

# Quarterly Report

## Environment and Energy Project

(Atlas ID: 00060645)

<b>Reporting Period</b>	01 April to 30 June 2017
<b>Government Counterpart</b>	Office of Environment, Office of the Prime Minister
<b>PSG</b>	4: Economic Foundations
<b>PSG priority</b>	Priority 3: Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions
<b>Focus Locations:</b>	National
<b>AWP Budget</b>	<b>USD 268,855</b>
<b>Available Funds for year</b>	<b>USD 402,618</b>
<b>Expenditure to date</b>	<b>USD 111,107</b>

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ATLAS	UNDP's Enterprise Resource Planning System for Projects Management and Control
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
DLDD	Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought
ELD	Economics of Land Degradation
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Germany agency for International Cooperation
INCC	Initial National Communication on climate change
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MOE	Ministry of Environment, Office of the Prime Minister
NAP	National Action Plan
NRM	Natural Resource management
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OPEC	Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries
PCEA	Post Conflict Environmental Assessment
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection Programme
RRA	Renewable Energy Readiness Assessment
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
PL	Puntland
SL	Somaliland
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
VS	Villa Somalia

## SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

An, Initiation Plan – Renewable Energy (PIP) has been finalised in 2017 to take up the recommendations of the “Renewable Energy Readiness Assessment Report” into action. The Programme will contribute towards putting Somalia on a clean energy pathway and overcoming barriers to access to energy for the Somali people. As of now 30 Hybrid Solar systems for the Office of the Prime Minister and 500 solar lanterns for the Mogadishu drought affected IDPs/Communities have been procured.

In addition, the project document of First Biennial Report (FBUR) of Somalia was finalised in May 2017, and was reviewed by UNEP. The project will provide an update of the country’s National circumstances and Initial National Communication, which is to be submitted during the initial phase of the First Biennial Update Report project, with an emphasis on updating greenhouse gas inventories. The first Biennial Updating Report project aims to encourage the incorporation of climate-related policies and programs into the work of the state and entity level governments. At the same time, the project has fully taken into consideration the complex political environment, the lack of overarching economic and sectoral development policies at the state and entity levels, and the shortage of organizational capacity in Somalia at present.

For the Initial National Communication (INC) on Climate Change, the implementation plan for Somalia Green House Gas Inventory was completed in April 2017. The Plan is centered on four topical areas namely: 1) Green House Gas Inventory; 2) Coming up with an Adaptation Priorities; 3) Coming up with mitigation Priorities; 4) Cross cutting areas impacted by the climate.

As part of the Post Conflict State of Environment desk study, an Inception meeting was held on the 21<sup>st</sup> June 2017, where key representatives from the Federal Government, UNEP, UNDP and Somali environmental experts participated to solicit input for the Study. In this regard, the draft of the desk review report was finalised and is scheduled to be validated in Mogadishu by the end of August 2017. Key issues emphasized in the report include, Land degradation, Deforestation; Governance and institutional framework; and Environmental data gaps and information resources.

Furthermore, the National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Desertification was completed and reviewed by UNEP, while the concept note for the second round of ELD project has been drafted to support the implementation of follow up projects. The two reports (NAP and ELD) will jointly help Somalia to meet the Rio Conventions (Biodiversity, Desertification and Land Degradation) under the UNCCD and, through an inclusive and bottom up approach, foster the formulation of integrated environmental and socio-economic policies to address the challenges of desertification, land degradation and drought in Somalia.

## SECTION 2 – PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUTS & PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN ANNUAL WORK PLAN

### OUTPUT 1 – Somalia meets its obligations as the signatory of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
<p>The overall output of the project of establishing an initial national communication on climate change at federal level initiated, 2 zonal coordinators (PL-1, and SL-1) have been recruited to support the Initial Communication (INC) preparatory activities and consultants were also recruited to develop GHG inventory database and information system. In addition, Federal and regional member states' consultations are underway to establish a unified strategy in Somalia to meet the obligations of the UNFCCC. The INC is to be prepared over a timeframe of 18 months. Progress to date against annual output target provides the level of current achievements as detailed below.</p>			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
Somalia prepares national communication on climate change following an inclusive approach	Somalia has not submitted initial national communication to climate change as signatory of UNFCCC	Initial National Communication on climate change (INC) prepared/submitted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The INC process is ongoing and at Green House Gas data collection stage. This project will lead to the preparation of the Initial National Communication under UNFCCC and its planned to be finalized in Q4 of 2018. It will cover the followings:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Green House Gas Inventory; b) Adaptation Priorities; c) Mitigation Priorities; d) Cross cutting areas impacted by the climate.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Also, the project document for Biannual Report to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was prepared in May 2017. The biannual report provides an update of the country's National circumstances and Initial National Communication. The first Biennial Updating Report project aims to encourage the incorporation of climate-related policies and programs into the work of the state and entity level governments. At the same time, the project has fully taken into consideration</li> </ol>

