

# Local Economic Development Project



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## PROJECT SUMMARY

Local Economic project aims to support rapid economic stabilization and recovery in Somalia including the Newly Recovered Areas in order to strengthen capacity of marginalized population, enhance national and local capacities, identify and manage Local Economic Development needs and priorities, address local infrastructure deficits and expand employment opportunities (particularly for women and youth).

The project is aligned with the 'New Deal' Compact, the national Economic Recovery Plan (ERP) and the Stabilization Plan for Newly Recovered Areas. It directly contributes to PSG 4 "Economic Foundations" and focuses on creating economic and livelihood opportunities for youth and women. Project interventions are developed in a participatory manner led by the government. In 2014, project work-planning sessions were conducted at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation at Federal Level as well as in Garowe and Hargeisa. During the year, the project made significant contribution and achieved most of the targets in the 2014 AWP.

Three need assessment missions were conducted in Kismayo, Luq, Dollow and Baidoa to identify the economic recovery needs and integration means of IDPs and returnees. UNDP project staff were deployed in Baidoa for the last 2 months and a list of priorities identified and selected for implementation in 2015.

The lack of infrastructure remains a major challenge in Somalia and the rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities are vital to the local communities and enhance local economic recovery and development. Hence, the LED project focuses on productive community infrastructure development which provides short term employment to build the sustainable infrastructure, which will have a long-term impact on the economic opportunities for communities.

As a result and to empower local communities and increase sustainable livelihoods the project rehabilitated and constructed community productive infrastructure in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central.

In Somaliland, a road was rehabilitated in Berbera district, 11 berkedes and flood protection structure is partially completed in Burao and Odwayne Districts. BoQs and Designs of 2 basic social infrastructure (school, Earth Dam and Water berkedes) in Bari and Togdheer regions prepared. The rehabilitation work in Somaliland created a total of 584 short term jobs, improved access to water for livestock use in the districts.

In Puntland, a 2.2 km section of the main road in Hafun rehabilitated and gabions walls established to a vulnerable section of the main road in Bander Beyla. 650 short term jobs for 196 women and 454 men created as a result of the rehabilitation work. 460 youth and women economically empowered in Eyl, Bayle and Gara'ad and 500 beneficiaries (296 men and 204 women) received skills training, micro grants and start-up tools for self-employment.

In South Central, the plan for 2014 was to rehabilitate basic infrastructure facilities including schools, roads, markets, health and centers. Taleh School has been rehabilitated from scratch and 1340 students and 45 staff including teachers are now making the school fully operational. First phase of rehabilitation work for Baidoa General Hospital has been completed in February 2014 and contract for a second phase has been signed. After the 1st Phase rehabilitation, the Program Environment and Energy Project intervened and installed solar panels and system of energy to the hospital and the hospital is fully solar powered now.

The project team also developed appropriate designs and BOQs for the rehabilitation of Abdallah Deerow Issak Girls Schools in Baidoa, over 900 girls from poor and IDPs family background are studying the school with limited teaching space, lack water supply and toilets. The planned work will expand the school capacity and improve the sanitation of the school.



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# Local Economic Development Project

**PROJECT:**  
Local Economic Development Project

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**PROGRAMME:**  
Poverty Reduction & Environment  
Protection

**REPORT PERIOD:**  
1 January to 31 December 2014

**DATE SUBMITTED:**  
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**STATUS:**  
Final

**DONORS:**  
UNDP TRAC

Greece  
Italy  
Norway  
SHELL  
BP  
Maersk  
NYK  
MOL  
K Line  
Stena

## CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

### FEDERAL LEVEL

During the year, Operation Indian Ocean, a joint Somali National Army (SNA) and AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) military offensive against Al-Shabaab, has made significant progress, while terrorist attacks in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayu have also underscored a situation of prevailing insecurity in Somalia.

