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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
Period (Quarter-Year): October 2015-January 2106

Project Number and Title UNJP/SOM/052/UN-Joint Programme on Youth Employment	PROJECT START DATE¹ 29.9.15	AMOUNT ALLOCATED by MPTF \$3,019,545.00	RECIPIENT ORGANIZATIONS FAO, ILO, UN Habitat, UNDP
Project ID 00096488 (Gateway ID)		ILO \$742,588.00 FAO \$1,400,000.00 UN-Habitat \$497,803.00 UNDP \$379,154.00	
Project Focal Point Name: Jonathan Brooks – Interim Project Coordinator E-mail: jonathan.brooks@undp.org	PROJECT END DATE 29.9.2018	FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS \$471,696.29 ILO \$228,802.29 FAO \$917,516 UN-Habitat \$151,830 UNDP \$91,064 UNDP TRAC \$90,000	GENDER MARKER 2a – gender is fully mainstreamed in design, implementation, monitoring and reporting
PSG 4 – Economic Foundations Revitalize and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth			IMPLEMENTING PARTNER(S)
Priority/Milestone Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development			
Location Somalia and Somaliland	Sub-National Coverage Areas (if applicable) Mogadishu, Abudwak, Belatweyn, Kismayo, Jowhar, Bosaso, Berbera, Baidoa (ALL)		
SITUATION UPDATE <p>The Joint Programme for Youth Employment (henceforth ‘Youth Employment Somalia’ or ‘Youth Employment Somaliland’ - YES) was formally launched at an inaugural programme Steering Committee meeting on September 29th 2015. The following report details results achieved, and challenges confronted during the inception phase of the programme from October 2015 – January 2016.</p> <p>Baseline conditions for the implementation programme have not changed significantly since the finalization of the programme document in July 2015.</p>			

¹ The date project funds were first transferred.



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QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

Sub-Outcome 1 – Improved long-term potential for growth, productivity, and employment through 6 value chain implementation plans

1.1 Capacities of public private and academic institutions built to undertake value chain analysis and key interventions identified

OUTPUT INDICATORS (if available for the reporting period)

Indicator	Geographic Area	Baseline	Projected Target (as per results matrix)	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Number of public, private and academic actors trained on value chain methods	ALL	0	30 (9 women trainees)	23 (7)	23 (7)
Number of value chains analyses in selected sectors and locations	ALL	0	6	3 - In Progress	3 - In Progress

Sub-Outcome 2 – Enhanced longer-term employability of youth in sectors with high growth and employment potential

2.1 Curricula developed for occupations identified by value chain analyses and prioritized by FGS and regional states

Indicator	Geographic Area	Baseline	Projected Target (as per results matrix)	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Number of curricula developed	ALL	0	6	3 - In progress	3 - In progress

2.4 One stop youth centre developed in Mogadishu and 3 satellite centres

Indicator	Geographic Area	Baseline	Projected Target (as per results matrix)	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Number of one-stop youth centres established	Mogadishu, TBD	0	1	1 Mogadishu - In progress	1 Mogadishu - In progress

Sub-Outcome 3 – Productive infrastructure rehabilitated through labour-intensive methods.

3.1 Rural productive infrastructure projects implemented

Indicator	Geographic Area	Baseline	Projected Target (as per results matrix)	Quantitative results for the	Cumulative results since project
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			matrix)	(current quarter) reporting period	commencement (quantitative)
Number of short-term rural jobs created	Abudwaq, Bosaso, Kismayo	0	16,000 (inc. 4,800 women)	2,450 (735 women) - In progress	2,450 (735 women) - In progress
Number of productive rural infrastructure projects implemented	Abudwaq, Belatweyn Bosaso, Kismayo	0	TBD	TBD	18 water catchments - In progress
3.2 Urban productive infrastructure projects implemented					
Indicator	Geographic Area	Baseline	Projected Target (as per results matrix)	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Number of short-term urban jobs created	ALL	0	14,000 (inc. 4,200 women)	2,200 (1,800 women)	2,200 (1,800 women)
Number of productive urban infrastructure projects implemented	ALL	0	TBD	TBD	<u>Mogadishu</u> - 8,000 tons waste collected and disposed - 14 kilometer of roads cleared - 1.2msq public space cleared <u>Berbera</u> - Port road rehabilitated
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)					

