

**SOMALIA UN MPTF****PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
Q3 (April to June)**

Project Name	UN Joint Programme on Youth Employment
Gateway ID	00096488
Start date	29.9.15
Planned end date (as per last approval)	29.9.18
Focal Person	(Name): Argjentina Grazhdani (Project Coordinator) (Email): argjentina.grazhdani@undp.org (Tel): +252 61 2878702
PSG	PSG4: Economic Foundations
Priority	Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development
Milestones	1. Value chain development to improve long-term potential for growth, productivity and employment 3. Skills development and entrepreneurial training provided with a focus on Somali youth and women 4. Short-term and long-term job creation for youth, returnees and others 5. Capacity development of relevant line ministries and institutions to design and implement policies related to economic development and youth employment
Location	Somalia and Somaliland
Gender Marker	2a – gender is fully mainstreamed in design, implementation, monitoring and reporting

Total Budget as per ProDoc	\$8,900,500.00
MPTF	\$6,836,396.00
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: n/a Trac: n/a Other: n/a

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
FAO	958 600	2,358,602	n/a	n/a
ILO	1,105,346	1,847,934	n/a	n/a
UNDP	1,159,412	1,538,566	n/a	n/a
UN Habitat	593,491	1,091,293	n/a	n/a



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JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds (USD) ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
FAO	148,973.00	1,300,588.00	n/a	n/a
ILO	125,476.35	716,100.19	n/a	n/a
UNDP	10,534	254,024.00	n/a	n/a
UN Habitat	\$54,815.38	\$282,269.31	n/a	n/a

SITUATION UPDATE

Baseline conditions for implementation are substantially unchanged since the finalisation of the programme document in July 2015. Chronic levels of youth unemployment and underemployment continue to persist in all eight project locations, resulting from low demand from the emerging private sector and, to a lesser extent, skills mismatches. The security and access situation with respect to the project locations also remains substantially unchanged.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OVERALL OUTCOME

Somali economy revitalised and expanded with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation and broad-based inclusive growth

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

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

Indicator	Final Target	Progress on Output Indicator	
		This Quarter	Cumulative
Number of public, private and academic actors trained on value chain methods	30 (9 women)	0	112**
Number of value chains analyses in selected sectors and locations	6	0	3
Number of value chain implementation strategies approved	6	1 – In Progress	1 – In Progress

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

Output 2.1 Curricula developed for occupations identified by value chain analysis and prioritized by Federal Government and Regional States

Indicator	Final Target	Progress on Output Indicator	
		This Quarter	Cumulative
Number of curricula developed	6	3 – In Progress	3 – In Progress

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



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<i>Output 2.2 Programmes of vocational, business and life skills training provided for at least 20,000 youth</i>			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Final Target</i>	<i>Progress on Output Indicator</i>	
		<i>This Quarter</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
Number of Somali youth trained	20,000 (6,000 women)	1330	2350
<i>Output 2.3 Capacity of ministries and institutions for the collection, analysis and storage of labour and market data and youth employment programming developed</i>			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Final Target</i>	<i>Progress on Output Indicator</i>	
		<i>This Quarter</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
Number of ministries and local authorities trained to develop youth employment programmes	5	0	1
<i>Output 2.4 One stop youth centre developed in Mogadishu and 2 satellite centres in other urban areas</i>			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Final Target</i>	<i>Progress on Output Indicator</i>	
		<i>This Quarter</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
Number of one stop youth centres and satellite centres developed / rehabilitated	3 (one stop youth centre plus 2 satellite centres)	1 – In Progress	1 completed 1 in progress
Sub-Outcome 3 – Productive Infrastructure rehabilitated through labour-intensive methods			
<i>Output 3.1 Rural productive infrastructure projects implemented</i>			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Final Target</i>	<i>Progress on Output Indicator</i>	
		<i>This Quarter</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
Number of short-term rural jobs created	16,000 (4,800 women)	1033	3490*
Number of rural productive infrastructure projects implemented	TBD	9	37
<i>Output 3.2 Urban infrastructure projects implemented</i>			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Final Target</i>	<i>Progress on Output Indicator</i>	
		<i>This Quarter</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
Number of short-term urban jobs created	14,000 (4,200 women)	807	2,807
Number of urban infrastructure projects implemented	TBD	0	4



