

# Annual Progress Report

## Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy – Phase III

### (Atlas ID: 00093044)

<b>Reporting Period</b>	01 January 2015 to December 2015
<b>Government Counterpart</b>	Federal Level Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIIC) and Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs, Puntland Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sport (MOLYS)
<b>PSG</b>	4: Economic Foundation
<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>	Alula and Bargal Districts in Puntland and Balanbale District in Galmudug
<b>AWP Budget</b>	USD 1,155,156
<b>Available Funds for year</b>	USD 1,537,836
<b>Expenditure to date</b>	USD 523,307



**CONTRIBUTING DONORS:** 7 shipping COMPANIES: Shell, Maersk, Stena, BP, NYK, MOL and K-line



## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ALTP	Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy project
AWP	Annual Work Plan
AS	Al-Shabaab
BP	British Petroleum Tanker Company
CS	Community Security Project
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome
K-Line	Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MCG	Micro-Capital Grant
MCH	Mother and Child Health Center
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOL	Mitsui O.S.K Line Ltd.
MoLYS	Ministry of Labor, Youth and Sport.
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NYK	Nippon Yusen Kaisha Shipping Company
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environment Programme
PSGs	Peacebuilding and State-building Goals
PPU	Partnership and Planning Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollar

## SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period, Alternative Livelihood to Piracy – Phase III was rolled out and in consultations with federal, regional and district administrations key priorities were identified through assessment missions in the first quarter. The project initially focused on implementation including the procurement of goods and services, putting in place delivery mechanisms; developing and finalizing partnership agreements with Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports in Puntland and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Mogadishu; the Federal Capital of Somalia. In the last three quarters the project started all the key interventions in the three target districts except one.

In 2015, most of the set project targets were achieved and some delays occurred as a result of security and access challenges the team faced.

Overall, 200 vulnerable youth were provided with social rehabilitation support which will be followed by an economic reintegration activities targeting the 200 vulnerable youth. Field assessment missions were conducted in the three target districts and key priority infrastructure for the communities were identified. Engineering designs and Bills of Quantity (BOQs) were developed and finalized with local communities and government engineers. Contractual agreements were developed and signed with government and local NGO counterparts. Capacity building training and awareness on piracy were provided with the three target district authority.

Some of the key developments during 2015 that directly or indirectly affected the project were the following:-

- On 20th April 2015, Al-Shabaab attacked UN in Garowe killing 5 and injuring a number of UN staff members and security guards. Following the terrorist attack, a Programme Criticality (PC) exercise for UNDP activities in Puntland was completed and the project was classified as 'PC2'. As a result, the project implemented was slowed down and national staff members were instructed to work from home and the international staff members were evacuated out of Puntland. Also, field missions were suspended for a while. Moreover, additional security measures were imposed which increased the operational cost of the project and slowed down the project implementation activities.
- On 8th July 2015, the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) held its Eighteenth Plenary Session in New York under the Chairmanship of the European Union. The meeting reiterated the commitment to the goal of “zero ships and zero seafarers in the hands of Somali pirates” and the need for immediate and safe release of seafarers held in Somalia by pirates. UNODC and FAO explained in the meeting on crime issues, illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing in the Somali seas fishing in Somali waters which dramatically increased in the last years after the perceived reduction in piracy threats.
- Tropical Cyclone (TC) 'Chapala' affected the residents in coastal areas of Bari region with high intensity rainfall from 3-4 November 2015. Another tropical storm has developed in the Arabian Sea; the new tropical cyclone named 'Megh' hit some parts of Bari region. The Chapala affected two project target districts in Bari region of Puntland, damaging access roads to the districts and causing delays in the project implementation.

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

### OUTPUT 1 – SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF VULNERABLE YOUTH WITHIN COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY PIRACY PROMOTED

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
<p>During the reporting period, a Letters of Agreements (LoAs) and a Micro-Grant Capital Agreements (MCGs) was signed with MoLSA, PHA, MOLYS, Y-PEER and HOPEL. Assessment mission were conducted in consultation with federal, regional and district authorities and community consultation and mobilization was undertaken in the three target districts and the activities started with full speed in the third quarter of 2015 covering all the three target districts.(Alula, Bargal and Balanbale)</p>			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
Minimum 200 of vulnerable youth (30% women) of targeted communities are provided with Social rehabilitation training	Youth in target areas vulnerable to recruitment as pirates	200 youth (60 women and 140 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>140 vulnerable youth were provided with social rehabilitation training in Alula and Bargal Districts of which 78 were women (45 in Alula and 33 in Bargal).</li> <li>60 vulnerable youth were selected and started for the social rehabilitation in Balanbale District of which 20 were women. They are expected to finish the social rehabilitation component in February 2016.</li> </ul>
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p><b>Activity 1.1:</b> 200 vulnerable youth (98 women and 102 men) provided with social rehabilitation in the three target areas</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two assessment missions were carried out in Alula/Habo, Bargal and Balanbale.</li> <li>Youth selection criteria was developed and consultations held with concerned communities.</li> <li>200 vulnerable youth were profiled, identified and selected (70 in Alula /Habo, 70 in Bargal and 60 in Balanbale).</li> <li>Social rehabilitation centers in Alula, Bargal and Balanbale were identified.</li> <li>MCGs were developed and signed with Y-PEER and HOPEL local NGOs for social rehabilitation of the 200 vulnerable youth.</li> </ul>	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed mission reports supported with pictures were prepared and shared with UNDP management, MOPIC, MOLYS and the donors.</li> <li>Signed MCG with Y-PEER to undertake the planned activity in Bargal and Alula.</li> <li>Signed MCG with HOPEL to undertake the planned activities in Balanbale</li> <li>Signed daily attendance sheets of class participants endorsed by the local authority in the target district.</li> <li>Regular Reports, pictures and videos by the implementing partners.</li> <li>Final report from IP</li> <li>Handover note from IP in Puntland</li> </ul>			

## Output 2 – LONG TERM EMPLOYMENT FOSTERED THROUGH PROVISION OF EMPLOYABLE SKILLS AND LOCAL ECONOMIC GROWTH STIMULATED THROUGH GRANTS TO MICRO AND SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
<p>Letters of Agreement were signed with Puntland Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Federal Level Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to conduct a Job market survey and identify demand driven marketable skills in the target communities. National consultants were hired respectively to undertake the job market survey jointly government and UNDP staff. The studies were finalized in October 2015 and January 2016. Based on the findings and recommendation of the local labour market assessments, skills gaps were identified and skill training types needed in the different districts were provided to the vulnerable youth.</p>			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
Number of youth trained and provided with employment opportunities or grants to set up micro enterprises	High levels of unemployment in Project areas due to low skills and Modest investment	200 youth and (98 women and 102 men) to be provided with proper vocational skills training and startup capital/kit of tools and equipment (The target group is the same target group in output 1)	The activity is on track. Skills training for 140 vulnerable youth who completed the social rehabilitation component started and it is on-going. A delay especially in Balanbale is happened due to delays in the labour market assessment led by the Federal Ministry of labour and Social Affairs. The team is waiting for the findings and recommendations of the job market assessment to identify demand driven and marketable vocational skills in Balanbale district in 2016.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p><b>Activity 2.1:</b> Conduct a baseline survey with sex disaggregated data of employable skills required in each location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conduct a rapid market survey in the three target areas under the project and use data as input for proposal development investment</li> <li>- identify any gender differences in skills gaps</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 2.2:</b> Provide vocational training on employable skills for target youth (women and men)</p> <p><b>Activity 2.3 :</b> Provide micro grants or employment support to the graduates</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOR for the job market survey in the three project locations was developed and agreed by the different parties.</li> <li>• LOA with MoPIC/ Puntland to undertake the survey in Alula and Bargal was signed</li> <li>• Another LOA was signed with the Federal MoLSA to undertake a similar survey in Balanbale.</li> <li>• The survey in Alula and Bargal was completed and validation workshop to validate the study was conducted in presence of Puntland relevant ministries and other stakeholders.</li> <li>• MoLSA hired a consultant to undertake the survey in Balanbale.</li> <li>• Training course materials were developed for the trainees</li> <li>• The skills training for the 140 vulnerable youth started in Alula and Bargal districts based on the results of the job market surveys.</li> </ul>	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOR for the job market survey.</li> </ul>			

- Copies of the signed LOAs and MCGs
- Copies of the job market surveys reports with recommendations
- List of trainees, participation lists, photos and reports of all locations
- Training materials and third party monitoring reports.



