoves as they have a challenge in refilling the LPG cylinders especially now that there is increased inflation.

Post distribution monitoring survey: A total of 339 beneficiaries participated in the survey – 118 from Mogadishu and 221 from Puntland. Of these numbers, majority 93% (n=316) were female and 7% (n=23) were male. All (100%) of the beneficiaries who participated in the survey received the LPG gas while nearly all (93%) of the beneficiaries' households who participated in the survey had received one unit with only 7% receiving more than one unit. Follow up enquiries with some of the beneficiaries that reported receiving more than one unit noted they were extended families living in the same compound, however, functioned as separate households with different kitchens.

In terms of quality and efficiency of the cylinders, there was a strong consensus on the quality of the distributed cylinders with interviewed beneficiaries reporting the quality as very high (33%), high (55%) and average high (11%) in that order. The survey further asked beneficiaries the extent to which the LPG responded to their needs with 96% indicating that they indeed responded to their needs - over a half (58%) of the beneficiaries said it contributed a lot and another 38% indicated to a moderate extent.

Regarding awareness on the use of the cylinders, 97% of the beneficiaries agreed that the implementing partner (Ministry) officials distributing the LPG gas or energy efficient cook-stoves created awareness on how to use the cylinders. The effectiveness of the training-on-distribution was also evident in the survey results with everyone reporting that they do not have any challenges in using the cylinders despite it being a new phenomenon in their kitchens. Only 2% of the beneficiaries reporting having challenges in using the LPG gas cylinder because of its expensiveness in refilling and the fragility of the energy efficient cook-stoves that are quite brittle and easily broken.

On efficiency of the distributed cylinders, over three quarters (79%) of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that the LPG gas or energy efficient cook-stoves work better for them than the other forms of fuel and 19% of the beneficiaries somewhat agreed that the LPG gas or energy efficient cook-stoves work better for them than the other forms of fuel. In addition, nearly all

(98%) of the beneficiaries reported that the LPG gas cylinder or energy efficient cook-stoves save time in cooking as compared to other methods they used before.

On cleanliness of the kitchen, almost all interviewed beneficiaries stated that the LPG cylinders kept their cooking spaces clean. Nearly all (99%) the beneficiaries interviewed reported that the LPG gas cylinder or energy efficient cook-stoves improved cleanliness of cooking or food cooked when using them.

Challenges

1. While beneficiaries concurred knowing of the distributing company i.e., SomGas and HASS, some FGD participants indicated that they did not know about the implementing partner and the donor (UNDP).
2. Most beneficiaries reported that while the distribution process was fair, they have not been notified on the selection process and criteria.
3. The project coordinator in MoECC and project manager in DoECC both reported that there were no LPG assessments rolled out prior to the distribution of the cylinders.
4. The MoECC and DoECC teams both reported post distribution monitoring has been conducted, however, lacked information on the exact number households that have successfully transitioned from charcoal use to the use of LPG systems. This was also hugely impacted by the high costs of refilling, therefore, impacting the sustainable use of the LPG gas and risking transitions back to charcoal use.
5. Beneficiaries in Puntland region complained that the LPG cylinders were quite small (6 KGs) and would not last long hence require refill in a short time. Moreover, they indicated that the refill centres are not also stationed in most of the 10 locations.
6. Beneficiaries of the cooking stoves also lamented that since they are small SMEs who would want to sustain the sale of the stoves, they do not have suppliers in Puntland to purchase from so as to continue their business of selling the stoves.

Recommendations:

1. DoECC and its counterparts at FMS levels should enhance project visibility in accordance with UNDP branding and visibility rules.
2. Since a good number of the beneficiary communities indicated to have no idea of the selection criteria, there is need to communicate the same to the beneficiaries well before they get registered.
3. There is need to consider rolling out the distribution of the 13kgs cylinders in Puntland as beneficiaries lamented of the small size since most locations do not have refill centers, hence the need for cylinders that last longer.

4. Beneficiaries of the cooking stoves in Puntland complained of supply chain challenge of the stoves, hence the need for the MoECC to intervene and connect them to the suppliers for them to sustain their business operations.
5. The project team and some beneficiaries suggested that the amount allocated for subsidy to be increased so that more people can benefit from the programme.
6. There is need to support local SMEs in opening of gas refilling centres across locations to motivate users/beneficiaries to sustain the use of the cylinders.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background on the project

Somalia is among the world's most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change, which are to a large degree the result of poverty, environmental degradation, migration and conflict. More than 80% of Somalia's landmass is arid and semi-arid and experiences extreme weather conditions. Historically, drought has been an on-going issue for the country - five main factors cause environmental degradation, which further exasperates the frequency and consequences of drought. These include: population growth cost of rural colonization, deforestation, soil erosion, and climate change.

As a result, most of the country has been experiencing a devastating drought for the past few years and consequences have been severe; for example, springs, which contribute 11% of groundwater, have lost as much as 90% of the water (Hussein, 2017). Furthermore, due to the relatively low degree of institutional resilience and absorptive capacities, there are not many policies or programmes to mitigate or adapt to these perennial droughts and address the impacts of climate change.

The PROSCAL programme implements a sector wide approach to reduce forest and rangeland exploitation. It strengthens Somali national / regional capacities to formulate, coordinate and implement policies and promotes the sustainable use of woodland threatened by the illegal charcoal value chain while ensuring the inclusion of marginal groups of the rural population that are involved in such practices along the priorities of the national development agenda.¹

This Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) is in response to the UN Security Council resolution 2036 (2012) that seeks international cooperation to ban illegal exports of Charcoal from Somalia. The programme envisages a comprehensive response strategy to support the Security Council's Resolution. In implementing its mandate, PROSCAL builds upon successful projects executed by UN agencies to support the ban and uses the UN Joint Programming modality to harmonize approaches and maximize synergies. Building on existing collaboration efforts of partner organizations and governments, the programme emphasizes joint work plans, monitoring and evaluation of activities, and offers a forum for policy harmonization between national governments on activities related to the charcoal trade ban in the region.