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NARRATIVE

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

- Due to budgetary constraints, a decision was taken to focus value chain interventions for the remainder of 2016 on one of the three sectors for which profiles were completed, namely the fisheries sector. Overall the analysis suggests that the fisheries sector has the potential to create somewhere in the region of 28'000-40'000 new full time jobs and a further 33'000-45'000 part time jobs if present yields are increased to meet potential annual production estimates of 380-500 Mio.
- After further reflection, a decision was taken to narrow the focus of the planned intervention down further to target the pelagic dried fish sector. Compared to the broader ‘wet fish’ sector, this has several distinct advantages from the perspective of YES. Dried fish production is highly labour intensive and does not require major capital investments in the cold chain. It can be undertaken in more remote coastal regions, and the opportunity exists to build on existing small-scale (artisanal) production that is marketed mainly to Kenya (Mombasa), Ethiopia and Yemen.
- Work commenced on a detailed dried fish value chain development intervention, that will combine inputs from the UNDP, FAO and ILO project teams over the duration of the project. The intervention will include a detailed analysis of market needs (in Africa and the Indian Sub-continent), and training support for potential local producers in commercial fishing techniques, the manufacture and repair of equipment, and fish drying, processing and packaging. A joint work plan for the initiative will be completed – and will commence implementation during Q4 2016.

Output 2.1 Curricula developed for occupations identified by value chain analysis and prioritized by Federal Government and Regional States (ILO)

- Labour market assessments were concluded to understand the employment opportunities and inform the design of vocational training programmes for unemployed and underemployed young men and women. These assessments were conducted in Jowhar, Abudwaq, Beledweyn, Baidoa, Kismayo, Galkayo, Bosaso and Berbera.
- The focus shifted from undertaking skills gap analysis for the three Value Chains (VC's) to District level labour market assessments (inclusive of consumer survey and enterprise survey). The changes in type of studies were due to findings carried out by other programmes in early 2016, of which results revealed that the VC's initially targeted by the Youth Employment Programme offer minimum potential for employment opportunity. Thus a labour market assessment (LMA) was more suitable as it aimed at providing a snapshot of what goods and services were available and how satisfied consumers were with goods and services offered in a local market. Moreover, the LMA identified key areas where there is demand for specific goods or services as well as areas where there is limited or no demand.
- The methodology of market assessments was borrowed heavily from the ILO tools on Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) methodology. The methodology emphasised on the identification of potential income generating opportunities first, before designing corresponding training programs.
- Market Opportunity Surveys as part of the LMAs focused on the evaluation of current opportunities and constraints faced by market vendors and producers. The analysis was used to identify trades, products



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and services currently found lacking and deemed to have the potential to generate income, which can in turn be compared against existing skills to determine training needs.

- The sample design for the survey was expected to generate representative estimates for four domains of inference: general public, enterprises (both traders and producers), IDP Settlements (Kismayo, Galcayo, Bosasso) and all project selected Districts. Below is a table indicating the sample target and what sample was achieved.

Sample Targeted Vs. Achieved

District	General Public	Enterprises (Enterprises)	IDP	Total sample (targeted)	Sample (Achieved)	Response rate (%)
Jowhar	72	72		144	146	101.4
Abudwaq	30	14		44	45	102.3
Beledwein	48	48		96	103	107.3
Baidoa	75	75		150	146	97.3
Kismayo	55	55	30	140	137	97.9
Galcayo	46	46	40	132	132	100.0
Bosaso	55	55	30	140	145	103.6
Berbera	30	20		50	56	112.0
Total	410	384	100	894	910	101.8

Output 2.2 Programmes of vocational, business and life skills training provided for at least 20'000 youth (ILO)

- The TVET assessment to map potential partners in the delivery of training and most importantly assess the capacity of these centres was concluded and reported during the first quarterly report. 134 TVET centres responded to the survey. This was followed by a more specific assessment of fishery training centres that was conducted after agreeing to focus on the fishery value chain for the first phase of the training. TVET partners were then identified in Berbera, Bosaso, Kismayo and Mogadishu.
- The findings from VC's indicate that there are major opportunities for employment in agro-based value chains, which may be more appealing to youth for example in input supplies, agro-processing, marketing, ICT for agriculture and rural finance. The youth agri-business package will also include an agribusiness fair to encourage Somali youth to engage in agribusinesses along the major commodity value chains in Somalia.

