

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



*A banner displayed at a training center for local artisans in Kismayo*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### *Introduction*

The third-party monitoring mission covered PROSCAL project activities implemented in Somaliland, Puntland, Jubaland and Southwest States to assess status of the project activities, mainly the distribution of subsidized LPG Cylinders; community level awareness campaign and outreach; training of Artisans and Business Networking in the production and marketing of fuel-efficient stoves.

### *Training of local artisans on the production of fuel-efficient stoves*

This project component was implemented in Somaliland, Jubaland and Southwest State and the activity involved the provision of hands-on skills training on locally manufactured cooking stoves. Under this indicator, the TPM sought to gauge the effectiveness of the training. Overall, the TPM observed that the training delivery method involved participatory approaches which included brainstorming, lectures, group discussions, practical sessions, question and answer sessions.

In each project location, the TPM team interviewed 5 local artisans who benefited from the training. All participants highlighted that the training has provided them with the required skills to produce efficient cooking stoves, opened up livelihood opportunities for them and above all they were able to gain new networks of potential clients. In terms of training relevance, nearly three quarters (73%) of survey respondents rated the quality of the training materials as 5, with 5 being the highest on the scale and 1 being lowest on the spectrum. This is indicative of the high level of satisfaction on the relevance of the trainings. Furthermore, majority (60%) reported that the instructors were very effective on the training with another 20% indicating that the instructor was extremely effective. Concerning the ease of understanding the training content, majority (87%) reported that they found the content very easy to understand. Likewise, participants reported that the level of engagement with the training instructor was high with majority (74%) describing it as very engaging.

However, the artisans in Somaliland complained of a challenge in the supply of clay as it is only available in two locations in Awdal and Marodijeex regions, hence limiting the roll-out in production of these energy saving cooking stoves in all regions of Somaliland. In addition, some trainees in Jubaland and SWS lamented that their tutors were not fluent in their local dialect hence the need to always have a local consultant in such trainings.

### *Community level awareness campaigns and outreach*

This activity was implemented in Jubaland, Southwest and Puntland States. The TPM confirmed that the implementing partners conducted community level campaigns in several centers across

these states. The main aim of the activity was to develop understanding, enhance cooperation and coordination of the local stakeholders to assist in collective joint effort against reduction and control of charcoal burning and trade. In addition, the awareness focused on educating the community about the environmental hazards associated with cutting of trees for charcoal production and deforestation and the negative effects of unplanned creation of villages and towns.

Key among the notable outcomes of the extensive discussions between the local communities and the project team was increased capacity on issues around charcoal production and trade, as well as the negative environmental impact it has on land degradation and other adverse climatic consequences.

However, project beneficiaries in some locations reported that the workshop duration was quite short and that there may be a lot that might not have been covered due to the short nature of the events. Moreover, in the South-Central region, interviewees indicated that the training participants were mainly from urban and peri-urban centers and that it would have been necessary to engage rural communities that are largely the main perpetrators of tree cutting and deforestation. Nevertheless, the TPM notes that access due to security reasons is main the main concern to target rural communities especially in the South-Central region.

#### *Distribution of subsidized LPG gas cylinders in Puntland*

PROSCAL project team at the MoECC in partnership with Som Gas distributed 500 subsidized 13kg LPG gas cylinders with accessories, to poor households with no access to LPG gas across 6 locations in Puntland. The selection and registration of beneficiaries was based on the availability of refilling stations to refill and re-supply the beneficiaries. Other criteria included; beneficiaries must not have access to and/or have used LPG gas before and solely depend on charcoal as a fuel, beneficiaries must be able to pay the subsidy fee of \$30, and that beneficiary should be able to refill the LPG gas cylinders once it is used up.

Post Distribution Monitoring Survey of the LPG cylinders revealed that 100% of the beneficiaries who participated in the survey have received one unit of the LPG gas cylinder. On whether beneficiaries have paid for acquiring the cylinders, nearly three quarters (70%) of those interviewed reported having paid for the cylinder with only 30% indicating not having paid for the cylinder - a confirmation that the LPG cylinders were not fully free-of-charge as they were only subsidized for the beneficiaries. In addition, over three quarter (76%) of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that the criteria used by the Ministry to select the beneficiaries was fair, with another 10% indicating that the criteria were somewhat fair and only 4% reported that the criteria was unfair. Nearly three

quarter (74%) of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that the cylinders received from the Ministry contributed to their needs to a great extent and another 18% indicated to a moderate extent. However, only 34% of respondents reported to have had known who distributed the LPG gas cylinders with 66% (n=33) of the beneficiaries not knowing the distributor of the LPG gas.

#### *Key issue and challenges encountered*

1. There is limited outreach campaigns in remote areas with high charcoal consumption and deforestation due to security concerns. However, project team noted that they have continuously used local media to enhance the reach of the PROSCAL awareness to grassroot communities.
2. The local artisans in Somaliland (based in Hargeisa) complained of a challenge in the supply of clay as it is only available in only two locations in Awdal and Marodijeex regions, hence limiting their optimal output.
3. The training instructors for the local artisan trainings in Kismayo and Baidoa were reported to be non-locals not conversant with the local dialect . However, the trainees reported that ministry officials especially the PROSCAL project advisor attached to the ministries supported them in translation during the trainings.
4. In Southwest State interviewed trainees of the fuel-efficient stoves were concerned that the ministry did not inform them of the networking opportunities and connection with stakeholders.
5. Some interviewed community members in Baidoa (SWS) felt that the 2-day workshop for awareness raising was quite short.
6. The Post-distribution monitoring of the LPG cylinders revealed that only 34% of respondents knew about who distributed the LPG gas cylinders with 66% (n=33) of the beneficiaries not knowing the distributor of the LPG gas.

#### *Recommendations*

1. There is need to expand the reach and coverage of the PROSCAL awareness campaigns to the rural communities by continuously engaging the local media in a bid to sensitize communities on the causes of environmental degradation and its impacts on climate change.
2. UNDP program team should consider allocating more budget to PROSCAL project activities especially in the awareness campaigns in remote areas with high charcoal consumption and deforestation rates.
3. Future trainings of local artisans should engage local consultants that are fluent in local dialects.

4. In Southwest State, PROSCAL team should deliver the component of networking with business communities and stakeholders.
5. Future awareness raising campaigns and session should be longer than 2-3 days as there is a lot to cover in those activities.
6. Implementing partners (Ministries in this case) should create awareness on project details especially on the objectives of the project and which agency funds it – this should be done in line with UNDP's policy on visibility.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background on the project

Ecosystem services in Somalia are under serious threat from a combination of deforestation due to charcoal production as well as unsustainable natural resource management practices which is contributing to loss of soil fertility, vegetation and grazing land. In Somalia it is aggravated by extreme weather and climate change impacts, most notably increasing spatial and temporal variability of the rainy and dry seasons, floods and droughts. According to the World Bank's Natural Hotspots Study<sup>1</sup>, 43% of Somalia's land area is exposed to flooding and droughts with 54% of the population highly exposed to extreme weather and natural risks. Officially, Somalia ranks 15th on the DFID list among the developing countries at high disaster risk.<sup>2</sup>

As a result, Somalia's farmers and pastoralists urgently require resiliency to the impacts of climate change including extreme weather conditions. They require knowledge on the means to sustainably manage their limited natural resources base. To support sustainable land management and preparedness for natural risks, climate risk management must be institutionalized from national to local levels in Somalia. At the national level, the environment, water, agriculture and livestock ministries require significant technical and operational capacity reinforcement to support their mandates.<sup>3</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> Natural Hotspots Study: A Global Risks Analysis (Disaster Risk Management Series No. 5, World Bank, 2005)

<sup>2</sup> UK Department for International Development, 2006. Reducing the Risk of Disasters – Helping to Achieve Sustainable Poverty Reduction in a Vulnerable World

<sup>3</sup> Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia, UNDP Somalia (Undated)



in such practices along the priorities of the national development agenda.<sup>4</sup>

The 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 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.

## 1.2 Project Objectives & Outcomes

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.

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<sup>4</sup> Mid Term Review of the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL), UNDP 2020

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Approach

The monitoring was guided by the use of project indicator checklist. The monitoring mission visited project sites in Puntland, Jubaland, Southwest and Somaliland and interviewed project stakeholders to gain first-hand account of the PROSCAL project activities. The TPM adopted key informant interviews and focus group discussions as well as post distribution monitoring survey of subsidized LPG sets.