¹ Mid Term Review of the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL), UNDP 2020

I.2 Project Objectives & Outcomes

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.

I.3 The Purpose of the third-party monitoring

The TPM carried out Post distribution monitoring of partially subsidized LPG sets distributed in Mogadishu (1000 households) and Puntland (1,120HHs), and efficient cooking stoves distributed to vulnerable small-scale business women in Puntland 750pcs (30SMEs) in order to:

- verify that beneficiaries have received the LPG sets and cooking stoves
- inquire the experience of beneficiaries on the use of LPG instead of charcoal (in terms of time saving, cost, cleanliness. etc.), and document any success, challenges and lessons learnt
- inquire how the price fluctuation of LPG is affecting the refilling and how beneficiaries are coping

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach

The third party monitoring was guided by the use of project indicator checklist. The monitoring mission visited project sites in Puntland region and Mogadishu. The TPM conducted post distribution monitoring survey of subsidized LPG sets distributed in Mogadishu (for 1000 households), and LPGs and fuel-efficient stoves in Puntland (1,120 LPGs and 750 energy efficient cook-stoves). The TPM adopted key informant interviews and focus group discussions during the monitoring process as well as observation to verify activities that were accomplished as at the TPM visit. The TPM randomly selected 339 household beneficiaries of which 118 collected from Mogadishu and the rest(221) distributed equally between Carmo, Waciye, Cel-dahir, khalabayr, Burtinle and Galdogob, Gardo, Badhan, Buran, Xingalool , Dhahar , Bocame villages.r

2.2 Data collection

The monitoring adopted the use of pre-designed questionnaires/checklists, KII and FGD guides to gather relevant information related to the project under review. Geo-tagged photos were also collected where evidence was available. Trained TPM researchers administered the questionnaires as well as the KII and FGD guides during the data collection and summary notes were prepared from those interviews.

2.3 Data processing

After the data collection phase of the monitoring exercise, the team collated the raw data for analysis. Findings of the qualitative data, collected as transcripts from all interviews with project staffs were analyzed in detail to inform this report. Further, observation notes from the field were also used to complement the information collected.

2.4 Data quality

Field data were validated and triangulated to ensure quality. The rationale for triangulation was that the use of multiple methods and sources overcomes the weaknesses associated with using single methods and sources. Any inconsistent information, errors were communicated/cross-referenced with the field teams and corrected before finalizing the fieldwork. Geo-tagged photography was also adopted to ensure it complements our narrative report.

FINDINGS

3.1 Introduction

Unsustainable charcoal production and trade has led to the triple threats of irreversible environmental degradation, conflict and dependence on fast depleting livelihoods option. With the support of UNDP, in an effort to reduce charcoal consumption, support development of market for LPG, and development of solar energy market, the Ministry of Environment at FGS and FMS levels distributed LPG gas cylinders and cooking stoves to vulnerable populations in Puntland and Mogadishu.

The third-party monitoring mission covered locations in two regions in Somalia where the PROSCAL project was implemented i.e., Puntland and Mogadishu. The monitoring team sought to verify activities that included distribution of subsidized LPG sets in Mogadishu and distribution of LPG sets and fuel-efficient stoves in Puntland. The main objectives of the monitoring were to conduct post distribution monitoring to confirm whether beneficiaries have indeed received the LPG sets; inquire their experience and satisfaction with the use of LPG sets and the cooking stoves.

3.2 Distribution of LPG Cylinders & Stoves in Puntland

3.2.1 LPG Cylinders

The ministry distributed 1,120 LPG gas cylinders with cooking stoves in December, 2021 across 10 centers namely; Dahar, Xingalool, Bocame, Burtinle, Galdogob, Qardho, Taleex, Badhan, Garowe and Buran. The project aimed at supporting transitioning from charcoal consumption to efficient energy sources. In this regard, the ministry with the support of local authorities and administration, selected and targeted vulnerable and women led households as the main benefactors.

Based on the interviews, the main role of the local administration was to support the selection of the most vulnerable households as they were well-versed the local context and needs, hence prevent any conflicts or disputes arising from the selection process. The LPG cylinders has been partially subsidized where selected beneficiaries across the districts were charged \$9 dollars each for the LPG cylinders with its accessories. Besides, the distribution process was a one-time event and beneficiaries were required to refill the gas from the LPG gas companies at their own costs. According to respondents, due to external factors, this posed a huge threat to the sustainability of using LPG gas with the gas prices soaring high.

Table 1: Number of LPG gas distributed per locations

S/N	Location	No. of gas cylinders distributed & beneficiaries
1	Garowe	310
2	Qardho	200
3	Galdogob	200
4	Burtinle	150
5	Badhan	70
6	Xingalool	40
7	Buran	40
8	Dhahar	50
9	Bocame	30
10	Taleex	30
	Total	1,120



A photo of 6-kg LPG cylinder and energy-saving cooking stove distributed in Puntland

Based on the interviews, there were no assessments on LPG conducted prior to the distribution, however, the selection criterion for the selected towns depended on the availability of large numbers of populations using charcoal and availability of LPG distributors to re-supply the beneficiaries once it is used up.



LPG gas and
Stoves distribution

LPG cylinders and cooking stoves distribution report

3.2.2 Cooking stoves

Based on interviews, the ministry distributed 750 cooking stoves to vulnerable members of the population in 6 cities/villages namely; Ceeldahir, Burtinle, Kalabayr, Waciye, Carmo and Galdogob. The main beneficiaries targeted were vulnerable small scale business women and petty traders to support their SMEs. Beneficiary selection was done jointly with the local administrations to register and select the small-scale business women within those localities.



Energy-saving cooking stove in Carmo village

A total of 30 women have been supported through the activity - targeting small-scale business women as beneficiaries was employed as a measure to reduce local charcoal consumption in the respective villages, promote development of market for the efficient cooking stoves, support small scale women led SMEs and empower the vulnerable women beneficiaries economically.

