

Environment Project



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The environment Project substantively contributed to overcoming the deficit in national capacities to address environmental challenges across Somalia. Major contributions were made to strengthen environmental institutions and to extend much needed support for local actions for better environmental management, climate change response, disasters management and improved coordination at various levels.

UNDP nurtured a close partnership with the Federal Ministry of National Resources for the formulation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action in response to Climate Change. This helped in meeting the prerequisites for mobilising USD 8.0 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF)/ Least Developed Countries Climate Fund (LDCF). The allocated funding to Somalia will be used to implement priority adaptation activities over a period of 4 years.

Following an extensive consultative process, UNDP galvanised support from UN agencies, government and other stakeholders to comprehensively address the challenges posed by the unsustainable production of charcoal in Somalia. A UN-Government Joint Programme was approved on Charcoal in April 2013 in the presence of the President of Somalia. The initiative is a signature programme that takes into account UN Security Council Resolutions to curb illegal trade of charcoal from Somalia. It aims to enhance regional cooperation for effective implementation of UN Security Council Resolution on one hand and reduce local demand for charcoal by diversifying the sources of energy and livelihoods for the charcoal value chain beneficiaries on the other. FAO, UNDP and UNEP are the lead implementing agencies. During 2013, three UN agencies provided support for calculating the extent of damage to natural resources assets due to charcoal production. UNDP also helped the Somaliland government to hold the regional Energy Forum, where a declaration against the unsustainable production of charcoal was adopted.

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) also benefited from UNDP's support during 2013 to establish foundational policies for improved environmental management and mainstreaming key environmental concerns in the evolving development frameworks. Major policy level interventions framed with UNDP's support included: a) drafting of a National Environment Policy for Somalia; b) inclusion of Natural Resources Management, Charcoal programme and climate change response in the New Deal Compact and Economic Recovery Plan(ERP); c) initiation of a National Environment Action Plan in line with the priorities identified in the New Deal Compact and ERP; d) the development of Greenhouse Gas emissions inventory in line with the UNFCCC; e) initiation of National Plan of Action against Desertification in line with the UNCCD; f) Somalia's entry in the global initiatives on energy, including, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) and membership to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA); g) Somalia's inclusion in the UNDP global programme on "Extractive Industries for Sustainable Development"; and, h) Somalia's inclusion in regional programmes on "Economics of Land Degradation" and "Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystem Strategic Action Programme".

Local actions helped in implementing innovative solutions to demonstrate alternative energy systems in the public buildings. These are in the form of medium capacity solar energy systems to cater to 30-40% of energy requirements of the hospitals at four locations and would benefit around 60,000 patients each year. The solar energy systems will be commissioned by end of first quarter of 2014.

Local actions also supported a major segment of pastoral communities dependent on livestock in Somaliland against climatic extreme events. A major water harvesting scheme and a series of retention bunds in upper catchments have enhanced resilience of communities in Ban Awl plateau to droughts and floods, respectively.



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Environment Project

PROJECT:
Environment Project

PREPARED BY:
Abdul Qadir Rafiq;
Abdirisak Aden;
Abdi Yusuf;
Gulled Saleh Barre;
Beatrice Gitongori;
Susan Kihui

PROGRAMME:
Poverty Reduction & Environment
Protection

REPORT PERIOD:
1 January to 31 December 2013

DATE SUBMITTED:
1/6/2014 4:07:37 PM

STATUS:
Final

DONORS:
UNDP TRAC
UNDP BCPR
Japan
Norway
GEF

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

FEDERAL LEVEL

A vote of a no-confidence against the Prime Minister on 2 December 2013 by the Federal Parliament and a debate around structural changes in federal government institutions will have major consequences on the Environment and Energy project. Increased engagement with the new officials, including the Minister(s) dealing with natural resources management and energy sectors will be required to re-establish common understanding on areas of support and UNDP's contribution towards the objectives of the New Deal Compact.

As the structure and role of task groups for the Peace and Stabilisation Goals (PSGs) takes shape for coordinating progress towards the milestones set in the New Deal Compact, it will be critical to include a flagship programme on charcoal under "PSG 4 – Economic Foundations". The charcoal programme is designed to counter multiple challenges including sustainable economic development, environmental degradation and peace building.