SNA and AMISOM troops captured the coastal city of Baraawe and El bur, two key Al-Shabaab strongholds in 2014. These efforts improve accessibility of new districts. The 1st annual Ministerial High Level Partnership Forum hosted by the Government of Denmark was held in Copenhagen on 19-20 November. Fifty six delegations gathered to review progress made since the Brussels Conference in September 2013 and to identify priorities for 2015. The forum encouraged the re-engagement of International Financial Institutions in Somalia.

Over 50 people died and another 150 hospitalized after drinking contaminated water. Availability of portable water is one of several challenges in Somalia.

### PUNTLAND

In October, troops from Somalia's Federal State of Puntland seized control of the Galgala Mountains in Bari region after successfully launching a heavy assault on Al-Shabaab.

Puntland President Abdiweli Mohamed Ali on 4th December launched a project to upgrade Bosaso airport to international standards. The upgrade will cost up to \$10-million USD and includes extending the airport's runway from 1.8km to 2.65km, construction of duty-free shops and more parking lots, and the expansion of immigration offices. The project is implemented by China Civil Engineering and Construction Company (CCECC).

In Puntland, the Ministry of Interior, issues a decree calling financial, including remittance, and telecommunication companies not to offer their services to people without Puntland Identity Card. The Puntland Government said the order is part of its efforts to maintain security, stop money laundering and terrorism financing.

### SOMALILAND

On 3rd November, a High Level Aid Coordination Forum where partners discussed the New Deal – Somaliland Special Arrangement was held. In October, the Central Bank of Somaliland governor Mr. Abdi Dirir requested the parliament to expedite the approval of the commercial banking laws which the House of Representatives last debated on 23rd August 2014 without conclusion. The draft bill is still pending in the Economic Committee of the House. According to the governor, institutionalizing the law will allow Hargeisa to host international financial institutions which will bring more investment and ease commercial transactions. In November, Somaliland formally opened its first commercial bank in November 2014, as part of its effort to attract foreign lenders and investment.

In an effort to improve the local economy, the World Bank plans to provide \$20 million in order to improve garbage collection services and support expand Hargeisa water supply. These efforts complement the project work.

