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PROGRAMME SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 1 January – 30 June 2018

Project Name	Joint Programme on Youth Employment Somalia (YES)
Gateway ID	00096488
Start date	29.09.2015
Planned end date (as per last approval)	30.06.2018 (Original) 31.12.2018 (No Cost Extension)
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Participating UN entities	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNHABITAT and UNIDO
NDP Pillar	PWG 5 – Economic Growth
UNSF Strategic Priority	To promote and strengthen a vibrant private sector which delivers jobs and prosperity for all, and enhanced revenues for government and affordable services for citizens.
Location(s)	Mogadishu, Kismaayo, Bosasso, Berbera, Baidoa, and Beletweyne
Gender Marker	GM2: Programme has gender equality as a significant objective

Total Budget as per PRODOC	\$54,514,582
MPTF (GATEWAY):	\$22,452,361 (Denmark, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland)
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: \$2,213,697 (DALDHIS – UNDP and UNIDO)
	UNDP/TRAC: \$1,363,053
	OTHER: N/A

#	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	FAO	Daniele Donati	Country Representative	
2.	HABITAT	Doudou Mbye	OIC Somalia Programme	
3.	ILO	George Okutho	Country Office Director	
4.	UNDP	George Conway	Country Director	
5.	UNIDO	Aurelia Calabro	Chief, Agro-Industries Technology Div.	 Aurelia Calabro in Bellamoli



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Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	01 Jan – 30 June 2018	Cumulative	01 Jan – 30 Jun 2018	Cumulative
FAO	\$0	\$9,005,756	\$0	\$0
HABITAT	\$0	\$3,944,800	\$0	\$0
ILO	\$0	\$3,981,198	\$0	\$0
UNDP	\$1,541,336	\$5,520,607 (PBF: \$1,104,378)	TRAC: \$391,324	TRAC:\$1,363,053
UNIDO	\$0	PBF:\$1,036,746	\$0	\$0
JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	01 Jan – 30 June 2018	Cumulative	01 Jan – 30 Jun 2018	Cumulative
FAO	\$838,878	\$6,142,842	\$0	\$0
HABITAT	\$405,333	\$2,885,630	\$0	\$0
ILO	\$122,439	\$3,797,596	\$0	\$0
UNDP	\$400,016 (PBF: \$250,263)	\$2,909,516 (PBF: \$404,911)	\$0	TRAC: \$971,729
UNIDO	PBF: \$271,450	PBF: \$617,053	\$0	\$0

SEMI-ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

Since the beginning of 2018, the YES programme has been working to achieve tangible results in five main thematic areas: programme coordination, construction value chain, fisheries value chain, renewable energy value chain, and capacity building of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. During the reporting period YES agencies report the following five (5) highlights and milestones:

- Improved coordination of programming interventions through a revitalized regional, technical, and strategic consultation and decision-making framework;
- FAO fisheries trainings and two (2) UNDP fisheries processing centres completed and will be part of a lessons learned for the recently approved National Employment Strategy;
- Over 1200 young men and women were provided with life skills, technical, vocational, and entrepreneurial trainings so as to better align them with private sector/market demand conditions;
- Ten infrastructure rehabilitation initiatives created 1000 short-term jobs/52,000 workdays on infrastructure rehabilitation campaigns that reduced travel time, transport costs, and improved rural/urban linkages;
- Seventeen (6 regional and 11 FGS) MoLSA staff are engaged and equipped for participation in various capacity building, monitoring, validation, and reporting initiatives for YES.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2018, the YES programme entered into the close out phase of the Phase I implementation cycle. Agencies have been working to finalize outstanding technical assistance interventions and work to build up the sustainability of programming once funding streams expire. Guiding the YES Phase I programme close out process has been the Programme Coordination Office which has been actively involved in the coordination of YES value chain upgrading, youth employment creation, and rural and urban infrastructure rehabilitation interventions. The recently approved No Cost Extension (end 2018) offered YES agencies an extended opportunity to plan and implement close out activities so as to align with key recommendations contained in the recently completed independent evaluation.