PUNTLAND

The run-up to the January Presidential elections in Puntland kept most of development activities in the region on-hold during the latter part of 2013. The heightened level of electioneering imposed security risks with implications on the UN staff movement to interact with the counterparts and monitor projects. The planned conference on the "Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements – MEAs" had to be postponed until after the elections.

In addition, an emergency was declared on 13 November 2013 after the landfall of tropical cyclone in coastal regions of Puntland. The areas and communities most impacted by the cyclone fall within the boundaries of one of the on-going projects of UNDP. The rehabilitation works in these areas are being assessed. Environment and Energy project will provide alternate energy sources in the villages impacted by the cyclone to meet the basic energy needs of the local communities.

SOMALILAND

The region has a very clear development framework in the form of the National Development Plan (NDP). NDP provides the basis for the establishment of the Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) of USD 1.19 billion. The environment and energy project of UNDP will benefit from the establishment of a single funding mechanism for Somaliland as it will help in coordination of the development funding flowing into the region. It is expected that greater coherence will be possible under a single framework that will also be linked to Somaliland's arrangements in the New Deal Compact.

The draft Energy Act of Somaliland was discussed at the Somaliland Energy Forum. It was recommended to adopt the Energy Act for creating enabling environment for future investments in the energy sector. Somaliland also adopted a resolution on reducing the use of Charcoal. The resolution is aligned with the objectives of UN Joint Programme on Charcoal. UNDP is leading the programme along with UNEP and FAO.

RESULTS

SL	Indicator	3.3.1.2 Number of sector plans developed that are disaster and environment sensitive	G
	Result	Environment coordination platform for Somaliland established to discuss key sector plans to mainstream environment in development planning. National Development Plan for Somaliland analysed by the environment coordination platform and priority needs identified.	
	Comment	3 meetings of the Environment Coordination Group held during 2013.	
SL	Indicator	3.3.2.2 Number of community-based infrastructure established to mitigate the impact of floods and droughts	G
	Result	1 water harvesting scheme consisting of 10,000 cubic meters capacity reservoir to harness flood water and 50 community infrastructures completed in Ban Awl plateau of Somaliland. A total of 225 households and 350 pastoralists benefiting from this scheme.	
	Comment	The engagement of local communities during implementation of these activities has helped in increasing the capacities to counter negative impacts of climate change at local level.	
SL	Indicator	3.3.2.3 Number of public – private partnerships developed to manage waste sustainably	Y
	Result	250 households in urban and peri-urban area benefit from the solid waste management demo project managed through public private partnership. The demo project to be implemented in 2014.	
	Comment	1 demo project running on public private partnership model to cover 250 households.	
SL	Indicator	3.3.2.1 Number of communities and beneficiaries using alternative and renewable energy sources	G
	Result	On average 15,000 patients in Barao hospital benefit annually from the solar energy based electricity supply systems. 40% of the electricity needs of the hospital met from the solar energy based system.	
	Comment	Solar energy systems to be commissioned by end of first quarter 2014.	
PL	Indicator	3.3.1.2 Number of sector plans developed that are disaster and environment sensitive	Y
	Result	2 sector plans (environmental policy and disasters preparedness strategy) developed	
	Comment	Draft sector plans to be finalised after the Presidential elections in Puntland.	
PL	Indicator	3.3.2.2 Number of community-based infrastructure established to mitigate the impact of floods and droughts	Y
	Result	75 floods training infrastructures constructed to rehabilitate 2,000 hectares of degraded land.	
	Comment	Activities leading to this result could not be initiated due to lack of funds. The geographical areas have been identified and implementation will be done during 2014.	
PL	Indicator	3.3.2.1 Number of communities and beneficiaries using alternative and renewable energy sources	G
	Result	On average 22,000 patients in Garowe and Galkayo hospitals benefit annually from the solar energy based electricity supply systems. 40% of the electricity needs of the two hospitals met from the solar energy based systems.	
	Comment	Solar energy systems to be commissioned by end of first quarter 2014.	