## RESULTS

|    |           |   |   |
|----|-----------|---|---|
| SL | Indicator | 3.4.2.1 Number of basic services and economic infrastructure rehabilitated, functioning and effectively sustained, disaggregated by type  | Y |
|    | Result    | Four key community productive infrastructure rehabilitated: road with Irish culvert, stone gabions for flood protection in Burao town, 11 berkadades in Burao and Odwayne districts. These increased access to water and road in Burao and Berbera.   |   |
|    | Comment   | The plan was to rehabilitate 8 basic infrastructure and productive assets based on donors commitments in 2014. Donor resource transfer was delayed and the remaining work will be implemented in 2015 .   |   |
| SL | Indicator | 3.4.3.1 Number of skilled and unskilled workers provided with short term employment   | Y |
|    | Result    | The project rehabilitation work of basic infrastructure (see indicator 3.4.2.1) created 584 short term jobs (F:127, M:457), 22% women and 78% youth for average period of 34 days per person. In total the project generated 19,799 workdays.   |   |
|    | Comment   | The project plan was to generate 1000 short term jobs, (30% women) in 2014 from the rehabilitation of 8 infrastructure. Only four infrastructure were completed.  |   |
| SL | Indicator | 3.4.3.2 Number of medium to long term jobs created  | Y |
|    | Result    | No medium to long term jobs were created in SL due to shortage of funds. However, a Business Development Centre feasibility study was done and its recommendations will be followed through in 2015.  |   |
|    | Comment   | The target for 2014, as in the AWP, was to create 300 jobs for 300 people. Due to limited resources the project could not create long term jobs in SL but conducted BDC feasibility study.  |   |
| PL | Indicator | 3.4.2.1 Number of basic services and economic infrastructure rehabilitated, functioning and effectively sustained, disaggregated by type  | G |
|    | Result    | 2 basic infrastructure rehabilitated. Hafun and Bander Beyla road access improved with the rehabilitation of 2.2 kilometer road and 500 meter cubic of stone gabions for the road protection respectively. These are main roads linking towns to urban centers and enhanced trade and transport in district |   |
|    | Comment   | The project achieved its target for 2014. The rehabilitated sections of the roads in Hafun and Bander Bayle are very vital to the people of the two communities and improved access of people and goods to and from the two towns in addition of injecting cash in the local economy.                       |   |
| PL | Indicator | 3.4.3.1 Number of skilled and unskilled workers provided with short term employment   | G |
|    | Result    | 650 short term jobs created (F:196, M: 454), 30% women 70% men, through the rehabilitation of road in Hafun and construction of gabions in Bander Bayle, fully achieving the project target.  |   |
|    | Comment   | Priority was given to cyclone affected households for the short term employment. A project management committee which represents the local authorities, elders and other community groups including women and youth helped in the selection of project beneficiaries.                                       |   |
| PL | Indicator | 3.4.3.2 Number of medium to long term jobs created  | G |
|    | Result    | 500 medium to long term jobs created (F:204, M:296), 41% female and 59% male, through provision of skills training, business management training, micro-grants and start-up tools to training graduates in Hafun, Eyl and Gara'ad. Project exceeded both its 2014 jobs creation and 30% women target.       |   |
|    | Comment   | The project target for 2014 was to empower economically 460 youth and women (30% women). The project exceeded its target.   |   |
| FL | Indicator | 3.4.2.1 Number of basic services and economic infrastructure rehabilitated, functioning and effectively sustained, disaggregated by type  | G |
|    | Result    | 2 - Taleh School in Mogadishu and Baidoa General Hospital in Baidoa rehabilitated. Taleh school was dysfunctional and is now fully operational. Parts of the hospital that were dysfunctional are now in use increasing the hospital capacity.  |   |
|    | Comment   | Second phase rehabilitation processes of the two facilities and Abdallah Deero Girl school in Baidoa are in progress.   |   |

## RESULTS

|     |           |  |   |
|-----|-----------|--|---|
| FL  | Indicator | 3.4.3.1 Number of skilled and unskilled workers provided with short term employment  | Y |
|     | Result    | Through rehabilitation of Taleh school and continuation of rehabilitation work of Baidoa Hospital, 380 short terms jobs created, (F:114, M:266), generating 11600 workdays, 32 workdays per person on average. One third of workers were skilled workers |   |
|     | Comment   | The school is benefiting 1340 students and about 50 school staff including teachers. The project target for 2014 was to create 1200 jobs (30% for women) through rehabilitation of 8 basic infrastructure. This is partially achieved.                   |   |
| FL  | Indicator | 3.4.3.2 Number of medium to long term jobs created   | Y |
|     | Result    | 45 long term jobs created (F:10, M:35), at Taleh School and 1340 students (F: 536, M:804) are now studying Taleh school.   |   |
|     | Comment   | The project has a plan for a second phase rehabilitate for the school which is expected to double the school beneficiaries in 2015.  |   |
| ALL | Indicator | SP1.1.1.A.1.1 Number of full-time equivalent jobs created for women 15 or more years old   | Y |
|     | Result    | 10 women employed in Taleh School as teachers and other staff after rehabilitation. 204 women were provided with business and skills training and given micro-grants/ start-up capital/ tools for self-employment.                                       |   |
|     | Comment   | Long term jobs were created for a total of 214 women.  |   |
| ALL | Indicator | SP 1.1.1.A.2.1 Number of full-time equivalent jobs created for men 15 or more years old  | Y |
|     | Result    | 296 men were provided with business and skills training and given micro-grants/ start-up capital/ tools to for self-employment. Additional 35 men employed in Taleh School after rehabilitation.   |   |
|     | Comment   | Long term jobs were created for a total of 331 men.  |   |
| ALL | Indicator | SP 1.1.1.B.1.1 Number of females benefiting from strengthened livelihoods  | Y |
|     | Result    | 214 benefit from long term jobs created. 437 benefit from short term employment created. 536 women students benefited from Taleh School.   |   |
|     | Comment   | A total of 1187 women benefited from the project livelihood interventions.   |   |
| ALL | Indicator | SP 1.1.1.B.2.1: Number of males benefiting from strengthened livelihoods   | Y |
|     | Result    | 296 men provided with micro-grants/ start-up capital/ tools to strength their livelihoods  |   |
|     | Comment   |  |   |
| ALL | Indicator | To which extent policies, systems and/or institutional measures are in place at the national and sub-national levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods   | G |
|     | Result    | A feasibility study on establishing business service centers in Hargeisa and Garowe have been undertaken. At least one pilot BSC will be established in 2015. A TOR for value chain of fishery sector in Kismayo developed.                              |   |
|     | Comment   |  |   |

