



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**PROGRAMME SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**Period: 1 January – 30 June 2020**

<b>Project Name</b>	Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)
Gateway ID	00100442
Start date	01 April 2016
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31 March 2022
Focal Person	(Name): Abdul Qadir Rafiq
	(Email): <a href="mailto:abdul.qadir@undp.org">abdul.qadir@undp.org</a>
	(Tel): +254 714 056483
Participating UN entities	FAO, UNDP and UNEP
NDP Pillar	4- Economic Foundations; 9 – Resilience
UNSF Strategic Priority	4: Strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society and population; 5: Supporting socio-economic opportunities for Somalis
SDG (s)	7 (affordable & clean energy), 12 (responsible consumption and production) 13 (Climate Action and Goal 15 (Life on Land).
Location(s)	National
Gender Marker	2

<b>Total Budget as per revised ProDoc</b>	USD 9,339,268.50
MPTF:	USD 9,339,168.50
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: N/A
	Trac: USD 100,000
	Other:

	<b>PUNO</b>	<b>Report approved by:</b>	<b>Position/Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>
<b>1.</b>	UNDP	Jacqueline Olweya	Resident Representative OIC	
<b>2.</b>	FAO	Etienne Peterschmitt	FAO Representative	
<b>3.</b>	UNEP	Ms. Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo	UNEP Representative	



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Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Reporting Period	Cumulative	Reporting Period	Cumulative
List Participating Agencies	1 Jan – 30 Jun	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 30 Jun	From prog. start date
UNDP	-	4,329,344.05	-	97,725
FAO	-	2,472,829.66	-	-
UNEP	-	551,138.79		
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,353,312.50</b>		<b>97,725</b>

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds <sup>1</sup>			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Reporting Period	Cumulative	Reporting Period	Cumulative
List Participating Agencies	1 Jan – 30 Jun	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 30 Jun	From prog. start date
UNDP	208,039	3,669,303	140	97,725
FAO	331,623.96	2,146,849.09	-	-
UNEP	41,920.59	199,174.10		
<b>Total</b>	<b>581,583.55</b>	<b>6,015,326.19</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>97,725.00</b>

### SEMI-ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. A National awareness campaign workshop and coordination meeting held in Q1. Key environment ministries, Somali artists, civil society organizations, traditional elders and women's groups from the federal and federal member states were engaged to promote environmental protection and alternative energy solutions to charcoal use such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas, solar heating systems and energy efficient cook-stoves. To reinforce the anti-charcoal campaign, the two Somali dialects of Maay and MaxaaTiri were interchangeably used, while twenty-three banners were demonstrated to encourage the use of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use.
2. Revision of the Programme Strategy and Results Framework by the PUNOS and the federal government ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range in Q2 to accommodate the recommendation of the Mid-term Evaluation and priorities of the National Development Plan (NDP9). Updated strategy and Result Framework are available with federal Government of Somalia, Ministry of Forest, Livestock, Forest and Range (MoLFR) for endorsement.
3. Fourth Programme Steering Committee Meeting was held in Q2. The Program Steering Committee approved the

<sup>1</sup> **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00> )



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allocation of new USD 1,620,072 MPTF Sweden funds, 60% (USD 960,000) for capacity building, awareness raising and alternative energy solutions to charcoal use through the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MOLFR) and UNDP. Remaining 40% (640,000) of the fund was allocated for alternative livelihood by MOLFR and FAO. Additional resource mobilisation strategy was further proposed by the PSC to cover the 70% shortfall of the Programme funding.

4. Field surveys undertaken in badhaadhe, Kismayo and Afmadow districts to strengthen the record charcoal production and movement. Furthermore, FAO SWALIM Remote Sensing Unit identified and recorded all charcoal kiln traces observed over the period 2011 – 2019 with high resolution satellite images to establish trends and provide updated production estimates. The study indicates an overall production of 20 million bags over the nine-year period and shows an overall decrease of charcoal production in the north-northeast section of the study area (along the Juba river) as opposed to an intensification around the central and south areas of the country (near Buur Gaabo and Kismayo).
5. seven Nursery centers were supported across Somalia, 5 through a letter of agreement between UNDP and Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range one in Mogadishu and 4 in the main cities of the federal member states including Dhusamareeb, Baidoa, Jowhar, and Kismayo. All nurseries have enough saplings to support the greening of the respective cities and their surroundings. FAO has also established two main nurseries for reforestation in Gobweyn and yontoo.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range (MoLFR) has been leading the coordination for reducing unsustainable charcoal production at federal and federal members states. In March 2020, a coordination meeting was convened in Baidoa. and attended by the to review PROSCAL activities to reflected priorities of the federal member states. Programme activities were reviewed and aligned with recommendations of Mid-term Evaluation and NDP9 priorities while strategies to cope up with the Covid-19 pandemic including monthly virtual meeting was agreed.

Key environment ministries at federal and federal member states and their technical experts have participated to review programme activities and align national and sub-national level priorities to the recommendations of the Mid-term evaluation and NDP9. The 2020 Programme benchmarks and milestones were set while strategies to cope up with the Covid-19 pandemic including monthly virtual meeting was agreed. Also, full-scale afforestation across Somalia was proposed to significantly address the mass deforestation in the country.

A national awareness campaign was held in Baidoa. Sixty-seven (67) officials (18% women) representing Key environment ministries of the federal and federal member states, Somali artists, civil society organizations, traditional elders and women's groups from the federal and federal member states were engaged to promote environmental protection and alternative energy solutions to charcoal use. To reinforce the anti-charcoal campaign, the two Somali dialects of Maay and MaxaaTiri were interchangeable used, while twenty-three banners were demonstrated to encourage the use of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use. Also, key Somalia telecom companies, Television, and radio stations were engaged for wider outreach.

