



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



### Proceedings

**Of the inception workshop on TCP\ETH\3602 “Supporting the energy needs of refugees and host communities through the establishment of sustainable woodfuel management strategies and plans in Ethiopia”**

**August 8-9, 2016, Gambella, Ethiopia**

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*Nyajime Khan, a South Sudanese refugee in Jewi camp (Gambella, Ethiopia)*

## Contents

Acronyms .....	3
Background and introduction.....	4
Objectives and outputs of the workshop .....	5
Participants.....	5
Key notes.....	6
Day One: Session 1 - Opening day/session .....	6
Day Two - Session 3: Group discussions.....	11
Group discussion 1 – Key messages .....	11
Group discussion 2 – Key messages .....	12
Group discussion 3 – Key messages .....	13
Conclusions and the way forward.....	14
Annexes	
Annex 1 - List of participants .....	16
Annex 2 - Workshop agenda.....	19
Annex 3 – Project basic data.....	22
Annex 4 - Outputs and summary of main activities and results of the project.....	23
Annex 5 – Budget summary.....	23
Annex 6 - Project workplan .....	24

## Acronyms

ARRA	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
CPF	Country Program Framework
DFID	Department for International Development
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSS	Fuel Saving Stove
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HoAREC	Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MCMIDO	Mothers and Children Multi-sectoral Development Organization
MEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity, Alternative Electricity (Technology Development and Promotion Directorate)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NRDEP	Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RES	Renewable Energy Systems
RET	Renewable Energy Technologies
SAFE	Safe Access to Fuel and Energy
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care NGO

## **Background and introduction**

Currently there are over 750,000 refugees out of which the majority 271,435 (37%) are located in Gambella Region. The refugee influx from South Sudan and Sudan started since 1984/85 and following the recent temporary closure of Bonga and Dimma camps, an astonishing leap in number of refugees in Gambella was observed from December 2013. The increasing number of refugees in Gambella and the sudden surge in demand for fuelwood and charcoal, as energy source for cooking and heating, is being increased pressure on the natural forest leading to deforestation and land degradation in the areas surrounding the refugee camps. In this context, it is expected that wood will continue to be one of the primary source of energy in the near future, therefore, it has to be produced and harvested sustainable and used efficiently. In addition to the limited access to energy, collection and use of woodfuel results in a number of other associated risks and challenges in relation to malnutrition, health, protection, livelihood and conflicts for the refugees and host communities.

Under such conditions, it is urgent to support improved energy access and ecosystem restoration plans through a multi-sectoral response. The Government of Ethiopia has recognized the importance of supporting the energy needs of refugees and host communities through the establishment of sustainable woodfuel management plans to address the energy demand and improve the energy supply. Taking this into account, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC) with support from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) started a TCP project (*TCP\ETH\3602*) “*Supporting the energy needs of refugees and host communities through the establishment of sustainable woodfuel management strategies and plans in Ethiopia*” in order to address the aforementioned needs and challenges and to establish a reliable system on alternative energy sources and landscape restoration. The project was approved in May 2016 and will be completed by April 2018 for a total duration of 24 months.

The target beneficiaries of the project include the refugee population with a total of 51,426 households /208,475 individuals that are currently being accommodated in four camps (Kule, Tierkedi, Jewi, and Pugnido) in Gambella Region and the host communities in the surrounding areas. The overall objective of the project is to provide appropriate options for the sustainable management of energy supply and demand to address the energy needs of crisis-affected households in and around camps. The main outputs are: 1) woodfuel supply enhanced, 2) woodfuel demand assessed and management improved. This project will provide surveys and mapping of woody biomass resources to ensure a better understanding of their extent and spatial distribution as well as to provide a basis for sustainable woodfuel management plans. It is also expected to assess the woodfuel consumption and energy efficiency of cooking systems in the refugee camps, and make recommendations on ways to improve its management. This project will be also a valuable source of information and a concrete example for establishing improved forest management plan in the targeted crisis-affected areas. Moreover, through a careful filtering and analysis of the local context, this project could as well as contribute to planning efforts towards a sustainable energy source identification and forest management in other crisis-affected areas across the country where the government, development partners and the community are keen to support such works in the future.

The Inception Workshop for the TCP project (*TCP\ETH\3602*) was held on 8-9 August 2016 in Gambella. The workshop was organized by FAO with the support of UNHCR. The agenda covered all the principal components of the project including discussions on the work plan and possible

partners to support the implementation of some activities. The broad attendance and the intensive dialogue allowed a good understanding of the project among the direct stakeholders involved.