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Over the reporting period, YES agencies have been working on a number of technical, trades, and vocational skills fields at a number of training locations in the country. UNIDO and UNDP trained approximately 300 trainees in their Kismaayo and Baidoa training centres. YES agencies worked in a number of segments of the fisheries, construction, and renewable energies value chains helping to generate jobs for youth all along the various value chains targeted by YES. UNHABITAT assistance in participatory planning methods and construction trades training help to fill an important need in Mogadishu civil works programming process.

YES capacity building programming at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) has led to greater engagement from the MoLSA staff to YES collaboration and programming. MoLSA's capacity at FGS level as well as the FMS has benefitted from strengthened communication flows along the regional technical advisors network established under YES. The Ministry is playing an active role in the formulation of NES through which its staff can aid in the data collection process as well as building up their technical capacity to archive, manage, and analyze labour market and skills data.

Support to the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) for developing the capacity to undertake civil works programme saw UNDP/BRA provide cash-for-work for 1,000 unemployed youth (400 women) in 17 districts. These urban infrastructure upgrade initiatives created 52,000 workdays of short-term youth employment. Confirming the important role infrastructure rehabilitation campaigns have, an ILO socioeconomic road rehabilitation found that rehabilitation works benefited a strong majority of the respondents 87.1% through earned income which was mostly used to buy household food (44.4%), paying school fees (27.8%) or building/repairing house (16.7%).

SITUATION UPDATE

The security situation at the project sites deteriorates several times, especially in Mogadishu. As a precautionary measure, all the national UN personnel were asked to work from home; and access to the project sites were restricted. In Bossaso, when the security situation deteriorated in February, all the UN agencies evacuated their staff from there and the operations became almost stand still. The recruited HCCP Adviser/consultant who was working in Bossaso for the development of HCCP Certification, left the country and did not return to his duty station due to his health issue and security concerns. Similarly, an international Senior Consultant/Employment Advisor recruited for the development of a National Employment Strategy also declined to continue in his job and left the country, half-way of the exercise.

During the reporting period, the arrival of a fulltime Coordinator for the YES programme helped to move agencies towards closing out all remaining planned interventions. Additional resources were approved to support these close out initiatives however, available funds were 80% of what was required so efforts needed to be made to vet the proposed technical assistance activities of the UN YES agencies. A multi-dimensional activity assessment tool was developed that ranked and prioritized agency activities so that the available funds could be optimized based upon clearly defined criteria.

YES capacity building of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) has led to greater engagement, ownership, and management of YES coordination and monitoring activities. Planned activities are more strongly anchored in standardized and harmonized thematic programming fields and embedded in established (or benchmarked) upgrading methodologies and approaches. YES programming has been pushed towards greater alignment with other value chain upgrading strategies being undertaken in the country and over the course of the reporting period, YES agencies (FAO, HABITAT, ILO, UNDP, and UNIDO) made dedicated efforts to provide technical implementing and strategic and oversight bodies with timely, actionable, and transparency enhancing inputs.



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In line with the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation Report, JP YES programme has been extended until 31 December 2018. The 2018 JP YES AWP with a total budget of US \$14,285,101 for five PUNOs – US \$5,079,781 for UNDP - has been approved in the 12th June Project Steering Committee meeting. Sweden has contributed US \$1.67 m; and Italy also earmarked a total amount of US \$1.5 m for the UNIDO and FAO activities in 2018. As part of the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation Report, a plan is in place to develop a 2nd phase YES programme document in a collaborative way, expected to commence in July. The Management Response of the mid-term evaluation is being implemented by the PUNOs. The targets and indicators reflected in this report correspond to the approved 2018 AWP of JP YES.

During the reporting period, security improved in YES programme locations (Baidoa, Beletweyne, Berbera, Bossaso, Kismaayo, and Mogadishu) allowing for agencies to conduct a number of monitoring missions, site visits, and facility/training centre assessments. Improved field and site access has strengthened oversight and helped to create the feedback mechanisms required to ensure that technical assistance is locally appropriate and demand driven. Improved security in these areas also led to improved economic activity and output in the building construction, fisheries, and renewable energy value chains. YES programming was also strengthened through an increased social media activity that highlighted the technical assistance provided by the YES agencies (and partners) all along the various value chains targeted. The use of platforms like Twitter helped to ensure that the programme and agency level outputs were much more visible and transparent.