RESULTS

PL	Indicator	3.3.2.3 Number of public – private partnerships developed to manage waste sustainably	Y
	Result	250 households in urban and peri-urban area benefit from the solid waste management demo project managed through public private partnership. The demo project to be implemented in 2014.	
	Comment	1 demo project running on public private partnership model to cover 250 households.	
FL	Indicator	3.3.2.1 Number of communities and beneficiaries using alternative and renewable energy sources	G
	Result	1700 households in three communities of Lower Shabelle region using solar cookers instead of fuelwood or charcoal based traditional cook stoves.	
	Comment	The acceptance level of local communities was observed to be medium of the solar cookers. Some of the community members had to be convinced in transitioning from the traditional fuel wood cooking stoves to solar stoves.	
FL	Indicator	3.3.1.2 Number of sector plans developed that are disaster and environment sensitive	G
	Result	Impacts of climate change analysed for the water sector and land resources by using climate prediction models. 3 sectoral action plans prepared for adaptation to the climatic disasters, such as, droughts and floods in Somalia.	
	Comment	3 sectoral plans include interventions to help achieve the objectives of sustainable land management, integrated water resources management and disasters preparedness.	
FL	Indicator	3.3.1.1 Level of progress to develop a National Adaptation Plan of Action in consultation with civil society is “high”, “medium” or “low”	G
	Result	High level of progress for the development and approval of NAPA for Somalia. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) for Somalia finalised following an inclusive process and submitted to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat.	
	Comment	Endorsement of NAPA by the Federal Government of Somalia and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat has paved the way for mobilising financial resources from Global Environment Facility (GEF).	
FL	Indicator	3.3.2.5 Number of policy dialogues facilitated on current trans-boundary water management and extractive industries practice	G
	Result	Somalia included in the Global Programme on “Extractive Industries for Sustainable Development” and discussions held to establish country needs in the extractive industries sectors.	
	Comment	Pilot project for scoping study on extractive industries in Somalia prepared. Possible initiatives will be identified during 2014 on extractive industries for entry into UNDP's country programming. Trans-boundary water management to be covered as part of the NAPA follow-up project.	
SL	Indicator	Somaliland resolution on reduction of use and production of charcoal announced.	G
	Result	3 days Energy Forum held and resolution for the reduction and use of charcoal adopted by the participants, representing a diverse group of stakeholders announced by the Government of Somaliland.	
	Comment	The resolution will be taken to the national level during 2014.	
PL	Indicator	Environmental Education mainstreamed in the primary and secondary level school curriculum	R
	Result	Mainstreaming environmental education in school curriculum prioritised by the government of Puntland. However, activities towards the achievement of this result had to be postponed due to prevailing political situation in the region.	
	Comment	The proposed activities will be discussed with the new government in Puntland.	

RESULTS

PL	Indicator	Resilience of local communities enhanced against climatic extreme events	Y
	Result	3 projects on rainwater harvesting implemented to enhance resilience of the local communities against floods and droughts. Activities behind schedule due to lack of funding.	
	Comment	The proposed activities will be discussed with the new government in Puntland.	
PL	Indicator	1 demo project on Solid waste management through public private partnership to benefit 250 households in an urban or peri-urban area	Y
	Result	250 households in urban and peri-urban area benefit from the solid waste management demo project managed through public private partnership. The demo project to be implemented in 2014.	
	Comment	The proposed activities will be discussed with the new government in Puntland.	
PL	Indicator	Enhanced capacity to negotiate international conventions	Y
	Result	Capacity development on environmental conventions and multi-lateral environmental agreements	
	Comment	Presentations on international environmental conventions delivered to the key counterparts. Conference on multi-lateral environmental agreements postponed until after the Presidential elections.	
FL	Indicator	Alternative sources of energy and energy efficient technologies promoted to reduce the use of charcoal	R
	Result	Feasibility study to develop the market for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) to replace charcoal as in major towns and cities of in South and Central Somalia completed.	
	Comment	Activities leading to this result are pending funds allocation to the UN Joint Programme on Charcoal.	
FL	Indicator	Alternative sources of energy and energy efficient technologies promoted to reduce the use of charcoal	Y
	Result	200 youth and women capacitated to demonstrate the energy efficient production of charcoal using improved kiln design.	
	Comment	Activities leading to this result are pending funds allocation to the UN Joint Programme on Charcoal.	
FL	Indicator	Number of communities and beneficiaries using alternative and renewable energy sources.	G
	Result	On average 17,000 patients in Baidoa hospital benefit annually from the solar energy based electricity supply systems. 40% of the electricity needs of the hospital met from the solar energy based system.	
	Comment	Solar energy systems to be commissioned by end of first quarter of 2014. The completion will be dependent on security situation in Baidoa.	
FL	Indicator	National Environment Policy and Action Plan aligned with the national needs and international conventions adopted	Y
	Result	National Environment Policy and Action Plan finalised for Somalia.	
	Comment	Draft National Environment Policy and Action Plan could not be finalised due to delay in activities after the bombing of UN Compound in Mogadishu and restive political situation.	