Photo: Rehabilitation of Lafagorayo road and rehabilitation of road that divides the Alula.

## Output 3 – SOCIAL AND PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURES REHABILITATED

### Narrative update on Progress towards Output

The project team conducted two assessment missions to Alula/Habo and Bargal districts in Puntland and Balanbale in Galgaduud Region/ Central Somalia and identified basic infrastructures facilities including feeder roads, community Center in Alula/ Habo and Youth Center in Bargal.

- In Balanbale, a construction of Health Center was identified as a key priority for the community.
- The first priority for the community in Alula was the rehabilitation of the main road - by constructing an Irish culvert of 240 meter long to cross the lake - which divides the town into two parts. The second priority of Alula community was the rehabilitation of an existing youth center.
- In Bargal, the first priority identified with to rehabilitate the town MCH while their second priority is to construct a youth center. In addition, the road which connect Alula district to Bargal district, locally known as Lafagorey road for its roughness was highlighted by Puntland Highway Authority and the local communities in Alula and Bargal as a priority to help improve the overall local economic situation of the area.

During the reporting period, technical engineering assessment and measurement exercises were undertaken for all the identified productive community infrastructure in all the three target areas. Engineering designs and Bills of Quantity (BOQs) were developed by UNDP engineers.

In-line with the BOQs and Designs developed agreements were signed with Puntland Highway Authority (PHA) and Puntland Ministry of Public Works in Puntland. Activities were started in the Alula and Bargal but the rehabilitation and construction work was affected by the tropical cyclone that hit Bari region and affected the area. As a result of the cyclone, the engineer and community proposed some changes to factor in the impact of the cyclone. Some changes were proposed and included in the engineering work that did not affect the allocated budget.

In Balanbale, a contract was signed with HOPEL a local NGO to construct the Mother and Child Health (MCH) facility.

To assess the situation and impact of the tropical cyclone, a project staff went to Alula and Bargal in November 2015. The engineer with the mission recommended few changes to the existing BOQ as a result of the Chapala.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
No. of Social and productive infrastructures identified and rehabilitated.	Social and productive infrastructures in poor conditions and deteriorated further as result of recent cyclone in Puntland	6 social and productive infrastructure facilities	On track. Six key community priority infrastructure was identified and the three target areas. Technical engineering designs and bills of quantity were developed and approved. Contractual agreements were developed and finalized with PHA, MoPW and HOPEL. The rehabilitation work started in the last quarter of 2015 and is on-going.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<b>Activity3.1:</b> Six social and productive infrastructures identified and rehabilitated in consultation with relevant authorities and communities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field missions conducted to identify key priority basic infrastructure for rehabilitation.</li> <li>• Technical engineering designs and bills of quantity were developed for two Irish culvert in Alula and Bargal, Lafagorey road rehabilitation, a youth center rehabilitation in Bargal, a community center in Alula and Mother and Child Health (MCH) in Balanbale.</li> </ul>	

- Contractual agreements were developed and finalized with PHA, MoPW and HOPEL. The rehabilitation work started in the last quarter of 2015 and is on-going.

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

- Videos and pictures of UNDP and PHA missions
- Approved BOQs and engineering designs of the identified priority facilities for rehabilitation and construction.
- Signed LOAs and MCG with PHA, MoPW and HOPEL.
- Photos, videos (before, during and after), progress reports and handover notes when the work completed.
- Joint Mission reports by UNDP and PHA. Third party independent monitoring report.



Photo: Construction work of Mother and Child Health Facility (MCH) in Balanbale



## Output 4 – KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITIES ON LOCAL LEVEL PLANNING, MONITORING AND COUNTER-PIRACY RELATED ISSUES INCLUDING LOCAL LAWS IMPROVED

