

# Quarterly Report:

## Local Economic Development Somalia Project (Atlas ID# 00085373)

<b>Reporting Period</b>	January – December 2015
<b>Government Counterpart</b>	Federal Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC)
<b>PSG</b>	4: Economic Foundations
<b>PSG priority</b>	Priority 1: Enhance the productivity of high productivity sectors and related value chains, including through rehabilitation and expansion of critical infrastructure for transport, market access, trade and energy  Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development.
<b>Focus Locations:</b>	Jubaland State: Kismayo and Luuq Interim South-West Administration (ISWA) / Baidoa Benadir Region: Mogadishu Galmudug: Balanbale Somaliland: Awdal, Togdheer and West Galbeed
<b>AWP Budget</b>	1,416,859
<b>Available Funds for year</b>	1,259,973
<b>Expenditure to date</b>	1,300,399

### CONTRIBUTING DONORS: ITALY, NORWAY AND MALTA



## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ALTP	Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy project
ARC	American Refugee Committee
AWP	Annual Work Plan
AS	Al-Shabab
ICES	Integrated Community Empowerment/ Somalia project
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MCG	Micro-Capital Grant
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme
PSGs	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
PPU	Partnership and Planning Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar

## SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

- The conflict in Yemen continues to drive thousands of returnees and refugees across the Gulf of Aden to Somalia. As per the most recent Weekly Interagency Update # 1 (1-18 January 2016) by the Somalia Task Force on Yemen, the number of Somali returnees and refugees from Yemen arrived in Somalia since the start of the conflict until the end of December 2015 is around 30,560 individuals. 43% of the arrivals are children, 30% are women and 27% are men. This has put huge pressure on the already fragile Somali Economy.
- The conflict has also damaged Somalia's vital livestock trade as most of the livestock trade run through the Gulf of Aden.
- The security situation in Somalia is still fragile. Many attacks by Al- Shabab have been happened in many areas.
- On 20th April 2015, an AS suicide bomber attacked a UN vehicle in front of the FAO compound in Garowe. Four UN staff and 2 security guards were killed. Another 4 UN staff and 2 security guards were injured. Directly after the attack, the security level in all regions of Puntland and Somaliland was upgraded from 'medium' to 'high risk.' As a consequence, additional security measures and MOSS compliance measures will be required. Amongst other things, soft skin vehicles will be prohibited for UN staff members and all movements outside UN compounds will require the use of armored vehicles.
- A Programme Criticality (PC) exercise has been completed in July 2015 which puts in place guiding principles and a structured approach to ensure that critical programme activities can be balanced against security risks. As a result of its focus on a highly volatile segment of the population, the project was classified as 'PC2'. This means in effect that the programme will continue to be implemented with all missions to project locations requiring approval by the UNDP Country Director on a case by case basis.
- UNDP/ PREP programme has attended a meeting in Nairobi on 7 September upon invitation by UNHCR to prepare proposals for landmark pledging conference in Brussels to support Somali refugees going home. The project has developed and shared a concept note for a project named "Integrated Community Empowerment Project Somalia (ICES)" to enhance community resilience and integration. The proposed project will cover the 9 designated areas for voluntary return: Kismayo, Baidoa, Luuq, Afgooye, Balcad/Balad, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Mogadishu and Wanla Weyn. No funding is confirmed yet.

## SECTION 2 – PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUTS & PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN ANNUAL WORK PLAN

### OUTPUT 1: ESSENTIAL LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATED: AT LEAST THREE LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES REHABILITATED

#### Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The target of this output is to complete the infrastructure projects that carried over from 2014 and to identify and implement rehabilitation on at least three additional infrastructures.

The project has successfully completed in the first quarter of the year all the projects that carried over from the last year.

