



ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Reporting Agency: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Start Date and End Date of the reporting period: 01/04/17 - 31/05/18

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

The year under review has seen the appointment of two Mayors in the span of nine months and two major overhauls in the configuration of different municipal administrative structures. Concurrently the first six months of the project were heavily impacted by a surge in the number of internally displaced persons in Benadir. An additional 200,000 are estimated to have settled in the city and it is unclear whether they intend to return to their areas of origin or stay in Mogadishu. This adds to an already existing IDP population of 408,000 (IDP Profiling, Protection Cluster, 2016).

These factors have influenced the implementation of the project and are greatly responsible for the delays in the achievement of targets for the year. The project has however achieved results in the governance component by establishing an Urban Solutions Taskforce in the municipality and by facilitating outreach initiatives of the Benadir Regional Administration with IDPs. The project has made more substantive progress vis-à-vis the implementation of cash for work activities, employment (business incubation and creation of public-private partnerships), protection of gender based violence victims and creation of financial models for the housing projects.

Regarding the challenges that have pushed the Consortium to devise mitigating strategies, in January 2018, a new administration, led by Eng. Abdiraman Omar Osman, was appointed to lead the Benadir Regional Administration. In spite of this initial setback, the progress made by the Project in the last 3 months of implementation for year 1 has been substantially higher if compared with the first nine months. With reference to the consequences related to drought displacement, the increase in the number of IDPs in Mogadishu has sharply limited the availability of land required for key activities. The EU Reinteg consortium was however able to devise options for models related to land tenure and housing, and the Joint Steering Committee of the Programme has committed to identifying a parcel of land and begin construction of activities by September 2018.

The Joint Steering Committee has also approved a list of changes to the Project that include, the review of the number of UN Fellows, from 1,000 to 300, the transfer of awareness raising activities in favour of allowances to IDP households and leases, as well as the revision of the number of start-ups mentored by the incubator. To these changes, the Municipality and the Donor are discussing a better reallocation of funding to support some key policy goals for the BRA (housing for 1000 IDP families, the creation of a Durable Solutions Unit, the prevention and response work on forced evictions and broader housing land and property rights). The Project has already started contributing to the achievement of outcome level indicators. Particularly with reference to “Facilitate and support durable solutions for IDPs and Refugee Returnees in Mogadishu” the Project has reached 300 persons who have access to safety nets and 917 persons with access to justice systems and protective services.

As the relationship with the Municipality has improved, the Consortium is moderately optimistic regarding the absorption of delays accumulated during the first three quarters of year 1.



2. RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES

2. RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 RESULTS

Intermediary Outcome 1 (Oc) – “Strengthen local governance structures through capacity building and enhanced accountability mechanisms in order to make relevant offices and institutions accessible to IDPs and returnees and enable authorities to assume their primary responsibility to gradually enable durable solutions in Mogadishu .”

With reference to Intermediary Outcome 1, processes and activities have started and are implemented as planned for Result 1.1, for Result 1.3, and they have only partially started for Result 1.2. In January 2018, a new administration, led by Eng. Abdiraman Omar Osman, was appointed to lead the Benadir Regional Administration. Whereas, this had initially delayed the execution of activities under Outcome 1, the appointment of a dedicated Humanitarian and Emergency Coordinator in BRA has enabled the consortium to make substantive progress on the Urban Solutions Taskforce, which was formally endorsed by the Joint Steering Committee of the Project. The appointment of the Emergency Coordinator has equally facilitated the organization of outreach peacebuilding campaigns led by the BRA. Delays in capacity building activities and protection activities are mainly due to hiccups encountered during the recruitment of the capacities for the Urban Solutions Taskforce. Other activities are under review to appraise whether it is possible to add personnel to a Durable Solutions Unit that is meant to implement the vision of the BRA to attain voluntary durable solutions for displaced in Mogadishu, closing camps by 2022. The BRA led by Hon. Abdirahman Omar Osman has shown an unprecedented commitment to ending displacement and over the year under review important strategic milestones were achieved, such as the campaign for the launch of the investigation report on the December 2017 mass evictions.

Against the indicators, one target has been achieved, and this concerns the creation of the Urban Solutions Taskforce, 20% of the target related to spatial mapping was achieved and one out of seven outreach events has been organized, reaching 145 young IDPs. With the selection of partners for the creation of the Accountability Code on Gatekeeping and the new recruits for the Urban Solutions Taskforce the EU Reinteg Project is well positioned to absorb the delays accumulated over the first nine months of implementation. In terms of outcome level indicators, the work facilitated by the Government has allowed 300 persons to achieve an average income above \$1.25 per day.