### 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. Key Informant interviews with the project management team of the partner ministries across Federal Member States and Somaliland were conducted. In addition, the TPM interviewed 20% of the local artisans who received training on the production of fuel-efficient stoves in Jubaland, South West and Somaliland. Furthermore, 5 participants of the awareness raising workshops/meetings in each state were interviewed; and 2 FGDs in Puntland with project beneficiaries for subsidized LPG Cylinders. The TPM also conducted post-distribution monitoring survey of the LPG Cylinders in Puntland where a total of 50 beneficiaries were interviewed. Geo-tagged photos were also collected where evidence was available.

### 2.3 Data processing

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.

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## 2.4 Data quality

Field data were validated and triangulated to ensure quality. 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.

## 3.0 FINDINGS

### 3.1 Introduction

The third-party monitoring mission covered PROSCAL project activities implemented in Somaliland and Puntland, Jubaland and Southwest States. The monitoring team sought to verify a number of indicators implemented those locations. Below is a summary of the indicators per region/location.

Location	Monitored project indicator
Puntland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of subsidized LPG Cylinders;</li> <li>• Community level awareness campaign and outreach in prone Districts in Puntland</li> </ul>
Somaliland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of Artisans and Business Networking in the production and marketing of fuel-efficient stoves</li> </ul>
Southwest State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriateness of methodology employed in awareness raising workshops/meetings;</li> <li>• Effectiveness of training of local artisans on the production of fuel-efficient stoves</li> </ul>
Jubaland State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriateness of methodology employed in awareness raising workshops/meetings;</li> <li>• Effectiveness of training of local artisans on the production of fuel-efficient stoves</li> </ul>

### 3.2 Training of local artisans on the production of fuel-efficient stoves

The training of artisans on the production of fuel-efficient cooking stoves was implemented in Somaliland, Jubaland and Southwest states. This activity involved the provision of hands-on skills training to persons interested in the production of locally manufactured cooking stoves made of clay and metal. According to UNDP, the training is aimed that the new skills will allow the trainees to

earn an income from eventually producing and selling the finished stoves in the market place, which will also help to reduce the use and production of charcoal in the country.<sup>5</sup>

Under this indicator, the TPM sought to verify and gauge the effectiveness of the training of local artisans on the production of fuel-efficient stoves in Somaliland, Jubaland and Southwest States.

### 3.2.1 Somaliland

The Ministry of Environment & Climate Change (MoECC) in Somaliland conducted training for the artisans on the production of fuel-efficient stoves, the training for 24 participants (16F, 8M) from Burco, Borama, Hargeisa and Erigavo at the MoECC Hall in Hargeisa on 17-18 June 2022. The training purpose was to educate the artisans on the benefits of business networking and marketing and to help both vendors and artisans to establish business connections for improving performance of their businesses.

In summary, the training's main objectives were to; raise understanding level of the training participants on market opportunities, help development of local innovations in regarding to locally improved cooking stoves and other accessories through exposure of local market opportunities, help participants to establish business network connections so that they can benefit from each other etc.

The methodology used to deliver the training was described by the MoECC officials as it involved participatory methods/approaches which included brainstorming, lectures, group discussions, explanations of new concepts, question and answer sessions and conclusions of topics. The interviewed participants noted that the delivery of the training was through Somali language which made them very comfortable and easy to comprehend all concepts explained.

The outcome of the training was that the participants understood the importance of business networking, and the need to always be social with all stakeholders for purposes of developing connections across the board and marketing. All the interviewed trainees (5 trainees) expressed

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/training-energy-efficient-stoves-manufacture-can-help-create-employment-and-reduce-charcoal-use>

satisfaction with the methodology of the trainings and the level of commitment shown by the trainers from the ministry. They indicated that they felt recognized and that they now feel that the informal sector can also contribute to the Somaliland economy in a good way by supplying locally produced products hence reduce importation of such crucial source of fuel which would otherwise be expensive if imported. In fact, one of the trainees said that they produced quality stoves and were able to ship them to Puntland. However, the artisans complained of a challenge in the supply of clay as it is only available in two locations in Awdal and Marodijeex regions, hence limiting the roll-out in production of these energy saving cooking stoves in all regions of Somaliland.

Attached below are the report and links to the training sessions: -



Report on training  
artisans and business

<https://fb.watch/ejCjCu4hd/>

<https://fb.watch/ejLZ3uFN3q/>

### 3.2.2 Jubaland

In Jubaland, the ministry of environment through a UNDP contracted company, Solar Energy Consulting and Construction Company (SECCCO) conducted the training of local artisans on 13<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> Aug 2022 at Farjano Stove center in Kismayo for 10 local artisans (9 male and 1 female) - the artisans were local entrepreneurs involved in metal work and welding. The key objective of the training was to provide the community an alternative cooking solution to reduce the use and production of charcoal and to help the artisans to understand the production of fuel-efficient cooking stoves.

The Jubaland ministry of environment officials reported that the aim of the training was to produce qualified local artisans who can work in the production of modern and improved efficient cooking stoves and as result help the process of conserving the environment. These new skills will also create

employment opportunities as it allows the trainees to earn an income from producing and selling stoves in the market which will also help to reduce the production of charcoal in the region.

The main outcomes of the training based on the interviews were;

1. There was concurrence in limiting the production and use of charcoal by stove users by supplying fuel-efficient stoves in the local market.
2. The training on production of efficient cooking stoves provides a long-term job opportunity to the youth and by ensuring that they are able to pass the skills they learnt to others.
3. Increased commitment and advocacy for environment conservation and reduce production of charcoal.



*Sample pictures of the fuel-efficient cooking stoves*

### Beneficiary feedback

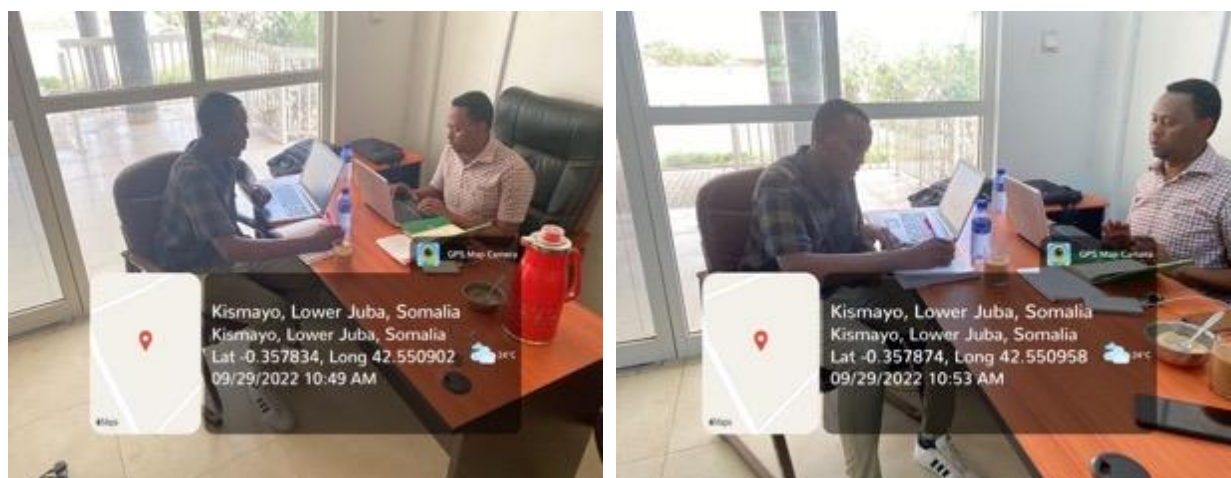
The TPM team interviewed 5 of 10 local artisans who benefited from the training. The participants highlighted that the training has provided them with the required skills to produce efficient cooking stoves. Though the training instructor was a non-local and sometimes resulting in communication barrier, the trainer engaged the participants well and ensured that the content was understood by



providing more of practical sessions than theory. The TPM noted that the artisans are currently working on the production 500 cooking stoves that will be used as an alternative source to reduce charcoal burning Kismayo and its environs. Moreover, the interviewed artisans reported that through training and networking opportunities provided by the project team, they are now connected to the local market and are able to sell the stoves produced.

Attached below is the media coverage links to the activity.

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



*TPM PHOTOS with IP staff and Local Artisans*

### 3.2.3 Southwest State

The DG of the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife (MoEW) of Southwest State explained that the ministry supported the training of the local artisans involved in the production of fuel-efficient stoves - the training was conducted by a contracted consultant company known as Solar Energy Consultant & Construction Company (SECCO).