OUTCOME STATEMENT

Somali economy revitalized and expanded with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation and broad-based inclusive growth

SUB-OUTCOME 1: Improved long-term potential for growth, productivity, and employment through 6 value chain implementation plans

Output 1.1: *Capacities of public private and academic institutions built to undertake value chain analysis and key interventions identified*

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		REPORTING PERIOD	CUMULATIVE
Number of public, private and academic actors trained on value chain methods	30 (9 women)	0	112 (9 women)
Number of value chains analyses in selected sectors and locations	3	0	5
Number of value chain implementation strategies approved	3	0	3 (fishery, construction, renewable energy)

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

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

Number of generic or sector-specific constraints in selected value chains addressed as identified by government	10	0	19
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² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2: Enhanced longer term employability of youth in sectors with high growth and employment potential			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ³	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Sub-Outcome 2 Enhanced longer-term employability of youth in sectors with high growth and employment potential			
Number of youth who have received training (basic literacy, numeracy, life-skills, vocational and business training).	20,000 (13,000 urban, 7,000 rural, and 30% women)	1248 (302 women)	7515 (30% women)
Percentage of trained youth employed within 6 months	65% (30% women)	80% Small-Size UNIDO Sampling	Results will be available end of 2018.
Output 2.1: Curricula developed for occupations identified by value chain analysis and prioritized by Federal Government and Regional States			
Number of Curricula Developed	6	0	7
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: Programmes of vocational, business and life skills training provided			
Number of Somali youth trained	20,000 (3,500 vocational training, 4500 life skills and 12000 Other	UNIDO: 105 (55 women) UNDP: 200 (92 women) ILO: 286 FAO: 247 HABITAT: 725 (415 women)	UN Habitat: 2279 (704 women) UNIDO: 244 (95 women) FAO: 647 (222 women) ILO: 3913 (985 women) UNDP: 430 (195 women) Total: 7515 (2202 women)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.3 Capacity of ministries and institutions for the collections, analysis and storage of labour market data and youth employment programming developed			
Number of public, private and academic actors trained on labour market analysis	40 (12 women)	12	23 (2 Women)

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



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Number of ministries and local authorities trained to develop youth employment programmes	5	UNDP: 24 MoLSA linked staff and advisors in YES LoAs and Capacity Building Streams at the Ministry	27
Output 2.4 One stop youth centre developed in Mogadishu and 2 satellite centres in other urban areas			
Number of one stop youth centres and satellite centres developed / rehabilitated	x1 One Stop Centre and x2 Satellite Centres	0	X2 One Stop Centre X2 Satellite One Stops X1 Employability Cntr Total: 5
SUB-OUTCOME 3: Productive Infrastructure rehabilitated through labour-intensive methods			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁴	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
Outcome 3: Productive infrastructure rehabilitated through labour intensive methods			
Number of Work Months Created	124,000	2080	18,720
Number of Infrastructure Rehabilitated	TBD	10 initiatives	72 initiatives
Output 3.1: Rural productive infrastructure projects implemented			
Number of short-term rural jobs created	16,000	0	7530
Number of rural productive infrastructure projects implemented	TBD	0	45
Output 3.2 Urban infrastructure projects implemented			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of short-term urban jobs created	14,000	1,000 youth (40%);	9768
Number of urban infrastructure projects implemented	TBD	10	27

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



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Amount of money injected into the local economy (rural and urban)	\$2.9 MUSD	\$990,000	\$2,309,725
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

NARRATIVE

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

FAO

Two training workshops on Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) were held in Berbera (14 February 2018) and Bossaso (20 June 2018) during which stakeholder fishermen were sensitized on all aspects of deployment and management of community-style fish aggregating devices. Following these successful workshops, and upon endorsement of the proposed deployment of FADs during the workshops, FADs were deployed in Berbera and Bossaso. In Berbera, Fads were deployed at a depth of 203m and approximately four miles off the Berbera Airport (GPS coordinates N 46°33:896 and W 99°18:992). In Bossaso, FADs were deployed at a depth of 260m with subsurface floats approximately 50m below the water surface (GPS coordinates N 11°23.809 and E 049°13.706). The use of FADs not only plays an important role in improving food security at the subsistence level but shall also provide for increased employment to the primary fishing and processing sectors in Somalia.