## **Objectives and outputs of the workshop**

The objectives of the Inception Workshop are as follows:

- To launch the TCP project and the implementation phase of the activities;
- To brief participants and discuss the detailed work plan and the expected results of the project;
- To prepare the implementation phase of the activities.

Main outputs include:

- Workshop report: prepared immediately following the inception of the workshop;
- Increased networking among all the stakeholders for the project implementation;
- Increased knowledge on the project at national and regional level through media communications (national newspaper, FAO web communication channels, etc.).

## **Participants**

The inception workshop was attended by 48 participants including the FAO Representative to Ethiopia, the Gambella National Regional State President, the UNHCR Head of sub-office Gambella, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change of Ethiopia Representative, ARRA Representative, and several other government and non-government organizations (see Annex 1 for the detailed list of participants).



*The participants and guests at the workshop in Gambella*

## Key notes

### Day One: Session 1 - Opening day/session

After *Mr. Abubeker Ali, FAO*, welcomed participants to the workshop, the opening remarks were made by *HE Mr. GutLuak Tut Kott, Gambella National Regional State President*, where he introduced a general overview on the current situation on the natural resources depletion in Gambella Region. He also highlighted the vulnerability of the Region as wood resources have been degraded in areas surrounding the refugee camps due to the increased demand for fuelwood as energy source for cooking and heating at household level. HE explained that supporting the energy needs of refugees and host communities through the establishment of sustainable woodfuel management plays an important role in improving afforestation, solving forest degradations and recovery of deforested areas. Finally, HE promised that the Gambella National Government and people of Gambella are fully supporting the initiatives and creating favourable environments that allow all stakeholders at regional, zonal, woreda and Kebele levels to contribute for successful implementation of the project.

*Mr. Kiros Kinfe ARRA Representative*, in his opening remark explained that the Government of Ethiopia, through its open border and asylum policy for refugee inflows into the country which is still a pillar of the refugee protection and assistance and also its foreign policies which mainly basis on mutual benefits and strengthening relations with neighbouring countries, has a long standing generous hospitality in welcoming and hosting refugees from many countries. The government of Ethiopia is providing shelter to presently more than 750,000 refugees who fled their homes as a result of insecurity, famine and other problems in their countries of origin. These refugees are mainly from Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan and the great Lake regions and are currently hosted in 24 ARRA and UNHCR administered refugee camps distributed in five national regional states of Ethiopia.

The representative acknowledged that since the establishment of the aforesaid 24 refugee camps, the natural resources in the area are negatively impacted by the presence of hundreds of thousands of refugees and host communities have become increasingly sensitive to the depletion of natural resources around the refugee camps. Conflicts over scarce resources, in particularly over firewood collection and water have led in many cases to a strained relationship between refugees and host communities as the natural resources around refugee camps may represent a common source of livelihood.

The representative concluded that, in general, ARRA the Government of Ethiopia and the UNHCR together with other partners have charted out a series of interventions to promote environmental protection and rehabilitation. However, addressing the challenge of energy supply and the environmental degradation in and around the refugees camps in Ethiopia have been very remittent and often insufficient.

*Mr. Philippe Creppy, UNHCR Head of sub-office Gambella*, introduced the long term FAO and UNHCR partnership on the support to refugees for finding sustainable solutions to energy access in crisis-affected areas, as well as he mentioned about FAO long term development partnership with the Government of Ethiopia on forest resources assessment and monitoring in Ethiopia. UNHCR recognizes this project not only as major leap on this inter-agency collaboration but also a step

towards a more advanced relationship that would help solve the energy poverty in camps through implementing more sustainable, reliable, culturally accepted, affordable and environmentally friendly cooking energy options.

**Dr Amadou Allahoury, FAO Representative to Ethiopia**, in his opening remarks addressed concerns over the increasing influx of refugees into 23 refugee camps in the country and the associated risks and challenges to the limited energy access for this population. He introduced the second Country Programming Framework- CPF (2016-2020) that FAO Ethiopia together with the Government of Ethiopia have been working on. The CPFs priority focus areas are sustainable natural resources development and management, as well as improved food and nutrition security and reduction of hunger. As part of these efforts, Dr Allahoury, launched the TCP project in collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia and UNCHR with the main objective of appropriate options to sustainably manage the energy needs of crisis-affected households in and around refugee camps are provided.