In Q2 of 2020, the PROSCAL Programme strategy was revised to accommodate the recommendation of the Mid-term Evaluation and priorities of the National Development Plan (NDP9). Updated Draft Strategy and Result Framework are available with the Ministry of Forest, Livestock, Forest and Range (MoLFR), federal Government of Somalia, for endorsement.

Field surveys were conducted in Jubaland by FAO. The first draft of the report has been reviewed. This study will provide crucial information to the Somali administration for use in rehabilitation and development, national planning and decision making. A total of 61 community resource persons were trained by FAO on sustainable natural resource



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management including 18 women.

Across Somalia, Five Nursery centers were supported. The samplings of the nurseries were enough to support urban greening.

### SITUATION UPDATE

The first case of corona virus in Somalia was reported on 16<sup>th</sup> March 2020. Since then, the number of cases has continued to rise significantly. In response to COVID-19, the Federal Government of Somalia (FSG) has put in place several measures including closure of schools, suspension of domestic and international flights, overnight curfew and restrictions of mass gatherings. Not only COVID-19 is a challenge for Somalia but also the floods that really compounds the efforts to try and mitigate its impacts. Also, the Government established a National COVID-19 Task Force and designated \$5 million for COVID-19 response. Similarly, The UN Country Office has adopted a number of strategies including: i) **reprogramming and rephasing** existing projects to identify activities and funding which would be reprogrammed, and identification of new initiatives within the respective projects in response to COVID-19; ii) identifying existing projects to serve as **entry points for response and recovery initiatives on COVID-19**, particularly on socio-economic recovery; iii) **resource mobilization** from various streams to complement existing resources in support of national COVID-19 response initiatives; and iv) ensuring **continued functionality** of government entities to facilitate implementation of key national priorities. Furthermore, the Country Office strategy has been divided into short, medium- and long-term initiatives

The nationwide lockdown and requirements of the Covid-19 social distancing has significantly impacted the implementation of key planned activities including the revision of the PROSCAL strategy, Programme Steering committee Meeting, National sensitization campaigns, and distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinders in the federal member states. A virtual conference meeting was adopted to support the continuity of above-mentioned activities leading to the holding of the 4<sup>th</sup> Programme Steering Committee Meeting in May 2020 and Revision of the Programme Strategy to accommodate the recommendations of the Mid-term Evaluation and alignments to the NDP9 priorities. National sensitization campaigns and distribution of LPGs was rescheduled to Q3 and Q4 of 2020 respectively.

An additional funds of up to **USD 1,620,072** MPTF funding resources were committed to the Programme by Government of Sweden. The total funding available for the Programme with the above-mentioned contribution stands at **USD 9.3** million. The Programme Document was revised to scope out activities with available funding. Also, key recommendations of the Mid-term were absorbed in the revised document with updated strategy and Results Framework.

In May 2020, the 4<sup>th</sup> Programme Steering Committee (PSG) Meeting was virtually convened to deliberate the recommendations of the Mid-term Evaluation, NDP9 priorities, and approval and redistribution of the new MPTF Sweden funds among the lead Ministry (MoLFR) and PUNOS. The PSC approved 60% (USD 960,000) of the new MPTF Sweden funds for capacity building, awareness raising and alternative energy solutions to charcoal use through the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MOLFR) and UNDP, whilst 40% (640,000) of the fund was allocated for alternative livelihood by MOLFR and FAO. Additional resource mobilization strategy was further proposed by the PSC to cover the 70% shortfall of the programme funding with commitments from Sweden Embassy in reconvening a separate discussion with the MPTF donors to support the realization of the overall programme.

In May 2020, The Puntland Minister of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change died of Covid-19. UNDP Resident Representative shared condolence letter with the Puntland President on sad demise of the Minister. The RR reiterated that UNDP CO has been working closely with H.E. Gama'did and truly impressed and touched by his commitment to the people of Puntland. The Puntland State Minister has been appointed temporarily to oversee the Ministry in close collaboration with the Puntland Deputy Minister of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change. The project team will closely coordinate with both on the upcoming workplan once the revised Programme Strategy approved



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by the Programme Steering Committee.

In April 2020, the elected Galmudug President H.E. Ahmed Abdi Kariye “QoorQoor”, has appointed new cabinet of 23-members, some from federal member of parliament including two women. H.E. Siciid Siyaad Shirwac former Minister of finance was chosen to lead the Galmudug Ministry of Environment Forest and Range.

### SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

#### OUTCOME STATEMENT

Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings

#### SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

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

**Output 1.1:** <restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)>

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>2</sup>	
		REPORTING PERIOD	CUMULATIVE
Office of the focal points for charcoal programme in the Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range (MOLFRD) and NRM/Environment Ministries in Member States strengthened	Seven (7) adequately resourced units established	5 (MoLFR, & environment line ministries in Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle, South West, and Jubaland).	12
Number of briefings, workshops, coordination meetings held by the MOLFRD	At least two (2) coordination meetings and workshops conducted	1	18
Awareness material disseminated	Yes	Yes	Yes (twenty-three banners were demonstrated across Somalia to encourage the use of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use.
Approved comprehensive policy and laws by the government	Enactment and enforcement of charcoal policy / laws by government	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Staff contracts; procurement orders, Agenda and minutes of the meetings, workshop reports; Asset handover list, Progress Report; and Policy Document			
<b>Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia</b>			
Increasing Vegetation Index reports	Baseline data on tree densities and charcoal	Yes	3 400 to 6 000 trees per km <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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	established;		295 000 charcoal sites identified 558 000 tons of charcoal production estimated 20 663 000 charcoal bags estimated
	Vegetation Index maps on annual basis	Yes	8 vegetation index maps
Field surveys on charcoal production in selected villages in Badhaadhe, Kismayo and Afmadow	Field Survey report	Yes	Data collection concluded successfully in the month of November 2019. Charcoal production in Jubaland, under preparation. First draft of field survey report under review. Final report is expected in July 2020.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Progress reports; Change assessment maps; Tabular data on charcoal production sites			
Output 1.3: Support to the development of enabling policies on Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Management			
Key national policies on natural resources management developed.	Solid policy framework on natural resources management established and specific policies implemented	Partially Yes	4 (the National Environmental Policy and Act, the Somalia National Charcoal Policy, Water Policy and Act, draft Energy Policy) and the establishment of National Resource Management Committee within the Parliament.
Natural resource base offered greater protection			
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Policy document, Strategy and implementation Action plan document.			
Output 1.4. Establishment of regional Partnerships with Gulf States to Strengthen cooperation and to address Demand side of Charcoal Trade - UN well placed to support FGS with this.			
Number of countries revised rules of charcoal trade and banned its import.	1) GCC / OIC investment in Somalia	0	0