The fish capture stage of the value chain was further supported through the completion of the first Indonesian style lift net catamaran (two boats platform) for Berbera. The platform will support long-term youth employment through expanding the fishing opportunities in actual fishing operations for previously unemployed youth. To further improve fish harvesting, one 7.5m fishing boat mould was completed in Berbera.

FAO supported the processing and handling stage in the fish value chain. This was done through the completion and installation of solar convection driers within the five-fish processing and marketing export facilities, previously constructed by UNDP in Bossaso. Further, FAO fitted methane digester systems to sustainably manage waste disposal in three of the five facilities. With the start of the fishing season in September 2018, the facilities are expected to create full time employment to youths who will be involved in, among other things, supplying fresh fish to these facilities, fish processing within the facilities and the commercial supply and marketing of processed fish products from the facilities.

In May 2018, FAO inspected the ongoing construction of two additional fish processing/marketing export facilities by UNDP in Berbera. During the inspection, revisions on the building plan layouts were recommended to allow installation of solar convection driers. FAO also recommended the need to prepare legal community property ownership documents to ensure the facilities are owned and benefit the beneficiary communities.

Two monitoring missions were carried out in Kismayo to supervise the progress in on-the-job trainings offered to eight youth within a boat building/fish processing training facility in Kismayo. Provisional sites were also identified for the construction of three additional UNDP fish processing facilities in Kismayo.

On the job trainings continued in all project sites targeting a total of 173 internally displaced youth (91 being female) in Berbera, Bossaso, Eyl and Hurdiya Districts as follows:

- Forty-nine male youth were trained in fishing and onboard fish handling practices.
- Seventy-seven youth (50 being female) were trained in fish processing and drying.
- Ten female youth were trained to manufacture and repair fishing nets to be used in lift net fishing operations.
- Thirty-seven youth (31 being female) from Eyl and Hurdiya were trained in installation of fish processing tables and drying racks, fish processing, filleting, drying and hygiene practices.



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The trainings empowered the youth with knowledge and skills on new fishing approaches to enhance access to youth employment along the fish value chain. Appropriate fishing and fish processing gear were procured and used during the trainings for practical lessons. The dried fish products that were processed during the trainings were used during the fish consumption campaigns.

At the consumer end of the value chain, FAO continued with community cooking demonstration campaigns, nutritional promotion and direct marketing of dried fish products within inland cities and schools. During the reporting period, ten schools (both secondary and primary) and eight inland cities including Dangoroyo, Jariiban, Waiye, Hingalool, Dhahar, Buran, Lascanood and Burtinle cities were reached in Bossaso. During the campaigns, a total of 1,748 packets of high value dried fish were distributed to participants. During the campaigns, seven youth were employed to package the processed fish into 50 grams packets for distribution during the campaigns. The HACCP consultant, recruited through UNDP, supported the dried fish activities through the reporting period.

UNDP

UNDP, in close collaboration with the fisherfolks, local government authorities, private sector and FAO, developed designs and plans for the construction of five fish processing facilities - 3 in Kismaayo/Jubaland and 2 in Berbera/Somaliland. Additionally, the suitable lands that have a market value equivalent to US \$1m, provided by the respective local authorities free of charge in the above two cities, were secured for these initiatives. Construction of fish processing facilities, to be managed and owned by the local fisherfolks, was at the initial stage and expected to be completed at the end of 3rd quarter 2018. As part of the joint initiative, 5 fish processing facilities, constructed in Bossaso in the 4th quarter of 2017, were being equipped by FAO for the use of local fisherfolks.