**Mr. Yimeslal Tefera from MEFCC**, presented on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change of Ethiopia (MEFCC) and the state minister, introducing the adoption by the Federal Government of Ethiopia of forest policy development in line with the GTP 2 to promote sustainable management of forest resources and enhance the contribution of forestry to the national development endeavours. The conservation and management of forests is geared towards integrated development and utilization of the resource to enable the transition to improve livelihoods and to protect these resources for future generation. For an effective implementation of this policy, Mr. Tefera highlighted the need to find out means of successful renewable energy sources. Therefore, promoting Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) approach is considered as major issue in the forest development, conservation and utilization policy and Strategy of the Ethiopian Government. He also raised that supporting the energy needs of refugees and host communities through the establishment of sustainable woodfuel management play an important role in the global carbon balance. As both carbon sources and sinks, they have the potential to form an important component in efforts to combat the global climate change and the associated problems.

**Mr. Abubeker Ali, FAO**, briefly introduced to the participants the overall objectives and the expected results of the inception workshop and secondly provided an overview of the TCP project highlighting objectives and outcomes, partners and other direct stakeholders, activities and results as well as the implementation strategy. Mr. Ali presented the FAO's responsibility for the overall implementation of the activities as well the technical assistance to facilitate the procurement of goods and services. Also he raised the important role to implement the project activities in direct partnership with the Government of Ethiopia including relevant line ministries, regional bureaus, woreda (district) offices, host communities and in close collaboration with UNHCR. MEFCC will be the overall responsible government institution for the project execution including designating a National Project Coordinator (NPC). The FAO Representation in Ethiopia in cooperation with the MEFCC and Project team under leadership of NPC will take the lead in regular monitoring and will set up a Performance Measurement Framework. The flow of information and reports on the project progress will go from MEFCC/NPC to FAO and vice-versa. The NPC will monitor the technical aspects of the project implementation, and reporting on achievement and constraints, including UNHCR, Gambella Region, etc.

**Mr. Arturo Gianvenuti, FAO**, introduced the importance of looking into an integrated approach in order to meet beneficiaries' needs for protection, nutrition, health, and livelihood opportunities while

sustaining at the same time the fragile surrounding environment. Given that high dependency on woodfuel for cooking is sourced from forests and woodlands in the area surrounding the refugee camps in Gambella, it is crucial planning adequate strategy plans for the supply of woodfuel in these refugee camps in order to mitigate environmental impacts and reduce other risks for both the refugees and host communities. Mr. Gianvenuti also highlighted how this project represents an opportunity to scale-up this inter-agency partnership for supporting energy needs and improving woodfuel management in other crisis affected area of the country.

## **Day One: Session 2**

**Subsequently, a number of presentations were focused to build the baseline and to highlight challenges, successes, lessons learnt and the way forward regarding other relevant ongoing or concluded projects as well as potential implementing partners in Gambella Region.**

- **Mr. Arturo Gianvenuti, FAO**, gave an overview of the methodology for assessing the woodfuel supply and demand in displacement settings through a multi-sectoral approach to define a baseline and planning alternative scenario for supporting the energy needs of displaced people and host communities through the establishment of sustainable woodfuel management plans. The proposed methodology aims to:
  - Establish a baseline for planning, monitoring and evaluating interventions to improve the management of woodfuel supply and demand in displacement settings.
  - Combine field surveys and remote sensing to detect different land cover types and their changes through time and to derive biomass expansion factors for mapping available woody resources of the targeted area.
  - Use the outputs of this assessment as entry points to identify appropriate scenario to building resilience to crisis in displacement settings.
  - Provide guidance to address the energy needs of displaced- and host populations and to reduce pressure on the forest resources.
- **Dr Deribe Gurm and Mr. Ketema Tesema, UNHCR**, presented the refugees current status and overview on the ongoing energy and environmental protection and rehabilitation relevant activities in Gambella targeting refugees and host communities. As of 28 July 2016, there are 235,281 South Sudanese refugees who fled their country due to violence that erupted in December 2013. UNHCR confirmed the high demand for firewood and charcoal is leading to environmental degradation as wood is progressively cut for fuel and construction. In light of the above, UNHCR-SOG through implementing partners have the following SAFE and environmental protection strategic objectives:
  - Scale-up successful and sustainable energy services for domestic cooking, heating and lighting: e.g. (for community services such as water supply, health care, education, and street lighting for productive use).
  - Increase use of sustainable renewable energy (e.g. solar, bioenergy, ethanol, biogas, etc.)
  - Undertake a sustained environmental and natural resource management in and around refugee camps through: Rehabilitation of degraded land (reforestation, afforestation), woodlot

establishment for fuelwood, awareness creation campaign, empowering refugees and all stakeholders etc.