NARRATIVE

1.1 Capacities of public, private and academic institutions built to undertake value chain analysis and key interventions identified (UNDP)

- An inventory of existing studies for the selected value chains and other relevant secondary data and analyses was completed and stored in an on-line 'drop box.'
- All eight of the selected programme districts were consulted to identify / confirm priority value chains (see table below:



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South West	Baidoa	Dairy
Galmudug	Abudwak	Dairy
Banadir	Mogadishu	Fisheries
Jubaland	Kismayo	Fisheries
Puntland	Bossaso	Fisheries
Somaliland	Berbera	Fisheries
Hiraan	Beletwyne	Sesame
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Sesame

- The Somalia Agricultural Technical Group (SATG) was contracted to undertake field work for the value chain analyses.
- Three sector-specific questionnaires were prepared, and a template for the sector profiles was designed.
- A three-day training workshop was held (Mogadishu, December 7-9th 2015), involving 23 enumerators and staff from relevant line ministries. The training covered value chain concepts, survey methodology, and the review and adaptation of the sector-questionnaires to the situational context of South Central, Puntland and Somaliland. The training used a participatory role-playing approach. In addition, participants revised and validated the sector- questionnaires and data entry spreadsheets for input suppliers, producers, traders, processors, exporters, and key informants.
- Enumerators established initial contacts with the appropriate local authorities and undertook interviews (one-to-one interviews and focus group discussions) and data collection in each of the target regions and districts.
- As of January 2106, analysis of the collected data, and the drafting of the profiles for marine fisheries, sesame and dairy are underway. SATG is preparing a 3-day validation workshop for the sector profiles, to be held in Q2.

2.1 Curricula developed for occupations identified by value chain analyses and prioritized by FGS and regional states (ILO)

- 'Skills gap' questionnaires for each of the value chains were completed, along with entrepreneurship manuals to complement the technical training.
- A needs assessment is underway of TVET centres in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo, Beletweyne, Berbera, Bosasso, and Abudwaq and curricula and training manuals are currently being reviewed
- Based on findings from ILO labour force surveys and the on-going skills gap analyses, training programmes -



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including training on labour market data and analysis for the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - (MoSLA) will be implemented in Q2.

2.4 One stop youth centre developed in Mogadishu and 3 satellite centres (UN Habitat)

- A rapid market assessment was undertaken to identify construction materials sectors with a high potential for youth employment creation and economic development.
- A validation workshop with stakeholders from the construction sector was conducted (Mogadishu, December 10th 2015). Three construction materials (stabilized soil blocks, cement tiles and interlocking pavement blocks) were identified for further market research.
- Research on available training materials was completed, and in-depth market research, to be undertaken by Mogadishu universities, was prepared.
- A youth mobilization workshop was conducted (Mogadishu, October) with 34 youth from all 17 districts of the city. Eight youth leaders were selected for further engagement with the joint programme and trained in youth led principles, youth participation, community asset mapping, facilitation skills.
- A study visit was undertaken to the One Stop Youth Centre in Kigali, Rwanda (December 14-17th 2015), with the aim of introducing Somali counterparts to the One Stop Youth Centre model. Participants included delegates from Benadir Regional Administration (BRA), the Federal Ministry of Youth, Warta Nabada District, Benadir Regional Youth Association (BARYA) and youth leaders.
- A survey on current youth participation in local governance was conducted in November and December 2015. Translation and analysis of the data are currently underway.
- A conflict sensitivity mapping for the Sinay market was conducted with stakeholders in November 2015.
- The first phase of the One Stop Youth Centre at the Annagraph site in Shingani was launched on January 14th 2016 through a youth mobilization, participation and planning event which also included recreational activities. A total of 187 youth participated in the event and contributed to the design of the One Stop Youth Centre, identifying key activities and selecting a name for the Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre. An additional planning session for the design of the One Stop Youth Centre with 147 youth was conducted on January 19th 2016.
- Capacity building support for youth leadership was provided through the participation of the BARYA chairperson (male) and head of training (female) in the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI) which provides intensive training for young African leaders on business and entrepreneurship, civic leadership, and public management (cohort January 5, 8 – March 4).