A proposal was developed and agreed, in consultation with the fishing-communities, local authorities and FAO, for developing new and/or strengthening the existing 24 enterprises in Bossaso, Berbera and Kismayo. These enterprises are expected to provide sustainable job opportunities to 120 youth, who have already been trained in FAO/ILO-supported fishery and business skills development training in Bossaso (60 youth), Berbera (30) and Kismayo (30 youth). The preparatory work is at the final stage to kick-start the implementation in August.

In absence of fish safety regulations, 'the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points' (HACCP) Certification, the fisherfolks have been facing difficulties in exporting their harvested fish to other countries. In collaboration with FAO, a preliminary assessment was made in Kenya, with regards to the minimum export requirements of the Somali fisherfolks. Upon joining of the selected UNDP HACCP Advisor in September, development of a HACCP Certification and its implementation through capacity development initiatives would help support the fishery stakeholders in this direction.

YES Programme (National Employment Strategy)

During the reporting period, the Programme Coordination office supported the initial preparation of a scoping type study that gathered initial labour market data, creation of a consultative forum, and identified regional economic and commercial benchmarks to help analyze potential upgrading strategies and create realistic action plans. This initial data collection and stakeholder identification phase allowed YES programme managers to amend Terms of References for the preparation and adoption of a NES as well as secure the necessary resources to fund this critical YES output. In June, the YES Steering Committee received a finalized draft of the NES Terms of Reference, an implementation workplan, and approved the use of donor funds to support this government-led initiative. At time of reporting, the YES technical focal points are working to have the NES ToRs presented for endorsement by the Minister of Labour at the upcoming Pillar 5 Working Group (Economic Growth). Once endorsed, the consultative environment will become operationally clear with a timeline for completion of the NES by December 2018.



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

FAO

Under the FAO Cash+ agricultural inputs, FAO supported 2 000 youth (1 000 riverine and 1 000 rainfed) from Jowhar, Balcad and Baidoa Districts with agricultural inputs and 3 monthly cash transfers during the *Deyr* 2017 cropping season. Of these beneficiaries, 500 from Balcad had not received their last monthly cash transfer payment by the end of December 2017. During the current reporting period, the 500 youth received the third cash transfer payments amounting to USD 34 500. Providing cash alongside the agricultural inputs ensured the youth were able to meet their immediate needs while engaging in productive activities.

During the *Gu* 2018 cropping season, the same 2 000 youth (897 being women) received a total of 20 tonnes of cowpea seeds, 0.48 tonnes of assorted vegetable seeds, 200 tonnes of diammonium (DAP) fertilizer. Each beneficiary received an agricultural inputs package of 10 kg cowpea seeds, 240 grams of assorted vegetable seeds and 100 kg of DAP fertilizer. The youth also received a total of 2 000 kits of farming tools and post-harvest management equipment such as forks, machetes, tarpaulin sheets, harvesting crates and wheelbarrows.

In addition to the seeds and tools, 1 000 riverine youth from Jowhar and Balcad received 100 kg of urea fertilizer for top dressing. The urea fertilizer was only provided to riverine beneficiaries as the beneficiaries have access to irrigation during the cropping season unlike in Baidoa where rainfed farming is practiced. The agriculture inputs will enable the youth to grow nutritious food crops comprising of protein-rich cowpea and vitamin-rich fresh vegetables for enhanced food and nutrition security. Horticultural activities such as vegetable production will provide youth and women with economic opportunities, which would increase access to disposable income, which goes a long way in enhancing household food and nutrition security.

In 2017, the 2000 youth formed six cooperatives; one in Jowhar, two in Balcad and three in Baidoa. In 2018, the same youth, through their cooperatives, were trained in good agricultural practices (GAP), integrated production and pest management (IPPM), post-harvest management, value addition and marketing.