Finally, this presentation provided some figures on the energy provision in 2015:

- A total of 36,296 fuel saving stoves (rocket stoves) were distributed in the four refugee camps and 5,337 FSS will be distributed for Okugu and Pugnido old refugee camps with support from ARRA.
- To strengthen the follow up system, monitoring sheet had been introduced with a refreshment training for promoters to ensure that refugee households are using the stoves properly.
- Since 2013, 358 ha of land were reforested and 35 ha of dedicated bioenergy plantation were established to mitigate pressure on the forest resources in the area surroundings the refugee camps in Gambella.

Raised challenges:

- Limited access to fuel and energy for cooking and baking (the refugees in Gambella camps rely almost entirely on biomass for their daily cooking and baking needs).
  - Low level of adoption of new technologies by refugees.
  - Low attention to energy and environment issues in displacement settings.
  - Charcoal making and massive tree cutting for different purposes by both refugee and host community.
  - Lack of integrated environmental protection and rehabilitation strategy that incorporate (reforestation activities, agroforestry practices, poultry production, beekeeping, etc. to support the livelihood options of the refugees).
- ***Mr. Berhanu Woldu, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity, Alternative Energy Technology Development and Promotion Directorate (MoWIE) presented*** a number of ongoing research activities for producing and promoting various improved stoves for cooking and other alternative energy technologies for power and biogas generation. Mr. Woldu demonstrated the advantages of renewable energy technologies (RET) and the major achievements of MoWIE in the last years. Regarding the major challenges, he raised the following issues:
    - Minimum development and adoption rate of renewable energy resources/technology (research and development).
    - No clear government policy concerning to renewable energy systems (RES).
    - Lack of resources and need assessment in the sector to organize a database.
    - Problem of standardization and quality control in the RES.
    - Affordability of RET.
    - Low availability of skilled manpower in the sector.
  - ***Mr. Dagim Tibebu presented the MCMIDO's experiences*** on supporting refugees and host communities through livelihood diversification to reduce the impact on forest resources and build resilience (challenges, successes, lessons learnt and the way forward). Mr. Tibebu introduced the MCMIDO's mission to improve the lives of disadvantaged women and children, through increasing their access to basic services, livelihood options and conducive environment, using a

holistic and participatory approach. In Gambella Region, MCMIDO is currently implementing a food security and livelihood project that aims to:

- Diversify family food with fresh products (vegetable and table egg production and shoats rearing).
- Create self-employment opportunity to increase the household income (enhance purchasing power).

Finally, he raised the importance of livelihood diversification as key for environmental protection, as well as building community's capacity based on skill profile for self-reliance and sustainability.

- **Mr. Tsegaye Abegaz presented the LWF experience** in the environment and livelihood support initiatives highlighting challenges, successes, lessons learnt and the way forward. LWF is an internationally recognized humanitarian and development organization which has experienced in:
  - Capacity building, contingency planning, early warning and preparedness works to build resilient community, reduce vulnerability, protect assets in the event of crisis.
  - Emergency responses activities such as NFI, WASH, Hygiene and sanitation, food supply and food production and other lifesaving activities.
  - Mainstream psychosocial support along with emergencies material support.

In particular:

- Conduct assessment to identify needs, gaps and capacities.
  - Integrate livelihood with environment activities.
  - Support nursery establishment and management (seedling production for planting, selling, employment).
  - Promote agroforestry activities (production and plantation of fruit trees) to improve the management of forest resources and at the same time to boost income generating activities and food security.
  - Carry out physical soil and water conservation activities in camp and surrounding to protect land, water, grasses and bushes.
  - Community sensitization and awareness raising in environment to change behaviour, attitude.
  - Procure and distribution of farm materials incl. cooking stoves for refugees & hosts.
- **Mr. Atebha Tekelhymanot, ZOA Gambella,** presented the experience of a community carbon project in Bonga camp with the objective to compensate the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from ZOA international and to build capacity of Bonga community for CO<sub>2</sub> compensation exploitation and to develop alternative income generating activities. Some of the project activities include capacity building, strengthening of small-scale IGA groups, and establishment of a carbon community cooperative, distribution of improved stoves and related monitoring activities, silvicultural operation and protection works. Then, Mr. Hussein reported some results from the assessment on usage of fuel saving stoves that was carried out in 2015, with the collaboration of UNHCR and ARRA, in Jewi, Kule and Tierkedi. In those refugee camps 31,589 improved stoves were distributed and a survey conducted among 507 households within the 3 camps shows that 38% of the respondents use the fuel saving stoves (FSS) as their primary or and 49.5% as

secondary cooking method. The majority of the respondents had to go four or more times a week to the forest to collect fuelwood before they received the FSS. After receiving the FSS, more than 75% goes one up to three times a week to the forest. This means people use less fuelwood reducing the pressure on the forest resources in Gambella.