The monitoring team found out that the training of local artisans on the production of fuel-efficiency stoves was ongoing in Baidoa at the time of the TPM visit and was planned for September 19<sup>th</sup> to October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022 at the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife of SWS and was attended by ten (10)

participants (7M, 3F). The DG stated that the training was attended by local technicians/artisans that the ministry intended to enhance and improve their capacity of producing fuel-efficient stoves. The PROSCAL project team reported that the main purpose of the training was to enhance the capacity of the artisans to produce fuel-efficient cooking stoves so as to provide local solutions by offering an alternative for the use of charcoal.

The major outcome expected from the training of the local artisans was to enhance the capacity and skills of the participants, so as to enable them produce quality stoves that would provide a sustainable solution that will limit the use of charcoal among community members in the SWS. Interviewed participants also concurred that the training will provide them with an opportunity to gain useful technical skills that would help them find self-employment hence support their livelihoods.

Moreover, as the training of the local artisans was on-going during the TPM exercise, the monitoring team observed that the trainees were indeed happy about the new opportunities of skills development and were looking forward to practicing their newly acquired expertise. Some of them indicated that the training would not only offer the opportunities to earn but would also change the lives of their families. They added that the *jikos* will be a new dawn for many in as far as the fuel use at homes is concerned since most people use firewood which at times has its own risks both in terms of using in the kitchen and the efforts involved in getting them from the bush.

However, it is noteworthy that the interviewed trainees were concerned that the ministry did not inform them of the networking opportunities and connection with stakeholders including local businesses. The respondents noted that they were not briefed on whether there was a component of business networking that was integrated into the training for the local artisans on the production of fuel-efficient stoves as at the TPM visit. This was also confirmed by PROSCAL project member

who explained that no actual business networking was conducted for the local artisans on the production of fuel-efficient stoves and the stove users.



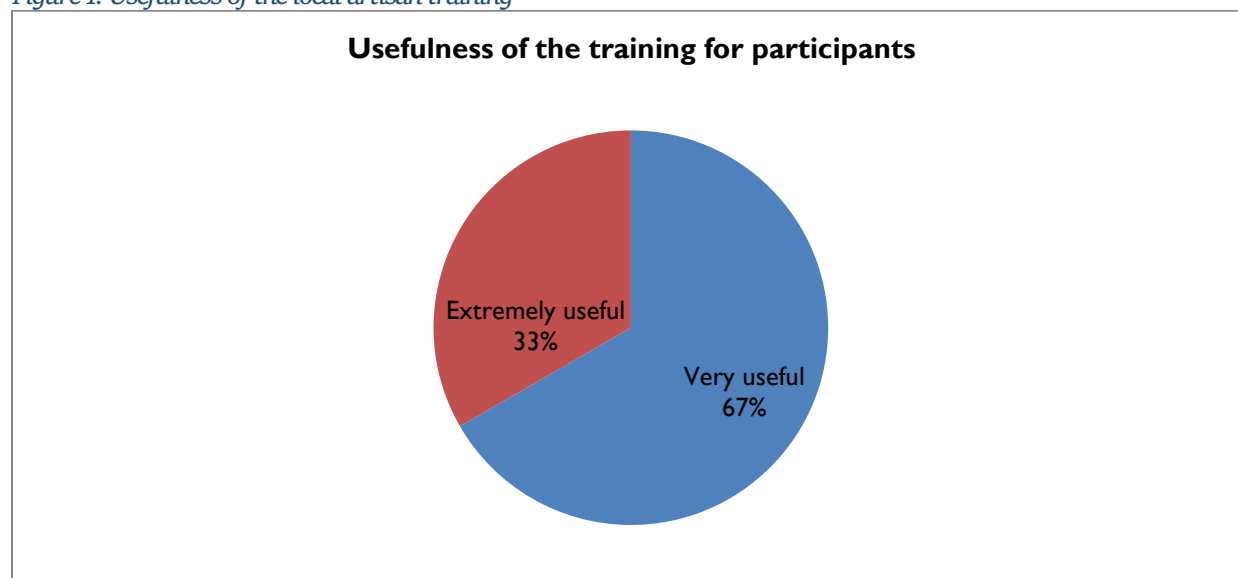
*Sample photos of on-going training for local artisans on production of fuel-efficiency stoves in Baidoa SWS.*

### 3.2.4 Feedback of Artisan Trainees

A total of 15 trained beneficiaries participated in the survey, 5 each from Kismayo, Baidoa and Hargeisa locations. Of these numbers, 10 were men and 5 were female. In terms of the age distribution, over a half (53%) were aged 35 and below, while 47% (n=7) were above 35 years, indicating that majority of the trainees were youthful.

In addition, all the interviewed participants have confirmed to have attended the training on the production of fuel-efficient stoves with all of them describing the training as useful – 33% saying it was extremely useful and 67% indicated the training was very useful.

Figure 1: Usefulness of the local artisan training



Moreover, 6 participants of the 15 interviewed trainees, representing (40%) reported that the training resources and materials developed were extremely useful while another 9 participants, representing (60%) reported that the training resource material developed were very useful.

Table 1: How useful was the training resources materials developed?

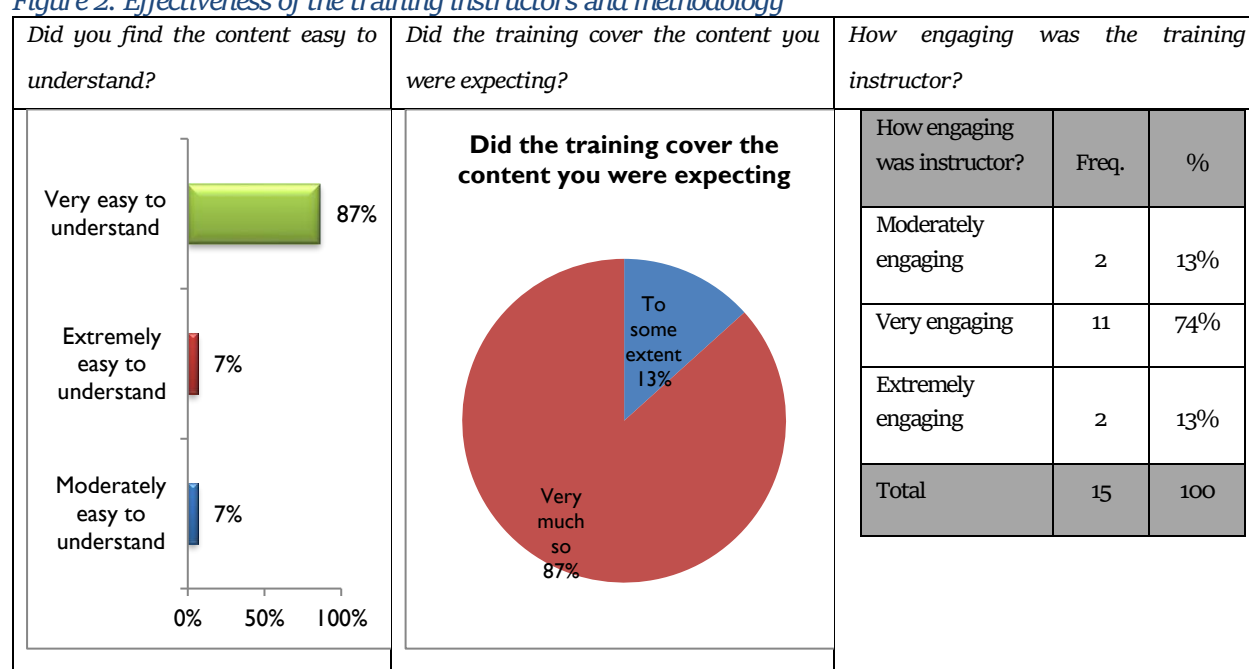
How useful was the training resources materials developed?	Frequency	Percentage
Very useful	9	60%
Extremely useful	6	40%
Total	15	100%

And in terms of relevance of the training, nearly three quarters (73%) of those interviewed rated the quality of the training materials as 5 while 10 rated the quality of the training materials as 4 – 5 being the highest on the scale and 1 being lowest on the spectrum. This is indicative of the high level of satisfaction on the relevance of the trainings.

Regarding effectiveness of the training instructors and methodology, majority (60%) reported that the instructor was very effective on the training with another 20% indicating that the instructor

was extremely effective. Similarly, concerning the ease of understanding the training content, majority (87%) reported that they find the content of the training very easy to understand. Likewise, the survey sought to ask the feeling of the trainees on whether they actually found what they expected in the trainings, majority (87%) reported that the training covered the content of what they were expecting. Moreover, participants reported that the level of engagement with the training instructor was high with majority (74%) describing it as very engaging.