## RESULTS

|    |           |   |   |
|----|-----------|---|---|
| SL | Indicator | Business Service Center established in Hargeisa and Garowe to provide referrals, advisory support and training to micro-entrepreneurs especially women.   | Y |
|    | Result    | A feasibility study for Business Service Centers conducted in Hargeisa and Garowe.  |   |
|    | Comment   | The final report of the feasibility study will be ready in January 2015. Based on the recommendations of the study, at least, one pilot center will be established in one of the two locations covered in the study.  |   |
| SL | Indicator | # of roads rehabilitated to improve road access in Berbera district.  | G |
|    | Result    | One road has been rehabilitated as planned in 2014 in Berbera District.   |   |
|    | Comment   | Road access improved with one road rehabilitation. The road was a priority for the local government in Berbera.   |   |
| SL | Indicator | # of berkades rehabilitated and established in Burao and Odwayne districts to improve access to water for livestock.  | G |
|    | Result    | 11 berkades constructed benefiting 50 extended households with around 500 family members.   |   |
|    | Comment   | In addition to the short term employment provided during the construction work the access of the beneficiary families to portable water has been enhanced.  |   |
| SL | Indicator | # of flood protection mechanisms and interventions introduced in Burao District.  | G |
|    | Result    | One flood protection mechanism is introduced and the construction of stone gabions as a flood protection measure in Burao is in its final stages. It is expected to be completed in January 2015.   |   |
|    | Comment   | UNDP engineer designed the project and is implemented by Burao Municipality under direct supervision and mentoring by UNDP engineers increasing capacity of the municipality in areas of: technical design, technical monitoring, tendering process and project management. |   |
| SL | Indicator | # of people benefiting from the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure including earth dams, berkades, fishing gears and water resources,  | Y |
|    | Result    | BOQ for rehabilitation of earth dam and 10 berkades prepared by UNDP engineers. The project will be implemented in 2015.  |   |
|    | Comment   | Rehabilitation of the dam will benefit at least 500 households and their herds which consists of at least 25,000 head of livestock.   |   |
| PL | Indicator | # of youth and women economically empowered in Eyl, Bander Bayle and Graa'd through social rehabilitation programme, skills training and provision of micro grants and start-up tools.  | G |
|    | Result    | 500 benefited from skills training, business training and provision of micro grants and start up tools , 204 women and 296 youth.   |   |
|    | Comment   | Part of the target beneficiaries were 100 youth in Eyl (62 men and 38 women) at risk of joining piracy activities. Beneficiaries were provided with social rehabilitation programme before the skills and business training.  |   |
| PL | Indicator | # of roads rehabilitated in Hafun and flood protection gabions walls constructed in Bandar Bayle.   | G |
|    | Result    | 1 - One 2.2 km section of the main road in Hafun rehabilitated. 500 meter cubic of stone gabions constructed in Bander Bayle to protect the road from flood erosion cutting off the road for vehicle use during rainy season.   |   |
|    | Comment   | The road rehabilitation and gabions construction used labour intensive techniques and generated short term jobs for the two communities.  |   |