Table 2: Cooking stoves distribution

Sn	City/village	No. of cooking stoves supplied	No. of beneficiaries
1	Galdogob	150	6
2	Burtinle	150	6
3	Kalabayr – nugal	100	4
4	Waciye	100	4
5	Carmo	150	6
6	Ceeldahir	100	4
Total		750	30

3.2.3 Awareness campaigns and educative sessions

In a bid to increase awareness on the impact of charcoal production on the environment and community livelihood, the Ministry of Environment & Climate Change (MoECC) conducted awareness workshops in each of the 10 different locations in December, 2021. The workshops aimed at creating awareness on the importance of using LPG gas and its advantages over charcoal in terms of cleanliness, health and efficiency. Beneficiary respondents stated that the main thematic areas of the awareness sessions were, environmental management and protection, wildlife protection, reduction of charcoal and firewood use and strengthening customary laws on environmental protection.

The workshops were held in Buran, Badhan, Bosaso, Bargaal, Burtinle, Benderbayla, Iskushuban, Ufeyn, Carmo and Galdogob towns. In general, the respondents noted a total of 1,010 participants benefitted from the awareness sessions, out of which, 500 participants were female. The main stakeholders were composed of local governments, pastoral associations, pastoralists, traditional elders, charcoal traders, district police, local courts, women and youth groups.



Awareness campaign report

Similarly, the project team reported printing IEC materials, mainly stickers to increase awareness on the importance of environmental protection. The stickers were distributed across the districts and posted in public places. In coordination with Golis Network, short messages (SMSs) were shared with all network users creating awareness on the importance of environmental protection and warning against charcoal production and endangering the environment and wildlife. In addition, the respondents reported short radio and video clips on the negative impacts of unsustainable charcoal production on the environment and livelihoods across different media

platforms. All the IEC and awareness messages disseminated have a toll-free number “398” entreating the local communities to report any environmental violations to the ministry.

Moreover, in an effort to promote the use of LPG gas, the ministry officials reported holding consultative meetings with the Ministry of Finance, Commerce, Water, Energy, Business Communities and LPG gas company managers to reduce prices on the gas and improve affordability. They further noted that the consultative forum was aimed to support policy efforts to reduce tax on the LPG cylinders with the perceived impact of tax exemption in minimizing charcoal utilization consequently eliminating the negative impact on charcoal production. Through the meeting, a total of \$4; \$2 tax exemption from the government and \$2 price reduction of the LPG gas has been attained.

As a result, the main outcomes of the awareness campaigns and consultative meeting included;

- Reduction of prices on the LPG gas and willingness of both government ministries and LPG companies to support policy efforts towards social and environmental protection.
- Increased levels of community awareness on environmental protection, charcoal production and impacts on community livelihoods.
- Increased access to advocacy materials both in print and electronic forms. NRM information stickers and SMS messages were disseminated in Somali language in public places and through Golis Telecommunication and the media; TV, YouTube, Facebook.

Below are the media links of the different advocacy meetings, awareness activities and distribution of LPG gas cylinders and cooking stoves across the different towns.

<https://www.facebook.com/569397603157900/posts/4670939496337003/?d=n>

https://fb.watch/9YkpCq_cTL/

<https://fb.watch/9ZyM6Dndxx/>

<https://fb.watch/a96rgXnetA/>

<https://fb.watch/aa02UQpBI Z/>

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=dzbpazvFVvo&feature=share>

<https://www.facebook.com/Kalsantv/videos/1254197058343145/?app=fb>

<https://fb.watch/7d5YZNLBJL/>

<https://fb.watch/7VJJFi9A I N/>

https://fb.watch/7VJR_oPV-M/

<https://fb.watch/7VJTgwSqSP/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Pw6yJtpaFI>

3.3 Distribution of LPG Cylinders in Mogadishu

3.3.1 Distribution of LPG Cylinders

TPM team confirmed that under PROSCAL project the Directorate of Environment & Climate Change (DoECC) conducted distribution of subsidized LPG cylinders, inter-ministerial coordination, public-private partnership meetings, awareness meetings with the federal member states ministries of environment and also carried out monitoring visits to the federal member state in Jowhar, Baidoa, Garowe and Kismayu.

In Mogadishu, DoECC distributed a total of one thousand (1000) 13kg LPG gas cylinders to a thousand beneficiaries through a private company vendor called SomGas, which deals with LPG gas cylinders in Mogadishu. The TPM team contacted SomGas representatives and confirmed that the main beneficiaries were the poor households who cannot buy the cylinders but were new customers showing interest in buying the LPG gas.

Interviewed DoECC project staff and the beneficiaries reported that the LPG cylinders were subsidized with PROSCAL project contributing \$59 of the total cost while the beneficiaries contributed \$41.

The project team informed the TPM team that there were no other stakeholders engaged in the LPG gas distribution. However, the project team acknowledged that the DG from the ministry of petroleum was invited as a guest during the LPG gas distribution ceremony.



LPG cylinders hand over ceremony report



File pictures of the LPG cylinders distribution in Mogadishu

3.3.2 LPG awareness campaigns

The project team informed the TPM team that in order to increase the adoption of LPG gas cylinders, the DoECC carried out awareness raising campaigns on climate change for the community to reduce the use of charcoal for cooking, using the subsidy method to encourage the community members to buy LPG and stop using charcoal.

The project team reported that the LPG users were also sensitized on the use of LPG gas and were given demonstrative lessons on how to use the LPG cylinders at home during the LPG gas distribution ceremony. However, the TPM team couldn't verify any other awareness raising campaigns carried out by the Directorate.

However, it is important to note that the project team confirmed to the TPM team that there were no LPG assessments rolled out prior to the distribution of the cylinders.

3.4 Beneficiary feedback

To confirm whether beneficiaries have indeed received the LPG sets and find out their experiences and satisfaction with the use of LPG sets and the cooking stoves, the TPM conducted FGDs with project beneficiaries, in addition to telephone interviews with a total of 339 beneficiaries to verify reception of the LPG gas cylinders across Puntland and Mogadishu. The monitoring also sought to assess their perception towards the benefit, quality and cost implications as well as their satisfaction levels and participation in awareness campaigns on the use of efficient energy sources. All interviewed beneficiaries have confirmed to have received the LPG sets and stoves.

Overall, the FGD participants across locations in Mogadishu agreed that the distributed gas was of the best quality and was distributed by Somgas which is one of the most reputable gas companies in the country. They further stated that the cylinders were packed in their original package and have not encountered any defects thus far.

Across locations, beneficiaries the LPG cylinders are by far better than any other form of energy they used so far as they feel that overall cleanliness in the kitchen has improved since there is no smoke when using them. They also stated that no ashes are produced during cooking compared with charcoal and firewood and they experience less heat. Similarly, beneficiaries in the FGDs argued that they save a lot of time in cooking as the gas cylinders take less time to cook compared to charcoal and firewood.

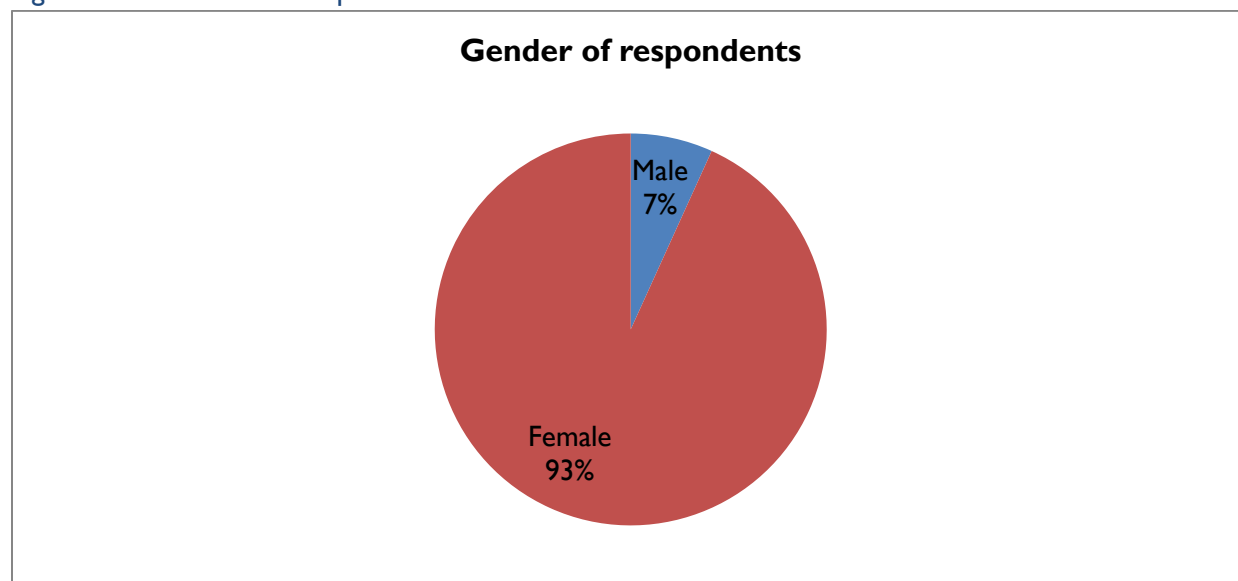
Nevertheless, most beneficiaries associated higher maintenance cost of the cylinders/stoves as they have a challenge in refilling the LPG cylinders especially now that there is increased inflation.

3.5 Post Distribution Monitoring Survey

3.5.1 Background Characteristics

A total of 339 beneficiaries participated in the survey – 118 from Mogadishu and 221 from Puntland. Of these numbers, majority 93% (n=316) were female and 7% (n=23) were male. In terms of the age, majority 65% (n=220) of the beneficiaries who participated in the survey were aged above 35 years while 35% (n=119) of the beneficiaries who participated in the survey were aged 35 and less.

Figure 1: Gender of the respondents



3.5.2 Number of cylinders received

All (100%) of the beneficiaries who participated in the survey received the LPG gas while nearly all (93%) of the beneficiaries' households who participated in the survey had received one unit with only 7% receiving more than one unit.

3.5.3 Knowledge on who distributed the Cylinders

The survey also sought to gauge the beneficiaries' knowledge on who exactly was behind the distribution of the gas cylinders. Majority (93%) of the beneficiaries who participated in the survey knew who distributed the LPG gas cylinders or energy efficient cook-stoves.

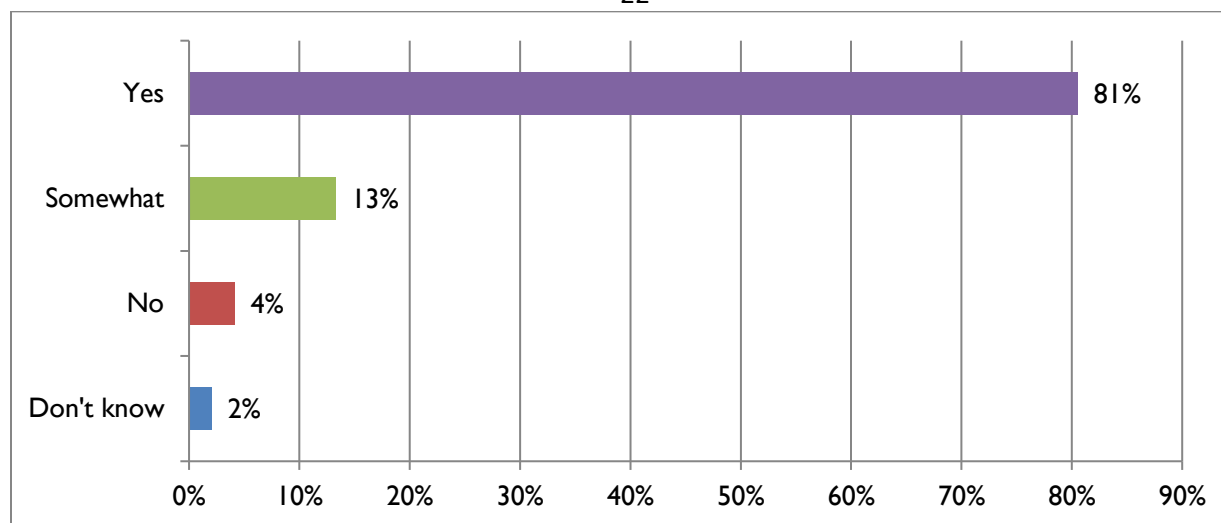
Table 3: Do you know who distributed the LPG gas cylinders or energy efficient cook-stoves?

	Mogadishu (n=118)	Puntland (n=221)	Overall (n=339)
Yes	94%	92%	93%
No	6%	8%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%

3.3.4 Targeting and selection criteria

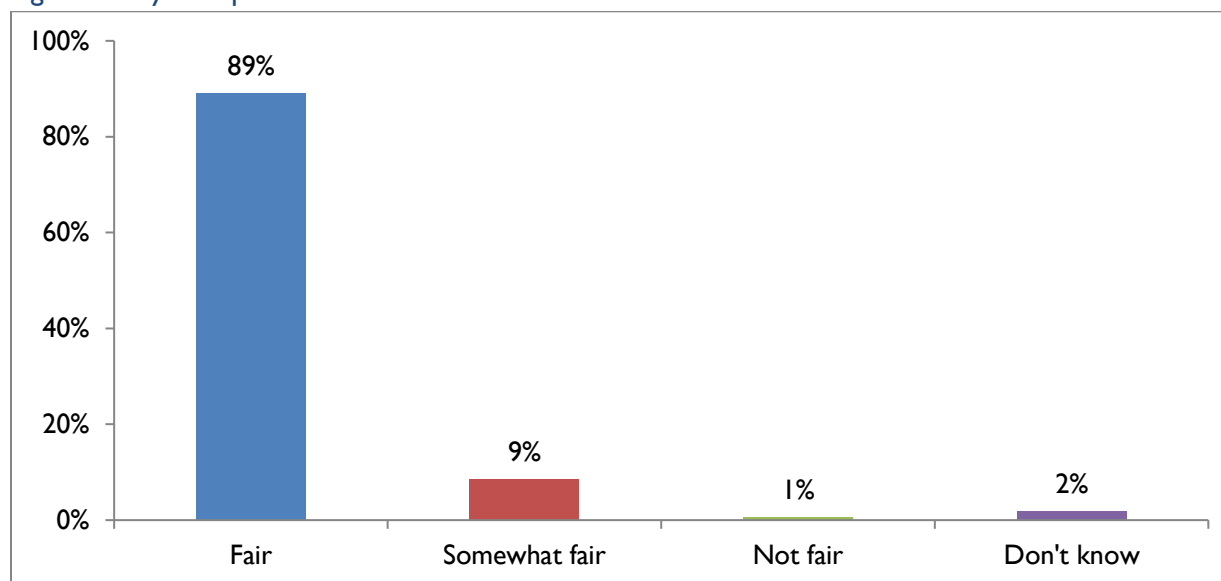
The survey examined the beneficiaries' perception and knowledge on whether the criteria used for selecting beneficiaries to receive the LPG gas cylinders clearly communicated and applied. Majority (81%) agreed that the criteria used for selecting beneficiaries to receive the LPG gas cylinders or energy efficient cook-stoves was clearly communicated and applied, with only 4% reporting that the criteria used was not clearly communicated and applied.

Figure 2: In your opinion, were the criteria used for selecting beneficiaries to receive the LPG gas cylinders or energy efficient cook-stoves clearly communicated and applied?



Additionally, an overwhelming majority (89%) of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that the criteria used by the implementing partners to select the beneficiaries was fair, with only 1% indicating that the criteria was not fair and another 10% indicating that the criteria was somewhat fair. This is a clear indication of the transparent nature of the targeting and selection process through which the beneficiaries of the LPG cylinders were identified.

Figure 3: In your opinion how fair were the criteria?



3.3.5 Convenience of distribution process

The TPM further enquired the beneficiaries on whether the location, date and time of the distribution was clearly communicated in advance. Majority (91%) of the beneficiaries interviewed agreed the distribution date/time/location was clearly communicated in advance with a higher

proportion (96%) coming from Puntland region as compared to those coming from Mogadishu region (81%). This shows that the distribution process was largely carried out on a date, time and location that was convenient to the beneficiaries.

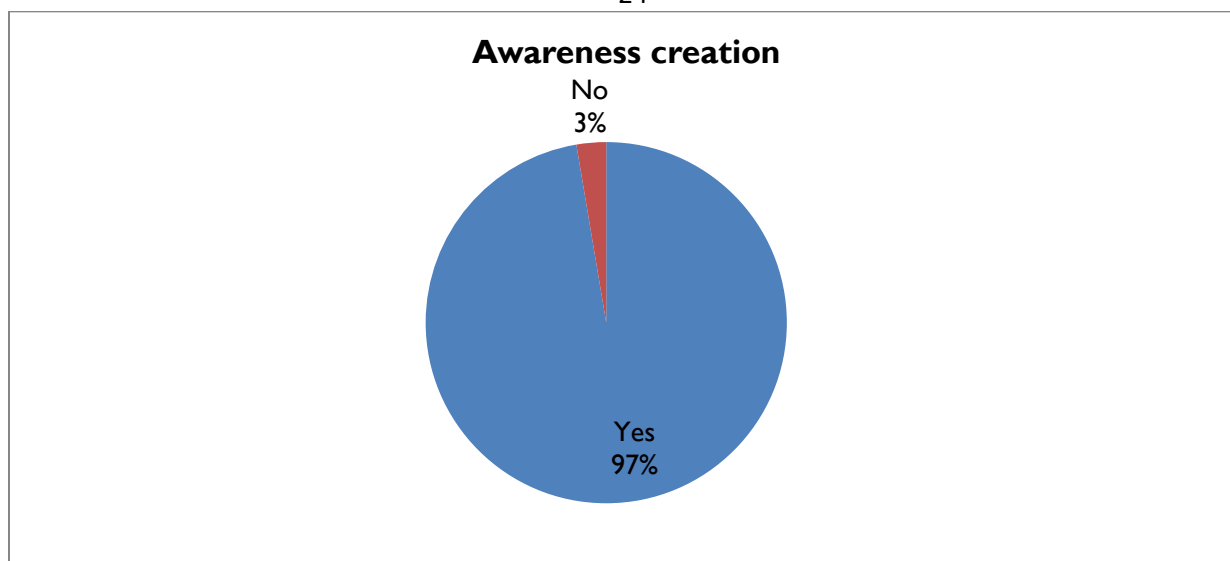
Figure 4: Were the distribution date/time/location clearly communicated to you in advance?

	Mogadishu (n=118)	Puntland (n=221)	Overall (n=339)
Yes	81%	96%	91%
No	19%	4%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

3.3.6 Awareness on the use of LPG Cylinders

The PROSCAL programme implementation had a component of sensitizing potential users on the proper management and use of the gas cylinders. Therefore, the survey sought to enquire whether the implementing partners distributing the LPG gas created awareness on how to use the cylinders. 97% of the beneficiaries agreed that the implementing partner (Ministry) officials distributing the LPG gas or energy efficient cook-stoves created awareness on how to use the cylinders.

Figure 5: Did the implementing partner (Ministry) officials distributing the LPG gas or energy efficient cook-stoves create awareness on how to use the cylinders?



The effectiveness of the training-on-distribution was also evident in the survey results with everyone reporting that they do not have any challenges in using the cylinders despite it being a new phenomenon in their kitchens. Only 2% of the beneficiaries reporting having challenges in using the LPG gas cylinder because of its expensiveness in refilling and the fragility of the energy efficient cook-stoves that are quite brittle and easily broken.

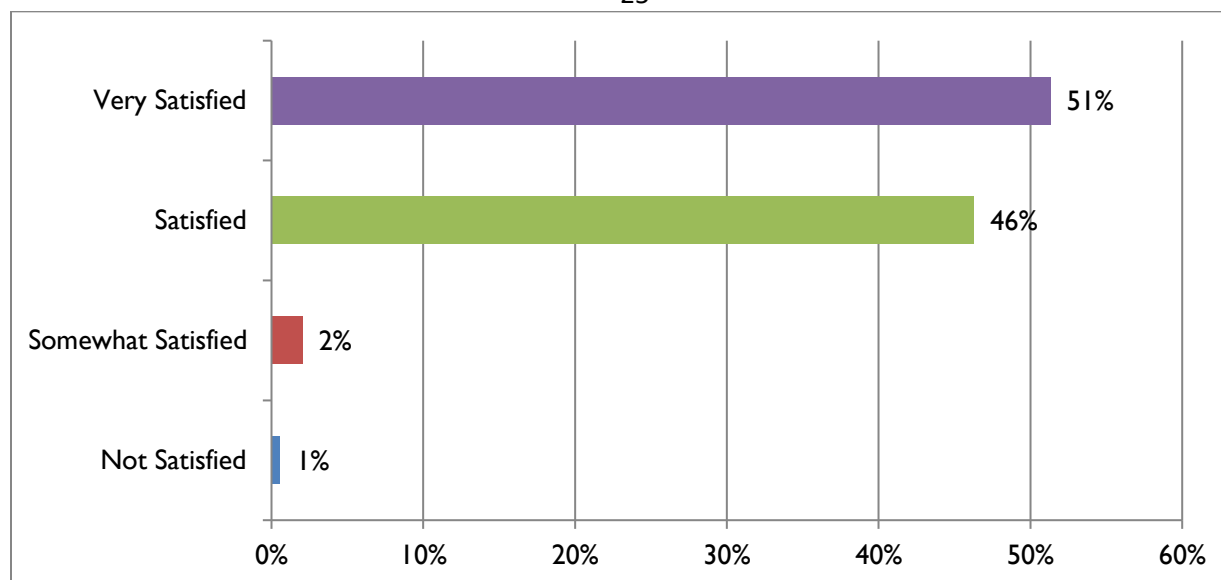
Table 4: Do you have any challenges in using the LPG gas cylinders or energy efficient cook-stoves?

	Mogadishu (n=118)	Puntland (n=221)	Overall (n=339)
Yes	3%	2%	2%
No	97%	98%	98%
Total	100%	100%	100%

3.3.7 How distribution staff treated beneficiaries

The survey enquired how beneficiaries were satisfied with the way staff of the implementing partner treated them during the distribution. An overwhelming majority (97%) indicated to be satisfied with how they were treated during the distribution process - over a half (51%) and 46% of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that they are very satisfied and satisfied respectively with way the staffs of the implementing partner treated them during the distribution.

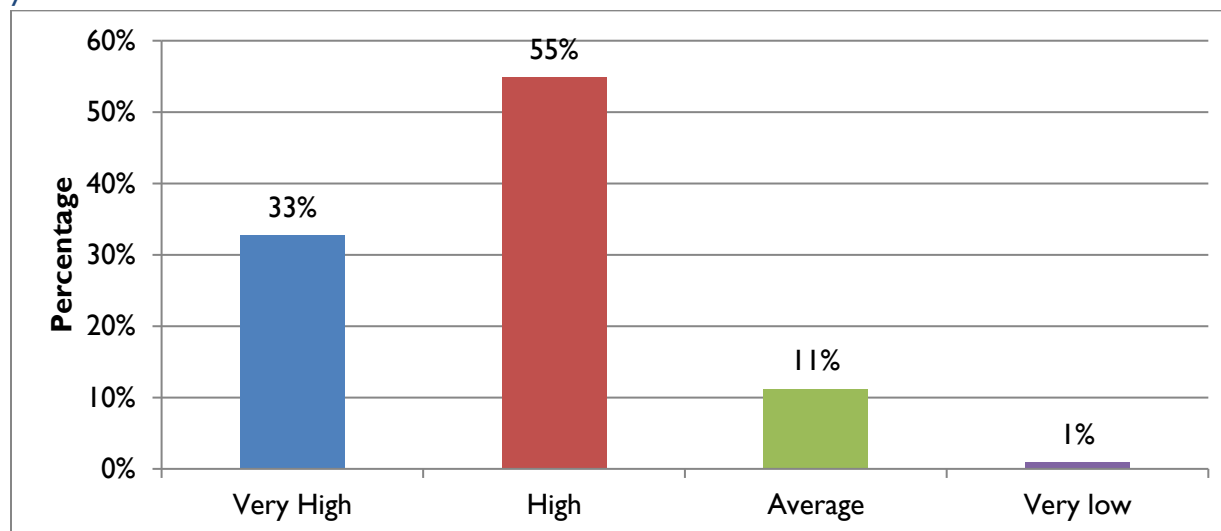
Figure 6: How satisfied are you with the way staff of the implementing partner treated you during the distribution?



3.3.8 Quality & efficiency of the LPG cylinders and stoves

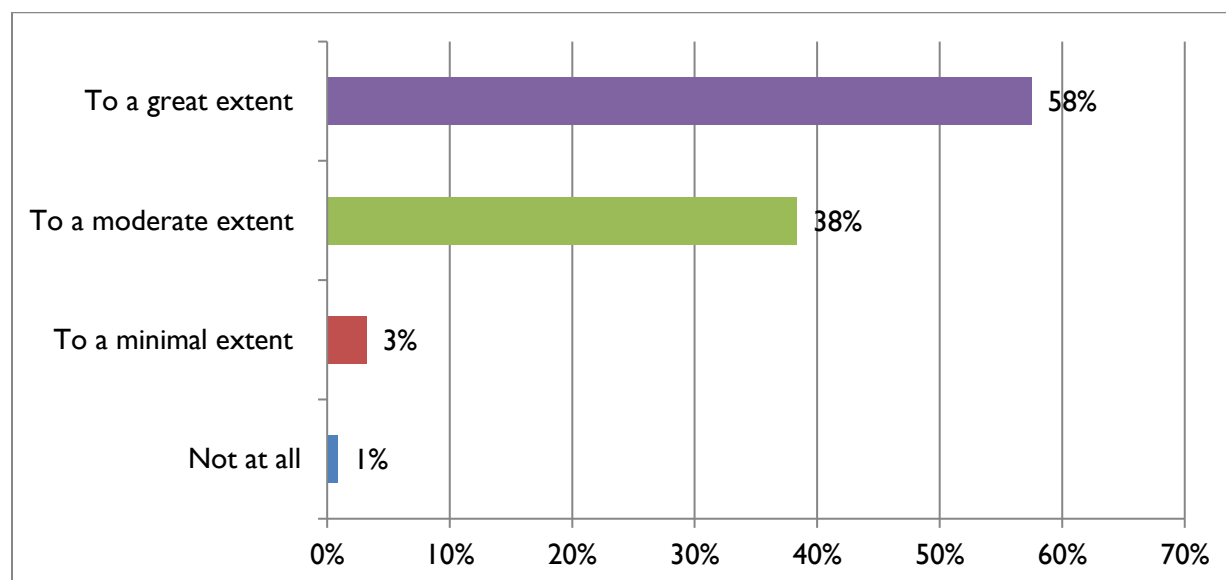
There was a strong consensus on the quality of the distributed cylinders with interviewed beneficiaries interviewed reporting the quality as very high (33%), high (55%) and average high (11%) in that order.

Figure 7: What is your opinion on the quality of the LPG gas cylinder or energy efficient cook-stoves your household received?



The survey further asked beneficiaries the to which the LPG responded to their needs with 96% indicating that the they indeed responded to their needs - over a half (58%) of the beneficiaries said it contributed and another 38% indicated to a moderate extent.

Figure 8: In your opinion, to what extent did the LPG received from the Ministry contribute to respond to your need?



In terms of ease of utilization, majority (96%) of the beneficiaries surveyed agreed that the LPG gas is better to use/utilize and manage as compared to other energy sources.

Table 5: Do you think the LPG gas is better to use/utilize and manage as compared to other energy sources?

	Mogadishu (n=118)	Puntland (n=221)	Overall (n=339)
Yes	98%	95%	96%
No	2%	5%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%

On efficiency of the distributed cylinders, over three quarter (79%) of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that the LPG gas or energy efficient cook-stoves work better for them than the other forms of fuel and 19% of the beneficiaries somewhat agreed that the LPG gas or energy efficient cook-stoves work better for them than the other forms of fuel. In addition, nearly all (98%) of the beneficiaries reported that the LPG gas cylinder or energy efficient cook-stoves save time in cooking as compared to other methods they used before.

Figure 9: In your opinion, do the LPG gas or energy efficient cook-stoves work better for you than the other forms of fuel?