RESULTS

FL	Indicator	Environmental safeguards and standards integrated in decision making procedures to ensure environmental sustainability of development initiatives	R
	Result	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Somalia completed and 30 government official trained to conduct Initial Environmental Screening (IES), Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), Environmental Audits (EAs) and SEA.	
	Comment	Activities leading to this result are pending funds allocation to the UN Joint Programme on Charcoal.	
FL	Indicator	Increased environmental awareness of the Somalis	Y
	Result	Environmental awareness enhanced with messaging on solid waste management, trees plantations etc.	
	Comment	Consistent awareness raising campaigns were not implemented due to paucity of funds.	
FL	Indicator	Economic potential of marine resources assessed	G
	Result	Marine ecosystems strategic action programme and policy harmonisation plan for the management of marine environment initiated for Somalia.	
	Comment	Somalia included in the regional programme covering 9 countries of the Indian Ocean. Action programme and policy harmonisation plan to be supported through the regional programme.	

Environment Project



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

FEDERAL LEVEL

Secured approval of the GEF/LDCF project titled, “Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia”. The approval of the project by GEF has helped in mobilising USD 8.9 million to address the priority adaptation challenges in Somalia.

Somalia participation in the Global Initiative on “Extractive Industries for Sustainable Development” approved. Scoping study to assess the potential of extractive industries will be conducted and capacity needs will be met under the global initiative. Somalia became a member of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) with the capacity support of UNDP. This will help Somalia in undertaking energy gap analysis and set the renewable energy targets in the broader energy mix. 2014 work planning session held.

PUNTLAND

Consultations held with the European Union to identify the overlap between UNDP’s related environment activities and EU funded project titled, “Reducing hunger and food insecurity in Puntland region through improved and sustainable use of rangeland resources”.

Design of solar energy systems for Garowe and Galkayo hospitals finalised. 25 KVA systems will be installed at the two hospitals providing electricity to the important sections, such as, maternity ward, surgery rooms, diagnostic laboratories etc. The procurement orders for these systems have been placed.

Preparations for holding conference on multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in Puntland completed. Conference to be held after the Presidential elections. 2014 work planning sessions held with the counterparts.

SOMALILAND

Three days Energy Forum for Somaliland was held with the support of UNDP. The Forum provided the opportunity for the government, private sector and civil society organisations to deliberate on the energy needs for medium to long-term development needs of Somaliland. A resolution was also announced by the Vice President of Somaliland for the reduction in use and production of charcoal. Ministries of Energy, Environment, Planning and Finance were represented by the respective Ministers at the forum.

Disaster risk management programme renegotiated with the government of Somaliland to implement priority activities for disasters preparedness and strengthening the capacities of relevant Somaliland institutions.

2014 work planning sessions held with the counter part ministries

PARTNERSHIPS

EXTERNAL PARTNERS:

Ministry of National Resources, Federal Government of Somalia, to access environment financing from global funds, such as, Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Government ministries and local communities for the implementation of projects for environment management, energy efficiency, renewable energy and disaster risks reduction.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and FAO to partner for the implementation of sustainable alternatives to Charcoal Trade and Use.

Least Developed Countries Climate Fund (LDCF) to fund preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) in response to Climate Change for Somalia.

Government of Japan for the promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy (solar in particular) in hospitals and other public buildings in Somalia.

African Development Bank (AfDB) for adaptation to climate change.

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) for energy sector gap analysis.

INTERNAL PARTNERS:

Charcoal initiative to engage the projects under Governance and Rule of Law (GROL) Programme and UN Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG) for activities related to development of legal frameworks and enforcement.

Environment Project



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

PEACE AND CONFLICT

Risk mitigation against conflicts is an integral part of all project implementation activities. The environment project works within the UNDP's Peace and Development framework to highlight potential risks of conflict and opportunities for peace building. All new initiatives to be implemented under the project are reviewed to ensure that conflict prevention and peace building elements are fully integrated at the design and work planning stages.