## RESULTS

|     |           |   |   |
|-----|-----------|---|---|
| FL  | Indicator | # of basic infrastructure facilities including schools, roads, markets, health and centers rehabilitated in Mogadishu and Baidoa  | G |
|     | Result    | 1 - Taleh School in Hodon district in Mogadishu rehabilitated from scratch which help in giving education to 1340 students in two shifts and 45 teachers and admin workers. Also phase one of rehabilitation of Baidoa General school was completed in February 2014. |   |
|     | Comment   | A plan to extend both Taleh school and Baidoa General hospital is in place and civil work will start in January 2015. In addition, preparations for rehabilitation of Abdallah Deero school in Baido is in process.   |   |
| FL  | Indicator | # of participatory capacity building plans developed for refugees/ returnees/ IDPs in Kismayo, Luuq and Baidoa.   | G |
|     | Result    | Four missions to Baidoa, Kismayo, Dollow and Luuq undertaken by UNDP and UNHCR to identify priority needs of IDPs, returnee refugees and host communities. As a result list of priorities identified and projects prepared for implementation in 2015                 |   |
|     | Comment   | In addition to the hospital and school in Baidoa, the communities of Kismayo and Luuq identified their priorities and developed plans .   |   |
| FL  | Indicator | Number of women and men benefitting from livelihood skills training activities in Baidoa, Luuq and Kismayo  | R |
|     | Result    | Implementation will start in 2015 and ground work is completed in 2014.   |   |
|     | Comment   |   |   |
| ALL | Indicator | # of direct/indirect beneficiaries from infrastructure developed in SC, PL and SL.  | G |
|     | Result    | 2218 (F: 535, M:1683) benefited from (cash for work). Also 1340 student and 45 (teachers and admin workers) benefited from rehabilitation of Taleh school. This in addition to the families benefiting form the roads, gabions and berkades rehabilitation.           |   |
|     | Comment   | The family members of the direct beneficiaries considered as indirect beneficiaries are over 40,000 for 2014.   |   |

# Local Economic Development Project



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## ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

### FEDERAL LEVEL

Although support of education and/ or health is not the direct mandate of the project or even UNDP, through rehabilitation of basic social infrastructure specifically Taleh School in Hodon district in Mogadishue, planning for rehabilitation of Abdllah Deero School in Baidoa and Boidoa General Hospital, the project has contributed significantly to these two sectors and has managed help 1340 students get school space in Mogadishu in one of the biggest public schools. In process generating 45 long term jobs opportunities.

### PUNTLAND

The project also targeted in 2014 remote areas off the tarmac road with vulnerable communities who receive relatively less support from government and from development partners. This is one of the main achievements of the project focusing on coastal areas of Puntland from Hafun in the North to Gara'ad in the South passing through Bander Bayle and Eyl. The work focused on rehabilitation of basic infrastructure such as roads and empowering of vulnerable groups especially youth and women. Around 204 of the 500 beneficiaries from capacity building programme in target areas representing 41% women.

### SOMALILAND

The preliminary findings of Business Service Center feasibility study to support women business in Hargeisa and Garowe are promising and recommendations from the study will be follow up in 2015. Both Somaliland and Puntland authorities welcomed the initiative and would like to host the centers if established.

## PARTNERSHIPS

Local Economic Development Project kept synergies with other projects and programmes within the country office and with other UN agencies. Project conducted joint assessment missions with UNHCR and developing together with UNHCR a joint IDP and Returnee Reintegration Program. A joint project team also submitted UNHCR-UNDP Joint concept note to the Human Security Trust Fund.