### Narrative update on Progress towards Output

During the reporting period, activities to enhance the capacity of the local authorities and their awareness on the adverse circumstances of piracy were started and completed in Alula and Bargal. This has not been completed in Balanbale and is planned for 2016.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
Integration of counter piracy component in local development plans and laws.	Local authorities and communities knowledge on local level planning and monitoring is quite modest. Limited knowledge on counter-piracy measures and local laws.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct training for the three district councils (Alula, Bargal and Balanbale) on local development planning and monitoring.</li> <li>Conduct awareness campaigns on the negative implication of piracy in the three targeted communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training on local development planning and monitoring was conducted for district authorities in Alula and Bargal, 20 in bargal( 14 men and 6 women) and 20 in Alula( 15 men and 5 women) some of the trainees specially women were community activist not all from the local government</li> <li>Awareness campaigns on the negative implications of piracy was done in Bargal and Alula.</li> </ul>
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p><b>Activity 4.1:</b> Undertake training sessions on local development planning and monitoring for the districts council members in all target areas</p> <p><b>Activity 4.2:</b> Conduct awareness campaigns on the negative impacts of the piracy</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six agreements were developed and signed with government counterparts at federal and regional to facilitate trainings and awareness for the three target districts.</li> <li>A consultant was hired to train three officials from MoPIC, MOLYS and Ministry of Interior on anti-piracy awareness campaign in Alula and Bargal.</li> <li>In Balanbale, there was some delays from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in recruiting and sending a consultant to Balanbale. This is expected to speeded up in 2016 and to be completed.</li> </ul>	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copies of the capacity building and awareness campaign materials</li> <li>Samples of the awareness campaign materials when purchased</li> <li>Videos and pictures of the events</li> <li>Attendance sheets of trainees</li> <li>Contracts of the facilitators</li> </ul>			

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

- The project has managed to target over 45% (98 women out of 200) women direct beneficiaries on the social rehabilitation and economic rehabilitation components. Two of the six community priority infrastructures identified for rehabilitation are exclusively for women and children beneficiaries while the other four infrastructure will benefit both men and women. The identified priority infrastructure identified by the communities are two Irish culverts, one feeder road, a youth center, a community Center and MCH. The MCH in Balanbale will be used by exclusively by women and children at the same time Irish culverts in Habo will used by children (students) to cross o other part of the villages for school and women when going to market located in one side of the town.
- During the assessment missions to Alula and Bargal, women representatives actively participated in joint community meetings. A separate meeting with women retailers in Bargal was conducted in the vegetable market to assess their specific needs.
- Although the District Council of Alula has three women out of 27 members and Bargal council has no women on board, 11 women benefited from the capacity development training that were provided to the districts councils. The project managed to include 11 women (including the 3 council members and some women staff and women activists in the two districts - 6 in Bargal and 5 in Alula
- One of the social rehabilitation training a topic on HIV/ AIDS to increase the awareness of the community on this very sensitive issue in the Somali culture was included.

## SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

- On 20th April 2015, Al-Shabaab attacked UN in Garowe killing 5 and injuring a number of UN staff members and security guards. Following the terrorist attack, a Programme Criticality (PC) exercise for UNDP activities in Puntland was completed and the project was classified as 'PC2'. As a result, the project implemented was slowed down and national staff members were instructed to work from home and the international staff members were evacuated out of Puntland. Also, field missions were suspended for a while. Moreover, additional security measures were imposed which increased the operational cost of the project and slowed down the project implementation activities.
- The three project target districts are very remote districts with limited access. The of two districts (especially Alula) are neglected for long time and very little support by the Government and International community delivered to the local communities of the two districts;
- Unemployment rate among youth is more than 90% as estimated by the community and local authority. As per the mayors of the two districts the main reason behind the high unemployment rate is unfeasibility of the fishery sector because of illegal fishing by international vessels and aggression by these vessels against local fishermen and damaging their fishery assets;
- A new phenomenon to the community in Balanbale started and people noticed that their livestock particularly camel disappearance due to youth stealing it from the nomads and selling it other regions. After selling, the youth use the money to immigrate and travel to Libya were they try to cross the seas and enter Europe.
- As highlighted by FAO and UNODC to CGPCS in their Eighteenth Plenary Session, fisheries crime and illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing in Somali water are dramatically increased in the last years after the perceived reduction in piracy threats. This is could be a reason for Somalis to resume piracy off their cost which is longest cost of Africa (3800 km).