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Six-monthly report on charcoal trade.	increased in energy, and livelihoods enterprises in Somalia; 2) Arab countries financial support for PROSCAL is achieved	0	0
Number of private sector companies from Gulf countries establishing businesses in Somalia.		0	0
Funds mobilized from Arab countries and OIC for energy and livelihood projects in Somalia.		0	0
Number of persons attended sensitization workshops and regional conference.		0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Agenda and minutes of the meeting, Investment plans and signed grants commitments on energy and alternative livelihoods			
Output 1.5. Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to charcoal trade			
Nature and kind of awareness material produced	One standardized communication and awareness raising strategy and action package adopted	No	Yes (Somalia Environmental Journalist network was established, two pager awareness materials/pamphlets developed and shared with UNEP, UNDP, FAO and Ambassadors in the April 2019 meeting in Nairobi)
Number of sensitization workshops / seminars special events organized	At least 4 workshops/seminars held engaging key relevant ministries, departments and agencies at FGS and FMS Levels	1	20
Number of persons participated in sensitization workshops and regional conference	Mass people from community diversified groups engaged	67 (12 women)	727 persons (women 249) engaged in the Sensitisation Workshops plus additional 3.2 million people (52% women).  (500,000: SNTV/Radios: 900,000: SLNTV/Horn cable;



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			1,500,000:PL Golis Telcom alerts; and 350,000: PL TV viewers)
Number of hits on charcoal sensitization website	At least 12 hits around sustainable charcoal reduction	3 hits	90 (6 video documentaries, and 41 media hits (12 internationals, including 6 on BBC media, 15 African regions, 8+ in Somalia; 9: MoLFR website; 16:SL MoERD website; 12: PL MoEACC website and 4 UN Environment)
UNDP ONLY: Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Communications and Awareness Raising Document; Workshops/ Seminars reports; and Programme website/ Hits.			
<b>Output 1.6. Capacity building of federal (MOLFR), state level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate and actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use</b>			
Number of male and female CBOs formed and fully functional	300 fully functional CBOs [100 per region]; projects implemented by CBOs	0	0
Number of CBO members [gender disaggregated data]	3000 members across the 3 regions (50% women)	0	0
Level of awareness, and community awareness	High level of awareness	0	0
Number of initiatives implemented by CBOs	projects implemented by CBOs	0	0
UNDP ONLY: Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Progress Reports, CBOs registrations and membership forms, and projects			
<b>SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT</b>			
Promote sustainable alternative sources of energy to reduce local charcoal consumption through piloting energy efficient and renewable energy technologies			
<b>Output 2.1: Accelerated diffusion of efficient cook-stoves for reducing charcoal consumption</b>			
Number Businesses established and functional	Eight new businesses established for	0	330 retailers (95%





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	production and sale of efficient cook-stoves		women).
Number and share of households using efficient cook-stoves	2021: Higher levels of efficient cook-stove adoption (15,000 in total)	0	22,480 households (100% women headed) & 2 solar thermal water heating systems befitting more than 50 in-patients and 300 children and training of 10 plumbers in solar thermal water heating.
Reduction in the consumption of charcoal	significant reduction in levels of charcoal use	0	Energy efficient cook-stoves burns 50% less than normal traditional cook-stoves
Number of people employed in the efficient cook-stoves sector	2021: at least 100 (50% women and youth) employed	0	265 (185 artisans and 80 women retailers) {W:150; Y:115}
Number and share of persons previously active in charcoal chain employed in improved cook-stove sector	connect women and youth engaged in cook-stove production and sales to production facilities	0	330 (95% women).
UNDP ONLY: Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Project reports; Fact sheets on the businesses established; beneficiary lists, attendance sheet for the trainees, and third-party monitoring reports.			
<b>Output 2.2. Sustainable and efficient production of charcoal for local consumption</b>			
Reduction in the share of live trees used for charcoal production	2021: Charcoal production in an organised and high efficiency manner demonstrated at one location;	0	5 green charcoal stoves facilities established (Somaliland:3; Puntland:2).
Viable business model established for production of green charcoal	high Efficiency and yield in charcoal production demonstrated;	No	Yes (5 green charcoal facilities across Somalia in 2019)
Number and share of persons [gender disaggregated] previously active in	demonstration of sustainable charcoal	No	No



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charcoal chain employed in green charcoal facility	production using invasive species, Energy plantations and deadwood; Women and youth involved in green charcoal production.		
Number of people employed in the efficient cook-stoves sector	engage youth in the efficient production of charcoal through innovation challenges and provision of innovation prizes/grants;	0	7 cooperatives in Puntland, Somalia
UNDP ONLY: Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Project reports; Fact sheets on the businesses established; third party monitoring reports.			
<b>Output 2.4. Development of LPG market and its accelerated diffusion to reduce local charcoal consumption</b>			
Number of LPG business established and realized Scale up	2021: Higher levels of LPG availability, adoption and a robust supply chain	0	15 businesses (100% women) for marketing of LPG in Hodan district of Mogadishu
Number of LPG connections provided	20,000 new LPG connections; and significant reduction in levels of charcoal use	0	5,400 sets of LPGs (Somaliland: 2000 Puntland:400; Mogadishu:600; Galmudug:600; Hir-Shabelle:600; South West:600; & Jubaland:600)
Number of persons [gender disaggregated] employed	women and youth employed in the LPG sector	0	15 women retailers in Hodan district, Mogadishu
UNDP ONLY: Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Project reports; Feasibility studies for public private partnerships for LPG supply and marketing Employment statistics			
<b>Output 2.5. Development of solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal consumption</b>			
Number of solar energy businesses established	2021: Medium 30 enterprises selling solar equipment;		2 Solar SWHS & LPG installed in a school and orphanage