Based on the findings and recommendations of the field missions of the project team to the project target areas to discuss with the local communities and authorities their priorities and needs, at least 5 productive infrastructure facilities were nominated by the communities and selected by the project management for implementation.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
- Number of social and productive infrastructures identified, rehabilitated and become functional	Social and productive infrastructure in poor conditions or does not exist	At least three additional local infrastructure facilities rehabilitated and rehabilitation of the infrastructure initiated in 2014 completed	3 additional facilities and 2014 infrastructures completed. A fourth additional facility is in planning stage. (See below for details)
- # of direct and indirect beneficiaries of the infrastructure.			The rehabilitated infrastructure benefited at least 4,936 direct beneficiaries in addition to around 570,000 indirect beneficiaries which are the family members of the direct beneficiaries, the residents of Burao town who benefited indirectly from the stone gabions which constructed to prevent flood of Burao seasonal river and at least 70,000 inhabitants in Baidoa and adjacent districts of Qansaxdhere, Qansaxdhere, dinsor and Burhakaba who benefited from the improved services by Baidoa Hospital after the second phase rehabilitation . The breakdowns of the direct beneficiaries are as following: a. Taleh school in Mogadishu: 1,340 students and 164 workers b. Burao stone gabions in Burao town: 164 workers

			<p>c. Water cisterns (berkades, shallow well, road and culvert in Barbera and Burao districts: 2,150 as direct users of the rehabilitated facilities and 262 workers.</p> <p>d. Baidoa General Hospital: 230 workers and at least 70,000 residents have access to improved health services</p> <p>e. Abdallah Deerow Girls School in Baidoa: At least 280 additional girls enrolled in two school shifts and at least 100 workers benefited from short-term employment opportunities for 30 days in average.</p>
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p><b>Activity 1.1:</b> Complete the on-going project in Burao</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2:</b> Complete the on-going projects for rehabilitation of a road, construction of culvert and digging of shallow well in Barbera district and rehabilitation of 11 water cisterns (berkades) in Awdal, Togdheer regions in Somaliland</p> <p><b>Activity 1.3:</b> Second phase Rehabilitation of Taleh School in Hodon district in Mogadishu</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4:</b> Rehabilitation of Biadoa General Hospital</p> <p><b>Activity 1.5:</b> Rehabilitation of Abdallah Deerow</p>	<p>The project has completed all the projects that carried over from 2014 namely: Construction of gabions in Burao, rehabilitation of 11 berkades in several villages in Togdheer region and rehabilitation of a road, construction of a culvert and digging of shallow well in Berbera district. In addition, 4 social and productive infrastructures identified and 3 of them rehabilitated.: Namely: 1) Second phase rehabilitation of Taleh School, 2) Second phase rehabilitation of Baidoa Hospital, 3) Rehabilitation of Abdallah Deerow girls School in Baidoa and 4) construction of Vegetable and meat market in Kismayo. Work in the first three of them was successfully completed and the rehabilitated facilities are functional in full capacity. The last one (Vegetable and Meat market in Kismayo) is still in planning stage. The progress below provides details.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construction of gabions in Burao was completed in quarter one as planned</li> <li>• The rehabilitation of a road, construction of a culvert and digging of shallow well in Berbera district and rehabilitation of 11 berkades in several villages in Toghdheer region was completed in quarter one as planned</li> </ul> <p>Rehabilitation of Taleh School was completed in quarter two.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of boundary wall at two sides of the school</li> <li>• Construction of multipurpose playground</li> <li>• Construction of elevated water tank</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the school yard and plantation of the garden.</li> </ul> <p>The hospital is rehabilitated and fully functional after a second phase of rehabilitation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Perimeter wall (155m length X 1.5 m height above the ground)</li> <li>• Construction of new triage block</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the x-ray department.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the pharmacy</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of maternity department</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the administration block</li> </ul>		

- Construction of Septic tank and sewerage and fixing of sanitary fittings and plumbing works
- The school is rehabilitated and fully functional through:
- Construction of Perimeter wall - 52m length,
  - Construction of additional 4 class room block
  - Construction of a conference hall
  - Refurbishing of existing toilets
  - Install a back fence wall – (50mm x 50mm x 5mm angle iron of 1.5m height @1.5m c/c on top of the entire perimeter wall

#### **Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements**

- Final reports by implementing partners.
- Inspection reports by UNDP engineers and BTORs by project staff visits to the project sites.
- Hanover notes signed by the beneficiary communities and authorities
- Regular Reports, pictures and videos (before, during and after) by the implementing partners and UNDP missions.
- Third Party monitoring reports
- Taleh school brochure

## Output 2 – LOCAL SERVICES STRENGTHENED: AT LEAST THREE LOCAL SERVICES STRENGTHENED

### Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Education and health sectors in Somalia suffer from lack of proper facilities to provide quality services to the people. This problem is more obvious in newly recovered areas, small towns and remote areas. Also, water availability for domestic use and for livestock is another big challenge. Support to these sectors will have clear long term impact on the local economic development of Somalia.

Therefore, in addition to the facilities that have been mentioned under output one (above), the project also started or completed the rehabilitation of another 13 Water Berkeds in Burao, Odwayne and Buhoodle districts in Togdheer region, rehabilitation of one earth dam at War Imran village, Burao district/ Togdheer, rehabilitation of Ballidhiig boarding school at Ballidhiig Village, Burao District/ Togdheer and second phase rehabilitation of Ballidhiig boarding school at Ballidhiig Village, Burao District . The storage capacity of 13 berkades is 3875 cubic meter of water and the storage capacity of the earth dam is around 3750 cubic meter of water.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of sectors enhanced</li> <li>- Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries</li> </ul>	To be established through the socio-economic assessments for individual communities.	At least three local services strengthened (not more than one per community).	<p>3 - Three sectors including health, education and water have been enhanced through rehabilitation of hospitals, schools and water storage cisterns (berkades) mentioned under output one and two and installation of a solar panel for a health center in Ballanbale/ Galmudug region.</p> <p>The work is still ongoing in rehabilitation of 13 berkades, earth dam and Ballidhiig boarding school. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.</p> <p>The 13 berkades serve 104 households and the earth dam dam serves 500 people and 6,500 head of livestock.</p> <p>Ballidhiig Boarding school provides education to children of nomadic people of the district. The dormitory of the school was constructed by UNDP in a previous project. Rehabilitation of the dormitory and improving of the living condition of the students will encourage them to stay in the school and which will improve the education services in the region.</p> <p>Installation of the solar panel will help the health center to double the workhours from 8 hours per day to 16 hours and also it will help in introducing new electrical devises to the health center. In addition the center will save the value of monthly bill they pay for city supply. The saved monies will be used for</p>

		spending on other operational needs of the center
<b>Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan</b>		<b>Progress Against Activities</b>
<p><b>Activity 2.1:</b> Rehabilitation of 13 water berkades in 11 villages in Burao, Odwayne and Buhoodle districts in Togdheer region.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.2:</b> Rehabilitation of one earth dam in War Imran village, Burao district/ Togdheer :</p> <p><b>Activity 2.3:</b> Rehabilitation of Ballidhiig boarding school including Construction of water tank, twin latrines and a laundry room</p> <p><b>Activity 2.4:</b> Supply and Installation of solar panel to Balanbale Health Center</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Work in activities 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 have been successfully completed and handed over to the concern communities and local authorities.</li> <li>• UNDP is implementing construction of a health center in Balanbale/ Galmudug under another UNDP project (ALTP). The cost of the Solar panel will be covered under this project. The shipment is expected to arrive in February 2016 and installation of the solar panel will be completed by end of March 2016.</li> </ul>
<b>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project reports</li> <li>• Photos and video shots of the projects.</li> <li>• Monitoring visits reports by UNDP engineers and a third party consultancy firms.</li> </ul>		



## Output 3 – SUPPORT PROVIDED FOR SHORT- AND LONG-TERM EMPLOYMENT

### Narrative update on Progress towards Output

In addition to the rehabilitated infrastructure facilities undertaken under outputs one and two, the project has introduced additional cash for work activities to generate more short-term jobs. Also to achieve the target of creating long-term jobs, the project has undertaken some other livelihoods activities helping in sustaining the long term income of poor farmers and vulnerable youth. Also in cooperation with UNHCR a value chain study for the fishery sector in Kismayo was undertaken under their ongoing project with the American Refugee Committee (ARC).