*Figure 2: Effectiveness of the training instructors and methodology*



### 3.3 Community level awareness campaigns and outreach

#### 3.3.1 Jubaland

The TPM team interviewed the technical advisor who is also focal person PROSCAL project and the director of admin and finance at the ministry. According to the respondent, the ministry conducted 1 awareness raising meeting for Abdille Biroole residents on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2022 at Abdille Biroole location. The project team explained that the meeting was attended by 80 participants (18 female and 52 male) including community and religious leaders, civil society organizations, environmental champions, political leaders, women and youth. The main aim of the awareness raising meeting

was to enhance understanding, cooperation and coordination of the local stakeholders to assist collective joint effort against reduction and control of charcoal burning and trade.

In addition, the meeting focused on educating the community about the environmental hazards associated with cutting of trees for charcoal production and deforestation and the negative effects of unplanned creation of villages and town. Key among the notable outcomes of the extensive discussions between the local community and the project team was that the provision of income generating activities, cash for work and unconditional cash transfer could be a good source of income for the charcoal burners hence a measure of limiting charcoal trade hence promote environmental conservation.

Besides, other outcomes of the meeting based on the TPM findings were;

- Engagement and sensitization of the community resulted to form 3 environmental activist groups in every village around Abdille Biroole which is a hotspot for charcoal burning. These activists conduct awareness at village level and reports to the ministry for any emerging issues.
- Distribution of 160 tree seedlings to the residents of Abdalla Biroole as a measure to curb deforestation and motivate the local community
- Increased collaboration between the community and the government and renewed efforts of coordination and working together to reduce charcoal production and export.

Local media station Jubaland TV attended the advocacy activities and broadcasted the proceedings as part of the community awareness campaign. Attached below is the media coverage links to the activity.

[https://www.facebook.com/JLTVOFFICIAL/videos/1952497204940550/?extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN\\_GKoT-GK1C](https://www.facebook.com/JLTVOFFICIAL/videos/1952497204940550/?extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GKoT-GK1C)



### Beneficiary feedback

The TPM interviewed 5 participants of the community awareness meeting. The participants appreciated the ministry and UNDP for conducting the meeting with the aim of protecting and improving the environment. One of the participants specified that she has currently implemented a nursery home/center and planted more than 100 trees in the village over the last 2 months. According to the response from the participants, providing another source of income like income generating activities and unconditional cash transfer for the charcoal burners can be the greatest measure to curb charcoal production since people burn charcoal to earn a living. The beneficiaries promised to re-double their efforts to reduce charcoal burning in their local village.

#### 3.3.2 Southwest State

The DG of Ministry of Environment and PROSCAL program officer reported that the ministry conducted one awareness-raising workshop meeting, which was held at Jeeri Tower in Baidoa on July 25th and 26th, 2022. They both noted that the awareness-raising workshop was attended by different segments of the community, such as community elders, students, staff from line ministries, women, youth, minority groups, etc. They further noted that the workshop was attended by 70 people (54M, 16F). The workshop's main theme of discussion was on environmental degradation and the problems caused by charcoal business, and its main objective was to sensitize participants on the issues related to charcoal production and trade, and the negative environmental activities that cause land degradation and other adverse climatic consequences. Furthermore, the ministry DG noted that the focus of the two-day workshop was to also find alternative solutions to reduce charcoal production and its environmental impacts.

Regarding the appropriateness of methodology employed in the awareness raising meetings, the project team reported that the ministry employs various approaches, including but not limited to brainstorming, presentation, group work presentation, and question and answer sessions. Participants also discussed and shared their own experiences and perspectives on the topic at hand.



The facilitator used participatory approaches throughout the workshop to encourage participants to fully contribute. The TPM observed that the participants were given hard copies of the training module and the agenda for the workshop prior to the commencement of the training after which the training facilitator gives a brief presentation summarizing the workshop and some of the specific elements, including an overview of the objectives, approach, agenda, and materials. Specifically, the PROSCAL project officer explained that some of the key topics covered during the awareness raising workshop included;

- Introduction to charcoal and its production in Somalia
- Historical record of charcoal use as a source of fuel
- Charcoal production hub in Somalia
- Consequences of charcoal production on the environment and ecology
- Deforestation and its climatic consequences
- Introduction to environmental degradation
- Causes of environmental degradation
- Environmental pollution and CO<sub>2</sub> release of charcoal production
- UN Somalia Monitoring PoE Report – Charcoal exportation
- Sustainable charcoal reduction and alternative livelihoods
- Conservation of natural (environmental) resources
- Major environmental problems in the world
- Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and its effect on the Ozone layer

On the part of the training participants, respondents reported that the methodology used was very appropriate for the awareness-raising and that the participants gained knowledge and understanding about the issues surrounding charcoal and the adverse impact on the climate. Interviewed trainees indicated that the facilitators explained the topics in detail and discussed at length in a participatory and interactive lessons.

According to the training participants, some of the notable outcomes of the awareness-raising workshop included increased capacity in terms of issues surrounding charcoal production and trade, as well as the negative environmental impact that causes land degradation and other adverse climatic consequences; significantly improved participants' understanding of the importance of environmental preservation. They therefore reported that the awareness sessions enhanced their understanding of environmental sustainability and the importance of using other sources of energy other than charcoal and below are some of the notable successes they attributed to the awareness raising workshops: -

- Participants were educated on the issues surrounding charcoal production and its effects on the environment, ecology, and biodiversity.
- Participants gained a better understanding of charcoal production and its negative effects, and they are now more familiar with how to raise awareness about the issues of charcoal production and its effects on the environment.
- The participants now have knowledge and experience in environmental and natural resource conservation.
- The participants are now aware of the importance of using clean energy to improve the environment.

However, some interviewed community members reported that a section of the participants expressed their fear of engaging with activities conducted by the ministry or, in general, the government due to security concerns. Others also felt that the 2-day workshop was quite short and that there may be a lot that might not have been covered due to the short nature of the event. They also noted that the training participants were mainly from Baidoa municipality which is an urban setting and that it would have been necessary to engage rural communities that are largely the main perpetrators of tree cutting and deforestation.

### 3.3.3 Puntland

Based on the interviews with the project team, the ministry conducted one community level awareness raising and outreach to sensitize communities on the negative impacts of charcoal production on the environment. The awareness training was conducted between 5<sup>th</sup>- 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2022 in two districts; Galdogob and Iskushuban. The workshop trainings were attended by a total of 100 participants representing the different community groups that include; local government, pastoral associations, pastoralists, traditional elders, charcoal traders, district police, courts, women and youth groups.

Interviewed project team explained that the two districts were selected following numerous reports of tree cutting, charcoal production and trading. The overall objective of the awareness training was to create awareness on the negative impacts of charcoal trade and production on the local environment. The specific objectives of the awareness were also highlighted as;

- To share present a brief introduction on environment, deforestation, environmental management, environmental policy and law enforcement
- Promote community awareness on the negative impacts of charcoal production on the environment
- To explain to the target communities on the negative impact of charcoal production on livelihoods.

The two-day awareness trainings were conducted and facilitated by the ministry teams at both locations. The methodologies employed in the facilitating the training included remarks by religious leaders, lectures, presentations and group discussions on key topics. Interactive and participatory methodologies to improve impact were used according the respondents who participated in the workshops.

According to interviewed participants, the key successes and outcomes of the workshops included improved understanding of the participants on the effects of charcoal production on the local

environment, their livelihood, environmental protection as well as climate change. Additionally, the respondents reported local environmental protection solutions suggested through the awareness trainings which include;

- Need to enhance environmental education trainings and workshops especially in remote areas
- Train local police departments and courts on Environmental laws and regulations for enforcement, as well as put measures to reduce charcoal production and usage in the localities
- Promote use of alternative energy solutions such LPG gas, solar energy and cooking stoves
- Encouraging tree planting in households and within towns

The ministry teams explained there were no mainstream media participating in the awareness trainings, however, to improve visibility of the activities conducted, the awareness proceedings at both locations were posted in the ministry social media pages. Besides, to complement the project activity, the ministry team reported developing and distributing awareness materials. The team noted printing IEC materials including stickers, t-shirts and hats with relevant awareness messages. The IEC materials were installed in public places and distributed to the general public to improve awareness and reach more audience.

Short videos with awareness messages on the negative impacts of unsustainable charcoal production on the environment and livelihoods were also released for a month in Puntland TV and on a billboard located in Garowe city center. T-shirts and caps with the relevant awareness messages were also being prepared to be distributed on Puntland Environment Conference to be held in October 2022.

Attached below, are the media links to the awareness messages, activity and progress reports and participant lists shared by the ministry.