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Number of solar water geysers and solar cookers sold/installed	20 public institutions using solar water geysers and 6 000 households and commercial enterprises using solar water geysers;		6 SWHS systems installed at tea shops to reduce charcoal consumption and 10 plumbers trained on the installation and maintenance of SWHS
Response of beneficiaries about solar technologies	Satisfactory response and solar cooking demonstrated at 30 sites; increase in demand of solar systems		Clean and affordable energy with maximized cost savings. Few skilled solar technicians in the local market.
UNDP ONLY: Sources of evidence (as per current APR): supply and marketing Employment statistics reports			
<b>Output 2.6. Biogas introduced as an alternative source of energy in areas with heavy loads of biodegradable feedstock</b>			
Number of HHs benefiting from biogas for their cooking and electric power needs	400 households using biogas; increase in demand of biogas digesters;	0	0
Number of municipalities involved in the O&M of the large biogas digesters and associated network	150 locals trained in the construction/ installation of biogas digesters and associated networks	0	0
Response of beneficiaries about biogas	Waste from 2 slaughterhouses/dairy farm being used as feedstock for large biogas digesters maintained by the local councils/municipalities;	0	0
UNDP ONLY: Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Project reports; Copies of agreements with the municipalities; Number or trainings and persons trained			
<b>SUB-OUTCOME 3 STATEMENT</b>			
Promote Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods for Charcoal Value Chain Beneficiaries			
<b>Output 3.2: Diversification of income and asset building for vulnerable households in order to facilitate transition to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods</b>			
Distribution of farming inputs	4 000 beneficiaries	Yes	4 000 beneficiaries



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	reached		
Distribution of livestock inputs	Fodder seeds and assorted beekeeping equipment and tools		Fodder seeds: 500 beneficiaries; Beehives and other beekeeping equipment distributed to 450 beneficiaries.
Number persons involved in marketing of value-added products	20 beneficiaries of each enterprise (livestock, agriculture, fisheries and forestry)	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
<b>Output 3.3. Reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for environmental conservation and sustainable production of food, fuel and fodder</b>			
Number of plant nurseries established	1 tree nursery established	Yes	2 tree nurseries (1 completed in Gobweyn and one near completion in Yontoy)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Feasibility studies, & Reports, Tree nurseries contract, land title deeds, project and TPM reports, Number tree nurseries established; number of community activities engaged in tree campaigns & plantations.			
<b>SUB-OUTCOME 3 STATEMENT</b>			
<b>Effective and Efficient Programme Management in place to support the Implementation and Coordination of the Full-Scale Programme</b>			
<b>Output 4: Programme Management</b>			
Programme Management Staff	Programme management staff on-board	Yes	Yes
Complete detailed work plan for the full-scale programme	Work plan aligned with the available budget	Yes	Yes
Number of Programme Steering committee held	At least 2 programme Steering Committee held in 2020	1	4
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Sources of evidence (as per current APR): Terms of References for the Programme Staffs, Technical Advisors, and Managements; Revised draft Programme documents with additional funds; MPTF funding agreements/contracts; Programme management selection report; Detailed work plan aligned with available budget, Minutes of the PSC, Progress Reports, Third-Party Monitoring& Evaluation Reports.			



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### NARRATIVE

The focus of this Annual activities was on resource mobilization, providing intuitional support to the MOLFR, coordination and national level awareness campaigns in Baidoa, demonstration of an alternative energy solutions to charcoal use, trainings and data collection and information on charcoal production in Jubaland, and provision of operational support to the existing tree nurseries across Somalia. The 4<sup>th</sup> Programme Steering Committee was also Convened virtually while Programme strategies and results framework revised to meet the recommendations of Mid-term Evaluation and NDP priorities. Furthermore, the Programme Document was revised to scope out activities with available funding. Progress to date against annual output target provides the level of current achievements as detailed below.

#### ***Output 1.1: MOLFR and Environment Ministries in Member States supported to coordinate and implement inter-ministerial actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use:***

On March 02, 2020, a Coordination meeting was organized by the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range of the federal government of Somalia and participated by the Environment of the FMSs and their technical experts. Program activities were discussed and reviewed by the participants while 2020 milestone set incorporating priorities FMs. Full scale reforestation Programme and political will to mobilise additional resource to implement nationwide was highlighted to mitigate the impact of deforestation. Participants have shown their commitment to implement charcoal reduction program activities.

#### **Output 1.2: Monitoring Systems Established and Strengthened to record Charcoal Production and Movement:**

Field surveys were successfully conducted in Badhaadhe, Kismayo and Afmadow districts. The first draft of the report has been reviewed and the final report is expected by the end of July 2020. This study will provide crucial information to the Somali administration for use in rehabilitation and development, national planning and decision making. The specific objectives include the following:

- Provide training to Somali professionals on methodology for data collection for charcoal production
- Generate detailed data and information on charcoal production in Jubaland, Somalia.

The data collection exercise largely employed the quantitative method of questionnaires and field/site visits using photography as a record on visited sites.