			<p>the complex political environment, the lack of overarching economic and sectoral development policies at the state and entity levels, and the shortage of organizational capacity in Somalia at present.</p>
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hold inclusive inception workshop</li> <li>2. Complete the sector wide description of national circumstances</li> <li>3. Establish center for Climate Mitigation, Research and Communication</li> <li>4. Develop a GHG Inventory database and information management system</li> <li>5. Conduct Post Conflict Environmental Assessment with baseline information to support multi-lateral environmental agreements</li> </ol>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 0-in process (planned to take place July 2017 in Puntland and Somaliland and status will be reported in Q3 of 2017)</li> <li>2. National Environmental Circumstance is completed. The report outlines the national circumstances of Federal Republic of Somalia in terms of its geographical attributes, demographic profile, socio economic environment and its current environmental situations as well as existing institutional environmental governance set up. The report is one of the main chapters of the INC and Its mandate is to address the effect and extreme shocks of climate change. The report will help Somalia with the appropriate strategies to mobilise resource globally to address the sectorial gaps in the climate change mitigation and adaptation sides.</li> <li>3. 0-in process- the establishment of a center for Climate Mitigation, Research and Communication initially planned for Q2 of 2017 but was rescheduled to Q3 2017 due to the Ramadhan (Fasting).</li> <li>4. Secondary data collection from FAO/SWALIM, FSNAU and ICPAC for INC was completed and updated. In addition, thematic working groups consisting of line ministries (Environment, livestock, Fisheries, Agriculture, Planning, Water, commerce, energy, transport and works) were established at national level in SL and PL and trainings ongoing. Upon training, each sector line ministry will be assigned to contribute to the primary data collection in GHG inventory in Somalia.</li> <li>5. Ongoing-the PCEA was initiated and an inception meeting held in Nairobi on the 21<sup>st</sup> June 2017. The meeting was attended by key representatives from the Federal Government, UNEP, UNDP and Environmental experts (10 participants (9-men, and 1-woman) to solicit input into the Study, specifically to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bring together key stakeholders to agree the inception report: methodology and work plan;</li> <li>○ Undertake information gap filling;</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

- Review and agree on the scope of issues and situation analysis report

**Key action points from the meeting were as follows:**

- 1) Consolidate the inputs for the desk review/study and to share with all the participants
- 2) Create a Google drive folder for maps and other useful information
- 3) Host a report Validation in Mogadishu

Furthermore, the draft of the desk review report is finalised and is planned to be validated in Mogadishu by the end August 2017. **Key emphasized issues of the report** were: 1) Land degradation; 2) Deforestation; 3) Governance and institutional framework; and 4) Environmental data gaps and information resource

**Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements**

1. Draft National Circumstance report
2. Request for Proposal document to prepare GHG Inventory and information management system
3. TORs of Post Conflict Environmental Assessment (PCEA)/Desk Study Report
4. Inception workshop/meeting Minutes
5. First BUR1 draft report is completed and submitted for review

## OUTPUT 2 – SOMALIA MEETS ITS OBLIGATIONS AS THE SIGNATORY OF UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD)

### Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The output contributes towards the overall objective of the project in preparing a National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification. In addition, this output will result a NAP and an ELD report that will help the country align itself better to the UNCCD and mitigate impacts of desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD). In this regard the NAP report has been completed and reviewed by UNEP/GIZ while the implementation of follow up projects anticipated in quarter 3 of 2017. Progress to date against annual output target provides the level of current achievement.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
Somalia formulates and approves the NAP	Somalia has not prepared and submitted NAP to Combat Desertification as signatory of UNCCD	NAP finalized and submitted to UNCCD	<p>NAP finalized and pending for approval from the Federal Government of Somalia</p> <p>The final Somalia National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification (NAP) and ELD reports completed and will be published for broader dissemination once the new Federal Government approves. The final endorsed reports are anticipated to be shared with UNCCD in Q3 of 2017. The main beneficiary of this enabling activity is the Federal Government of Somalia and the finalisation of NAP will help Somalia meet its obligations as a signatory to UNFCCC through preparing a National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification aligned with the 10 years Strategy of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).</p> <p>In addition, the Economic of Land Degradation (ELD) will help Somalia to come up with consulted initiatives at national and regional level to combat desertification and minimise the impacts of land degradation. In this regard, the two reports (NAP and ELD) will jointly help Somalia to meet the Rio contentions (Biodiversity, Desertification and Land Degradation) under UNCCD and, through bottom approach foster the formulation of integrated environmental and socio-economic policies to address the challenges of desertification, land degradation and drought.</p>

Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	Progress Against Activities
<p>Finalize NAP that includes gap analysis, recommendations for investments in Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought management initiatives and Land Degradation Neutrality targets</p>	<p>During the reporting, period the National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Desertification was completed and reviewed by UNEP. In addition, the Economics of Land Degradation Report was also completed and submitted to GIZ and UNDP Global Policy Center on Resilience and Desertification for funding support.</p> <p>The NAP is anticipated to be endorsed by the Federal Government in Quarter 3 of 2017 before its final submission to the UNCCD Secretariat for funding. The activity was to be accomplished in Q2 of 2017 but lack of a focal point ministry for the Environment &amp; Energy Portfolio projects and follow up consultations with the Federal Government of Somalia caused the significant delays.</p> <p>The Somalia Environmental Land Degradation (ELD) report has been finalised. The concept note for the second round of ELD project has been drafted to lobby funds for follow up projects.</p>
<p><b>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</b></p>	
<p>Work plan NAP and ELD Reports Draft concept note of second round of ELD</p>	



### Output 3 – Access to Renewable Sources of Energy Improved

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
<p>The output contributes towards the overall objective of the project on improved access to Renewable sources of Energy and a draft PIP finalised to promote clean energy in Somalia, convene an Investment Summit on Renewable Energy and provide technical support for the installation of solar energy systems at public buildings. Progress to date against annual output target provides the level of current achievement.</p>			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
# of RE project launched/approved or produced for implementation	No project on RE in Somalia	1 RE project launched/approved or produced for implementation	Draft PIP to implement the recommendations of the 2016 Somalia Renewable Energy Readiness Assessment was finalised in June 2017. The main objectives of the project initiation plan is to finalise a UNDP project document for the promotion of clean energy in Somalia, convene an Investment Summit on Renewable Energy and provide technical support for the installation of solar energy systems at public buildings
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalize the Renewable Energy Readiness Assessment for Somalia and formulate follow-up project in line with the recommendations of the assessment</li> <li>Hold Project board meeting</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A draft PIP has been finalised to action the recommendation of the Somalia RRA report. The Programme will contribute to the efforts in putting Somalia on a clean energy pathway and overcome barriers to access to energy for Somali people. As of now 30 solar units and 500 solar lanterns have been procured as an initial step to install solar facilities in Villa Somalia and support the drought affected IDPs in Mogadishu.</li> <li>No Project Board Meeting held. Rescheduled to Q3 of 2017.</li> </ol>	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable Energy Readiness Assessment Report</li> <li>OFID Concept Note</li> <li>Conceptual Framework for new Programme on Renewable Energy</li> <li>Procurement documents with solar energy equipment suppliers</li> <li>A draft PIP</li> <li>Project Board meeting minutes and presentations</li> </ul>			

### SECTION 3 – CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (GENDER, HIV/AIDS, PEACE AND CONFLICT, HUMAN RIGHTS)

The cross-cutting issues are analysed in detail as part of the preparation of National Action Plan on Desertification. The impacts of land degradation on the women due to loss of livelihoods and exposure to multiple risks are highlighted in the NAP. The conflicts around land resources are also covered in the plan.

The Initial Communication (INC) process also places emphasis on gender specific vulnerabilities to climate change in the context of Somalia. The vulnerabilities assessment will have focus on the impacts on women to Climate Change and Natural Disasters and gender disaggregated data will be presented upon completion.

The actual implementation of activities (distribution of solar lanterns, LPG, and fuel saving cooking stoves) is planned to commence in quarter three of 2017, and the number of beneficiaries from RE initiatives would be reported on using gender-disaggregated data sets. In addition, the project implementation strongly embeds inclusive, and participatory approach, whereas vulnerable women and youths would be the key target beneficiaries.

Furthermore, detailed sectoral analysis of climate vulnerabilities, impacts of desertification and the socioeconomic and gendered impacts will be prepared for the Somali water, agriculture, livestock and energy sectors.

### SECTION 4– CHALLENGES/LESSONS LEARNT

The procurement of the Hybrid Solar Systems took longer than anticipated due to their large size and the technical specifications and tendering requirements in meeting the threshold for the UNDP standard procurement. In addition, the absence of a focal point Ministry for the Environment and Portfolio projects has significantly slowed down the implementations of planned activities. However, efforts are underway to take this forward with the Prime Minister.