Output 2.2: Programmes of vocational, business and life-skills training provided

HABITAT

UN-Habitat has completed the fourth cohort of training from Mogadishu with 180 students completing the training. The training included the full Shaqeyso training package including vocational skills training, life skills, entrepreneurship training with a specific focus on developing youths skills to build their own business and community works. The youth beneficiaries will be able to; i) manufacture high-quality building materials through labour intensive low technology production techniques, understand safety and health measures in the workplace, demonstrate the ability to identify and test the quality of good concrete products, establish their own production site or a collaborative one, and understand how to set up and conduct a business selling building products. Subsequent to the training youth are receiving job development providing direct engagement with the market.

A series of job fairs are planned for the upcoming quarter which will be designed to bring employers and youth together. Furthermore, UN-Habitat has also commenced the roll out of the Peacebuilding and Development through Sports Training Manual in satellite centres of Berber in April with Kismayo scheduled to take place in mid-July. Targeting 30 young men and women, the training was designed to help participants learn or improve key analytical skills through the medium of sport. Recognizing the importance of holistic youth-led development, the training cultivates a broader skills set for youth beyond just the vocational skills with the aim of positively impacting their confidence to engage in the workforce and in their communities and links economic growth with social integration.



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One youth highlighted that *“The great thing about sport is that it doesn’t matter what clan you’re from, everyone is welcome on the playing field. The Training of Trainers: Sport for Development and Peace was a great example of how sport brings us together, encourages us to interact with one another and makes us want to strive for more”*. **Ikraam (26)**. In Bosaso, UN-Habitat training focused on building employment success through life skills training. 230 young women and men have successfully completed 54 hours of life skills training that focused on providing youth with the key building blocks needed for lifelong learning and the capability to adapt to change and meaningful employment.

ILO

During the reporting period, the ILO organized a Mogadishu based “Private Sector Board” to activate and engage the over 200 private sector companies’ involvement in partnering with this initiative. Key line Ministers, including Minister of Labor, Minister of Commerce, The President and Prime Ministers offices were engaged in order to gain their support and involvement in the process.

The project conducted Mogadishu based Major Industry Stakeholder Market Scan. Including private sector business / job forecasts, skills / experience gaps and needs for professional, technical, vocational and entrepreneurial talent. These were linked to the respective value chains most notably construction and energy sector.

The project further setup customized competency based experiential learning and internship program to address the private sector needs. Customized curriculum with experiential learning based on Market Scan, were also developed to address employability gaps for the Private Sector. Private Sector companies and industries contributed to the development of the content and entry level competency mapping exercise was conducted.

21 days Training of Trainers relating to different skill sets were conducted in Nairobi for 8 Somali and 4 Kenyan Nationals (8 Men and 4 Women), to deliver Professional, Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurial skills trainings. In close collaboration with the private sector a training center was identified in KM5 Hoden District of Mogadishu to facilitate the trainings. The facility was equipped with all needed equipment to deliver its training programmes. There were 1200 applicants which were evaluated for suitability using basic criteria developed with the stakeholders, the participants were further vetted for security. A total of 380, (25% women) participants were enrolled into the training centre. The training periods varied based on the relevant skills trainings.

ILO training outcome reporting indicate that of the 286 youth that graduated from the vocational and skills training sessions 81% are in an entrepreneurial stream or have been placed in private companies. Trades in the electrical and construction trades fields had between 98%-100% placement of training graduates in the private sector.

UNDP

Under the PBF-funded Daldhis component implemented by UNDP, **200 youth at risk (46% women)** in Baidoa and Kismayo, being aware of the social norms and responsibilities through civic education, were trained successfully in eight market-oriented vocational and business management skills. These acquired skills in vocational areas were:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Beauty/Salon | Fishing | Auto-Mechanics |
| Food Catering | Mobile Phone Repair | Driving |
| Sewing and Tailoring | Masonry | Electrical Installation |



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In the initial phase of 3 months, the youth, having gone through psycho-social counselling, mentoring and gender-sensitive civic education courses, learned in youth leadership, stress management, conflicts resolution, good governance, rule of law, human rights as well as numeracy and literacy. In the 2nd phase of 5 months, the youth were trained in the market-oriented life-skills training, approved by the Ministry of Education. To enhance the possibility of employability, the trained youth were awarded with the certificates as well as received startup grants/tool kits, based on their performance and scores in their final examination - most of them secured above 80% marks. Additionally, several youth, through job placement, have already registered themselves to work with the local established enterprises to sharpen their skills further.