Data was collected through questionnaires administered at village level among the three districts as follows:

Afmadow district	Badhaadhe district	Kismayo district
1. Dhobley village	1. Burgago village	1. Abdile birole village
2. Qoqani village	2. Kamboni village	2. Laheley village
3. Tabta village	3. Kudhaa village	3. Burqaylo village
		4. Haarhaar village



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### 5. Borey village

Topics covered in the field survey, which will be included in the report will include, but are not limited to the following:

- Sample distribution by villages;
- Sample size by village;
- Likelihood of change from main source of livelihood;
- Evidence of rangeland degradation;
- Tree species used in charcoal production;
- Active kilns and verification status;
- Non active kilns with claimed status;
- Kiln measurements by site;
- Charcoal sites visited during harvesting;
- Minimum size of tree cut to produce charcoal;
- Charcoal kiln characteristics;
- Attributes of charcoal kiln location;
- Presence of unused forest for charcoal production;
- Reasons for non-use of forest for charcoal production;
- Drivers of charcoal production – ranked;
- Labour stages and costs;
- Number of charcoal bags produced per charcoal kiln;
- Charcoal sites observation through satellite imagery Area A – charcoal sites by unit area;
- Charcoal sites observation through satellite imagery Area B – charcoal sites by unit area; and
- Recommendations to foster sustainable environmental conservation and management



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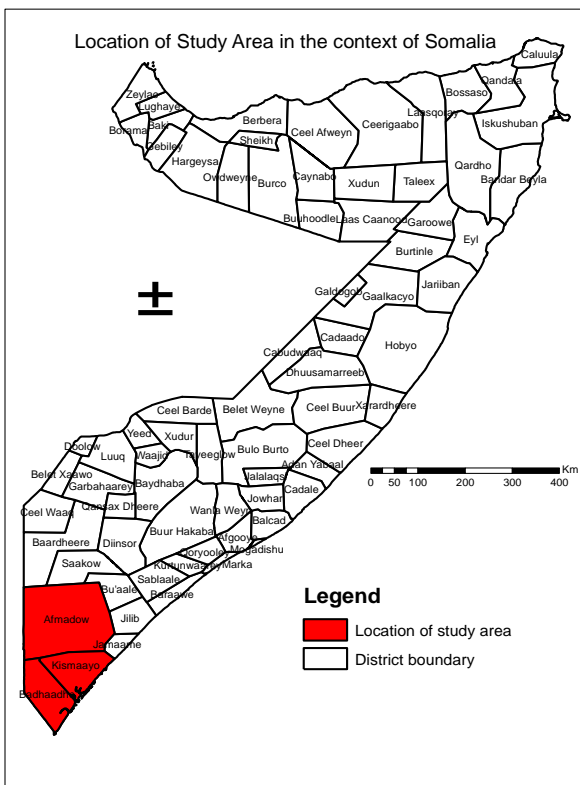


Figure 1: Location of study area

Furthermore, FAO Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) has undertaken the monitoring of the impact of charcoal production on the natural vegetation and its dynamics, contributing to the “Monitoring Systems of Charcoal Production, Reporting and Movement in Somalia” component of the UN Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL). The SWALIM Remote Sensing Unit identified and recorded all charcoal kiln traces observed over the period 2011 – 2019 with high resolution satellite images to establish trends and provide updated production estimates. The study indicates an overall production of 20 million bags over the nine-year period and shows an overall decrease of charcoal production in the north-northeast section of the study area (along the Juba river) as opposed to an intensification around the central and south areas of the country (near Buur Gaabo and Kismayo). The analysis was affected by the availability and quality of images but gives a good insight on the magnitude of charcoal production/trade, its spatial origin and the shift in production locations over time.





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Figure 2: Charcoal bags produced in Badhaadhe district from one charcoal kiln (30 March 2020)

***Output 1.3: Support to the development of enabling policies on Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Management:***

To respond to the unsustainable use of the Somalia Natural Resources, the FGS, with UN support, finalised the National Environmental Policy and Act, the Somalia National Charcoal Policy, Water Policy and Act, draft Energy Policy and the establishment of National Resource Management Committee within the Parliament.

The Charcoal policy tackles some critical points of the charcoal value chains by supporting Somali institutions in raising awareness on its negative costs and side effects. Its design is centred on the formulation and implementation of the Charcoal Policy at the national, regional and local level and strengthens FGS leadership in coordinating capacity building initiatives, awareness raising, and implementation of innovative solutions for reducing the exploitation of the rangeland biomass and illicit export of charcoal.

The National Energy Policy facilitates regulatory frameworks in the energy sector and forging of partnerships with the private sector in demonstrating the viability of reliable and affordable clean energy. Likewise, the Water Policy and Acts will enhance water Governance and equitable access to clean and affordable water. The National Environment Policy supports climate change adaptation and sustainable Natural Resources Management.

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

Not achieved. Planned in the Q4 of 2020 and Q1 of 2020.

***Output 1.5. Improved awareness about environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods in Somalia due to charcoal***





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### **trade:**

On March 01, 2020, a national level awareness campaign was held in Baidoa to sensitize key stakeholders and communities on the issues around unsustainable charcoal trade and domestic use. Sixty seven (67) officials (18% women) representing Key environment ministries of the federal and federal member states, Somali artists, civil society organizations, traditional elders and women's groups from the federal and federal member states were engaged to promote environmental protection and alternative energy solutions to charcoal use such as Liquified Petroleum Gas, solar heating systems and use of energy efficient cook-stoves. To reinforce the anti-charcoal campaign, the two Somali dialect of Maay and MaxaaTiri were interchangeable used, while twenty-three banners were demonstrated to encourage the use of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use. Also, key Somalia telecom companies, Television, and radio stations were engaged for wider outreach.

### ***Output 1.6. Capacity building of federal (MOLFR), state level Env. Ministries and Communities to coordinate and actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use:***

Not achieved. Planned in Q3 and Q4 of 2020.

### ***Output 2.1: Accelerated diffusion of efficient cook-stoves for reducing charcoal consumption:***

Not achieved. Planned in Q3 and Q4 of 2020.