#### **The key learnt lessons learnt were:**

- There's a need to draft and enact an electricity law to establish a legal, economic and institutional basis for renewable energy uptake, and quantify the potential benefits in terms of local jobs in the energy sector through econometric studies relating energy security to the broader economic benefits for Somalia.
- Renewable energy: Solar energy has had very successful demonstrations across various regions of Somalia. This was a result of setting up of solar energy systems in public places, such as Garowe, Galkayo, Baidoa, Burao, Sheik Hospitals and Federal MoPIC. National and regional governments have requested that UNDP replicate the initiative in other locations. Also, UNDP is planning to establish small and medium scale enterprises around renewable energy products. This is to be done in collaboration with the financial institutions (mainly banks) currently operating in Somalia.

## SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Type of Risk <sup>1</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Operational, Political	A low level of cooperation between executing institutions due to political divisions and the existence of distinct zones of Federal Somalia, new/emerging states, Puntland and Somaliland makes the coordination of policy development challenging.	Management arrangements include one clear focal point for implementation, the GEF operational focal point. National thematic working groups (NTWGs) on climate change and desertification would be formed with a cross-sectoral representation, including, women groups, community elders, CSOs.  Project will also house technical expertise in the national institution, office of the GEF focal point and Ministry of Planning, to ensure national ownership as the initial communication and action Programme is developed.
Operational	Security risks could affect project implementation, particularly clan-based conflicts over competing uses of natural resources.	Project implementation will ensure that customary dispute resolution mechanisms are used to resolve any conflicts. For instance, traditional elders, religious leaders and clan leaders will continue to be consulted on any major implementation decisions for national action Programme to combat desertification. Project implementation will also ensure an inclusive, participatory approach involving all key stakeholders including women and youth and an equitable distribution of benefits.
Strategic	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	On the request from the Ministry of Energy and Water, UNDP Somalia supported the preparation of the Somalia Readiness on Renewable Energy. The report followed the standard guidelines established by International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). The Project also housed technical expertise in the national institution, office of the GEF focal point and Ministry of Planning, to ensure national ownership as the initial communication and action Programme is developed.  The Programme is developing government capacity to formulate laws and national policies to regulate energy sector and ensure private and financial sectors have a role in the implementation of follow up projects

<sup>1</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

Type of Risk <sup>1</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Strategic	The Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls	<p>The project implementation ensures an inclusive, participatory approach involving all key stakeholders including women and youth. Detailed sectoral analysis of climate vulnerabilities, impacts of desertification and the socioeconomic and gendered impacts will be prepared for water, agriculture, livestock and energy sector.</p> <p>The project initiatives of clean energy will primarily focus key public facilities i.e. Hospitals, MCHs, Schools, and Markets which are all accessed by over 80% of women, children and vulnerable youths.</p>
Social and Environmental Standards	Risk 1: Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	<p>On the request from the Ministry of Energy and Water, UNDP Somalia supported the preparation of the Somalia Readiness on Renewable Energy. The report followed the standard guidelines established by International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). The Project also housed technical expertise in the national institution, office of the GEF focal point and Ministry of Planning, to ensure national ownership as the initial communication and action Programme is developed.</p> <p>The Programme is developing government capacity to formulate laws and national policies to regulate energy sector and ensure private and financial sectors have a role in the implementation of follow up projects</p>
	Risk 2: The Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation	<p>The project is embedding design to address the existing gap on environmental un-sustainability and promote 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 plantation activities in the charcoal depleted forest to regenerate grazing land fertility and minimize further land degradation</p>
	Risk 3: Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls	<p>The project implementation ensures an inclusive, participatory approach involving all key stakeholders including women and youth. Detailed sectoral analysis of climate vulnerabilities, impacts of desertification and the socioeconomic and gendered impacts will be prepared for water, agriculture, livestock and energy sector.</p> <p>The project initiatives of clean energy will primarily focus key public facilities i.e. Hospitals, MCHs, Schools, and Markets which are all accessed by over 80% of women, children and vulnerable youths.</p>

## SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

No oversight and monitoring activities conducted but will be reported in the upcoming quarters when the actual implementation of activities is anticipated to start.

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations

## SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance <sup>2</sup>	% Delivery
UNEP	167,500	61,526	28%	26,646	34,880	10%
UNDP	101,355	199,526	38%	84,461	115,065	31%
OFID	-	141,566	0%	-	141,566	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>268,855</b>	<b>402,618</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>111,107</b>	<b>291,511</b>	<b>41%</b>

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<sup>2</sup> Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now.