Project had a discussion with the Minister of Environment and informed him of the on-going investigations on the use of funds by the Ministry of Youth in Puntland. Implications on the findings of the investigations on the future agreements with implementing partners were discussed. Minister expressed his understanding and agreed for putting in place proper checks to minimise the risks of misappropriation.

GENDER

Gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment are critical to the sustainability of initiatives aimed at improving environmental management. It is widely recognized that women are the real natural resources managers in developing countries, as they carry the responsibility of harnessing natural resources to meet the basic needs of families.

The recently approved Strategic Plan of UNDP (2014-17) considers natural resources management, access to energy, energy efficiency, climate change adaptation & mitigation and disaster risks reduction as key to promote sustainable development pathways. The activities and programmes under these areas would have to be gender responsive to fully capitalise on the potential of UNDP work in Somalia. The activities and programmes under these areas would have to be gender responsive to fully capitalise on the potential of our work in Somalia. All the activities in environment project work plan are categorised from gender perspective.

UPCOMING QUARTER

During 2014 environment project will focus on five major areas to help cement the foundational achievements of 2013. This would include: a) full-scale implementation of UN joint programme on charcoal; b) addressing the climate change using the global funding available to Somalia; c) improve access to reliable sources of energy; d) solid waste management under public-private-partnership model; and, e) institutional strengthening for improved environmental management, climate change response and disasters risks reduction.

A high level meeting will be organised during the first quarter of 2014 for mobilising funds for the charcoal programme.

Details will be fleshed out for the follow-up project to the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in response to climate change.

Solar energy systems at four hospitals and 20 (plus) maternal child health centers will be commissioned by the end of first quarter of 2014.

Environment Project



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

REFLECTIONS / LESSONS

Weak institutional structures, fragile political and security conditions in Somalia proved to be retarding factors in the implementation of environment related activities. Although the environment project has been able to successfully position UNDP to assist FGS in taking the environment agenda forward, the political tussles during the second half of the year kept the concentration of top decision makers away from the development activities. June 19 attack on UN compound also had repercussions on the resource mobilisation for the UN-Government Flagship Joint Programme on Charcoal. The adoption of vote of no-confidence by the federal parliament against the Prime Minister is bound to affect the implementation of on-going initiatives. Efforts will have to be repeated after the establishment of the new structure of government to sensitise the decision makers in the counterpart government institutions.

Another challenge has been the omission of a number of flagship (fully-developed and approved) UN/Government joint programmes in the results matrix of the “New Deal Compact” and the the “Economic Recovery Plan” for Somalia. Both supra frameworks consider the unsustainable production and use of charcoal as the key driver causing depletion of economic assets in Somalia. However, both the Compact and ERP appear to have overlooked the UN/Government Joint Programme on Charcoal. As the structure and role of task groups for the Peace and Stabilisation Goals (PSGs) takes shape, it will be critical to overcome this omission and include Charcoal programme in “PSG 4 – Economic Foundations” of the Compact, as well as in the list of flagship programmes of ERP.

Though the environment project has been successful in bringing Somalia on the canvas of the global environment financing during 2013, the traditional donors (except for Norway and Japan) are yet to be convinced on the urgent funding needs to tackle the environmental issues. The investments in better environmental management will have direct impact in improving the security conditions and peace building in Somalia – where 80% of population is dependent on the natural resources assets. The commitment of traditional donors in material terms is essential to change the situation from a largely reactive humanitarian response to proactive development centred investments in Somalia.

CUMULATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
APPROVED BUDGET	1,550,018
TOTAL (DISBURSEMENTS + COMMITMENTS)	1,431,616
BALANCE OF FUNDS	118,402
% DELIVERY (AGAINST APPROVED BUDGET)	92%

Environment Project



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED

AfDB - African Development Bank
CC – Climate Change
DRM – Disasters Risk Management
DRR – Disasters Risks Reduction
ERP - Economic Recovery Plan
EU – European Union
FGS - Federal Government of Somalia
FL - Federal Level
GEF – Global Environment Facility
IRENA - International Renewable Energy Agency
LDCF – Least Developed Countries Fund
LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas
NAPA – National Adaptation Programmes of Action in response to Climate Change
PL - Puntland
PREP – Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme
PSGs – Peace and State Building Goals
SEA – Strategic Environmental Assessment
SE4All - Sustainable Energy for All
SL - Somaliland
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
UNOCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs