



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT**  
**Period (Quarter-Year): Q2 April-June 2017**

<b>Project Name</b>	UN Joint Programme on Youth Employment
Gateway ID	00096488
Start date	29.9.15
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31.12.17
Focal Person	(Name):
	(Email):
	(Tel):
PSG	PSG4: Economic Foundations
Priority	Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development
Milestone	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
Location	Adado, Mogadishu, Kismayo, Bosasso, Berbera, Baidoa, Sool, Sanaag, Bari, Jowar, Abudwak, Beletwein
Gender Marker	n/a

<b>Total Budget as per ProDoc</b>	\$22,900,500
MPTF:	\$22,900,500
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: \$3,400,000 (Daldhis – UNDP and UNIDO)
	TRAC: US\$599,739
	Other:

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	David Akopyan	Deputy Country Director - Programme	
2.	FAO	Rudi Van Aaken	Head of Programme	
3.	UN-Habitat	Doudou Mbye	OIC Somalia Programme	
4.	ILO	Ilias Dirie	Head of Office	<i>Ilias Dirie</i>



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Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	\$1,491,570	\$3,470,399	-	\$599,739 PBF: \$1,104,378 Total: \$1,704,117
ILO	1,865,000	3,981,198		
FAO	4,628,667.00	9,003,339.00		
UN Habitat				

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds <sup>1</sup>			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	525,078	1,670,295	\$59,823	TRAC: \$599,739 PBF: \$59,823 Total: 659,562
ILO	68,424	2,100,644		
FAO	178,459.18	2,742,201.78		
UN Habitat				

**QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS**

< To be completed by Lead Agency (designated by PUNOs), maximum of 5 bullet points each of one sentence. Explain/describe achievements of the Joint Programme during the reporting period with a focus on results/impact rather than process.>

- SDRF approved amendment 1 of the Joint Programme until 31 December 2017 with a budget increase of US\$14,000,000 bringing the total approved budget to US\$22,900,500; initial approved budget was US\$8,900,500.
- ILO has designed, in partnership with Africa Working, an Africa Working Employability Ecosystem program for Somalia called Somalia Working that is expected to be operational by August 2017. The focus of Somalia Working is to place youth in meaningful vocational and professional employment, and entrepreneurship through competency based skills and the other workforce linkages.
- Commercial production of higher value dried fish is continuing with dried fish from initial production already on sale at a market in Nairobi.

**SITUATION UPDATE**

< To be completed by Lead Agency (designated by PUNOs), not to exceed ½ page. Explain/describe any changes in the context since the last quarter, e.g. changes in the AWP; changes in outputs/outcomes; changes of national

<sup>1</sup> **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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counterparts; withdrawal of staff from intervention areas; etc. >

- H.E. Salah Ahmed Jama has been appointed the new Minister of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), the national coordinating authority of the Joint Programme.
- Argentina Grazhdani, left her role as JPYE Programme Coordinator after a year and a replacement has been identified and is expected to join during quarter three.

**QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX**

<b>OUTCOME STATEMENT</b>			
Somali economy revitalized and expanded with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation and broad-based inclusive growth			
<b>SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT</b>			
Improved long-term potential for growth, productivity, and employment through 6 value chain implementation plans			
<i>Output 1.1: Capacities of public private and academic institutions built to undertake value chain analysis and key interventions identified</i>			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>2</sup>	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of public, private and academic actors trained on value chain methods	30 (9 women)	No activity planned	n/a
Number of value chains analyses in selected sectors and locations	3	No activity planned	n/a
Number of value chain implementation strategies approved	3	No activity planned	n/a
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
<b>Output 1.2 Key interventions implemented to improve their long-term potential for growth, productivity and employment.</b>			
Number of generic or sector-specific constraints in selected value chains addressed as identified by government	4	5 infrastructure under construction to address collection, processing, trading and export constraints. It will be completed in 2017-Q3.	1
Number of new long-term jobs	420	0	45