3.1 Rural productive infrastructure projects implemented (FAO)



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- Three implementing partners were selected based on a competitive selection process in which both local and international NGOs operating in the districts of Bosasso, Cabudwaq, Beletweyne and Kismayo were invited to bid. Priority was given to NGOs with proven history in the project locations, successful projects implemented (in the locations), established field offices, permanent staff, financial capacity and verification by donors.
- The selected implementing partners were registered with MoLSA and contracted through Letters of Agreement (LoAs).
- Key implementing partner staff (project managers, engineers and data entry staff) were trained on the purpose and objectives of the project. The training covered the overall presentation of the cash for work (CfW) programme, technical review and the design of infrastructure, verification and livelihoods mapping and household monitoring of NGO-implemented activities.
- Consultative meetings were completed in all four districts to select priority infrastructure projects for implementation and agree on the youth participation in the CfW activities.
- As of January 2016, rehabilitation works involving 18 water catchments and 2,450 households are ongoing in Kismayo, Cabudwaq and Bosasso. In addition, 6 water catchments and 13 canals were approved for rehabilitation targeting 840 households in Beletweyn Rehabilitation works are expected to start during the first week of February 2016. In Bosasso a detailed assessment for the rehabilitation of mangrove sites is underway and is expected to involve approximately 200 households.

3.2 Urban productive infrastructure projects implemented

Mogadishu (UNDP)

- Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) and six district authorities (Abdiaziz, Hamar wayn, Hamar jajib, Waberi, Hodan and Yaaqshiid) were mobilized to create short term employment opportunities through a 'Mogadishu Clean-up Campaign.' A Letter of Agreement (LoA) and micro-Grant Capital Agreement (MCG) were signed with BRA and a local implementing partner.
- Consultation meetings were held in each of the six districts as well as an 'inception meeting' for all participants. An engineer and supervisors were hired, and earth moving equipment was rented to facilitate the 'clean-up' work.
- The programme was completed in December 2015, creating a total of 2,000 short-term (one month) jobs. Approximately 14 km of urban roads were cleared and 7,860 metric tons of waste was collected and disposed of.
- Two awareness events were conducted with the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Mogadishu. Awareness messages were developed and distributed, capturing the clean-up campaign. 2,000 T-shirts, 500 scarves, 2,000 wall stickers and 1,000 posters were produced and distributed as part of the project awareness and visibility efforts.



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Berbera and Baidoa (ILO)

- Community consultations were conducted in Berbera and Baidoa districts to identify critical urban infrastructure needs. A contractor was identified in Berbera with the support of the local government, and a partner in Baidoa is currently being selected in partnership with MoSLA and Ministries of Public Works and Youth of ISWA.
- Procedures for the identification of urban infrastructure works were completed resulting in the selection of the Xannaano road rehabilitation project in Baidoa and the construction of a livestock access tarmac road in Berbera to improve access to the Berbera port. Detailed feasibility studies indicate that these projects will create a total of 52,000 workers days, equivalent to 217 full time jobs.
- As of January 2016, 200 youth have started work in Berbera district. Delays have been experienced in Baidoa where works are expected to begin in early February.

Other Key Achievements

- An LoA was drafted and agreed with MoSLA in respect of the budget for its programme coordination and oversight responsibilities. Under this agreement basic office facilities and equipment (lap top computers) were purchased for MoSLA.
- A logo and title for the joint programme ('Youth Employment Somalia' and 'Youth Employment Somaliland') was agreed with involvement of all key stakeholders and youth. Visibility guidelines for the joint programme are currently in preparation.

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

A number of generic challenges were confronted during the reporting period. Low levels of technical and managerial capacity in counterpart government partner institutions (at all levels) and the poor security environment in Mogadishu, Puntland and the newly emerging states contributed to (relatively minor) delays in all of the planned programme components.

Key issues and challenges relating to specific project components are summarized below:

1.1 Capacities of public, private and academic institutions built to undertake value chain analysis and key interventions identified (UNDP)

- Cooperation between international agencies and donors supporting value chain development approaches to employment and economic growth is still embryonic and there is a significant danger of duplication and overlap as major programmes including YES, SCORE (World Bank), GEEL (USAID) and PIMS (DfID) continue to work in parallel. At the same time, further effort will be required to ensure the sustainability of value chain development work and increase the ownership and technical capacity of relevant government line ministries and private sector stakeholders in this important area.