Intermediary Outcome (Oc) – “Employment generation in support to improved access to affordable housing and protective and basic service delivery to IDPs and returnees.”

It is in the framework of Outcome 2 that the positive impact of the change in the Benadir Administration become more tangible. 9,000 temporary workdays were created, 150 persons were reached by HLP awareness campaigns, 443 received legal counselling and support on gender based violence activities and 20% of training manual produced. In terms of outcome level indicators the targets remain low due to the difficulties encountered over the first nine months of implementation of the project. Overall 917 individuals improved their access to protective services (through mediation and formal justice) and 470 received training aimed at generating employment in support of improved access to affordable housing, protective and basic services.

The EU Reinteg consortium is currently in negotiation with the municipality for the allocation of a parcel of land to host housing projects, urban agriculture activities, legal clinics and other types of community infrastructure. The aim of this strategy is to test whether a combined intervention (on housing, protection and livelihoods) with the same set of beneficiaries (approximately 1,200 individuals) will succeed in lifting this caseload out of humanitarian assistance. Families eligible for the housing projects will also be involved in cash for work activities (including cash for work to build their own houses), participation in training and start-up capital support, as well as other income generating activities.

The Housing Trust Fund is being designed with a purpose of managing the land, support the allocation of houses, support the sustainability of the model by renting out to business etc. The EU Reinteg Joint Steering Committee has agreed to assign the land by August 2018 and to begin construction works by September 2018. Once this process begins the EU Reinteg Partners will be in the position to increase the rate of target achievements under the programme.



2.2 ACTIVITIES

6.1 URBAN SOLUTIONS TASK FORCE

6.1.1 Establish USTF

6.1 Establish a Urban Solutions Taskforce

The establishment of the Urban Solutions Taskforce and its terms of reference were formally endorsed at the first Joint Steering Committee meeting held by the project. On the operational side of the Taskforce has encountered some operational constraints. UNDP is tasked with the hiring of two members of the Task Force, namely the Coordinator and the Economist. The Coordinator role was advertised twice through a third party contractor (Committed To Good - CTG), but owing to BRA preferring to choose among its internal pool of candidates and changes in hiring rule at UNDP, the process was delayed and it will follow the UNDP channels. The Economist TOR will be advertised as soon as we receive final requests from the Lead Agency in terms of profile.

UN Habitat has finalised the recruitment process for an Urban Planner and UNHCR had identified a qualified lawyer to support the BRA-led activities on Housing Land and Property, but the candidate declined the offer. The position has been re-advertised.

The procurement of office equipment was completed and the EU Consortium is waiting for the allocation of office space in BRA to transfer the equipment. UNDP has purchased furniture as per the immediate needs of the Task Force, reflecting the fact that it will start off with four people. The furniture (chairs, desks, filing cabinets) are currently stored at UNCC ready to be delivered as soon as BRA identifies a room to host the Task Force.

As a result of the delays encountered on the human resource recruitments, the trainings have not been effected. The planned activities comprise of 3 on the job training and training courses on secretariat functions (Role of the secretariat, TORs and operational procedures, administrative functions like minute writing, agenda writing, organizing meetings). In order to avoid duplications with other Programmes funding capacity building activities for BRA, CESVI and UN Habitat have facilitated coordination meetings with three UN joint programmes: the Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, and the Joint Programme on Youth Employment. In terms of capacity building, 2 trainings are planned for the second quarter of 2018. The training modules will be aligned with modules developed to date to capacitate existing departments and will become accessible at the Local Government Institute in order to sustainably maintain the capacity building of activities after the phase out of the EU Reinteg project.

Throughout the first six months of 2018, the BRA has made it clear that the Urban Solutions Taskforce will become the first foundational core group leading the work of a Durable Solutions Unit which is meant meant to support the Region attaining durable solutions for all IDPs by 2022.

Activities 6.1.1.4 to 6.1.1.7 did not start over the reporting period for the Action.

6.1.2 Capacity Building BRA and USTF



In accordance with the interim narrative report submitted in December UN Habitat drafted a first policy brief. This presents a general outlook of the durable solutions environment for Mogadishu and of general policy gaps that the EU Reinteg Project will contribute in filling. This narrative refers to activity 6.1.2.5 of the budget. Activities 6.1.2.1 to 6.1.2.4 will be reported on when the USTF is operationalised.