## **Day Two - Session 3: Group discussions**

In the second day of the workshop, detailed presentation on the outputs and activities of the TCP project were provided. During this session, participants were divided into three parallel groups with the aim to discuss and provide recommendations regarding project implementation.

### **Group discussion 1 – Key messages**

**The Group 1 discussed the implementation of the project activities related to the *Output 1: Woodfuel supply enhanced***, which includes activities in the targeted refugee camps to collect local forest inventory data, to identify biomass potentially available (status and changes), to establish ecosystem restoration plans and to implement training on forest mapping and field surveys (see Annex 4).

### **Key messages that emerged from the discussions in this group are as follows:**

- The development of a database is needed to identify a comprehensive baseline on the multi-sectoral thematic areas related to the project outputs. This database should be built with the support from different organizations such as UNHCR, FAO, government authorities, NGOs to provide relevant data and information.
- The work plan for the Output 1 should take into account the rainy season calendar for planning the operations of land preparation and tree plantation.
- Some NGOs were designated as potential implementing partners with relevant technical expertise to support the implementation of the activities under the Output 1. MCMDO, HoAREC, ZOA, LWF, NRDEP are NGOs already present on the ground in Kule, Tierkedi and Jewi camp, while in Pugnido camp seems that other potential implementing partners need to be identified.
- Regarding the *Activity 1.3 “Strengthen national capacities in wood supply assessments and forest mapping”*, development of national and regional training should be carried out at the beginning of the implementation phase of the project so that the direct stakeholders will improve their knowledge to support the achievements of the project.
- Water supply needs to be assessed for each targeted areas as it plays an important role for the implementation of afforestation and reforestation plans.
- The ownerships of the tree plantations is one of the most important issues to be clarified at the earlier stage for planning protection measures and improving the success of the establishment of tree plantations. In order to assure a longer-term protection and utilization of the forest resources, host communities should be engaged to achieve a successful ecosystem restoration plan (*Activity 1.4*).
- Exit mechanisms need to be planned as well for the sustainability of the ecosystem restoration plans once the project will face out.

- Awareness raising at community level on the importance of management of natural resources requires a strategy along the different stages of the projects.
- Development of agroforestry systems around the refugee camps are highly recommended to enhance the woodfuel supply through the protection of the trees associated with the improvement of diets and livelihoods. The cultivation of cassava surrounding tree plantations has been mentioned as an appropriate crop to increase the seedlings survival from the negative impact of grazing animals and at the same time to deploy food source.
- The selection process of implementation partners should be based on criteria to be identified taking into consideration the cost effectiveness for the activities implementation, their technical expertise and presence in the refugee camps. For this purpose, a detailed database including the list of organizations is needed to better understand who is doing what in the targeted areas of the project. This step is also crucial to build up the baseline situation and to avoid duplications with other projects.
- A maximum of two implementing partners is recommended in order to reduce cost overhead and to be cost-effective.

### **Group discussion 2 – Key messages**

**The Group 2 discussed the implementation of the project activities related to the *Output 2: Woodfuel demand assessed and management improved***, which includes activities within the targeted areas to assess energy demand, to improve the energy efficiency of cooking systems, to test improved technologies for cooking and to implement training on the production and use of improved cooking stoves (see Annex 4).

#### **Key messages that emerged from the discussions in this group are as follows:**

- 100% of refugees in Gambella rely on woodfuel (fuelwood and charcoal) as energy source for cooking.
- Assessing energy demand and associated challenges for different uses and different groups of people can be conducted through direct interviews, focus group discussions and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) sessions.
- It is important to consider the existing improved technology for cooking that was already introduced by different NGOs (like ZOA) in order to understand challenges and successes.
- Due to the limited resources available from this TCP project, the Group 2 suggested to prioritize some of the activities under the Output 2. For example, improved stoves were already distributed at household level through other projects in Kule, Tierkedi and Jewi, while there is a high interest to consider fuel saving stoves and alternative energy sources at institutional levels (e.g. schools, health centres).
- Some NGOs were designated as potential implementing partners with relevant technical expertise to support the implementation of the activities under the Output 2. MCMDO, HoAREC, ZOA, are NGOs already present on the ground in Kule, Tierkedi and Jewi camp, while in Pugnido camp seems that other potential implementing partners need to be identified.
- Main challenges related to the fuelwood collection and use are related to different risks for fuelwood collection such as woman sexual abuse, exposure of children to labour work, exposure to wild animal attack, and also a reduced fuelwood access during the rainy season because of frequent floods in the area.