As part of the project partners engagement, two project board meetings were undertaken 2014 discussing project achievements with government and donor counterparts and agreeing on the way forward for 2015. The first was the Alternative livelihoods to Piracy Project (ALTP) project board meeting has been a LED Project initiative and considered until the end of 2014 as part of Local Economic Development project (LED) while in 2015 is becomes a standalone project. The second was the LED Project board meetings and also discussed the results and challenges of LED project in and presented the interventions implemented in all project areas with contributions from different donors.

The meetings used video teleconferencing to connect the donors in London (Shipping Companies represented by SHELL), representatives from the Federal Government and Local Authorities of Galgadud region in Mogadishu, representatives of implementing NGOs partner in addition to UNDP staff in Mogadishu, and in Garowe, Puntland Government and Mayors of Alula, Bargal, Hafun, Bander Bayle, Eyl and Gra'ad in addition to UNDP staff member.



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## PEACE AND CONFLICT

To avoid conflict and enhance participation of the communities in the project, the project encouraged the implementing partners to establish project management committees to participate together with implementing partners in project monitoring, target areas and beneficiaries selection using a conflict sensitive and inclusive criteria. The project team kept close look on on-going on work and intervened to avoid conflict. For Instance in Hafun, the Mayor and community elders members approach the project manger informing him that they prefer to implement the project directly. The project manager convinced them that they need the expertise of Puntland Highway Authority to implement and get good quality project and reconciled the three parties finding a role for all parties to play and contribute. LED is focusing on youth and providing alternative livelihoods to expand opportunities for youth in these target areas. These activities contribute to peace building at the local level.

## GENDER

Gender mainstreaming is at the center of Local Economic Development (LED) project interventions. During the 2014 Project AWP preparation and consultation process, UNDP Gender Unit was closely coordinated and their inputs integrated into the AWP. The project team participated in all Gender Trainings undertaken during the year and were engaged in all gender events conducted by the Gender Project in the Country Office. Also the project mainstreamed gender in all its activities and essential part of the projects focus on women empowerment. In addition, the project holds on to a criteria of 30% quota for women in the short term employment creation opportunities. Out of the 500 beneficiaries from skills and business development trainings and provision of micro grants 204 (41%) are women which is more than the project quota for women beneficiaries. Also the project is planning to implement a joint project with the Gender Unit to establish Business Services Centers to support women businesses.

## UPCOMING QUARTER

Local Economic Development In Somalia (LEDS) focuses on empowerment of IDPs and Returnees in the three districts of Baidoa, Kismayo and Luuq were part of the Local Economic Development and the project was reporting on their achievements although each one of them has its own outputs to achieve. The new approach in 2015 is to officially close LED as an output under PREP and to replace it with two self stand projects one for ALTP phase III which will be implemented in two districts in Puntland ( Alula and Bargal) and one district in Central Somalia (Balanbale). The other projects is LEDS which will be a temporary (one year) project just to deliver the allocated budgets which is carryover of 2014 to implement already planned activities or previous commitments of specific donors. A new flagship project to be under PSG4 and PSG5 will be developed in partnership with UNHCR and other partners to replace the one year LED project.





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## REFLECTIONS / LESSONS

The joint UNDP/ UNHCR missions to Kismayo, Luuq and Baidoa and their voluntary cooperation to coordinate their activities in these mentioned districts to maximize the benefit from their projects in the area and to show clear impact has encouraged the two agencies to approach donors with joint concept note. UNDP and UNHCR have developed a USD 7 million concept note and shared with Human Security Fund seeking for funding for joints project in the three districts aims to find durable solutions for vulnerable groups with special focus on IDPs, Returnees and Host communities to protect these groups which is the major mandate of UNHCR and to economically empower these group as step to shift form humanitarian to early recovery toward development which is the mandate of LED project. Also, furthermore and based on this experience, UNDP is thinking to establish a new flagship project to connect PSG4 and PSG5 together which is economic foundations through enhancing the productivity of specific sectors through value chain development, empowering youth through provision of provision of employment which are priority one and two under PSG4 and increase the provision of equitable, accessible, and affordable services to vulnerable communities which is prioirty one under PSG5.