6.1.3 Spatial Mapping of UDSS

At inception phase of the project, UN Habitat has completed a preliminary mapping of the settlements where target and sequenced interventions should take place. This product was elaborated on the base of already existing datasets produced by REACH and it has focused on the analysis of the settlements where partners were already working, where they should be present based on emerging needs and where they can maximise the synergies in their approaches.

Spatial analysis contributing to seven activities in this output area has already started. The analysis is premised on different types of data collection (spatial and quantitative). It is an ongoing process that is looking simultaneously at mapping risk locations, land use for the IDPs, accessibility of roads, markets and services, visual approaches of interventions and implementation of the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy. The analysis will feed into the elaboration of a City Extension plan and the Development of a Strategic Plan for Benadir. The Urban Planner hired as support capacity in BRA is responsible to coordinate the data collection and quality control for this activity. Additional capacity may be required as part of the support to the Durable Solutions Unit.

UNDP has purchased four laptops and a printer/scanning/Xerox machine for the first Task Force members as identified above (Coordinator, Economist, Lawyer, Urban Planner).

Activities 6.1.3.8 to 6.1.3.13 are currently making the object of a redesign of the Project by the Municipality. The BRA, EU and the Consortium members are currently considering whether this set of activities can be planned so as to meet the capacity needs of the BRA for additional profiles, while maintaining high standards related to the delivery of outputs. In general, the parties involved in the project are looking for solutions that would allow capacity and outputs to be generated by the BRA.

6.2 MUNICIPAL INCLUSION AND ACCESSIBILITY

Throughout the period implementation no progress was reported for activities 6.2.1 and 6.2.1

6.2.3 Accountability code of conduct for gatekeepers

During the reporting period, a request for proposals (with terms of reference) for the engagement of a consultant for the development of Code of Conduct was advertised. The technical committee to evaluate the submission has been constituted comprising BRA, UN Habitat, and UNHCR. The consultant is expected to commence work within the second quarter of second year of implementation of the project.

6.2.4 BRA Fellowship Program

Over the reporting period UN Habitat has started procurement processes for the Fellowship Unit. The strategy for the fellowship will be drafted over the course of quarter 2 (Q2) 2018. The EU Reinteg Joint Steering Committee meeting decided to reduce the number of fellows from 1000 to 300. This decision was justified based on the fact that 1000 fellow would entail a very high turnover in the fellowship programme,



making the acquisition of skills very difficult. The details of the fellowship programme will be defined in agreement with the BRA.

6.3 Rights Campaigns and Peace Building

6.3.1 Solutions Platform

No activity was started on the creation of Solutions Platforms in the Region. Benadir Region has however requested that activities 6.3.1.1 to 6.3.1.3 be organised to support the creation of additional capacity in the BRA.

6.3.2 Peacebuilding and identity building campaigns

Following the aftermath of the 14th October, 2017 explosions in Mogadishu, UNHCR embarked on a massive distribution of various Non-Food Items for the victims of the incident. To respond to this need, under the project, support was provided in the form of logistics for the delivery of the NFIs as well as equipment for the crisis center. The support went a long way in cushioning the effects of the incident on the victims of this explosion. This was done in the spirit of solidarity against such attacks on the people of Somalia.

In addition to the above, UN Habitat financed a BRA led campaign on Housing Land and Property rights protection. The Benadir Regional Administration, through this support, was able to host an event with over 200 persons (150 IDPs and over 50 government officials) who gathered in Jazeera Hotel in April 2018 for the launch of the investigation report on the mass evictions of December 2017. The investigation was conducted entirely by BRA and the report upholds international standards in terms of acknowledgement of human rights principles and consequent clarifications on violations. The report has also provided important recommendations regarding the prevention of forced evictions and important policy reforms in order to avoid the repetition of such events.

EU Reinteg produced the report - printing copies, paid for the logistical costs of the event, supported the elaboration of speaking points for high level delegates, and the production of a video on forced evictions.

The meeting was attended by the Mayor, the State Minister of the Federal Government of Somalia, the Minister of Planning, the Commissioner of the National Commission on Refugees and IDPs, District Commissioners, senior UN leadership and by IDP youth and Somali Civil Society. It is important to stress that this event has brought young IDPs to interface directly with Somali authorities at all levels.