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

Not achieved. Planned in Q4 of 2020.

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

Not achieved. Planned in Q4 of 2020.

### ***Output 2.5. Development of solar energy market and accelerated diffusion of solar energy equipment to reduce local charcoal consumption:***

Not achieved. Planned in Q4 of 2020.

### ***Output 2.6. Biogas introduced as an alternative source of energy in areas with heavy loads of biodegradable feedstock:***

Not achieved. Planned in Q4 of 2020 and Q1 of 2021.

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

The construction of two tree nurseries in Gobweyn and Yontoy villages began in late January 2020 and the Gobweyn village tree nursery was completed in February 2020. The Yontoy tree nursery is awaiting the installation of a tank stand and drip irrigation kits for the tree nursery beds.

Natural resource management trainings on tree nursery establishment and management were conducted in both villages in February 2020. The trainings established natural resource committees with community by-laws at both tree nursery sites and a community based environmental organization in Gobweyn village.

### **Completed Gobweyn tree nursery structures:**



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Figure 3: Start of construction (January 2020)



Figure 4: Completion of tree nursery structure (February 2020)

## Yontoy tree nursery construction:



Figure 5: Start of construction (March 2020)



Figure 6: Partially completed tree nursery structure (March 2020)



Figure 7: Gobweyn village tree nursery establishment training (21 February 2020)



Figure 8: Gobweyn village seedbed demonstration (5 March 2020)



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Figure 9: Yontoy village tree nursery seedbeds under construction (March 2020)

### Provision of additional fodder seeds and fodder processing machines

Some of the beneficiaries Yontoy, Gobweyn, Jeerinley and Qam villages in Kismayo District who received fodder seeds in 2018 through this project, received an additional 2 MT of fodder seeds (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) in January 2020. These 200 households were supported by another resource partner which further extended the area under fodder. These farmers received ten fodder machines for processing fodder, especially crop residue (stalks from maize and sorghum) benefitting 100 households. The fodder machines were also procured using funding from another resource partner and the distribution was facilitated by the Ministry of Livestock and Range, Juba land State with support from FAO.



Figures 10 and 11: Distribution of fodder seeds in Yontoy village (22 January 2020)





Figures 10 and 11: Distribution of fodder seeds in Yontoy village (22 January 2020)

#### Other Key Achievements:

- The 22nd of the Commission of African Forestry and Wildlife Commission, and the 6th African Forestry and Wildlife week, which took place in Kruger National Park, South Africa, under the theme "Forests and Wildlife and Africa's diversity for shared prosperity and security"
- The IGAD member states inter-ministerial meeting in Djibouti highlighted key challenges facing IGAD forest cover and ecological services, and the urgent need for endorsing the regional Forestry policy to protect the depleting vegetation and forest cover while promoting sustainable use of Forest and Land management
- On May 19, 2020, the Attorney General, FGS, held a Press Conference highlighting number of cases investigated cases on environmental crimes including illegal production and trade of charcoal. He reiterated on the Twitter page that culprits will be brought to justice upon the finalization of the ongoing investigations, citing further that a network of traders based in East African and Gulf countries are engaged in charcoal trade while concealing in other forms of trade. He finally warned business groups against trying to make profit from environmentally destructive activities.
- On May 29, 2020, tracks loaded with charcoal was seized by Galmudug Interior Minister, H.E. Ahmed Maclin Fiqi while on an environmental assessment in Galkayo district. He circulated a decree the same day burning charcoal trade and tree cutting as means to protect vegetation cover and supporting the wellbeing of the nomadic and rural communities. The event was featured on the Facebook page.
- UNEP has engaged with UNODC to discuss a joint strategy and responsive measures to curb illegal charcoal trade and exploring the possibility of sending a joint high-level delegation to the Gulf Countries. Also, background checks on exploring ethanol for domestic cooking is being reviewed by UNEP and once finalised will be shared across the board.
- UNEP is in discussion with Federal Government on setting profile and presence in Somalia and that they soon have an advisor who will be supporting the government and UN on environmental issues.



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### COVID-19 response:

Not Applicable

### Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

The nationwide lockdown and requirements of the Covid-19 social distancing has significantly impacted the implementation of key planned activities including the revision of the PROSCAL strategy, Programme Steering committee Meeting, National sensitization campaigns, and distribution of Liquified Petroleum Gas cylinders in the federal member states. A virtual conference meeting was adopted to support the continuity of above-mentioned activities

Security was a challenge and led to delays in implementation of activities, especially the field data collection process. FAO SWALIM staff could not travel to Kismayo due to the security challenges, so a trainer was brought in from Somalia instead. The trainer was trained in Kwale, Kenya on the collection of data on charcoal production using charcoal kilns similar to those used in Jubaland. The trainer then trained data collection field staff in Kismayo, Somalia. This process caused a delay of about two months in the implementation of field activities.

Full realisation of the Programme Objectives will only be possible with the availability of funds – Programme Budget has a shortfall of 70%. Important elements of continuous monitoring, capacity development of institutions and communities and acceptable coverage of CVCBs with alternative energy and livelihoods will remain partial with existing level of funding.

Post-distribution monitoring assessments under livelihood component are required to understand emerging issues from the interventions, lessons learnt and gaps

Not only COVID-19 is a challenge for Somalia, but also the floods that really compounds the efforts to try and mitigate its impacts

Insecurity posed a challenge to the implementation of activities. This is major challenge throughout the country and needs a wider consultation and coordination with FMS, it also requires security clearance and careful evaluation before embarking on the implementation of the programme activities.