<sup>2</sup> Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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Number of youth start-up companies created	50	0	n/a
Number and percentage of start-up businesses still operating after 12 months	25	n/a	n/a
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
<b>SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT</b>			
<b>Enhanced longer term employability of youth in sectors with high growth and employment potential</b>			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>3</sup>	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
<b>Sub-Outcome 2 Enhanced longer term employability of youth in sectors with high growth and employment potential</b>			
Number of youth who have received training (basic literacy, numeracy, life-skills, vocational and business training).	5810	0	0
Percentage of trained youth employed within 6 months	65% (of which 30% women)	0	0
<b>Output 2.1: Curricula developed for occupations identified by value chain analysis and prioritized by Federal Government and Regional States</b>			
Number of Curricula Developed	3	4	4
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
<b>Output 2.2: Programmes of vocational, business and life skills training provided</b>			
Number of Somali youth trained	5810	UN Habitat: 179 (88 women) UNIDO: 26 (18 women) FAO: 15 (8 were women)  Total: 220 (114 women)	238
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

<sup>3</sup> Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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<b>Output 2.3 Capacity of ministries and institutions for the collections, analysis and storage of labour market data and youth employment programming developed</b>			
Number of public, private and academic actors trained on labour market analysis	40 (at least 12 women trainee)	n/a	n/a
Number of ministries and local authorities trained to develop youth employment programmes	2	n/a	n/a
<b>Output 2.4 One stop youth centre developed in Mogadishu and 2 satellite centres in other urban areas</b>			
Number of one stop youth centres and satellite centres developed / rehabilitated	1 (one stop youth centre plus 2 satellite centres)		
<b>SUB-OUTCOME 3 STATEMENT</b>			
<b>Productive Infrastructure rehabilitated through labour-intensive methods</b>			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>4</sup>	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
<b>Output 3.1: Rural productive infrastructure projects implemented</b>			
Number of short-term rural jobs created	3600	FAO: 90 (tbc)	1,390 (tbc)
Number of rural productive infrastructure projects implemented	TBD	1	1
<b>Output 3.2 Urban infrastructure projects implemented</b>			
Indicator	Final Target	Progress on Output Indicator	
		This Quarter	Cumulative
Number of short-term urban jobs created	1600	UNDP: 1,440 (1,061 women) ILO: 502 (135 women) Total: 1942 (1196)	3,138 (1,331 women)

<sup>4</sup> Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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Number of urban infrastructure projects implemented	TBD	3 water resources rehabilitated (UNDP) 51 IDP camps cleaned in Baidoa (UNDP) 1 road project in Beletweyn (ILO)	5
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

**NARRATIVE**

<Summary of key results achieved and how these results contribute to the PSG priorities and milestones or to programme outcome. Maximum half page per output for each PUNO >

**Output 1.2 Key interventions implemented to improve their long-term potential for growth, productivity and employment.**

Strengthening the fisheries value chain: Addressing infrastructure constraints in the dried fish value chain:

During 2017-Q2, value chain development activity continued to on the dried fish sector. In Bosasso, in partnership with Ministry of Public Works Puntland, the construction of five fish processing facilities in three IDP camps is ongoing and will be completed in quarter three 2017. Construction of two feeder roads that started in quarter two and will be completed in early quarter three in support of processing facilities have created temporary employment for 150 youth. In addition, the financing support and grant scheme for tools for 150 youth beneficiaries in the dried fish sector has started in Bosasso. In the initial stage, UNDP is providing support for 30 youth and the remaining will following in the upcoming quarters. This directly supports PSG4 Priority 2 in expanding opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development.

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

Strengthening the fisheries value chain: Skills capacity development in improved/higher value dried fish products:

The cottage based commercial production of higher value dried fish is continuing. Initial sales at a Nairobi market have indicated potential to introduce the dried fish in other regional markets. In Nairobi, a kilogram of dried fish is retailing at 100 shilling. The Nairobi based vendor has been taking feedback from customers that are helping improve production of desirable sizes, shapes and flavours.

FAO has also established contacts with partners in Kismayo including the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) of Jubbaland and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to start production of dried fish in new locations.

Improved fishing technology, skills development in fish capture and improved onboard handling and preservation of fish



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The delivery of the fishing packages to support both small and large pelagic fishing alongside the community Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) was delayed by two months, which further caused delays in implementing project activities. Additionally, delays were experienced in signing agreements with government entities involved in the project to allow project funds to be released, which further delayed most of the planned activities.

A contract to build one net fishing platform for Berbera was signed and the platform is expected to be delivered towards the end of August 2017. Another platform for Bossaso is expected to be delivered at the end of July 2017.

The recruitment of two national fisheries officers that will support project activities in Kismayo and Berbera is in its advanced stages. This will ensure constant presence of FAO staff at these locations. The two officers will train beneficiaries in improved fishing technology, fish captures and improved onboard handling and preservation of fish – skills highly required in Kismayo and Berbera. During the trainings, beneficiaries will also receive fishing packages and fish drying materials/gear.

### Value chain development of agricultural inputs:

Mobilization and registration of 2 000 youth farmers and agropastoralists is ongoing in Jowhar, Balcad and Baidoa in close collaboration with respective regional Ministries of Agriculture (Hirshabelle and South West Administration). The registered beneficiaries will be provided with vegetables seeds for production in small plots along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers as well as along springs and wells near major towns that will offer available markets for the produce. Vegetable production will provide women and youth with economic opportunities.

### **Output 2.2 (a). Programmes of vocational, business and life skills training provided**

- Shaqeyso<sup>5</sup> II cohort completed training in April 2017. A total of 173 youths out of the 179 registered for the second cohort graduated from the training. Of the graduating cohort, 86 were females, 35 of the youth were IDPs and 134 of youth did not possess any formal education.
- The lifeskills manual is completed with the layout and editing still ongoing and expected to be finalized for August 2017.
- UN-Habitat has been working with the new local administration in Mogadishu to finalise the Agreement of Cooperation (AoC) with the Training Department in order to hand over the Shaqeyso training activities. However, there has been some challenges in aligning the new administrative financial requirements with those of UN-Habitat. The AoC is expected to be signed within the coming weeks.
- Building on the synergies between the activities of the YES agencies, particularly in the fisheries sector, a joint mission to Bosasso and Berbera was conducted between ILO and UN-Habitat to meet with local and federal authorities in each of these regions strategising on the implementation design for effective upscaling of activities.
- Furthermore, based on experiences from Shaqeyso 1 (Oct to Dec 2016) and Shaqeyso 2 (Jan to March) and analysis of the related monitoring data, UN-Habitat recognises that access to the labour market is not easy for

<sup>5</sup> The Shaqeyso programme (a Somali word meaning “get to work”) is an integrated 3-months training programme that has been designed to get vulnerable youth ready for employment. Since the target group of YES are youth at risk of joining Al Shabab, selection criteria for Shaqeyso beneficiaries have been designed to consider the challenges that the most vulnerable in society face with indicators targeting: single headed or female headed households, households living below the poverty line or in an IDP camp, illiteracy, incomplete school education, disability, unemployment and under-employment.



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youths after graduation. In order to address the main constraints that youth face to gaining the practical experience on real construction projects from beginning to end, UN-Habitat has designed the job-starter programme for Shaqeyso I and Shaqeyso II graduates which entails the following components:

- Introduction of the job-starter programme to interested Shaqeyso 1 and 2 graduates
- Formation of groups ready to get involved and start a group enterprise, at least one per district
- Specialized build-your-own business support for these groups throughout the job-starter programme
- Plan a works contract: calculate materials needed, develop time schedule for works, plan labour force, material purchase, develop technical and financial proposal, etc.
- Experience business relationship: client (district commissioner, community, BRA) – contractor / service provider (youth enterprises) – a contract will be set-up with each youth enterprise for a specific task like in the real world
- Technical supervision and guidance for youth enterprises in their first works contract
- Youth enterprises conduct small scale physical works: pavement of terraces and walkways as well as other construction related activities like land filling, production of cement hollow-blocks and bringing up small walls, use of recycling materials for construction purposes, etc.
- Issuing invoices to the client, financial management, book keeping, etc.
- Site inspections, technical hand-over of works conducted

### ***Output 2.2 (b): Programmes of vocational, business and life skills training provided***

In order to equip young people with the right skills for employment, the ILO is in the process of establishing Somalia Working through a range of strategic and innovative partnerships. Somalia Working is a Somalia based Africa Working model, education to employment ecosystem in partnership with the Somali private sector in multiple industries, with special focus on construction and renewable energy. Somalia working aims to offer the necessary personal development and life skills training, soft and hard skill training and relevant industry apprenticeships for waged or self-employment. The model reflects some of the recommendations from the Third Party Monitoring commissioned by DANIDA that advises a stronger focus on long-term jobs and greater efforts at working with private sector.

To prepare for the set-up of the Somalia Working system in August, ILO has been engaged in the following preliminary activities:

- Preparatory ecosystem formation through private sector engagement in Mogadishu: this is to agree with private sector companies on serving in the Somalia Private Sector Board and conducting private sector scans.
- Formation of Private Sector Board: the aim is to hold meetings with private sector leaders capable of organizing and bringing together leaders within their industry.
- Preparing employers in industries for scans to be conducted to identify job opportunities: ILO will participate in industry review meetings to understand the industries that are prepared for growth in Mogadishu and meet with leading companies in those industries that should be included in the piloted.
- Engagement and integration of employers, experts, and mentors in training process: this is critical for understanding youth's needs, aspirations, challenges, interest, and developing comprehensive training programmes.
- Identifying master trainers to partake in the TOT's: creating a pool of trainers competent in training curricula and with strong pedagogical skills
- Prepare a preliminary industry scan for all major industries with Chamber of Commerce and Industry: these scans identify the types of job-specific skills needed by the market and the most appropriate training





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methodologies needed to develop a qualified youth workforce.

The terms of reference and implementation workplans for the Somalia Working model have been prepared and outline the various logical steps needed in the creation of a strong skills system successfully integrating youth in the labour market and taking into accounts the current and future skills needs of private sector in the country.

### **Output 3.2 (a) Urban infrastructure projects implemented**

After having completed 4 of the 5 infrastructure projects in the last quarter, ILO began assessing the impact of the roads on socio-economic developing by visiting Berbera Livestock Tarmac Road. Berbera town residents reported new small businesses along the road and improved livelihoods for vulnerable families living in the area. Because the road is important in transporting livestock from the market/quarantine to the port, there are additional indirect employment effects, which need to be captured. Based on the Third Party Monitoring recommendations by DANIDA, ILO has developed terms of reference for a consultancy firm to develop a strong M&E system to aid in analyzing the economic benefits of cfw projects at the local level and socio-economic impacts in target locations. Then M&E framework will extend to skills development initiatives as well, and will measure the growth and success of the private sector led skills training business model.

During Q2, ILO completed the rehabilitation of cash for work projects in Beletweyne to provide short-term income opportunities for 502 youth (135 women), creating 11,317 worker days. Most importantly, the project offers farmers easy access to agricultural areas and to the main food market in the city to sell their goods.

UNDP, in Q2, in response to draught, implemented cash for work activities in Somaliland and South West State that created short-term employment to 1,290 (1,061 women) drought-affected people in both locations. Under the cash for work intervention, in three villages in Ainabo, Somaliland, three water catchments have been built/rehabilitated that directly benefited 306 residents who had lost their livestock due to the drought. These three catchments with a total capacity of 12,300 m<sup>3</sup> will support locals hold water following rains that would be used during the dry season. In Baidoa, the cash for work programme improves the livelihoods of the drought-affected IDP communities. 984 short-term jobs also resulted in supporting sanitation and living environment of 51 new IDP camps in Baidoa district by collecting garbage from drought-affected IDP settlements to designated garbage collection centers.

### **Output 3.2 (b) Rural infrastructure projects implemented**

#### *Productive infrastructure rehabilitation and Prosopis management and processing through Cash for Work:*

Activities for mangrove rehabilitation and restoration are continuing in Bosasso District of Bari Region in Puntland. The mangrove seedlings are at the stage of transplanting to various sites including in Elayo, Mareero and Dagcaan. The 90 youth engaged in these activities received a further USD 67 950 (during the last quarter, they received USD 27 180). Mangrove user committees were also formed and the relevant line ministries in Puntland are expected to formalize them. The mangrove user groups will support in raising public awareness in the management of mangroves.

**Other Key Achievements** <bullet points on additional achievements arising out of your interventions; maximum 2 bullet points per PUNO>



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- ILO took part in a joint monitoring mission with UN Habitat to Bosaso and Berbera to monitor YES phase I activities and design phase II in partnership with all stakeholder. The main highlights from the meeting are outlined below:
  - It was agreed that based on the successful implementation of the fishery apprenticeship scheme, ILO, the Puntland Chamber of Commerce and Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry develop a formal agreement on partnership and cooperation focusing on entrepreneurship development in the fishery sector and beyond.
  - ILO held a consultative meeting in Berbera with fishery businesses, training institutions and local government. In this meeting, partners agreed to implement an apprenticeship scheme with fishery businesses as piloted in Bosaso.
- Preliminary discussions with a representative from Jubaland Chamber of Commerce identified fisheries and agriculture as the two main value chains that can generate jobs for young people. Having introduced its apprenticeship scheme model and agribusiness training, ILO agreed on an introductory meeting organized by the Jubaland Chamber to meet private sector in Kismayo.
- In Jowhar, Baidoa and Balcad mobilization and registration of 2 000 youth farmers and agropastoralists by FAO is underway for vegetable production activities.
- Recruitment of two national fisheries officers to support project activities and ensure constant presence of FAO in Kismayo and Berbera is in its advanced stages.
- In preparation for scaling up activities, UN-Habitat has used the time to receive the funds to recruit staff in Bosaso, Berbera and Kismayo to support programme implementation.

**Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:** *<if any, briefly describe the delays or changes in focus, approach or targets, and provide a short justification for the change (1-2 paragraphs)>*

- There have been delays in offering loans to the young people who won the agribusiness plan competitions in Q1 of 2017. Due to the strict selection criteria of banks and the difficulty of youth in obtaining guarantors, ILO is exploring alternative funding mechanisms including in-kind grants. In future, banks and micro-finance institution will be involved from the start of the programme, to ensure that selected youth fulfill the due diligence requirements set-out by banks.
- The renewable energy component of the programme aims to create 30 jobs for young people as distributors of solar energy product. The international Bank of Somalia is currently disbursing loans for young people to buy solar products. The lengthy due diligence process, and background checks needed to qualify for loans, have delayed the start of this phase of the project. The loans disbursement process is expected to end in the next quarter.
- The government confirmed programme funds on 28 April 2017. This caused delays in implementing some fisheries activities. FAO reprogrammed activities to suit the fishing seasons in order to secure as many outcomes as possible.
- The appointment of a new regional administration in Mogadishu has caused delays in the start of Shaqeyso III as the new administration needed time to settle in to their responsibilities and understand the activities already carried out under UN-Habitat as well as the impact on youth in the community. More importantly, the



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changes in the political structure has meant that the Agreement of Cooperation established under the previous administration needed to be revisited under the new local administration which directly impacted the start dates for Shaqeyso III cohort.

- FAO International staff was not able to visit the mangrove rehabilitation sites due to the security situation. To mitigate this, FAO deployed local staff to monitor the activities. Additionally, communication between FAO and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) implementing activities in the field was affected by the Internet downtime in Mogadishu.

**Peacebuilding impact (for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only – briefly describe impact – achieved and/or intended – of activities that have been undertaken on peacebuilding and stability, with supporting evidence if/when available and relevant; include in particular assessment of theory of change – and the extent to which it is being validated or challenged – and assessment of gender related impact)**

Following the rehabilitation assessment of in Baidoa Central prison, UNIDO provided non-food items support to prison services in the form of 100 sanitary kits for Baidoa Prisoners, 10 three-seater airport departure seating units and 2 wheelchairs.

Additionally, UNIDO has been involved in a number of rehabilitation works including the clearing and leveling of the Baidoa Central Prison, containerized workshop establishment at the prison, rehabilitation of training halls and training instructional aides manufactured for boat engine mechanics and fish drying.

UNIDO has also developed training syllabi in the following courses: Beekeeping, blacksmith for agriculture, tie and dye, garment bag production. So far, 26 people are enrolled in trainings in tie and die and garment production in Kismayo.

**Catalytic effects (for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only - Were there catalytic effects from the project during the reporting period, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/unblocking of any peace relevant processes?) For additional information on reporting on catalytic effects, please refer to PBF Guidance note 5.2 'How to Programme Catalytic Effects'. [Link](#)**

### Gender

**(For ALL Joint Programmes) Narrative on activities undertaken during the reporting period in which the Joint Programme directly contributed to promoting Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment. One paragraph per PUNO.**

Mangrove rehabilitation activities such as management of nurseries and preparation of planting sites ensured that at least 30 percent of all the youth involved in the cash-for-work were women.

UNDP ensures minimum of 30% of the beneficiaries are women. In this context, under the cash for work programme implemented the percentage of women beneficiaries reached 74%.

35% of all youth involved in the apprenticeship scheme, solar energy training and agribusiness training are young women, while 22% of urban cash for works beneficiaries have been women. The renewable energy and construction sector is typically male dominated, but YES interventions have tried to encourage young women to enroll in projects, resulting in higher than expected female participation and challenging stereotypes and biases



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surrounding women in these occupations.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme <sup>6</sup>	<b>Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs</b>	<b>Total no. of gender specific Outputs</b>
	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues <sup>7</sup>	<b>Total no. of Staff</b>	<b>Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues</b>
	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

**Human Rights**  
*(For ALL Joint Programmes) Narrative on activities undertaken during the reporting period in which the Joint Programme directly contributed to promoting Human Rights and Protection of vulnerable groups. One paragraph per PUNO.*

Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	<b>Result (Yes/No)</b>
	<i>n/a</i>
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	<b>Result (No.)</b>
	<i>n/a</i>
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	<b>Result (No.)</b>
	<i>n/a</i>

**Support to Drought Response** – *In bullet points, briefly describe how the Joint Programme has contributed to the ongoing drought response (including re-orienting of activities and/or inclusion of new activities to response to crisis).*

- In response to drought, cash for work activities have been implemented in Somaliland and South West State that created short-term employment to 1,290 drought-affected people in both locations. Under the cash for work intervention, in three villages in Ainabo, Somaliland, three water catchments have been built/rehabilitated that directly benefited 306 residents who had lost their livestock due to the drought. These three catchments with a total capacity of 12,300 m<sup>3</sup> will support locals hold water following rains that would be used during the dry season. In Baidoa, the cash for work programme improves the livelihoods of the drought-affected IDP communities. 984 short-term jobs also resulted in supporting sanitation and living environment of 51 new IDP camps in Baidoa district by collecting garbage from drought-affected IDP settlements to designated garbage collection centers.
- Under the drought response plan, mobilization and awareness raising on the *Prosopis Juliflora* management and utilization has started in Cabudwaq and Berbera Districts. These activities will equip the youth with skills

<sup>6</sup> Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

<sup>7</sup> Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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and knowledge in managing and utilizing *Prosopis Juliflora*. Once registered, the youth that will be engaged in cash-for-work (CFW) activities for the management of *Prosopis Juliflora* will receive unconditional cash equivalent of 2 weeks paid labour to enable them meet their immediate food security needs before they engage in CFW activities.

**Communications & Visibility** – Highlight communication activities/products (press releases/conferences, media missions, pictures/videos, social media, website, brochures/newsletters, banners) and donor visibility (in addition to any visibility measures on the mentioned communication activities/products, visibility on training curricula, equipment and office facilities). If applicable, provide additional explanation on limitations to communication and visibility measures, e.g. security risks or no opportunities for communication and visibility.

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOS SENT VIA WETRANSFER LINK, AS THEY ARE TOO LARGE TO PLACE INTO THE DOCUMENT.**

ILO and UN Habitat mission on planning and implementation design for YES phase II-Bosaso and Berbera



*Clockwise (from top-right): Visit to the classroom in Bosaso Technical Vocational Training Centre as potential sites for business training and lifeskills training; visit to the fishery market, including refrigeration units of businesses involved in the apprenticeship scheme; visit to Bosaso Public Beach as potential site for Youth Urban Campaign Activities; visit to youth resource centre*



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*Sample dried fish produced under the YES programme.*



*Figure 1 Cash For Work in Wariir village of Ainabo District © UNDP*



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Figure 2 Cash For Work in Baidao IDP camps © UNDP

**Looking ahead** <maximum one paragraph for each PUNO highlighting major and significant events foreseen/planned for the next quarter and an additional paragraph for upcoming communication and visibility opportunities with indicated activities/products planned>

### ILO:

- Start of entrepreneurship training in the fishery sector and access to finance for youth in Bosaso; Implementation of fishery apprenticeship scheme in Berbera, including entrepreneurship training; Start of the Training of Trainers in the solar and construction sector as part of the Somalia Working Ecosystem model.
- Identify a consultancy firm with the capacity of monitoring, evaluating and reporting using innovative tools to improve ILO's tracking and monitoring of cash for work activities and skills development initiatives.

### FAO:

- In July and August 2017, the mangrove user groups will be trained and rules and regulations established to promote the enforcement of community by-laws for mangrove ecosystem management that encourages community-based participation.

### UNDP:

- UNDP together with FAO will continue implementation of the dried fish value chain in Bossaso. UNDP will provide seed funds to trainers for market development. These trained trainers will involve beneficiaries, who are new communities in Puntland with limited engagement within their new society, to engage in activities within inland markets of Somalia. The plan during quarter three and four 2017 is to start and implement the dried fish value chain in Berbera and Kismayo.

### UN-HABITAT

- With local staff now on board UN-Habitat will commence implementation of lifeskills training and urban campaigns in Bosaso, Berbera working to further enhance the capacity and marketability of youth moving through the fisheries and apprenticeship scheme.
- Shaqeyso III cohort will start training with the Training Department of the Benadir Regional Administration



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taking the lead in conducting the training in Mogadishu.

- UN-Habitat will also implement the Job-Starter programme to provide youth with the practical experience needed for working in the construction sector.





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**ANNEX 1. 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. (State whether the risk is from the ProDoc or is new, whether the Joint Programme was exposed during the reporting period and what specific mitigation measures were applied.*

Type of Risk <sup>8</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Human Rights	Risk 1: duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Programme	Relevant government ministries and institutions will acquire institutional and technical capacity development on methods of collection, analysis and storage of labour market and skills data. Their national statistics centre (Minister of Planning and International Cooperation) along with the Ministry statistical units, will be strengthened with technical assistance from a technical expert who will be seconded to the line ministries. This assistance will improve labour market information analysis processes and institutional capacity at the national and regional level. The Programme will also train ministries and institutions for better collection and analysis of data relevant to developing appropriate skills training programmes for youth employment.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Risk 2: The Programme potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits	At least 30% of all Programme beneficiaries will be young Somali women. In addition, the Programme will address the barriers and constraints to female participation in vocational training that is linked to sustainable employment opportunities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Making literacy and numeracy training a standard part of skills development programs</li> <li>- Adding business development services to the existing skills training programs for women</li> <li>- Increasing female trainers and staff in TVET Courses.</li> <li>- Compensating for a lack of female trainers through</li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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		<p>internships and job placements for trades in which women do not traditionally participate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Making demand-driven training more appropriate and relevant to female trainees by increasing gender orientation of market research.</li> <li>- Identifying subfields of growth sectors/value chains where women already comprise a large part of the labour force, such as the hospitality sector.</li> <li>- Undertaking gender sensitization of training providers.</li> <li>- Facilitating safe access to training by providing transport.</li> </ul>
Political	Risk 3: The Programme would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to Programme-affected communities and individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community vetting and strategic communication messaging clear messages</li> <li>- Interventions will integrate conflict sensitive approaches into value chain analyses and interventions</li> </ul>
Regulatory	Risk 4: The Programme involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions	The Programme will closely coordinate all job creation and livelihood activities to ensure the compliance of the national and international labour standards/principles