6.4.4 Mobile prevention service provisions centres for gender-based violence survivors and increasing family reunification capacity

During the year under review, survivors of SGBV received legal counselling and legal representation with a total of 474 cases reached with both formal and informal mediation methods. Among these were 14 cases of rape and domestic violence for which perpetrators were sentenced to various jail terms while 17 were still undergoing legal processes at various levels in the courts of law.

Furthermore, 443 cases were resolved through the informal justice system thereby enhancing reconciliation for the affected households.



Overall, legal support was provided at Hanano One Stop Centre, in Mogadishu, through awareness raising on GBV and legal issues to increase access to justice for survivors of GBV.

6.4.5 Mobile clinics for legal counselling and information outreach in target settlements

No activities were conducted under this Project area.

6.4 Housing model projects

During the reporting period UN Habitat has acted as formalized a partnership agreement with its Head Quarters Housing Unit and it has acted as sounding board for the consortium on different aspects related to the implementation of the Housing Model Projects.

UN Habitat has developed financial models for leases on land, financial models for rental subsidies, template agreements for lease agreements between households and private land lords, designs for prototype houses, models for mixed land use (in collaboration with the UN Habitat Urban Planning and Design Branch). Owing to the delays in the construction of housing units and other types of infrastructure facilities, UN Habitat was not in the position to carry out supervisory activities related to the construction of housing units. This narrative primarily refers to activity 6.4.1.1.

6.4.1 Rental Subsidy Scheme

From January to April 2018 the EU Reinteg Consortium has reviewed its strategy for the implementation of the housing projects. This has affected the set of activities 6.4.1.4 to 6.4.1.15 and their implementation will be re-programmed in function of:

- Identification of a parcel of land to build all of the housing units budgeted by the project, five urban gardens for urban agriculture activities and different types of community infrastructure;
- Clarification regarding the type of tenure for the land (grant or lease)

The BRA has attempted to identify government land for the allocation of a site to build the housing units that the EU Reinteg project has committed to building. The influx of Internally Displaced Persons that are estimated to have settled in Benadir since 2016 has surpassed the 200,000 units and this has impinged on the already scarce availability of land for this project.

The cash model developed for the household level rental subsidies (cf. Interim Report, p.5) was therefore revisited to fit the features of a revolving fund sustaining a long-term lease to the land. A Housing Trust Fund was suggested to be the entity in charge of the management of the land use, the entity responsible for the payments of the land lease and the guarantor protecting the tenure security of IDP households.

A series of meetings between the Consortium technical experts and the BRA Emergency Coordinator has resulted in the proposal to allocate EUR130,000 (cf. 6.4.1.10) to the lease of the land, a lease that would be sustained by revenues recovered from leasing out 30% of the land to private businesses. Another modification suggested by the Government and reviewed/endorsed by the partners concerns the reallocation EUR 50,000 from awareness raising activities (cf. 6.4.1.7) to budget line 6.4.1.10 and contribute to the lease of the land (or to the capital held by the Housing T.F., in case the Government can give the land in concession).



The Consortium has agreed to start construction and the work on the land by September 2018. As per interim report, members of Protection and Shelter Clusters as well as EU Reinteg Consortium partners were trained on household level financial model for a rental scheme for IDPs.

6.4.2 Low Income Housing Trust Fund

Over the course of the reporting period the EU Reinteg consortium, through UN Habitat, has developed and refined several options for a Housing Trust Fund. Based on the initial premise to create a revolving fund in order to strengthen the sustainability (add footnote with a definition of revolving fund) of a municipality-led initiative for on housing for protracted displaced.

A concept for a Low Income Housing Trust Fund has devised two operational schemes based on different tenure options (land lease or land grant) and based on three different land sizes (15,000, 45,000 and 60,000 square meters). The land use was factored into the economic model, which leverages on the concession and on the revenues raised by renting out 25 to 30% of the land to commercial outlets. The model estimated that in such scenario the return on investment on the land concession could increase the revenues of the BRA by *USD* 4.5 to 6m in 30 years, depending on the size of the land.

The first project level Joint Steering Committee meeting has delegated to a technical committee appointed by BRA to make a decision on policy options related to the Fund and tenure options. The EU Reinteg partners, including the BRA have however committed to identifying a parcel of land and secure its tenure by August 2018 and to begin construction of houses by September 1st 2018.