- After procurement by the concerned body, awareness creation and training should be done in different level for different stakeholders on the use of improved stoves and on its higher energy efficiency.

### **Group discussion 3 – Key messages**

**The Group 3 discussed the general issues of the project activities** such as the overall coordination at federal and regional levels, and other challenges and opportunities related to the project implementation.

#### **Key messages that emerged from the discussions in this group are as follows:**

- Land and tree tenure should be considered for the management of the tree plantations.
- A mixed solution of alternative energy sources for cooking should be identified to reduce the woodfuel demand and to scale-up the adoption of appropriate improved technologies for cooking.
- A training of artisans for the local production of improved stoves should be definitely included for building resilience and for livelihood opportunities.
- As stated in the project document the coordination of the project implementation will be at national and regional levels. MEFCC will take the responsibility at national level through deploying its existing staff and additional temporary staff to be recruited for specific period of time. Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will also involve in the implementation of the project. In addition, the task also calls for integration with other sectors that are engaged in doing related activities. To this effect, a Steering Committee will be established at national level comprised of key stakeholders. There will also be a technical coordination committee responsible for coordinating the activities of implementing partners. Members and the roles of these parties are presented as follows:
  - a) **The Steering Committee:** The State Minister of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change will be the chairperson of the committee and the State Ministers of the concerned ministries will be members. The Steering Committee will be responsible for:
    - Ensure the partition and contribution of stakeholders at various levels;
    - Evaluating and approving the activity plan and budget for the project;
    - Deciding on issues forwarded by the project technical coordination committee;
    - Facilitating conditions for the accomplishment of activities as per the plan.
  - b) **Technical Coordination Committee:** A Director of a relevant directorate of the Forestry Sector of MEFCC will be the chairperson of this committee. Representatives of MOWIE and MoA will be members of the committee. Moreover, representatives of other government organizations, development partners and NGOs will also be members of the Committee. The Technical Coordination Committee will be responsible for:
    - Ensuring the joint implementation and monitoring of the project interventions;
    - Enhancing the technical capabilities of experts that are directly engaging in the work;
    - Assigning experts from different stakeholders for the task as per the requirement of the MEFCC;

- Conducting regular review meeting on the progress of each stage of the project;
- Taking the necessary corrective measures on the project based on the lessons captured on the progress;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the project.

## Conclusions and the way forward

1. The project work plan should take into account the key messages emerged from the discussions of each group aforementioned.
2. Training activities for local and national staff (*Activity 1.3 and 2.1*) should be scheduled at the initial phase of the project in order to enable them to effectively support the implementation of the project for assessing woodfuel supply and demand in displacement settings.
3. This TCP project should catalyze and create synergy among stakeholders to attract funding opportunities from potential donors to scale-up this project in other crisis-affected areas across the country. FAO and UNHCR partnership will work to strengthen their collaboration for the formulation of other related projects to be submitted to the donors.
4. Looking for guidelines, the development of a database is needed for filtering the job that has been done in the targeted refugee camps in order to assess the woodfuel demand and to fill the gap with further data collection among the all baseline done related to the woodfuel supply and demand in Kule, Tierkedi, Jewi and Pugnido refugee camps.
5. As short priority, FAO will develop a matrix with all the organizations and authorities that work locally on relevant themes for an update on essential data and information for the development of the project and the definition of roles and responsibilities (FAO contacts: abubeker.ali@fao.org; arturo.gianvenuti@fao.org).
6. The Steering Committee shall be composed by:
  - Ministry of Environment, Forest, and climate Change (MEFCC) State Minister
  - Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (MoANR) State Minister
  - Ministry Water, Irrigation and Electrify (MoWIE) State Minister
  - Forest Research Centre -Manager
  - Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC)-Directing Manager
  - Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)
  - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
7. The Technical Committee Member shall be composed by:
  - MEFCC- Three directorates Directors
  - MOWIE -Alternative Energy Technology Development and Promotion Directorate
  - MoANR- Regions of Special Support Coordinating Directorate
  - UNHCR
  - Authority for Refugee and returnees Affairs (ARRA)
  - FAO
8. Immediate action by FAO is to support the process for establishing of the Steering Committee and the Technical Coordination Committee of the TCP project. Partners will be requested to participate in the process of establishment of each Committee.
9. Prepare the selection of implementing partners for some specific field activities.

10. Continuous and more in-depth briefing among FAO, national and local partners on the definition of roles and responsibilities within the project should be conducted.
11. Following the Inception Workshop, a web story on the launch of the project was published on the FAO web: <http://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/en/c/429737/>

## Annexes

Inception Workshop on TCP/ETH/3602 “Supporting the energy needs of refugees and host communities through the establishment of sustainable woodfuel management strategies and plans in Ethiopia”

### Annex 1 - List of participants

No	Participant's Full Name	Region/Woreda	Organization	E-mail	Tel. Number
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47	HE Mr. GatLuak Tut	Gambella	GNRS President		
48	HE Mr. Philippe Creppy,	Gambella	UNHCR Head of sub-office Gambella		

## Annex 2 - Workshop agenda

Date & Time	Activities	Resource persons	Chair/ Facilitator
<b>Day 1: August 8, 2016</b>	<b>Session 1:</b>		
8:30-9:00	Registration	Sasahu	Abubeker Ali
9:00-9:05	Welcoming	Abubeker Ali, FAO	Abubeker Ali and Arturo Gianvenuti, FAO
9:05-9:10	Opening remarks of the Gambella National Regional State President	HE GutLuak Tut Kott, Gambella National Regional State President	
9:10-9:15	Opening remarks of the ARRA representative	Kiros Kinfe ARRA Rep.	
9:15-9:25	Opening remarks of the UNHCR Representative	Philippe Creppy UNHCR, Head of sub- office Gambella	
9:25-9:40	Opening remark	Amadou Allahoury Diallo, FAO Representative to Ethiopia	
9:40-10:00	Official opening	Yimeslal Tefera, HE Ato Kebede Yimam, State Minster of MEFCC delegate	
10:00-10:10	General overview and objectives of the workshop	Abubeker Ali, FAO	
10:10-10:30	Global perspective of FAO to address energy needs and improve woodfuel management in emergency situations	Arturo Gianvenuti, FAO	
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>	<b>Organisers</b>	
	<b>Session 2:</b>		
11:00-11:45	Presentation of the project	Abubeker Ali, FAO	
11:45-12:30	Discussions on the presentation		
<b>12:30-13:30</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>	<b>Organisers</b>	
13:30-13:50	FAO and UNHCR methodology for assessing woodfuel supply and demand	Arturo Gianvenuti, FAO	Abubeker Ali, FAO
13:50-14:10	Refugee Current Status and Overview on the ongoing energy and environmental relevant activities in Gambella targeting refugees and	Deribe Gurm and Ketema Tesema, UNHCR	

	host communities: challenges, successes, lessons learnt and the way forward		
14:10-14:30	Experience Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity, Renewable Energy Technology Development and Promotion Directorate (National laboratory finding and results): challenges, successes, lessons learnt and the way forward	Berhanu Woldu- MoWIE	
14:45-15:00	Discussions on the presentation		
<b>15:00-15:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>	<b>Organisers</b>	
15:30-15:45	Supporting refugees and host communities through livelihood diversification to reduce the impact on forest resources and build resilience: challenges, successes, lessons learnt and the way forward.	Dagim Tibebu, MCMIDO - Gambella	Abubeker Ali, FAO
15:45-16:00	Experience of LWF in the locally available stove production and distribution and livelihood support initiatives: challenges, successes, lessons learnt and the way forward.	Tsegaye Abegaz, LWF Gambella	
16:00-16:15	Experience of ZOA in the integrating renewable energy and household woodlots to reduce forest degradation and expanded distribution of energy saving stoves. Experience from farm yard and stove distribution: challenges, successes, lessons learnt and the way forward	Astebha Tekelhymanot, ZOA Gambella	
16:15-17:15	Discussion on the presentations focussing on challenges, successes, lessons learnt and the way forward with recommendation to be taken or considered in the TCP project	All participants	
17:15-17:30	Conclusions of Day 1 and brief on the Day 2 of the workshop		

**Schedule (only technical and implementer participants mainly from Gambella)**

<b>Day 2: August 9, 2016</b>	<b>Session 3: Presentations and group discussions</b>		
8:30-9:00	Recap of day 1	Selected participants	Deribe Gurmu, UNHCR
9:00-9:45	Detailed presentation on the outputs and activities of the TCP project		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 1: Woodfuel supply enhanced</li> <li>Output 2: Woodfuel demand assessed and management improved</li> </ul>	Abubeker Ali and Arturo Gianvenuti, FAO	
9:45-10:00	Briefing of the group works, content, activities, expected outputs, work plan etc. Organizing groups (3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group 1: output 1</li> <li>Group 2: output 2</li> <li>Group 3: overall of the project</li> </ul>		
10:00-10:45	Group discussion	Group members	Representatives from MEFC
<b>10:45-11:15</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>	<b>Organisers</b>	
11:15-12:30	Group discussion	Group members	
<b>12:30-13:30</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>		
13:30-14:00	Group discussion and preparation of group discussions	Group members	
14:00-15:30	Group 1, 2 and 3 penetrations and detailed discussion	Group reporters and facilitators	Deribe Gurmu, UNHCR
<b>15:30-16:00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>		
16:00-16:45	Group 3 penetrations and detailed discussion	Groups	Representatives from MEFC
16:45-17:00	Wrap up	Abubeker Ali and Arturo Gianvenuti, FAO, Deribe Gurmu, UNHCR, Kiros Kinfe, ARRA	
17:00:17:50	Closing remarks	Yimeslal Tefera, Representative of MEFC	
17:30	Closing up of the workshop		