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**ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES** <list here the monitoring and oversight activities undertaken during reporting period. Precise and specific, the table should not exceed one page>

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Site visit of the roads projects by engineers and ILO project officer in Baidoa and Kismayo	2 <sup>nd</sup> - 10 <sup>th</sup> April 2017	The aim of the mission was to discuss and interview some of the members of the local community to better understand the everyday impact of the newly rehabilitated roads on the lives of residents. It was also important to ensure the quality of the road and its compliance with ILO standards on labour-based approaches.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kismayo: Improved roads have reduced traffic, decreased the time it takes residents to travel using the road and increased access to the market. Some of these findings are also reported in the Third Party Monitoring commissioned by DANIDA.</li> <li>2. In Baidoa, the rehabilitation of Xanano gravel road has increased the value of land along the road while facilitating access to markets.</li> </ol> <p>The main recommendation are (1) to develop a stronger M&amp;E system of verification and communication through a web based system to manage data and photos; (2) Conduct third party comprehensive impact assessment for all road rehabilitation programmes implemented under YES.</p>
Field monitoring visit and design of phase II-Berbera and Baidoa	18-24 <sup>th</sup> May 2017	The aim of this mission was to find ways to create synergy between the activities of each agency in order to provide the maximum support to youth. The objective of the mission was therefore, not only to introduce the aims of phase II of the programme to local and federal authorities, stakeholders and beneficiaries but to also design, as best as possible, a joint approach to implementation	<p><b>General findings/recommendations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define a clear strategy on how the youth from Bossaso and Berbera can move through the YES programme in a synergetic manner between the partners and workplan which reflects and facilitates the flow of youth between the programmes and skills training</li> <li>2. In the case of Berbera, clarify the Somaliland arrangements with particular consideration to</li> </ol>



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			<p>the establishment of a Steering Committee, ToR and workplan</p> <p><b>ILO recommendations:</b></p> <p><i>Bosaso:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Agree with stakeholders, especially micro-finance institutions, on appropriate loan products for youth based on the recommendations from businesses in the fishery sector.</li> <li>4. Work with existing Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) certified trainers to deliver business training for young people involved in the apprenticeship scheme while supporting business plan development and access to loans.</li> <li>5. With support from the Puntland Chamber of Commerce, select additional caseload of youth to train in entrepreneurship skills.</li> </ol> <p><i>Berbera:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Set-up an apprenticeship scheme with fishery businesses as piloted in Bosaso.</li> <li>7. Work closely with local community in the identification and selection of youth to enroll in entrepreneurship skills training.</li> <li>8. Link with MFI to provide access to finance for young people.</li> </ol>
Project Monitoring carried	13 <sup>th</sup> June	Drought response components were monitored in	Project activities were either completed or on track



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out by UNDP staff	2017- 22 June 2017	both Somaliland and South West states.	during the mission. Back to office reports is available upon request
FAO deployed local staff to monitor the activities	March- June 2017	Regular site visits to the mangrove rehabilitation sites and nurseries in Elayo, Mareero and Dagcaan in Bosasso District of Bari Region	Activities are progressing.

**ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA** <list here details of training activities undertaken during the quarter; should not exceed one page>

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	Custodial Corp		April	8	2	10	Security Search Procedures	UNSOS BIB	ROLSIG
2.		Youth	May		10	10	Tie and Dye Round 1	Kismaayo	Awaale



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
3.		Female Youth	June		6	6	Garment Production	Kismaayo	Awaale
4.		Vulnerable youth	8 January to 23 April 2017	91	88	179	Shaqeyso 2	Mogadishu	Shaqeyso trainers
5.		Vulnerable youth	Apr/June	7	8	15	FAO fishery training	Bosaso	FAO
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									
13.									
14.									
15.									
16.									
17.									
18.									
19.									
20.									
<b>Totals:</b>						220			