The operationalization of the start-up capital for the Housing Trust Fund is planned for quarter 3 2018 UNDP has included this activity in the annual budget for 2018 and is ready to start it as soon as details related to the functions of the Housing Trust Fund are approved by BRA and other Consortium partners. The same approach applies to the establishment of the Trust Fund management unit. This will be set up once a strategy on the Trust Fund, its mandate and modalities for funding management are collectively agreed upon and formally endorsed by the municipality.

Although principles of local building culture promotion, ideas on designs and development of low cost housing options is currently factored into the concept of the Housing Trust Fund, activities for the physical construction of prototypes has not started yet (6.4.1.22 and 6.4.1.23).

6.4.3 Construction of low cost houses through cash transfers to beneficiaries

The discussions on the land have also impacted the set of activities listed under section 6.4.3. The EU Reinteg Mogadishu partners have however decided to transfer funding for direct cash transfers for these housing units (150) from UN Habitat to CESVI. The beginning of construction activities is scheduled for September 2018, upon formalization of the tenure security for the site designated for the housing projects. This narrative applies to activities 6.4.1.24 to 6.4.1.28.

Thematic Area Employment and Livelihood

Cash for Work

6.5.1 Cash 4 Work



The following sections refer to activities 6.5.1.1 to 6.5.1.12. It must be noted that the bulk of the progress made in the first year represents the end of the first phase for this set of activities. The second phase is expected to begin in July 2018 and to be completed by September.

Over the year under review, pre-project meetings were held with key stakeholders. A pre-project launch was conducted on 26th November 2017 at Kaxda district Community hall. The project launch was attended by 120 stakeholders drawn from IDP communities, youth and women representatives from Kaxda district, civil society representatives, elders, district commissioners and representatives from the Benadir Regional Administration. Of 120 participants, 70 were males and 50 were females.

The selection of beneficiaries was completed by SIDO, which began carrying out sensitization and training activities targeting all IDPs living in the Deeq Rabi settlement with the purpose of sensitizing them on hygiene, water and waste management. A total of 325 people (196 females and 129 males) attended the event on 10th January 2018, including IDPs, and other stakeholders from BRA, civil society and the host community. About 500 teaching materials (including 5 posters and 300 fliers) were distributed.

Following this activity, SIDO engaged with IDP representatives to mobilize their counterparts and held 4 meetings with them for consensus building. A total of 300 beneficiaries were selected for cash for work activities, including 207 females (69%) and 93 males (31%). As emphasized at the beginning of this section, Cash for Work activities were split into two with an equal number of participants and infrastructures to be rehabilitated. The activities above belong to phase I, completed in January 2018 over the course of one month. Throughout the reporting time month no allowances were paid to government focal points for this activity. A total of USD 44,835 cash was paid to 300 CFW beneficiaries using the voucher system. SIDO issued vouchers with amounts reflecting the number of days worked by IDPs supported by their attendance sheets (up to USD 150 per person maximum).

With reference to acquisition/rental of tools and equipment, SIDO issued a Request for Quotation and Cadceed Construction Company among those that applied through a procurement process. Cadceed construction later supplied the materials and SIDO, after being satisfied with the quality and quantity of the materials, approved them. The materials supplied by Cadceed Construction Company were worth USD 44,422. SIDO also purchased additional tools worth USD 8,250 through the same procurement process which were used during clean-up activities as well. For this tools/equipment the construction materials, SIDO was able to save USD 9,328 through a competitive bidding process and RFQ.

The selection of the materials supplier was done through a competitive bidding process. The bid notice was advertised by SIDO in a local newspaper with wide circulation in Mogadishu and South-Central Somalia, generally. The bid with reference number SIDO /BID/001/2017, was published in the local newspaper of XOG-OGAAL on 12th December 2017 and run until 15th December 2016. Four companies submitted bids in sealed envelopes during the bidding period (11th-15th December), and Cadceed Construction Company identified as the winning bidder based on criteria such as per unit and total costs, valid certificate of registration, delivery charges and terms of payment.

Apart from the initial inception and selection of target groups, SIDO staff and security personnel also made site visits and mapping for 3 days including checking any explosive devices or remnants with the help of experts from the district police and agreed on the selection of infrastructure upgrading.

The infrastructure for upgrading or building was also selected and site clearance done (including IED detection). The infrastructure included: 27 latrines, 6 water kiosks, 4 classrooms, 1 community hall. Along with these, garbage collection and clean-up activities were also performed.