2.4 One stop youth centre developed in Mogadishu and 3 satellite centres (UN Habitat)

- The nomination of a Mogadishu Mayor in October/ November 2015 led to a delay in decision-making on the



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side of BRA. High turnover rates in key government positions, and the frequent failure of new incumbents to honour commitments made by their predecessors, is an endemic challenge for the programme. In the case of the Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre, support from BRA has weakened since the new mayor came to office.

- Land identified for the One Stop Youth Centre was 'grabbed' by a clan militia in November 2015. The District Commissioner and BRA failed to take measures to remove the clan militia with the result that the One Stop Youth Centre could not be built at the intended site and a new interim location had to be identified.
- At the same time, security at the intended site for the One Stop Youth Centre in Mogadishu has deteriorated. A BRA tax collector was killed at Sinay market on September 29th and a young boy was killed by clan militia on November 8th 2015.
- A key UN Habitat staff member was killed during the Al Shabaab attack at Lido beach on January 21st. Whilst the full implications of this are still being worked out, the impact on project implementation is likely to be negative, unless mitigating measures can be quickly put in place.

3.1 Rural productive infrastructure projects implemented

- Project start-up activities took longer than expected as UN agencies worked with MoLSA in developing a system for the registration of NGOs. The challenges were however overcome and activities although - slightly late - are now back on track.

3.2 Urban productive infrastructure projects implemented

Mogadishu (UNDP)

- Security check points in the target project areas and between districts and the main dumping sites for waste disposal caused delays and increased the waste disposal time and cost to the project.
- The registration of a large number of beneficiaries and the level of detail required i.e. contact information, placed a greater than expected burden on project management time.
- Relatively high operational cost of projects in Somalia and high cost of capital equipment, materials, tools, services etc. raises the cost of CfW initiatives and reduces the potential benefits payable to intended beneficiaries,
- Demand for short term employment far outstrips available resources for CfW initiatives.

Berbera and Baidoa (ILO)

- Community consultations were conducted in Berbera and Baidoa districts to identify critical urban infrastructure needs. A contractor was identified in Berbera with the support of the local government and a partner in Baidoa is currently being selected in partnership with MoSLA and Ministries of Public Works and Youth of ISWA.
- Procurement training completed in Berbera for district council, contractor and district engineers in systems, procedures and tools used in project cycle management including standard procurement procedures, preparation of required work plans, reports (such as inventory, daily, weekly and monthly narrative and technical reports), maintenance plans as per agreed formats, standards and timing schedules.
- Procedures for the identification of urban infrastructure works were completed resulting in the selection of



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the Xannaano road rehabilitation project in Baidoa and the construction of a livestock access tarmac road in Berbera to improve access to the Berbera port. Detailed feasibility studies indicate that these projects will create a total of 52,000 workers days, equivalent to 217 full time jobs.

- The contractor and community leaders, workers including youth were trained on all aspects of construction management including labour management, occupational safety and health, inventory management and the safe-keeping and maintenance of tools and equipment procured by the project
- The projects are also aligned to the District Development Frameworks of Berbera and Baidoa which rank civil infrastructure, particularly road rehabilitation, as priority areas for public infrastructure investment.
- As of January 2016, 200 youth have started work in Berbera district. The road being rehabilitated passes and connects animal quarantines to the busy port of Berbera. The community and local authorities have identified the road as being crucial for revenue generation through improved road connectivity for livestock exports and facilitating access to key facilities for members of the community.
- Delays have been experienced in Baidoa where works are expected to begin in early February.



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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 ²	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Security Risk	The unpredictability of the security situation in Somalia could result in hindering staff monitoring visits.	Where staff movement is limited, monitoring system in place where daily reports are shared by contractors. Weekly meetings are conducted while district local administration serve as monitoring agents.
Political Risk	Lack of coordination between Federal and regional governments	Continuous updates & involvement of MOLSA as the focal point with mandate to coordinate with the regional administrations.
Financial	Delays in fund transfer, insufficient project funding	Identify other possible sources to pre-finance activities while funds transfers for the project are processed.

² Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Project Steering Committee	September 29th 2015	The meeting was held to formally launch the programme and agree a range of issues including the final selection of participating districts and the selection of value chains.	