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<p>Indicators (gender disaggregated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of short-term jobs</li> <li>Number of BDS suppliers, one stop shops, value chain development interventions, and cooperatives support initiatives completed.</li> <li>Number of sustainable long term jobs created</li> </ul>	<p>High levels of unemployment in direct project area due to low skills and modest investments</p>	<p>At least three employment creation interventions undertaken (not more than one per community).</p>	<p>In addition to the number of short-term employment generated under outputs 1 and 2, the project have managed to generate additional 426 short term jobs (70 jobs for women and 167 for IDPs) through cash for work project for rehabilitation of 10 water canals and bush clearing of 100 farms (Half hectare each).</p> <p>Also the project provided training tools and equipment for several workshops in Abudwak Training Center including carpentry, plumbing, welding, metal fabrication, electricity and mechanics (car repair).</p> <p>Also the project supplied and installed 50 water pumps for 50 farms in Luuq district for the benefit of 50 households working in these farms (15 women headed HHs and 10 IDP HHs).</p> <p>In addition, the project has completed a study on the feasibility of establishment women business centers in Hargeisa and Garowe to support women businesses.</p>
<b>Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan</b>		<b>Progress Against Activities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Activity3.1:</b> Basic social and productive infrastructures</li> </ul>		<p>All the planned infrastructures for rehabilitation are fully completed.</p>	

identified and rehabilitated following labor intensive techniques to create short term jobs:

1. Rehabilitation of Taleh School in Hodon district/ Mogadishu
2. Completion of the construction of stone gabions in Burao
3. Completion the berkades rehabilitation in Toghdher region in Somaliland
4. Completion of construction of Shallow well in Berbera district
5. Completion of road rehabilitation in Berbera district
6. Completion the construction of the culvert in Berbera.
7. Rehabilitation of Biadoa General Hospital
8. Rehabilitation of Abdallah Deerow school in Baidoa
9. Rehabilitation of 10 canals in 4 villages in Luuq district
10. Bush clearing of 100 farms in 8 villages in Luuq district
11. Rehabilitation of 13 berkades in in Burao, Odwayne and Buhoodle districts in Togdheer region.
12. Rehabilitation and expansion of earth dam in War Imran village/ Burao district
13. Rehabilitation of Ballidhiiq boarding school

- **Activity3.2:** 1)Value chain study on the fishery sector in Kismayo and 2) a study of the Feasibility of Establishment of women business development centers in SL and BL.

- **Activity3.3:** Help in creation of sustainable long term jobs:

1. Canals rehabilitation
2. Farms bush clearing
3. Provision of irrigation pumps
4. Vegetable and Meat Market in Kismayo

#	Activity	Total # of workers	Women Workers	Men workers
1	Taleh School	152	50	102
2	Stone gabions	164	38	126
3	Berkades rehab.	172	24	148
4	Shallow well	7	2	5
5	Road	59	7	52
6	Culvert	24	5	19
7	Baidoa Hospital	230	46	184
8	Abdallah Deerow Girls school	100	20	80
9	Canals	79	20	59
10	Farms' bush clearing	347	50	297
11	Berkades in Togdheer region	150	20	130
12	Earth Dam	44	7	37
13	Ballidhiiq boarding school	13	2	11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1250</b>

A value chain study on the fishery sector in Kismayo was completed by UNHCR in partnership with the ARC. The project was fully involved and was consulted by both parties on the TOR and the draft study. Implementing the recommendation of the study is pending availability of financial resources.

A study on Feasibility of Establishment of Business service centers in Hargeisa and Garowe was developed by the project. The study was undertaken by two consultants (one international and one National). The study recommended to pilot a business service center in Hargeisa as the business environment is more mature than in Garowe. Implementing of this recommendation is pending availability of financial resources.

#	Activity	Total # of beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries	Progress status
1	Canals rehabilitation	100	24	Completed
2	Farms bush clearing	200	73	completed
3	Provision of pumps	50	15	On-going
4	Vegetable and meat market	80	30	In planning

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>142</b>	
<b>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project reports</li> <li>• Workers attendance sheets</li> <li>• Photos of the projects during the work (When the workers doing the work).</li> </ul>				

## SECTION 3 – CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (GENDER, PEACE AND CONFLICT, HUMAN RIGHTS)

- During 2015, the project has managed to create short-term jobs for 225 (15%) women out of 1,541 jobs created so far. In addition, the project has supported 142 women headed households out of 430 supported households to sustain their livelihoods through provision of irrigation pumps, farms push clearing and canals rehabilitation in 9 villages in Luuq districts.
- Rehabilitation of a girl school in Baidoa has facilitated education opportunity to 280 girls in Baidoa most of whom are IDPs. Rehabilitation of Taleh School (a mixed school) in Hodon district in Mogadishu has facilitated education opportunity to 413 girls out of 1,014 enrolled students. Taleh School aims to increase enrolment up to 3,150 students by January 2016. If they will keep the same rate, the number of girls' students will become 1,283. In fact, this will be a real addition by the project. Also rehabilitation of Taleh School has given long term job opportunities for 8 women teachers and 4 women support staff out of 27 teachers and 9 support staff recruited in 2015.
- The project is designed to target the most vulnerable groups including women, youth, IDPs and returnee refugees. For this reason, three of the project target districts (Luuq, Kismayo and Baidoa) are the districts that nominated for voluntary return of refugees. To help in integration of IDPs and returnees, within their new communities, the project has selected the facilities which close to the residents of the IDPs and serves many of them.

## SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

- Unemployment among youth is very high and basic infrastructure is almost damaged which requires more resources than the limited available resources of the project. The project was initially planned to be large scale of around 20 million US dollars for three years. However, donor contributions realized were close to 1.5 million USD. This limited the project to prioritize more interventions and therefore greater impact.
- Refugees and IDPs problem is growing up in Somalia. In addition, the conflict in Yemen added at least another 31,000 people to this vulnerable group.
- UNDP has introduced the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) modality to minimize the risk of misuse of UNDP resources by partners with limited capacity of handling cash advances. To apply this modality, UNDP has hired a third party audit firm to undertake capacity assessments for potential IPs using a comprehensive approach. As per the capacity assessment, the risk of providing cash to the IPs is categorized in 4 levels (low, moderate, significant and high risk). Based on the classification, risk mitigation and engagements plans were developed for each partner and annexed to the agreements. For partners with significant or high risk, payments were made directly to the clients/vendors while minimum cash advances were transferred to the partners. While ensuring accountability and transparency of the project, this added additional workload on the side of UNDP and, to an extent, slowed down delivery.
- Under one of the subprojects in Luuq district, the project paid wages of about USD 51,000 through Dahabshiil directly to 427 workers. When it came to the attention of Luuq local authority, they instructed Dhabshiil to deduct specific fee for the local authority. Dahabshiil has refused and reported the issue back to UNDP. UNDP has reported the case to the Risk Management Team. It took more than one month to resolve the issue and finally the workers received full payments without any deductions. Based on this case, UNDP is cooperating with the Risk Mitigation Unit of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to undertake analysis of the risks associated with the payments and based on the findings of the analysis, specific mitigation measures will be introduced.
- Security situation and restriction on movements is still a major issue in Somalia and has a serious impact on the delivery and cost of the programme.

## SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk <sup>1</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
<b>1. Operational Risk</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access Difficulties</li> </ul>	The project areas are remote areas and the roads are very rough and inaccessible especially for heavy cars and in rainy seasons. This has impact on monitoring, security, cost efficiency and high cost of doing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPs and suppliers should avoid rainy seasons when deliver goods to the project sites</li> </ul>
<b>2. Financial Management</b>	Because of limited capacity of potential partners in the targeted areas and unavailability of bank branches and services in the main towns of the target district, financial management is a risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP introduced the HACT implementation modality and undertook capacity assessments for the most of the IPs. Based on the results of the capacity assessments and nature of the activities, the project developed Risk mitigation and engagement plan for each agreement</li> <li>The project has discussion with <i>Dahabshil</i> to introduce mobile payments to the workers instead of cash payments through the implementing partners.</li> <li>Procurement were either undertaken directly by UNDP procurement unit or UNDP pays directly to suppliers when allow the IP to undertake the procurement.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Delivery</b>	As a result of operational difficulties including limited local capacities combined with insecurity in the target areas and introduction of HACT, delivery is expected to be slow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will try to start the implantation process as early as possible.</li> <li>The donors of the project are fully aware on this problem and if there is a need for no cost extension, the project will use this as a last option.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Security</b>	The security situation in Somalia in general is unconfident and UN is a target.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project relies on the national staff to monitor and inspect the progress in the accessible areas. In addition, the project introduced suitable tools for remote management including using of third party monitoring.</li> </ul>
<b>5. conflict creation</b>	The needs are very high and diversified while the available resources are very limited and for specific activities. This could lead for competition over the benefit from the limited opportunities the project will provide. Competition could develop to conflict if doesn't managed properly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The local communities, elders and local authorities will be fully involved in the selection process of the beneficiaries</li> <li>Each subproject will have Project Management Committee (PMC) to assure smooth implementation.</li> <li>The Project management will update the project board on any serious</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

		conflicts need their interference and urgent actions.
<b>6. Strategic</b>	The available resources for the project are less than 7% of the planned project. This is will make it hard for the project to achieve clear impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop a bigger joint programme through UN-MPTF mechanism</li><li>• Donors are invited and encouraged to allocate more resources to the project.</li></ul>

## SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Field visit to gabion project and berkades in Burao districts undertaken by UNDP senior engineer, Head of Area Office and PREP team in SL.	22/02/2015	The purpose of the mission was to inspect the achieved results and to handover the project to the community.	The senior engineer have accepted the civil works and the impression of the Head of Area office and senior engineer was very positive.
Field visit to LED projects of 2014 and 2015 in Burao districts by the DCD-programme, Deputy programme manager, acting head of Somaliland Area Office and project manager	21,22 August 2015	Among many PREP projects in the district, the mission visited the project sites of the stone gabions the deaf school and Burao Vocational Center. Also the mission met with the mayor, deputy governor, and management of the deaf school	The officials the mission has met with have conveyed their satisfaction with the achieved results and they asked for more similar projects.
Monitoring activity by the third party consultancy firm (CCORD) for Luuq project of rehabilitation of water canals and bush clearing of farms through cash for work activity.	September 2015	CCORD was provided by UNDP PPU with a list of 259 beneficiaries of the project (149 men and 110 women). CCORD have called a sample of 206 workers (137 men and 69 women).	All the called people confirmed that they worked to the project. But none of them have received his/her wages until that moment. PPU has shared this finding with the project manager. The project manager followed on the issue with Finance Unit and Dahabshill until the issue was resolved and the 426 workers hired by the project have received their wages.
Engineering site visit	22-29 October 2015	UNDP engineer in Somaliland visited the sites of 13 water berkades in 9 villages in Burao district to inspect the achieved progress	The engineer found that 4 berkades were 100% completed and another 2 were 95% completed and another 2 were about 50% completed while work in the last 5 berkades was still in early stage. The engineer instructed the IP to rectify some of the achieved works and accelerate the implementation in the last 5 berkades.
Engineering site visit	December 2015	In the first week of December 2015, UNDP engineer in Somaliland had a second monitoring visit to the sites of 13 water	The engineer found that the work is almost completed and will be fully completed before the end of the year.

		berkades to inspect the achieved progress	
Donor and Senior Management visit to the some project locations	2 December 2015	The Italian Ambassador to Somalia and the country director of UNDP visited Baidoa on 2 December 2015 to visit some of the project activities there. The project manager and the deputy programme manager joined the mission.	The delegation met with the state Government of ISWA and visited the Baidoa General Hospital and Abdallah Deerow School. The Government and the management of the two facilities have shown their happiness for the achieved projects and asked for more projects of the same nature. HE the Ambassador and the Country Director appreciated the well-prepared arrangement for the mission and the quality of the projects.
Project board meeting	3 December 2015	One day after the field visit to Baidoa, the project undertook a project board meeting in presence of HE the Italian Ambassador, HE the Deputy Minister of Planning, the Deputy country director/ Programme and representatives of the local authorities and implementing partners	In his opening speech, HE the Italian Ambassador thanked UNDP for the excellent quality of the achieved work and he considered UNDP one of the best cost effective partners. Also, the Deputy minister of Planning has appreciated the partnership with UNDP and asked for more infrastructure and employment generations projects.  Upon a request by the project management, the project board has agreed a No Cost Extension of the project for another 3 months (until 31 March 2016)



## SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Disbursed	Balance <sup>2</sup>	% Delivery	Comments
Italy	885,739	788,784	56%	666,702	122,082	47%	
Norway	375,963	216,821	15%	383,753	(166,932)	27%	
Malta	57,573	60,362	4%	42,356	18,006	3%	
UNDP (TRAC)	97,584	187,584	13%	201,472	(13,888)	14%	
Kuwait	-	2,969	0%	2,663	306	0%	
GREECE	-	3,453	0%	3,453	-	0%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,416,859</b>	<b>1,259,973</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>1,300,399</b>	<b>(40,426)</b>	<b>92%</b>	

---

<sup>2</sup> Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now.