A networking system has been created between the trained youth and the potential employers in the local markets, for providing possible waged-employments to the youth. The communities, including the enrolled youth, were sensitized and aware of the importance of initiative that promoted social cohesion. As a scaling up initiative of Daldhis intervention, similar initiative was at the final stage of planning for the implementation in Xudur/SWS and Dolow/Jubaland, starting from August, having taken into consideration of the lessons learned and good practices. In collaboration with the local authorities, plans for provision of solar energy training to 400 youth and subsequent enterprise development to create jobs in solar sector in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayu were at the final stage – it is expected to be operational in August.

UNIDO

Providing employable skills to young people that met the job market demands was the main objective of UNIDO vocational training programmes delivered during the reporting period. Focused on Kismayo (Jubaland) and in Baidoa (South West State), the skills training activities enabled unemployed and underemployed youth and women after completion to create their own jobs or find employment opportunities so as to be self-reliant. Structured hands on training were provided to all the trainees to have practical knowledgeable and skills in areas of specific specialization like blacksmith, car repairing (mechanics), welding and electrical installation.

Furthermore, training of trainers (ToT) activities were implemented to train instructors from different VTCs to be more labour market responsive. UNIDO Daldhis programme (under YES) also included the completion of rehabilitation activities (undertaken last year) new training content development, training equipment and toolkit procurement, rehabilitation works, and skills training. Job placement was addressed to all trainees who have successfully completed the training to give necessary support in their occupation and employment. Livelihoods trainings aimed at female youth were built around traditional fields like garment making, tie and dye, as well as food products preparation.

In order to have graduates whose skills matched what the market needs UNIDO bridged the gap between Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) and community-based formal and informal skills training by engaging public institutions (e.g. Ministry of Education of Jubaland, Ministry of Labour of South West) and private actors. To this end UNIDO continued technical assistance in rehabilitation projects to both Kismayo and Baidoa to procure training equipment and toolkit packages, finalize material lists for training hall rehabilitation civil works, and to source the various training and instructional inputs necessary for the implementation of many and different training sessions. The goal was to improve service delivery and enabled a more focused and coordinated approach toward relevant skills training.

Aligned with Somali Federal Government's National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants, UNIDO - along with UN partners – involved former Al-Shabaab fighters (between the ages of 18 -30) from Baidoa Central Prison (BCP) in based skills trainings (painting and masonry) to help them adjust to civilian life and to facilitate their reintegration into local communities.



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YES Programme

The YES Programme Coordination Office has been involved in supporting training options and outcomes by conducting various technical assessments to training centres in YES locations in Baidoa, Kismaayo, and Mogadishu. In Baidoa, Programme Coordination efforts produced training centre assessments for four (4) facilities, in Kismaayo two (2) assessments were undertaken, and in Mogadishu the Programme Coordination office was involved in conducting five (5) site assessments. Information collected during these site visits were shared amongst YES agencies to either help improve training results currently being realized or to identify alternative training providers. YES Programme Coordination have also been actively involved in the transfer of practical skills to the sixteen (16) technical focal points supported by YES funding using a variety of platforms from file sharing, video learnings, publications, and structured reviews of technical documents to build up the skills inventory of YES counterparts.

Output 2.3 a): Capacities of ministries and institutions for the collections, analysis and storage of labour market data and youth employment programming developed

UNDP

As part of the overall capacity development support to FGS MoLSA and its FMS line ministries, UNDP strengthened coordination and oversight capacities of FGS MoLSA and its regional line ministries (FMS MoLSA/MoY&S) by deploying 1 Programme Coordinator, 3 Technical Advisors, 1 Finance Officer and 4 Interns to FGS MoLSA as well as 5 Technical Experts in Puntland, Jubaland, South West State, Hirshabelle and Galmudug. The professionals, by facilitating smooth implementation of YES Programme, strengthened the overall programme oversight and M&E mechanism of the FGS MoLSA and its line ministries at regional/local level.