## 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>Roads rehabilitation is one of the planned activities under the project.</li> <li>The project has brought PHA on board and they are now fully aware about the criticality of many roads in the area and start seeking for funding and approaching different potential partners to address the problem.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited local capacities</li> </ul>	The area has suffered ignorance for long time. Therefore, the available local capacities are very limited and it is not easy to find potential local partners to work with.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project benefits from the services of central agencies including PHA and line ministries to implement some of the planned activities.</li> <li>Also, the project uses the services of traditional partners with good track records from nearby regions and districts.</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>The project avoids the advance payments modality where possible and reasonable.</li> <li>Instead, the project pays directly to suppliers, vendors, service providers and workers.</li> <li>The project has discussion with <i>Dahabshiil</i> to introduce mobile payments to the workers instead of cash payments through the implementing partners.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Delivery</b>	As a result of operational difficulties including limited local capacities combined with insecurity in the target areas, delivery is expected to be slow down.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project tried 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 Puntland in specific and in Somalia in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programme Criticality assessment has been conducted by UN</li> </ul>

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

	<p>general has deteriorated. After the AS attack against UN in Garowe on 20 April, UN has changed the security Level in Puntland and Somaliland from medium to High Risk.</p> <p>The targeted areas were piracy hotspots, remote, almost inaccessible, police presence is very limited and under equipped</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project has recommended to UNDP management to consider the district for area based approach and to call all other UNDP projects including Community Police, Community Security and Access to Justice Project to invest in the area which will hope will contribute to security improvement.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Conflict creation</b>	<p>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.</p>	<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 conflicts need their interference and urgent actions.</li> </ul>
<b>6. Strategic</b>	<p>The target project areas are very remote, the resources are very limited and needs are very extensive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is highly recommended to consider the project area for area based approach and to attract different organization to work there.</li> <li>• Donors are invited and encouraged to allocate more resources to the area.</li> </ul>
<b>7. Political</b>	<p>The Government of Puntland has continuously changed its line ministry representatives giving rise to serious discontinuities in the sub-projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was clarified to the Government the impact of this delay on the project implementation and delivery.</li> <li>• UNDP SIP project has undertaken a functional review for 5 ministries in Puntland and there is a plan to expand the project to include other ministries in 2015. This will help the government and partners to know better who is doing and should do what. So, it will become easy to decide on the line ministry and counterparts.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Joint Government/ UNDP field mission to Alula and Bargal	8-16 February	The purpose of the mission was to introduce the project to the community and local authority and to assess the needs jointly with the community. Representatives from MOLYS, MOPIC and UNDP engineering unit has joined the project officer in this mission. It was meant to ask representatives from MOPIC and MOLYS to join the mission to increase ownership of the project.	Detailed Mission report is available upon request.
Joint Government/ UNDP field mission to Balanbale	24-28 May	The purpose of the mission was to introduce the project to the community and local authority and to assess the needs jointly with the community. Representatives from Federal MOPIC, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and UNDP Community Security project officer have joined the project officer in this mission. It was meant to ask representatives from the federal government to join the mission to increase ownership of the project.	Detailed Mission report is available upon request.
Joint assessment Mission by UNDP and PHA		After Chapala cyclone hit the project target area a joint assessment mission was carried out in November 2015 to access the extend of cyclone damages to the project target areas and particularly identified infrastructures under the project	Detailed mission report is available upon request
Approval of Final work plan		The project document was shared with and approved by the federal government in December 2014 after sharing a draft with the two governments (federal and Puntland) in November 2014 for comments and input. The final draft was discussed in the project board meeting and endorsed by the board in December 2014. Based on the approved project document, the annual work plan was shared with the two governments for endorsement.	AWP is available and will be shared on the UNDP website once signed by government counterparts.
Engineering site visit		UNDP engineer has joined the mission to Alula and Bargal to inspect the situation of infrastructure need rehabilitation to be able to verify/ develop the BOQ and design.	
Stakeholder Review Consultation	Last week of March and 18-22 June	PHA has conducted two missions to Alula and Bargal to estimate the works and cost needed for the road rehabilitation and to mobilize the communities. PHA engineers and UNDP engineers are working together on the BOQs and design.	BOQs submitted to UNDP senior engineer for the final review and endorsement.

## SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Annual Work Plan	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Disbursed	Balance <sup>2</sup>	% Delivery	Comments
Shipping Companies	1,155,156	1,537,836	133%	523,307	1,014,529	45%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,155,156</b>	<b>1,537,836</b>	<b>133%</b>	<b>523,307</b>	<b>1,014,529</b>	<b>45%</b>	

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