Awareness campaigns and events were carried out alongside the inception activities of the programme. Please refer to the above sections for description of activities about the type of campaigns carried out and the type and number of materials produced and distributed

BOQs were prepared by SIDO and revised and approved by a UNDP engineer. Also, rehabilitation works carried out by SIDO saw the UNDP engineer visiting the site twice and confirm the quality of the same.

SIDO took care of HR and procurement for the cash for work component as explained in the sections above.

6.5.2 Solar and green energy

This narrative refers to all activities listed in this section (from 6.5.2.1 to 6.5.2.3). It must be noted that UNDP has divided this activity in two phases and that the following paragraphs refer to the completion of phase 1. UNDP purchased solar panels kits back in December, with the panels reaching Mogadishu in February. The solar panels purchased reflected the fact that UNDP first wanted to run a pilot project before rolling out the activity in full, and were therefore enough to provide energy to one school. More solar panels will be purchased to complete the activity in full in the next few months.

After a call for proposals, UNDP selected SECCCO to provide training to 25 young IDPs with a view to run a pilot project as explained above (the whole activity foresees the training of 150 IDPs in total).

SECCCO oversaw the selection process between 11-18 March 2018 and organized meetings with BRA and District Officials to select the project site (Deynile Primary and Secondary school, a public school) as well as to select beneficiaries.

A total of 25 young IDPs were selected (8 of them females). They were 18-30 years old, from households headed by an unemployed person or from women-led households. The selection team assessed the basic reading and writing skills of the selected participants to ensure that they were sufficiently literate to absorb the content of the training. The training and installation phase lasted for 1 month approximately.

The second phase of this activity will focus on installation, which is planned for Q3 of 2018, where additional 125 IDPs will be trained in solar panels installation and maintenance equipping another 5 infrastructures (schools and clinics) in IDPs settlements.

6.5.3 II Charcoal and briquette production for low cost housing

The set of activities foreseen by this component of the Action will be carried out during the third and fourth quarter of 2018. Those include activities 6.5.3.1 to 6.5.3.6 and particularly consultations and formulation of women groups, support to charcoal briquette production facilities, training of trainers on briquette production, training of trainers on foundations of business and finance, the formulation of a marketing strategy, products and events, technical advice on charcoal briquette production, and cash transfers to target groups.

6.5.3 ii Prosopis Juliflora Harvesting

The following sections refer to activities 6.5.3.8 to 6.5.3.11. Consultations and formulation of group was done in collaboration with Kaxda district commissioner, district officials, and IDP camp representatives in May. List of beneficiary selection criteria was discussed with the local stakeholders through focus group discussion in order to select most vulnerable households and relevant beneficiaries in line with the project objectives and targets.



120 male beneficiaries were selected and grouped into three groups of 40 members each. The reason why the beneficiaries are men deals with the particularly heavy work that the *prosopis* harvesting entails. The forty members of each group were drawn from 3 different IDP camps with Kaxda district. Cesvi held 120 focus group discussions with the 120 men to sensitize them about the activity they will undertake as well as their responsibilities for this activity.

Cesvi launched single quote procedure for the purchase of tools and equipment to the beneficiaries of *prosopis juliflora* harvesting. Three quotes for different suppliers were requested and the winner awarded purchase order contract to supply the required tools and equipment. The tools and equipment purchased were shared between the groups and upon delivery all beneficiaries thumb printed in order to indicate they all received the tools. Certificate of handover was also signed by the district representatives.

A sample of tools and equipment purchased comprises of: 12 Empty fuel drums, 6 large axes, 30 small axes, 9 files (in steel for smoothening metal surfaces), 15 pangas or machetes, 15 shovels, 60 pairs of gumboots, 15 rakes, sacks for charcoal coverage and 3 first aid kits.

The selected 120 male beneficiaries were trained for 3 days in May between 6th, 7th and 8th. Two local consultants with vast experience in *prosopis* harvesting and efficient kiln were hired on a service contract to deliver the training.

The specific objective of the training was to provide charcoal production through *prosopis* harvesting training to 120 men engaged in harvesting *prosopis* for sustainable charcoal production. A condensed curriculum was tailored and entailed the covered three cross-cutting themes:

- Sustainable Prosopis cutting
- Construction of improved-energy efficient charcoal kilns
- Charcoal production by using the Prosopis trees

The objective of the training was attained. The training took place in Kaxda district where there is large presence of *prosopis*.