2.2 b) Programmes of vocational, business and life skills training provided. (UN HABITAT)



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- Jamhuriya University of Science and Technology (JUST) in Mogadishu completed a detailed technical and economic report in Mogadishu on availability and costs of constructing raw materials, tools and equipment. This report was validated through a local workshop held at the MOYSC attended by 40 stakeholders.
- Development of the MOSYC curricula continued for i) the construction skills training programme and ii) the life skills training programme commenced.
- Negotiations with ARC and GIZ resulted in a partnership to get MOYSC staff trained to provide business development and start-up support to youth at the MOSYC.
- Weekly health talks commenced on 23 June 2016 with 36 participants (29 female and 7 male).
- Sports activities (football) commenced in May at the MOSYC (15 female and 15 male).
- Launch of the World Urban Campaign 'The City Youth Need' with 168 youth participants on 18 June (47 female and 121 male).

Output 2.3 Capacity of ministries and institutions for the collection, analysis and storage of labour and market data and youth employment programming developed

No activities.

Output 2.4a) One Stop Youth Centre developed in Mogadishu (MOSYC).

- 170 vulnerable youth from all 17 districts of Banadir Region participated in constructing the MOSYC in April 2016 and through this could generate some small income.
- The MOSYC site has been cleared of old sheds, garbage and construction debris, and a sports field and a training room have been constructed which are in use since May 2016.

Output 2.4 b) 2 One Stop Youth Satellite Centres developed in other urban districts

- Ongoing discussions with partners in Kismayo, who are in the process of rehabilitating an old building and sports field to establish a youth centre with funds from the Somali Stability Fund, to provide vocational and life-skills training at their centre once they have completed construction.
- UN Habitat has hired a local coordinator to further the partnerships needed with the municipality, Kismayo youth and other stakeholders.

Output 3.1 Rural productive infrastructure projects implemented (FAO)

- As part of the Youth employment programme, FAO provided short-term employment opportunities to 3'490 vulnerable youth in Kismayo, Cabudwaq, Beletweyne and Bosasso in the rehabilitation of irrigation canals and water catchments.
- 24 water catchments have been rehabilitated which further increased water storage capacity, enough to water 58'000 animals for a period of up to 3 months during the dry periods.
- 13 irrigation canals have been rehabilitated and will help channel water to farms increasing the area under irrigation by 900Ha serving 1,500 farmers. The improved irrigation is estimated to increase production from 1.4 Ton/Ha up to 3.5 Ton/Ha crop yields.
- To date, a total of USD 785,288 has been disbursed to these 3'490 youths for the rehabilitation of 13



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canals and 24 water catchments.

Output 3.2 Urban infrastructure projects implemented (ILO)

- In Berbera and Baidoa, youth have been involved in the rehabilitation of roads critical to improve access to markets and social facilities. The rehabilitation of Xannaano road in Baidoa and the construction of a tarmac road in Berbera to improve access to the port have created jobs for 800 youth, equivalent to 17,810 worker days.
- The concluded construction of the Xannaano gravel road in Baidoa was approximately 3,000m, with road widening to a minimum of 8 m. Embankment was necessary with approximately 0.3m high above the natural ground level. The rehabilitated road has already benefited residents who were unable to access business centres, shopping malls, markets and residential areas due to poor condition of the road or the congested main road. The road is expected to attract more business and employment opportunities along the bypass road. Data on the Impact of the rehabilitated road is currently being conducted by ground engineers. The Baidoa road rehabilitation urban works created 600 jobs and 13,500 worker days.
- The identification and appraisal of urban cash for work in Berbera was in conformity with the District Development Framework for Berbera city. The selected livestock access tarmac road is approximately 1.0 km long, the road passes and connects Maxjarka (Slaughter house) to Berbera port. This road is highly utilised by port workers, vehicles ferrying livestock and local authorities thus it was identified to be very crucial for the Berbera city.
- The Berbera tarmac urban works created 200 jobs and 4,300 worker days.

Other Key Achievements

- The YES Programme Coordinator, Ms. Argentina Grazhdani, resumed her position in mid-June.
- The YES Extraordinary Steering Committee (SC) was held on 3 July, where the issues of SC representation, government ownership and information sharing were discussed.

Outputs 2.2-4

Most ILO certified entrepreneurship trainers reside in Puntland and Somaliland. Formerly identified trainers willing to travel to YES districts to train beneficiaries has been limited to trainers who reside in Puntland as Somaliland, as trainers are not currently willing to travel to YES districts outside Somaliland. It is therefore envisaged that training on manuals related to Managing your business and Developing a Business Plan will be staggered and planned according to limited available certified trainers. Therefore the training programme will take longer to complete.