### Annex 3 – Project basic data

Project title:	<b>Supporting the energy needs of refugees and host communities through the establishment of sustainable wood fuel management strategies and plans in Ethiopia</b>
Project code:	TCP/ETH/3602
Recipient Country:	Ethiopia
Donor:	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN-FAO)
Participating Organizations:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC), and FAO
Duration	Two Years (Actual EOD, May 2016 – Actual NTE, April 2018)
Budget:	US\$ 304,000
Project location:	Four refugee camps (Kule, Tierkedi, Jewi, Pugnido) in Gambella National Regional State and the surrounding host communities.

#### Annex 4 - Outputs and summary of main activities and results of the project

<b>Output 1: Woodfuel supply enhanced and management improved</b>	
<b>Main activities:</b> 1.1 Collection of field inventory data; 1.2 Map and assess woody biomass trends; 1.3 Strengthen national capacities in wood supply assessments and forest mapping; 1.4 Implementation of ecosystem restoration plans.	<b>Main results:</b> - Local forest inventory data collected; - Woody biomass potentially available (status and changes over the time) assessed; - Ecosystem restoration plans identified and established; - Training on forest mapping and field surveys implemented.
<b>Output 2: Woodfuel demand assessed and management improved</b>	
<b>Main activities:</b> 2.1 Assessment of energy demand; 2.2 Identification of improved technologies for cooking and heating; 2.3 Implementation of improved energy consumption plans.	<b>Main results:</b> - Energy demand assessed; - Energy efficiency of cooking systems improved; - Pilot-testing of improved technologies for cooking; - Training on the production and use of improved stoves implemented.

#### Annex 5 – Budget summary

Parent Account	Parent Account Description	Account Description	Original Budget (USD)
5013	Consultants	Consultants – Internationally recruited	31,500.00
		Consultants – Locally recruited	10,800.00
5014	Contracts	Contracts Budget	81,770.00
5021	Travel	Travel - Consultants - International	25,100.00
		Travel - Technical Assistance to Field Projects	3,494.00
		Travel - Non Staff	6,350.00
5023	Training	Training Budget	8,700.00
5024	Expendable Procurements	Expendable Procurement Budget	73,145.00
5025	Non Expendable Procurement	Non Expendable Procurement Budget	8,481.00
5027	Technical Support Services	Report Costs	2,100.00
		Technical Assistance to Field Projects	19,985.00
5028	General Operating Expenses	General Operating Expenses Budget	13,621.00
5029	Support Costs	Support Costs Budget	18,954.00
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>304,000.00</b>

## Annex 6 - Project work plan

WORK PLAN TCP/ETH/3602	Responsibility	Year 1				Year 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Output 1: Woodfuel supply enhanced</b>									
Activity 1.1: Collection of field inventory data	FAO/MOEFCC/Regions	X	X						
Activity 1.2: Mapping and assessing woodfuel supply trends	FAO/MOEFCC/ UNHCR/Regions		X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.3: Strengthen national capacities in wood supply assessment	FAO/MOEFCC/ UNHCR/Regions/ Host & refugee Communities		X					X	
Activity 1.4: Implementation of restoration plans	FAO/MOEFCC/ UNHCR/Regions/ NGOs/ Host & refugee Communities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Output 2: Woodfuel demand assessed and management improved</b>									
Activity 2.1: Assessment of energy demand	FAO/MOEFCC/ UNHCR/Regions/ NGOs/ Host & refugee Communities		X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.2: Identification of improved technologies for cooking and heating	FAO/MOEFCC/ UNHCR/Regions/ NGOs/ Host & refugee Communities				X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.3: Implementation of improved energy consumption plans	FAO/MOEFCC/ UNHCR/Regions/ NGOs/ Host & refugee Communities				X	X	X	X	X
<b>Operational Activities</b>									
Procurement	FAO	X	X	X	X				
Recruitment	FAO/private partners	X	X						
LoA	FAO/MOEFCC/ UNHCR/Regions/ NGOs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X