Charcoal Reduction  
Project Q1 Report .pdf



Community level  
Awareness raising and



Goldogob and  
Iskushuban Charcoal

<https://fb.watch/faVNmAp7Dh/>

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

### 3.4 Distribution of subsidized LPG gas cylinders in Puntland

PROSCAL project team at the MoECC reported that due to the existence of complex issues surrounding charcoal production, Somalia generally faces serious threats in the forms of irreversible environmental degradation, perpetual conflict and dependence on fast depleting livelihoods options. In light of the serious threats created by charcoal production, the PROSCAL program contributes towards achieving the outcomes of Somalia's National Development Plan (NDP9) outcomes and SDGs 12 and 15, which sets the target to reduce charcoal consumption.

The respondents explained that in Q3, 2022, the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change (MoEACC) carried out efforts to reduce local charcoal consumption and accelerate use of energy efficient sources of fuel. Consequently, the ministry has distributed 500 subsidized 13kg LPG gas cylinders with accessories, to poor households with no access to LPG gas across 6 locations in Puntland. This was also confirmed through the FGDs with community members who said that they indeed received a 13-kg gas cylinder accompanied a stove with two burners and a tube that connects the cylinder to the cooker. They further noted that the gas cylinders are a manual ignition type hence easier to control.

In terms of selection and registration of beneficiaries, the ministry officials indicated that two sub-categories were targeted in the selection of beneficiaries and project locations. Firstly, the selection of locations was based on the availability of refilling stations or gas selling companies to refill and re-supply the beneficiaries and earlier reports of high charcoal usage in the selected locations. The

beneficiary selection was conducted in close coordination with the local administrations guided by the following criteria;

- The beneficiary must not have access to and/or have used LPG gas before and solely depend on charcoal as a fuel,
- The selected beneficiary must be able to pay the subsidy fee of \$30
- The beneficiary should be able to refill the LPG gas cylinders once it is used up

These criteria were adopted to maximize the transitioning from charcoal consumption to LPG and contribute to the sustainable use of the energy efficient means. The key stakeholders engaged in the distribution process of the subsidized LPG gas were the local administration who were mainly tasked with the selection of beneficiaries that met the criteria (above) and preventing and mitigating any conflicts or disputes arising from the distribution process. SomGas company was the contracted suppliers whose role was to provide practical demonstrations on how to use and connect the cylinders with the accessories for the beneficiaries.

The list of districts and numbers of the subsidized LPG gas cylinders distributed across the 6 cities are as follows;

#	City	No. of LPG cylinders with accessories distributed
1	Garowe	102
2	Qardho	80
3	Bargaal	30
4	Bosasso	120
5	Galkacyo	80
6	Badan	88
	Total	500

Below are the beneficiary lists per district shared by the ministry.


Bargal LPG Gas  
Beneficiaries.pdf

Badhan LPG Gas  
Beneficiaries.pdf

LPG GASS  
BENEFICIARIES IN Q/

Garowe LPG Gas  
Beneficiaries.pdf

Galkacyo LPG Gas  
Beneficiary list.pdf

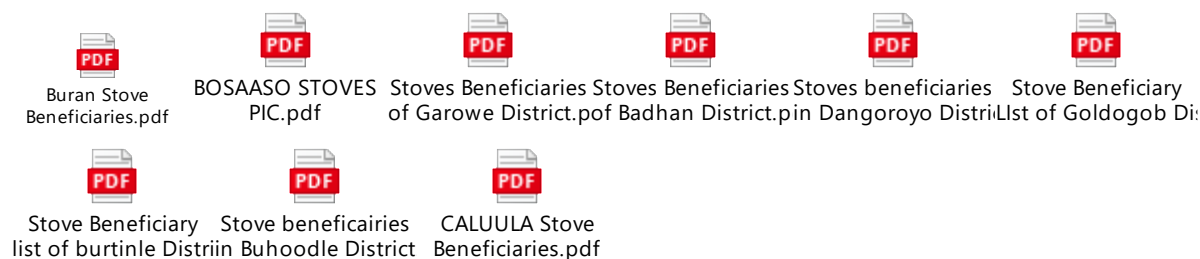
Bosaaso LPG Gas  
Beneficiaries.pdf

Further, in a bid to promote the use of the energy efficient means and reduce local charcoal consumption, the ministry distributed 1,000 efficient cooking stoves across 9 cities in Puntland. Based on the interviews, the distribution of the efficient cooking stoves was used as a means of promoting small women-led SMEs. A total of 70 women have benefited from the project according to the interviews. This was employed as a measure to promote businesses for vulnerable business women, increasing market for the efficient cooking stoves in their localities as well as incrementally contribute to the reduction of charcoal consumption. The cooking stoves were subsidized at a cost of \$10 each as reported by the respondents.

The table below highlights the cooking stoves distributed, locations and number of beneficiaries per location;

Sn	City/village	No of efficient cooking stoves distributed	No. of beneficiaries
1	Galdogob	100	10
2	Burtinle	180	9
3	Garowe	120	6
4	Buraan	100	5
5	Badhan	100	10
6	Bosasso	100	5
7	Buuhoodle	100	10
8	Caluula	100	5
9	Dangoroyo	100	10
	Total	1,000	70

Below are the beneficiary lists shared by the ministry across the districts.



Below are the media visibility links and report for the distribution processes of the subsidized LPG gas and efficient cooking stoves.





Q2 Report for  
PROSCAI Project- 20

<https://www.facebook.com/100044155853572/posts/pfbidoBbYYJiQu3i5QMt2ppc1mn1wYNYqUpqiLMKT5ijreVJ7JYttPCFUGAWMxkjW2Fwtg/>  
[https://fb.watch/fCjwZOBwQ\\_/](https://fb.watch/fCjwZOBwQ_/)  
<https://fb.watch/fw6uzZZblG/>  
[https://fb.watch/f\\_gLNFEoMp/](https://fb.watch/f_gLNFEoMp/)  
<https://fb.watch/fpYAn-mkc-/>



*Sample of gas cylinders distributed to beneficiaries in Puntland*

### 3.5 Post Distribution Monitoring Survey

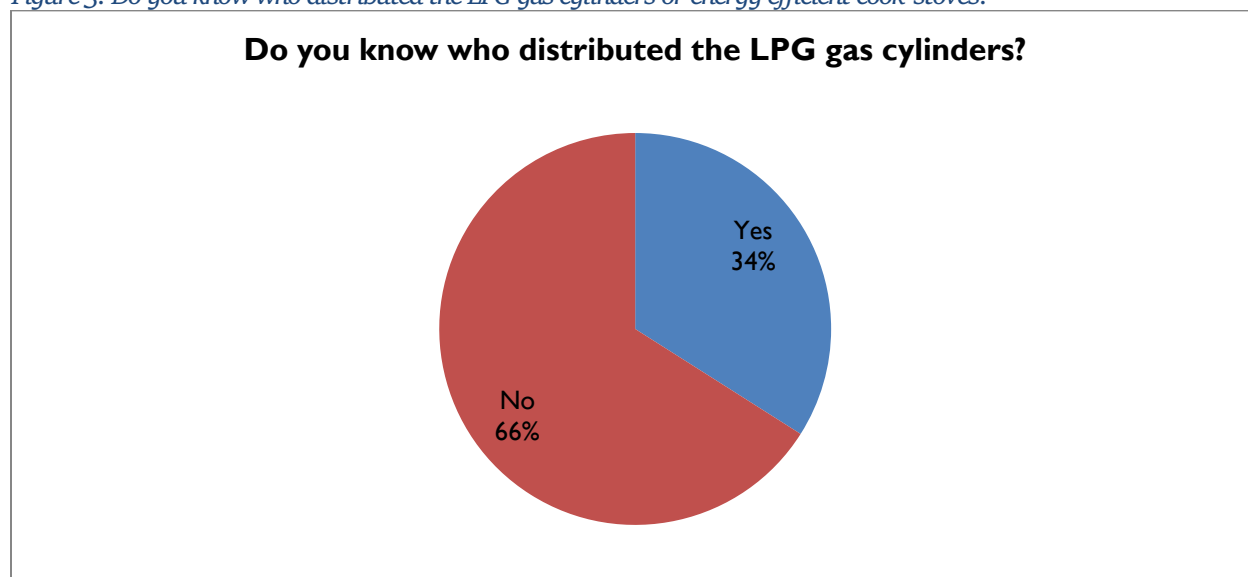
#### 3.5.1 Background Characteristics

A total of 50 beneficiaries participated in the survey. Of these, majority 80% (n=40) were female and 20% (n=10) were male. In terms of age, majority 60% (n=30) of the beneficiaries who participated in the survey were aged 35 years and below, while 40% (n=20) of the beneficiaries who participated in the survey were aged above 35.

### 3.5.2 Distribution of LPG Cylinders/energy cooking stoves

All (100%) of the beneficiaries who participated in the survey reported to have received one unit of the LPG gas cylinder. The survey also sought to find out beneficiaries' knowledge on who distributed the gas cylinders - Only 34% (n=17) of those interviewed had known who distributed the LPG gas cylinders with 66% (n=33) of the beneficiaries not knowing the distributor of the LPG gas.

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

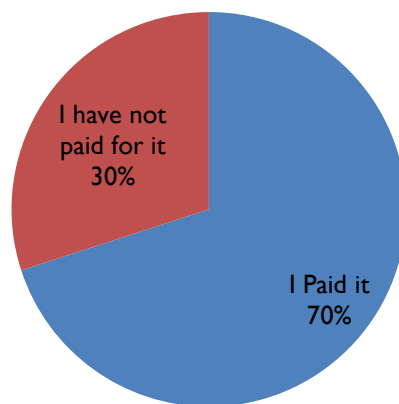


The lack of knowledge on who indeed distributed the cylinders also surfaced in the FGDS where an interviewed beneficiaries through FGD in Bosaso noted *'although we could recognize them as people from the government and the Gas company, we could not ask the who exactly they were since they did not bother to introduce themselves'*

On whether beneficiaries have paid for acquiring the cylinders, nearly three quarters (70%) of those interviewed reported having paid for the cylinder with only 30% indicating not having paid for the cylinder. This is a confirmation of the fact that the LPG cylinders were not fully free-of-charge as they were only subsidized for the beneficiaries.

Figure 4: Have you paid for the LPG gas cylinders or energy efficient cook-stoves cylinders?

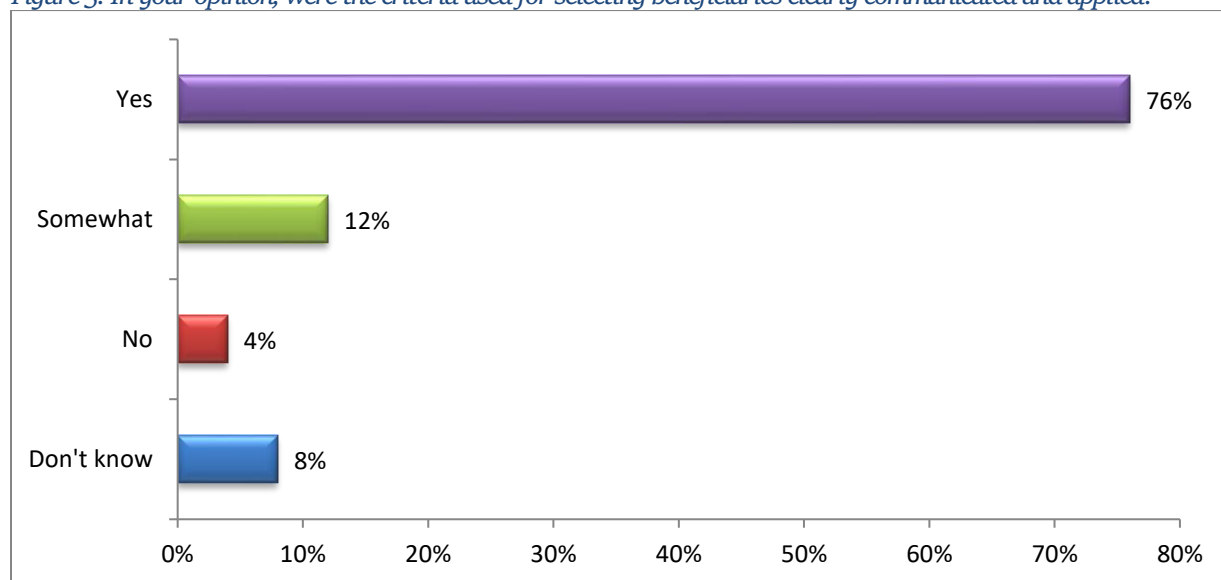
### Have you paid for the LPG gas cylinders?



### 3.5.3 Beneficiary targeting and selection criteria

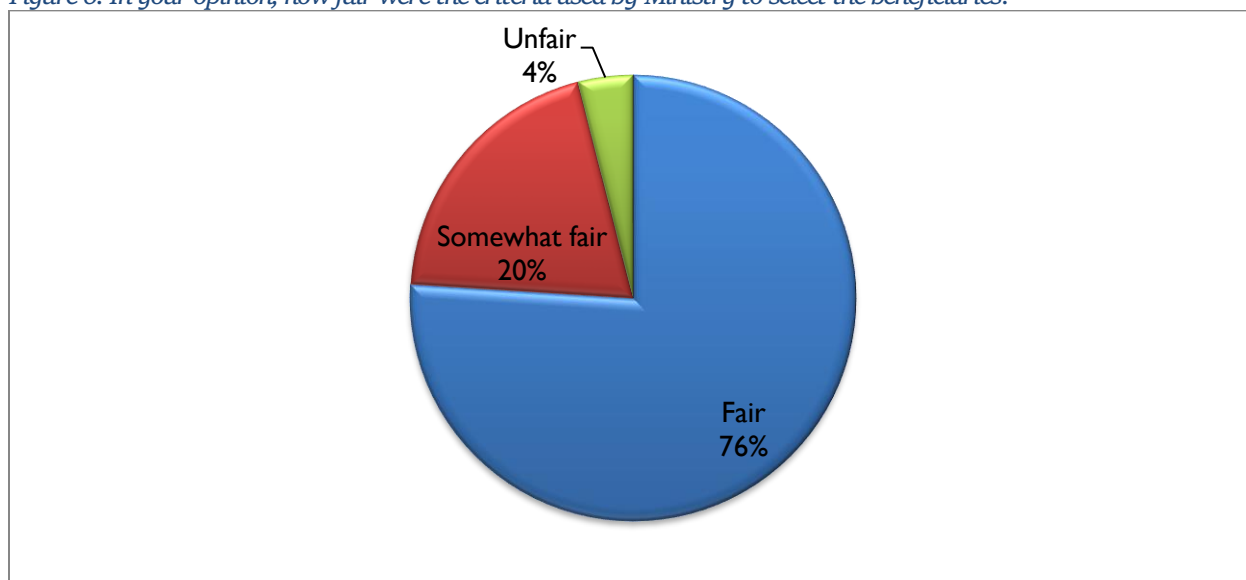
The survey examined the beneficiaries' perception and knowledge on whether the criteria used for selecting beneficiaries to receive the LPG gas cylinders clearly communicated and applied. Majority (76%) agreed that the criteria used for selecting beneficiaries to receive the LPG gas cylinders was clearly communicated and applied, with only 4% reporting that the criteria used was not clearly communicated and applied.

*Figure 5: In your opinion, were the criteria used for selecting beneficiaries clearly communicated and applied?*



In addition, over three quarter (76%) of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that the criteria used by the Ministry to select the beneficiaries was fair, with another 10% indicating that the criteria were somewhat fair and only 4% reported that the criteria was unfair.

Figure 6: In your opinion, how fair were the criteria used by Ministry to select the beneficiaries?



### 3.5.4 Convenience and quality 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 (94%) of the beneficiaries interviewed agreed the distribution date/time/location was clearly communicated in advance. This shows that the distribution process was largely carried out on a date, time and location that was convenient to the beneficiaries.

Table 2: Were the distribution date/time/location clearly communicated to you in advance?

Were the distribution date/time/location clearly communicated to you in advance?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	47	94%
No	3	6%
Total	50	100%

Similarly, over a half (60%) and 14% of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that they are very satisfied and satisfied respectively with the quality of the distribution process, however, 22% indicated being somewhat satisfied with 4% expressing dissatisfaction with the quality of the distribution process.

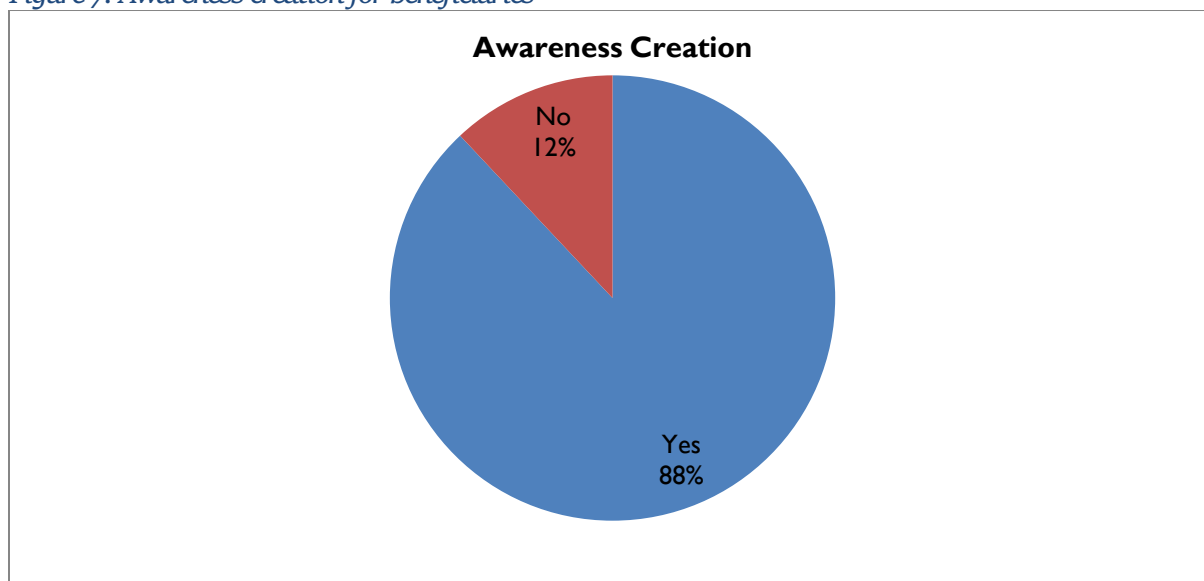
*Table 3: Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of the distribution process?*

Level of satisfaction with the quality of the distribution	Frequency	Percentage
Very satisfied	30	60%
Satisfied	7	14%
Somewhat satisfied	11	22%
Not satisfied	2	4%
Total	50	100%

### 3.5.5 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. 88% of the beneficiaries agreed that the implementing partner (Ministry) officials distributing the LPG gas created awareness on how to use the cylinders. This was also confirmed in the FGDs where a beneficiary in Bosaso remarked, *‘the distributing team have demonstrated to us how to turn on and off and how to protect the children from the dangers of LPG gas cylinder’*

Figure 7: Awareness creation for beneficiaries



As a result of the orientation sessions offered to the beneficiaries, only 4% of the beneficiaries reported having challenges in using the LPG gas cylinder because of its frequency in refilling, with an overwhelming 96% indicating that they are comfortable in using the LPG cylinders.

Table 4: Do you have any challenges in using the LPG gas cylinders?

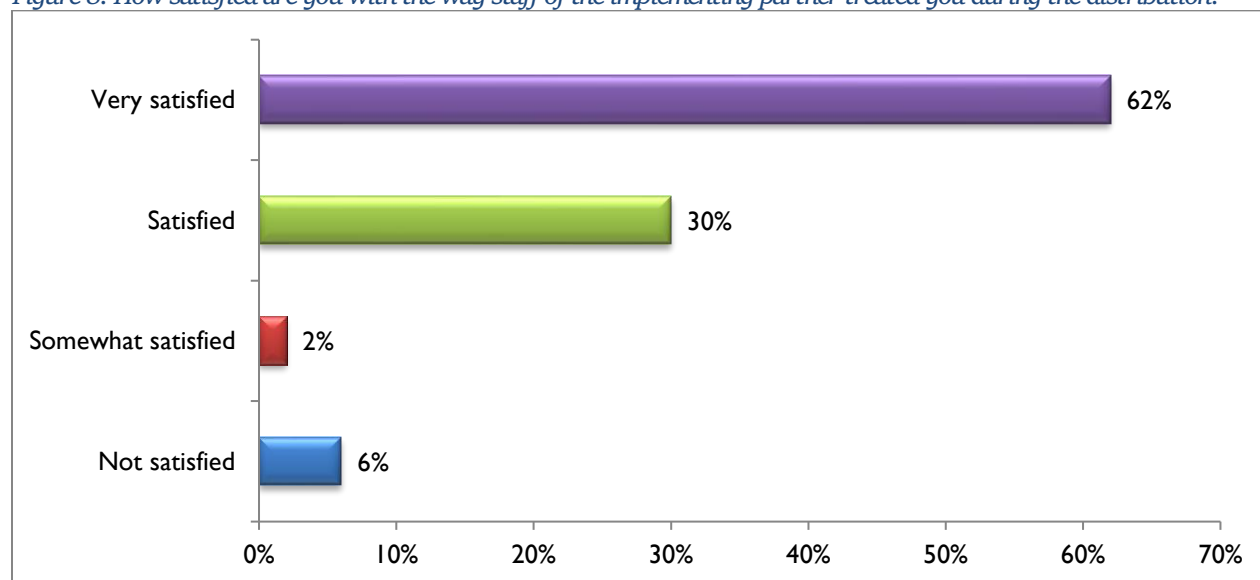
Do you have any challenges in using the LPG gas cylinders?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2	4%
No	48	96%
Total	50	100%

### 3.5.6 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. Over a half (62%) and 30% of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that they are very satisfied and satisfied respectively with the way the staffs of the implementing partner treated them during the distribution with only 6% expressing dissatisfaction. The same was raised in the FGDs where a participant was quoted saying, *'We are very satisfied with*

*the way they treated us during the distribution because they treated us in a kind and fair manner. They co-operated with the committee thus developed team work which helped to come up with equal measures to give everyone in the selection', FGD participant in Qardho*

Figure 8: How satisfied are you with the way staff of the implementing partner treated you during the distribution?

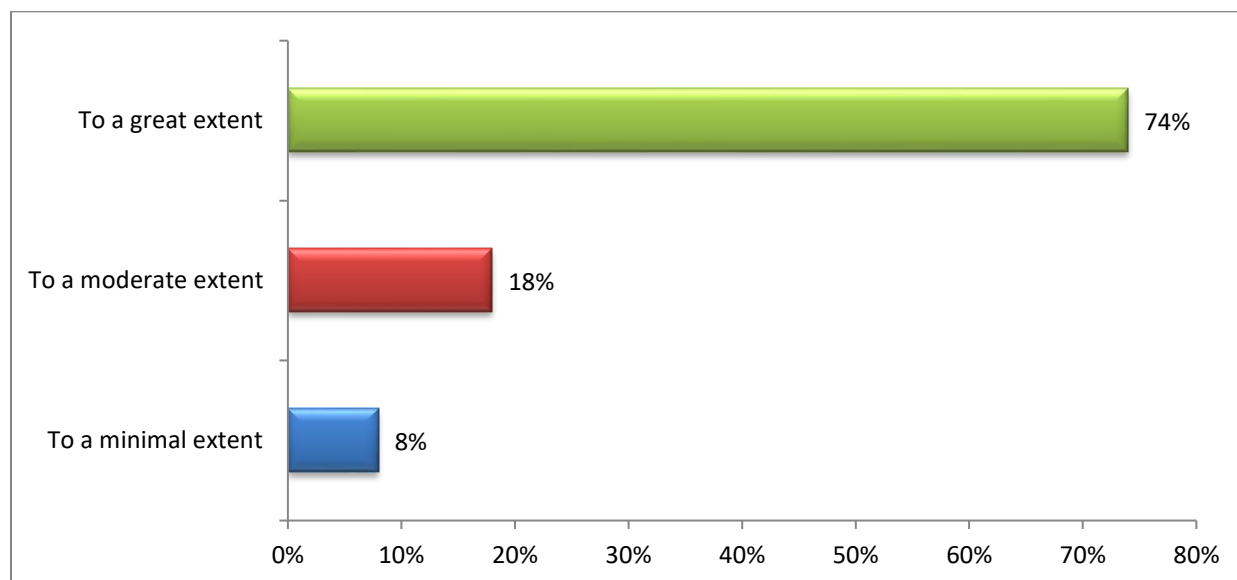


### 3.5.7 Level of satisfaction with the LPG cylinders

Nearly three quarter (74%) of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that to a great extent the LPG cylinders received from the Ministry contributed to their needs and another 18% indicated to a moderate extent the LPG cylinders received from the Ministry contributed to their needs with only 8% reporting that the cylinders received from the Ministry contributed to a minimal extent to their needs.

Figure 9: In your opinion, to what extent did the LPG received from the Ministry contribute to respond to your need?





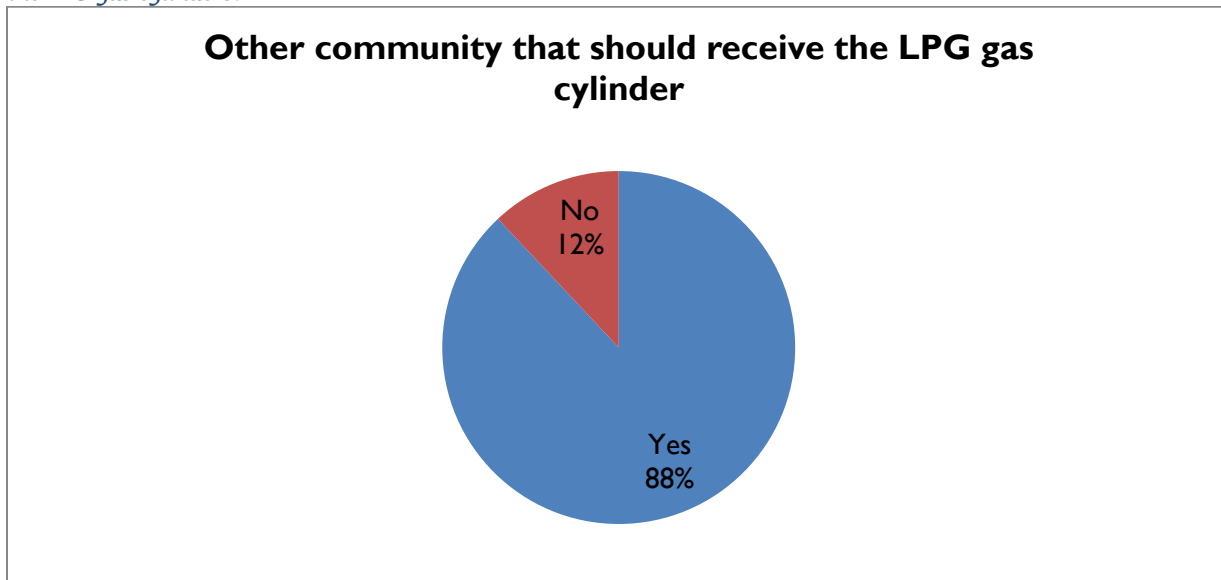
64% of the beneficiaries interviewed reported that the LPG gas work better for them than the other forms of fuel and 26% of the beneficiaries somewhat agreed that the LPG gas work better for them than the other forms of fuel with only 10% reporting that the LPG gas does not work better than other form of fuel. Everyone reported that the LPG gas cylinder save time in cooking as compared to other methods they used before. Interestingly, 84% of the beneficiaries reported that the cost of cooking reduced after using LPG gas cylinder, however, 16% the beneficiaries reported the cost of cooking has not reduced. This was also raised in the FGDs where a participant said the following, *‘the LPG has reduced the cost of cooking compared to charcoal or firewood, for example a bag of charcoal costs \$22 and a medium sized household uses at least two bags of charcoal per month which brings the total to 44dollars - but for the LPG gas, one cylinder is enough for a month and its costs 28 dollars, therefore we can say that the LPG gas is cheaper in a way’* - FGD participant in Qardho

### 3.5.8 Need for more LPG cylinders for other HHs

The survey also sought to understand whether beneficiaries thought of the need to roll out distribution to other quarters, and nearly all (100%) the beneficiaries interviewed reported that there is need to distribute more LPG gas cylinder or energy efficient cook-stoves to other community members. Additionally, 88% reported that there are other groups in the community which should also receive this type of assistance – the LPG gas cylinder. This is a clear indication that the

beneficiary communities are excited about transitioning to the use of gas cylinders as their source of fuel at home.

*Figure 10: Are there any other groups in the community which you think should also receive this type of assistance – the LPG gas cylinders?*



#### Key issue and challenges encountered

1. While it is generally appreciated that there is a good work in terms of creating awareness among community members creating incremental positive changes, the activities engage limited number of participants restricting their impacts on environmental protection and management.
2. The limited project budgets and activities has limited conducting outreach campaigns in remote areas with high charcoal consumption and deforestation rates according to the respondent – especially in Puntland.
3. The local artisans in Somaliland (based in Hargeisa) complained of a challenge in the supply of clay as it is only available in only two locations in Awdal and Marodijeex regions, hence limiting their optimal output and the roll-out in production of these energy saving cooking stoves in all regions of Somaliland.

4. The training instructors for the local artisan trainings in Kismayo and Baidoa were reported to be non-locals not conversant with the local dialect not which at times resulted in communication barrier between the trainer and trainees. However, the trainees reported that ministry officials especially the PROSCAL project advisor attached to the ministries supported them in translation during the trainings.
5. In Southwest State interviewed trainees of the fuel-efficient stoves were concerned that the ministry did not inform them of the networking opportunities and connection with stakeholders as they were not briefed on whether there was a component of business networking that was an integral part of the activity.
6. Some interviewed community members in Baidoa (SWS) felt that the 2-day workshop for awareness raising was quite short and that there may be a lot that might not have been covered due to the short nature of the event. They also noted that the training participants were mainly from Baidoa municipality which is an urban setting and that it would have been necessary to engage rural communities that are largely the main perpetrators of tree cutting and deforestation. Nevertheless, the TPM notes that access due to security reasons is main the main concern to target rural communities especially in the South-Central region.
7. The Post-distribution monitoring of the LPG cylinders revealed that only 34% of respondents knew about who distributed the LPG gas cylinders with 66% (n=33) of the beneficiaries not knowing the distributor of the LPG gas.

## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is need to expand the reach and coverage of the PROSCAL awareness campaigns to the rural communities by continuously engaging the local media in a bid to sensitize communities on the causes of environmental degradation and its impacts on climate change.
2. UNDP program team should consider allocating more budget to PROSCAL project activities especially in the awareness campaigns in remote areas with high charcoal consumption and deforestation rates.
3. Future trainings of local artisans should engage local consultants that are fluent in local dialects. This would enhance the results of technical trainings that need deeper understanding of concepts.
4. In Southwest State, PROSCAL team should deliver the component of networking with business communities and stakeholders to ensure that the trainees of the fuel-efficient stoves develop necessary connections.
5. Future awareness raising campaigns and session should be longer than 2-3 days as there is a lot to cover in those activities.
6. Implementing partners (Ministries in this case) should create awareness on project details especially on the objectives of the project and which agency funds it – this should be done in line with UNDP's policy on visibility.

## 5.0 ANNEXES

### List of persons interviewed

Name	Position	Contact
Mohamed Isse	PROSCAL Project Manager - MoECC	0907766967
Ismail Mustaf Mohamed	Director General of the MoEW SWS	0617216143
Idil Musa Farah	MoEW-Baidoa-SWS	0613165205
Awil Musa Said	SECCO- Project manager	0614217137
Maslah Mowlid	Project Technical Advisor – Ministry of Environment in Jubaland	0615922210
Cayrus M. Ismail	Director of planning of MoECC Somaliland	063 4457879
Adan Dhimbil	Technical Advisor MoECC Somaliland	
Laylo Ahmed Abdalle	FGD Participant -Bosaso	0907773862
Hodo Omar Mohamed	FGD Participant -Bosaso	0907689174
Mohamud Abdirahman	FGD Participant -Bosaso	907753244
Nuro Hassan Abdi	FGD Participant -Bosaso	907739425
Ayan Asad Nur	FGD Participant -Bosaso	09074719650
Mario salah Adow	FGD Participant -Bosaso	0907772963
Ahmed Abdi Ali	FGD Participant -Bosaso	907785344
Abshiro Geele Ciise	FGD Participant -Qardho	0907773862
Xaawo Warsame Maxamed	FGD Participant -Qardho	0907689174
Caasho Ciise Abshir	FGD Participant -Qardho	907753244
Maryan Maxamed	FGD Participant -Qardho	907739425
Omar Jawaase Ali	FGD Participant -Qardho	09074719650
Sundus Cabdi Yuusuf	FGD Participant -Qardho	0907772963
Shukri Siciid Bare	FGD Participant -Qardho	907785344
Hassan Hussein Ibrahim	Awareness participant	0618745315
Hassan Mohamed Adan	Awareness participant	0611232260
Dahabo Osman Abdi	Awareness participant	0619224833

Feiza Mohamed Muhumed	Awareness participant	0613134717
Fatuma Salat Ali	Awareness participant	0612068690
Najmo Yusuf Maxamad	Local Artisan Trainee	0610321761
Axmed Xusen Yarow	Local Artisan Trainee	0615161513
Abdiqadir Abukar Abdiqadir	Local Artisan Trainee	0614999615
Abdi Abuu Jelani	Local Artisan Trainee	0615856214
Xasan Axmed Maxamed	Local Artisan Trainee	0618277380
Abdullahi Ahmed	Awareness participant	
Abdullahi Noor	Awareness participant	
Faduma Omar	Awareness participant	
Ismahan Hassan	Awareness participant	
Muhidin Abdullahi	Awareness participant	

### Data collection tool



Data collection  
tool\_Proscat\_Q3\_2