### Peacebuilding impact:

Not Applicable

### Catalytic effects:

Not Applicable

### Gender :

On March 02, 2020, a national level awareness campaign was held in Baidoa to sensitize key stakeholders and communities on the issues around unsustainable charcoal trade and domestic use. Sixty-seven (67) officials (18% women) representing Key environment ministries of the federal and federal member states, Somali artists, civil society organizations, traditional elders and women's groups from the federal and federal member states were engaged to promote environmental protection and alternative energy solutions to charcoal use. As identified by the project, women are good in negotiations around national priorities and voluntary community resource persons engaged on day to day political dialogues, wide range sensitization and community outreach, and because of this the workshop officials and attendance proposed a good representation in the upcoming workshops and special events.

During this reporting period, activities undertaken in Output 3.1 directly contributed to promoting Gender Equality &



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Women's Empowerment. The natural resource management trainings for the establishment of tree nurseries ensured that the committees in Gobweyn and Yontoy villages had gender representation and women made up 30% of the committees. In Gobweyn, a natural resource committee and community based environmental organization were established with a total of 15 female representatives and in Yontoy village the natural resource committee had three female representatives.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme <sup>3</sup>	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	17	1
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues <sup>4</sup>	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	12	5

### Human Rights

*(For ALL Joint Programmes) Narrative on activities undertaken during the reporting period in which the Joint Programme directly contributed to promoting Human Rights and Protection of vulnerable groups. One paragraph per PUNO.*

Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	<b>Result (Yes/No)</b>
	<i>Yes</i>
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	<b>Result (Number)</b>
	<i>10</i>
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	<b>Result (Number)</b>
	<i>0</i>

### Other

Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	<b>Results (Yes/No)</b>
	<i>No</i>
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme?	<b>Results (Yes/No)</b>
	<i>Yes</i>

### Describe nature of cost sharing:

Not Applicable

### Communications & Visibility:

1. National Awareness Campaign held in Baidoa on March 02, 2020

<https://sonna.so/madaxweynaha-koonfur-galbeed-oo-beydhaba-ka-furay-shir-ku-saabsan-yareynta-isticmaalka-iyo-joojinta-dhoofka-dhuxushasawirro/>

<sup>3</sup> Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

<sup>4</sup> Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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2. Environmental/Forest day in Jowhar

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YxsS2ORO\\_d0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YxsS2ORO_d0)

3. On May 29, 2020, tracks loaded with charcoal was seized by Galmudug Interior Minister, H.E. Ahmed Maclin Fiqi while on an environmental assessment in Galkayo district. He circulated a decree the same day burning charcoal trade and tree cutting as means to protect vegetation cover and supporting the wellbeing of the nomadic and rural communities. The event was featured on the Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/300527054165320/posts/555272348690788/?vh=e>

4. On May 19, 2020 , the Attorney General , FGS , held a Press Conference highlighting number of cases investigated cases on environmental crimes including illegal production and trade of charcoal. He reiterated on the Twitter page that culprits will be brought to justice upon the finalization of the ongoing investigations, citing further that a network of traders based in East African and Gulf countries are engaged in charcoal trade while concealing in other forms of trade. He finally warned business groups against trying to make profit from environmentally destructive activities.

<https://twitter.com/sulaymanmohamud/status/1262773190717308935?s=21>

### Looking ahead:

- 1) Undertake awareness raising on mainstream and social media on the negative impacts of unsustainable charcoal production and consumption
- 2) Strengthen the capacities of MOLFR and environment line ministries through recruitment of technical experts and new graduates (interns)
- 3) MOLFR and Environment line ministries at state levels supported to coordinate and implement inter-ministerial actions for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use
- 4) Distribution of 5100 LPG sets in major cities to help the transitioning from to charcoal consumption
- 5) equip 10 public institutions (schools, orphanages and hospitals) with clean cooking systems including LPG and solar water heating systems
- 6) establishing and training of CBO's to undertake the production and marketing fuel efficient stoves to accelerate the diffusion of efficient stoves to reduce charcoal consumption
- 7) establish and training of CBO's in efficient charcoal production from invasive species that are threatening the productive capacity of rangelands
- 8) undertake feasibility study for biogas plants at slaughterhouses and dairy farms in major cities
- 9) FAO: Ground based monitoring of charcoal production will hopefully be extended into the new areas of focus. Data will then be collected on charcoal production and utilization in these new areas.
- 10) Development of the tree nursery seed beds and tree seedlings in preparation for the official handover to the community.
- 11) Trainings on beekeeping, fodder, vegetable, fisheries and poultry production, and milk marketing value chains will be conducted between October and December 2020



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### ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk <sup>5</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Other	The Global Covid-19 Pandemic has put on hold the implementation of on ground activities due to the nationwide lockdown and social distancing imposed by the federal government of Somalia to contain the zoonotic disease.	The UN Country Office has adopted a number of strategies including: i) <b>reprogramming and rephasing</b> existing projects to identify activities and funding which would be reprogrammed, and identification of new initiatives within the respective projects in response to COVID-19; ii) identifying existing projects to serve as <b>entry points for response and recovery initiatives on COVID-19</b> , particularly on socio-economic recovery; iii) <b>resource mobilization</b> from various streams to complement existing resources in support of national COVID-19 response initiatives; and iv) ensuring <b>continued functionality</b> of government entities to facilitate implementation of key national priorities. Furthermore, the Country Office strategy has been divided into short, medium- and long-term initiatives. Furthermore, virtual meeting was adopted to support the continuity of key planned activities including the Programme Steering Committee, Revision of the Programme strategy, and updating of the result frameworks. Furthermore, Workshops, forums, and distributions of energy solutions to charcoal use and other similar activities that required mass turnouts were rescheduled to Q3 and Q4 of 2020 respectively.
Political	Political changes in FMSs are likely to delay activities and full engagement of government focal point in Joint Programme Implementation	MoLFR, FGS has been leading the coordination for reducing unsustainable charcoal production at federal and federal members states including Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle, South West and Jubaland. Also, this has brought consensus and ownership around the implementation and retaliation of the full-scale objectives
Security	Insecurity may halt the continuity of the Programme activity especially field visit and post monitoring and oversight	Re-adjusting activities, wider consultation and enhanced coordination within the FMS, PUNOs and MoLFR.