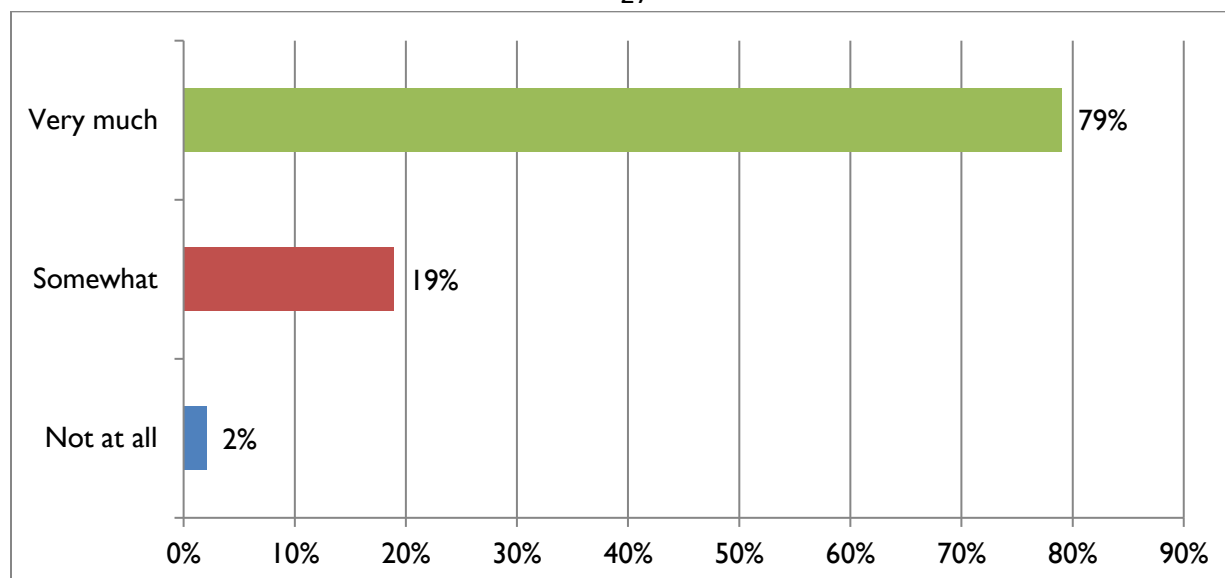


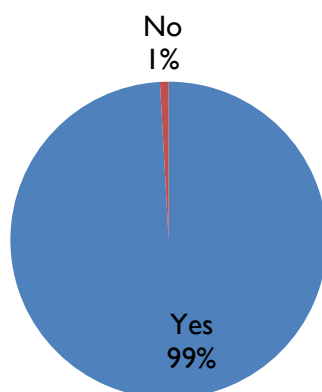
Table 6: Does LPG gas cylinder or energy efficient cook-stoves save time in cooking to the other methods you used to use before?

	Mogadishu (n=118)	Puntland (n=221)	Overall (n=339)
Yes	99%	97%	98%
No	1%	3%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

On cleanliness of the kitchen, almost all interviewed beneficiaries stated that the LPG cylinders kept their cooking spaces clean. Nearly all (99%) the beneficiaries interviewed reported that the LPG gas cylinder or energy efficient cook-stoves improved cleanliness of cooking or food cooked when using them.

Figure 10: Has it LPG gas cylinder or energy efficient cook-stoves improved cleanliness of cooking or food cooked when using them?

Improved Cleanliness



3.39 Need for expanding the distribution to other HHs

The survey also sought to understand whether beneficiaries thought of the need to roll out distribution to other quarters, and nearly all (99%) the beneficiaries interviewed reported that there is need to distribute more LPG gas cylinder or energy efficient cook-stoves to other community members.

Figure 11: Do you think there is need to distribute more LPG gas cylinder or energy efficient cook-stoves to the other community members?

Need to distribute more

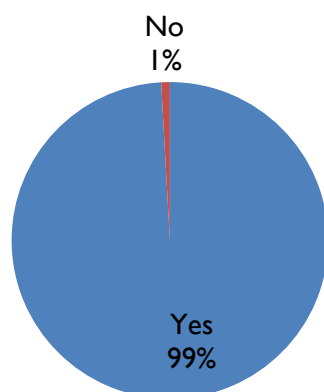


Table 7: Are there any other groups in the community which you think should also receive this type of assistance – the LPG gas cylinders or energy efficient cook-stoves?

	Mogadishu (n=118)	Puntland (n=221)	Overall (n=339)
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	29		
Yes	98%	95%	96%
No	2%	5%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Challenges

1. While beneficiaries concurred knowing of the distributing company i.e., SomGas and HASS, some FGD participants indicated that they did not know about the implementing partner and the donor (UNDP).
2. Most beneficiaries reported that while the distribution process was fair, they have not been notified on the selection process and criteria.
3. The project coordinator in MoECC and project manager in DoECC both reported that there were no LPG assessments rolled out prior to the distribution of the cylinders.
4. The MoECC and DoECC teams both reported post distribution monitoring has been conducted, however, lacked information on the exact number households that have successfully transitioned from charcoal use to the use of LPG systems. This was also hugely impacted by the high costs of refilling, therefore, impacting the sustainable use of the LPG gas and risking transitions back to charcoal use.
5. Beneficiaries in Puntland region complained that the LPG cylinders were quite small (6 KGs) and would not last long hence require refill in a short time. Moreover, they indicated that the refill centres are not also stationed in most of the 10 locations.
6. Beneficiaries of the cooking stoves also lamented that since they are small SMEs who would want to sustain the sale of the stoves, they do not have suppliers in Puntland to purchase from so as to continue their business of selling the stoves.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DoECC and its counterparts at FMS levels should enhance project visibility in accordance with UNDP branding and visibility rules.
2. Since a good number of the beneficiary communities indicated to have no idea of the selection criteria, there is need to communicate the same to the beneficiaries well before they get registered.
3. There is need to consider rolling out the distribution of the 13kgs cylinders in Puntland as beneficiaries lamented of the small size since most locations do not have refill centers, hence the need for cylinders that last longer.
4. Beneficiaries of the cooking stoves in Puntland complained of supply chain challenge of the stoves, hence the need for the MoECC to intervene and connect them to the suppliers for them to sustain their business operations.
5. The project team and some beneficiaries suggested that the amount allocated for subsidy to be increased so that more people can benefit from the programme.
6. There is need to support local SMEs in opening of gas refilling centres across locations to motivate users/beneficiaries to sustain the use of the cylinders.

ANNEXES

List of persons interviewed

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Data collection tools

 Survey Tool_PROSCAL.doc	 KII Guide_PROSCAL.d	 FGD Guide_PROSCAL.d
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