The same target groups that participated in the harvesting and processing (120 men), were subsequently trained on business and financial on the 9th and 10th of May.

The specific objective of this training was to provide business and financial knowledge to the target groups in order to facilitate processes related to marketing and sales of the charcoal obtained from the *prosopis*.

The curriculum was developed around the following modules:

- Getting out of comfort zone and business opportunities identification for the men to expand their business
- Finding capital, record keeping and book keeping
- Market research and business plan
- Growing/expanding customer base
- Money management

The training achieved its primary objective which was to empower beneficiaries expanding their business, identifying viable business opportunities in their communities, trigger disbursement of grants to invest, start and manage sustainable micro income generating activities through the application of entrepreneurial, business and financial skills. The outcome, therefore was 120 men have the capacity to improve and diversify their productive livelihood and assets.



The training was done with Kaxda district in close proximity to the IDP settlements.

Over the course of the following months the Action will aim at training the remainder of target groups, which would be drawn from the target groups participating in the housing model projects. In addition activities 6.5.3.12 to 6.5.3.14 will be implemented over quarter 3 of 2018.

6.5.3 iii Facilitate child care to enable women to work

The activities for the child care have not gone beyond the initial stages of recruitment of specialists for the development of the training manual. To this effect, Cesvi has opened a position for a consultant who will develop the child care modules. The consultant will be onboarded in June 2018, whereas the training will be implemented over quarter 3 and 4 of 2018. The last quarter of 2018 will focus on distribution of toys and equipment to target group as well as on cash transfers. Please note that the at least 2/3 of the target groups will be selected from the pool of individuals who will be supported by the housing model projects. This narrative refers to activities 6.5.3.17 to 6.5.3.20.

6.5.4 Green innovation and urban agriculture

All of the green innovation and urban agriculture activities will be conducted as part of the livelihoods and employment support of for the target groups benefitting from the housing projects. The identification of the land for the housing units will be also crucial for the tree nurseries and the creation of kitchen gardens. UN Habitat will start developing the training manuals in August 2018.

6.6.1 Social enterprise incubator

The change in the leadership of the Benadir Regional Administration in January 2018 entailed that UNDP restarted the process for the assignment of the building to be rehabilitated. Whereas the former Administration had supported the concession of the building, it had never formalized it. The new BRA administration has signed an LOA with UNDP in February 2018 and UNDP started selecting companies for building rehabilitation right away. When a company is cleared by UNDP procurement, it will start the works in June and have the rehabilitation should be completed in 12 weeks. The purchasing of equipment and furniture will take place in July. The Advisers will get onboard in August, and will undergo a one-month training. The training of trainers activities will take place then. This narrative refers to activities 6.6.1.1 to 6.6.1.7. The advisory capacities for the creation of the incubator have already been onboarded.

6.6.2 Entrepreneurship training and contributory grant funding for social enterprises

UNDP issued a request for proposal in early 2018 and identified a training provider for the entrepreneurship training for social enterprises. The award of the contract is planned for June 2018, and 500 IDPs will be trained in social entrepreneurship, business development and financial literacy by December 2018. Following this activity and the starting of incubation programs, UNDP will select up to 40 startups receiving USD 10,000 each to support inception costs. Awareness campaigns are planned throughout this process and will be part of the work that providers will do before the entrepreneurship training (June 2018). This narrative refers to activities 6.6.1.1 to 6.6.2.3.

6.6.3 Vocational training and education linked to growth sectors and skills gaps in the local economy

A call for proposals has been issued and 6 TVETs (both for-profit and non-profit institutions) qualified in 5 different lots (renewable energy, construction, hospitality, telecommunications and financial services, as



per the Project Document). The selection, at the time of reporting, is underway, expecting the training activities to start by the end of July 2018. TVETs are requested to do so in the call of proposals, and many of them have submitted high-quality curricula for consideration that were prepared following direction of the Somali Ministry of Education or UNESCO standards. TVETs are in charge of these, and coordinate with UNDP for quality approval and procurement procedures. The TVETS applying for this activity will not likely need to undergo a training of trainers owing to the fact that they are highly qualified and have carried out several trainings on behalf of UNDP and other UN agencies upholding high standards for delivery. This narrative refers to activities 6.6.3.1 to 6.6.3.4.

3. LOGFRAME MATRIX UPDATED

Please cf. Annex I

4. ACTION PLAN

Please cf. Annex II