Also as a learnt lesson from working closely with Local Authorities on local economic development in several districts, one of the major weaknesses found is the very weak capacity of the local authorities to plan and handle local economic development in their districts. Developing the capacity of Local Authorities to plan and handle local economic Development is output number one under LED project as stated in the Country Programme Document CPD-2011-2015). Also developing the capacity of Local Governments/ Authorities is the major mandate of the Joint Programme for Local Governance (JPLG). UNDP senior management and the management of the two programmes are thinking to develop links between the two programmes to achieve their joint objective. A possible joint concept note could be developed in 2015 to work in the newly recovered 32 districts in South Central Somalia.

| <b>CUMULATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b> |           |
|---|-----------|
| APPROVED BUDGET                             | 3,165,006 |
| TOTAL (DISBURSEMENTS + COMMITMENTS)         | 2,022,109 |
| BALANCE OF FUNDS                            | 1,142,897 |
| % DELIVERY (AGAINST APPROVED BUDGET)        | 64%       |

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS USED

ALTP – Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy  
AWP – Annual Work Plan  
BOQ – Bill of Quantities  
BSC – Business Service Centre  
CSP – Community Security Project  
DG – Director General  
ERP – Economic Recovery Plan  
JPLG – Joint Programme for Local Governance  
IDPs – Internally Displaced Persons  
LED – Local Economic Development  
LEDS – Local Economic Development for Somalia  
MCG – Micro Capital Grant  
MoE – Ministry of Education  
OIA – Office of Investigation and Audit  
OIC – Organization of Islamic Cooperation  
PREP – Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection  
PSD – Private Sector Development  
PSG – Peace and State Building Goal  
TOR – Terms of Reference  
UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
VTC – Vocational Training Center

**LED PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT Q4 2014**

| <b>Donor</b>                               | <b>SHIPPING COMPANIES</b> |
|--|---------------------------|
| <b>2014 Allocation from donor for 2014</b> | 1,357,148                 |
| <b>2014 Allocation as % of AWP</b>         | 43%                       |
| <b>2014 Expenditure to date</b>            | 552,707                   |
| <b>Delivery %</b>                          | 91%                       |

| <b>Donor</b>                               | <b>TRAC</b> |
|--|-------------|
| <b>2014 Allocation from donor for 2014</b> | 538,694     |
| <b>2014 Allocation as % of AWP</b>         | 17%         |
| <b>2014 Expenditure to date</b>            | 508,739     |
| <b>Delivery %</b>                          | 94%         |

| <b>Donor</b>                               | <b>NORWAY</b> |
|--|---------------|
| <b>2014 Allocation from donor for 2014</b> | 734,158       |
| <b>2014 Allocation as % of AWP</b>         | 23%           |
| <b>2014 Expenditure to date</b>            | 467,060       |
| <b>Delivery %</b>                          | 64%           |

| <b>Donor</b>                               | <b>GREECE</b> |
|--|---------------|
| <b>2014 Allocation from donor for 2014</b> | 343,775       |
| <b>2014 Allocation as % of AWP</b>         | 11%           |
| <b>2014 Expenditure to date</b>            | 336,727       |
| <b>Delivery %</b>                          | 98%           |

| <b>Donor</b>                               | <b>ITALY</b> |
|--|--------------|
| <b>2014 Allocation from donor for 2014</b> | 885,738      |
| <b>2014 Allocation as % of AWP</b>         | 28%          |
| <b>2014 Expenditure to date</b>            | 135,993      |
| <b>Delivery %</b>                          | 54%          |

| <b>Donor</b>                               | <b>KUWAIT</b> |
|--|---------------|
| <b>2014 Allocation from donor for 2014</b> | 25,000        |
| <b>2014 Allocation as % of AWP</b>         | 1%            |
| <b>2014 Expenditure to date</b>            | 20,883        |
| <b>Delivery %</b>                          | 84%           |