<sup>5</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.





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Financial	Lack of funding from the donors may cause substantial risk of not achieving the objectives of full joint Programme	Currently the Programme is 70% shortfall of the programme funding. UN System and Federal Government were engaged in extensive resource mobilisation. An <b>USD 1,620,072</b> MPTF funding resources were committed to the Programme by Government of Sweden. The total funding available for the Programme with the above-mentioned contribution stands at USD <b>9.3</b> million. The Programme Document was revised to scope out activities with available funding. Further resource mobilisation by the Programme Steering Committee are underway.
Social Environmental Screening Risks	and Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	The Programme developed government capacity to formulate laws to curb charcoal trade, sensitize the custom, and law enforcement authorities about the issues by providing operational funds for the purpose. Also, letter of agreement was signed with the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range to implement full-scale Programme activities in Banadir, Galmudug, Hir-Shabelle, South West and Jubaland State. Similarly, Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development as well as Puntland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change will be engaged once the PSC approves the revised Programme document.
	The Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation	The Programme embeds initiatives to address the existing gap on environmental un-sustainability by promoting the use of other source of energy other than charcoal i.e. solar, wind and biogas. For longer term sustainability capacity building on environmental protection and conservation will be enhanced at national and community level. Also, it's the aim of the project to support the charcoal traders with alternative source of livelihoods and empower them as well to remain in the very business for a longer time through provision of small business grants. The Project has also reforestation and




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		<p>plantation activities in the charcoal depleted forest to regenerate grazing land fertility and minimize further land degradation. Moreover, seven new tree nurseries were set up in Mogadishu, Adado, Baidoa, Jowhar, Kismayo, goobweyn and yoontoy. The Programme has supported and will continue to address the energy needs of the Vulnerable IDP communities across Somalia.</p>
	<p>Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls</p>	<p>Women are the primary retailers of Charcoal and are likely to suffer impact in income as a result of Charcoal production. Understanding this need, Programme has prioritized initiatives and opportunities for women and youths, including access to start-up funds for alternative resources, engagement with women and CSOs to ensure women's needs and rights are met with.</p> <p>As a result, 3,250,000 people (52% women) sensitized, 22,480 household (95% women headed) transitioned to energy efficient cooking stoves, 5600 new Liquid Petalumen Gas connections achieved (95% for women headed HHs) across Somalia., 375 community members (44% women) were trained an adopted improved designs for energy efficient whilst 330 charcoal retailers (95% women) were established for marketing of clean energy sources for households. Furthermore, Alternative livelihood options were implemented in Jubaland by FAO, 4 ,950 beneficiaries (50% women) benefited Agricultural inputs such as vegetable harvesting crates, fodder seed and beekeeping items (beehives and assorted honey processing equipment and tools)</p>



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### ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES [<list here the monitoring and oversight activities undertaken during reporting period. Precise and specific, the table should not exceed one page>](#)

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Ministry of Environment and Tourism and HOD	February 2020	Groundbreaking of the tree nursery sites in Gobweyn and Yontoy.	<p>Start of construction of tree nurseries for both Yontoy and Gobweyn villages.</p>  <p><i>Minister of Environment overseeing the groundbreaking in Gobweyn village.</i></p>
Second Programme Steering Committee Meeting Second Programme Steering Committee Meetings on the UN Joint Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSACAL) to update Board Members on the Key Achievements, Challenges and discuss on key items for Approvals	20/05/2020	Fourth Programme Steering Committee Meetings on the UN Joint Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSACAL) to update Board Members on the Key Achievements, Challenges and discuss on key items for Approvals.	The Programme Steering Committee meeting was virtually convened on May 20, 2020. Key stakeholders from Federal Government, UN Agencies, and MPTF Donors participated to review progress, Mid-term recommendations, discuss key challenges, coordination mechanisms, and agree on items for Boards Decision. Highlights of the agreed recommendations and decisions were as follows
Monitoring and Oversight	01/03/2020	A monitoring and oversight visit by the senior	On the March 01, 2020, the Senior PROSCAL




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		national PROSCAL coordinator in Baidoa.	Coordinator visited the South West State Ministry of Environment and Wildlife to monitor and evaluate the overall programme activities including the office refurbishment, tree nursery supported by the Programme and the vehicle provided by UNDP for staff mobility. All assets were accounted for and were in good condition, and enough saplings were available for greening the city. Tree. However, the nursery center was less resourced and immediate expansion was a priority.
A stakeholder's coordination meeting.	01/03/2020	A stakeholder's coordination meeting by the FGS, MoLFR and Environment ministries of the federal member states to discuss Programme activities, streamline priorities and address key bottlenecks	The Stakeholders coordination meeting was held in Baidoa on the March 01, 2020. Programme activities was reviewed, 2020 milestones set incorporating the recommendations of the Mid-term evaluation, priorities of the federal member states and NDP9. Also, strategies to cope up with the Convid-19 pandemic including monthly virtual meeting was agreed while Full-scale afforestation across Somalia was proposed to significantly address the mass deforestation in the country.



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**ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA**

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.		Target beneficiaries	February 2020	7	4	11	Training on natural resource management and tree nursery establishment, and set-up of natural resource committee.	Gobweyn village in Kismayo, Somalia	Himilo Organization for Development (HOD)
2.		Target beneficiaries	February 2020	29	11	40	Training on the establishment of community based environmental organization.	Gobweyn village in Kismayo, Somalia	Himilo Organization for Development (HOD)
3.		Target beneficiaries	February 2020	7	3	10	Training on natural resource management and tree nursery establishment, and set-up of natural resource committee.	Yontoy village in Kismayo, Somalia	Himilo Organization for Development (HOD)
4.	Totals:			43	18	61			