Output 2.4a) One Stop Youth Centre developed in Mogadishu.

- 34 youth from all 17 districts participated in a logo competition for the MOSYC.
- 270 youth from all 17 districts participated in the MOSYC site visit of the Swedish Ambassador and Head of the Somalia section on 25 May (120 female and 250 male).
- 500 youth participated in BRA led youth event at the MOSYC on 26 May.
- 22 youth participated in the Youth Advisory Training 4-10 June.

Output 3.1



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- With the next tranche of funds, planning is underway to implement activities in two Districts. The District of implementation will be determined by the end of the month once FSNAU releases the post-Gu assessment data of households in crisis
- FAO is also planning to implement mangrove restoration activities in Bosasso District with a small portion of the funds. This approach will consist of importing seedlings/pods, developing a nursery and then re-planting once the plants have developed. The youth will be engaged in the preparation and maintenance of the nursery beds before transplanting them. Important to note is that this approach will engage less beneficiaries but for a longer period of time.

Output 3.2

- It was envisaged that urban infrastructure rehabilitation for Jowhar and Kismayo progress to be reported in the third quarterly report. In accordance to the work plans the urban cash for work interventions will commence in the next reporting period as type of interventions were already identified.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt

Outputs 2.2-4

- Most ILO certified entrepreneurship trainers reside in Puntland and Somaliland, who are currently not willing to travel to YES districts outside Somaliland. It is therefore envisaged that training on manuals related to 'Managing Your Business and Developing a Business Plan' will be staggered and planned according to limited availability of certified trainers. Therefore the training programme will take longer to complete.

Output 2.4 a

- Launch of activities to establish a Satellite One Stop Youth Centre in Kismayo has been delayed since the rehabilitation of a youth centre due to funds from the Somali Stability Fund being delayed. Additional funds would be needed to launch a youth centre within YES.

Output 3.2

- It was envisaged that urban infrastructure rehabilitation for Jowhar and Kismayo progress would be reported in the second quarterly report of 2016. In accordance to the work plans, the urban cash for work interventions will commence in the next reporting period as type of interventions were already identified.
- The sustainability of the road project needs careful consideration as well as the operation and maintenance plans of the Road Development Authority (RDA) for roads under the municipalities' jurisdiction. The project will contact RDA through the district council to evaluate and ensure sufficient funds are available.

Peacebuilding impact (for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only)

N/A



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Looking ahead

In addition to taking forward on-going activities referred to above, planned activities for the fourth quarter (September- December 2016) under each of the programme outputs - were reported as follows:

Output 2.2

- Following the selection on partners, planning is underway for 420 youth to receive fishery training in partnership with Berbera Maritime and Fisheries Academy, Kaashif Development Initiatives (Mogadishu), Bosaso Technical and Vocational Education Centre and Kismayo Technical Institute. The fisheries curriculum mixes theory based learning, practical learning and apprenticeships. 200 youth will also receive agribusiness training, based on the ILO Managing your Agribusiness training manual that is part of the Start and Improve your Business manual, and the Youth Agribusiness Incubation Training Manual and Guidelines.
- TVET centres have been identified, youth selection is underway on potential beneficiaries prior to commencement of actual training programme.
- A youth in agribusiness fair is currently being planned and is scheduled to take place in August 2016, consisting of 200 selected youth to participate with a balanced gender representation, more details of the selected youth and impact of the fair will be indicated in the next reporting period.

Output 2.3

- LMA's findings and consolidated final report will be shared in the next reporting period.

Output 2.4

- Start of longer term training activities at the MOSYC in August.
- Activities to establish a satellite One Stop Youth Centre in Kismayo will commence.

Output 3.2

- Community consultations for the identification of new projects planned to take place in Beletweyn and Bosasso.
- Building on the sector profiles and TVET survey reports, training for the fisheries sector will commence using existing TVET institutions in Berbera, Bosasso, Kismayo and Mogadishu. Skills training in relation to sesame sector will commence in Baidoa, Beletweyne and Jowhar.
- Youth training activities will commence at MOSYC.
- The next phase of urban infrastructure rehabilitation will take place in Abudwaq, Jowhar and Kismayo. Road rehabilitation projects have already been identified through community consultations

Notes

* disaggregated gender data pending



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

No risk management issues reported in this quarter.

Type of Risk ²	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures

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