Through technical exchange with the UNDP project team, the FGS MoLSA and its line ministries in the Federal Member States also improved their technical skills and knowledge on corporate standard results-based programming, including financial procedures, followed by them. In collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), recruitment of an Assistant Programme Coordinator with JP YES Coordination Unit at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), improved the Ministry's programme coordination capacity as well as developed better relationship between MoLSA and PUNOs.

Since March 2018, UNDP has been contributing to improving the capacity of Somaliland's Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs (MESA) for effective coordination and oversight roles in JP YES initiatives, through setting up a YES Programme Coordination Unit. To this effect, the recruited Programme Coordinator and a M&E Specialist of the Programme Coordination Unit support the MESA in coordinating the ongoing YES activities and addressing key implementation challenges in Somaliland.

YES Programme

During the reporting period, the YES Programme used various programme resources to help develop the capacity of technical MoLSA staff to undertake monitoring missions, engage in detail oriented planning sessions, and provide effective management of a youth employment specific information database. Coordination and oversight roles of MoLSA have also been greatly strengthened and technical and strategy working group meetings are jointly led or chaired. Financial resources have also been provided to procure badly needed IT equipment. Throughout 2018, YES-related programme support work undertaken by the Ministry was significantly resourced through the use of Letters of Agreement that helped to effectively structure the activities of YES-linked ministerial counterparts. Currently there is on-going in-house training taking place between the Programme Coordination unit and the Regional



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Technical Focal Points with particular emphasis placed on building capacity around analyzing, mapping, and reporting on value chains in the regions, as well as how Public Private Development Partnerships can support skills acquisition for youth, and how to undertake various diagnostic and feasibility studies.

Output 2.3 b) Capacity of ministries and institutions for youth employment programming developed.

HABITAT

The Shaqeyso Programme implemented in Mogadishu to a 180 youth was implemented by the Benadir Regional Administration as part of the mechanism for improving the institutional capacity of local authorities to implement youth programming. Headed by the training department with strong oversight by the Deputy Mayor's office of Social Affairs, this training is working towards strengthening the capacity of the administration to implement and coordinate a complex overarching training with multiple elements effectively.

Output 2.4a) One Stop Youth Centre developed in Mogadishu.

HABITAT

The procurement process for the Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre has concluded and the contract awarded to a Somalia based construction company. The construction of the centre will commence in July with construction scheduled to be complete by early December. The second one stop youth centre will be constructed in Kismayo. With the designs and consultation process with the local authorities completed, the procurement process is progressing.

Output 2.4 b) 2 One Stop Youth Satellite Centres developed in other urban districts

HABITAT

Two satellite centres were established in Bosaso and Berbera. These satellite centres offer with lifeskills training and engaged youth with their cities through Urban Campaigns. As part of ensuring youth participation in these transformational processes occurring within Somalia; the Urban Campaigns were created. Providing a platform for youth to raise the concerns and needs around, political, economic and social issues they enabled youth to engage with key decision-makers in their communities on a wide range of issues cultivating an environment of inclusivity and ensuring youth have a role in the development of their city. The Urban Campaigns are being wrapped up in the satellite centres and the lifeskills training will commence. Over 350 youth have participated in the urban campaign trainings to date.

Output 3.1: Rural productive infrastructure projects implemented

FAO

Under FAO's CFW programme, beneficiaries received monthly transfers for 3.5 months, including upfront unconditional cash transfers equivalent to two weeks of work to ensure people had improved access to food before engaging in CFW activities. Households unable to engage in work, and who did not have household member who can work, received unconditional cash ensuring that the most vulnerable households are not left out. The cash amount was of equal quantity and duration as under CFW schemes being implemented in the same communities.



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FAO continued to engage 1 000 youth (432 being women) in Berbera and Owdweyne Districts in cash-for-work (CFW) activities for the management of *Prosopis Juliflora* thickets. The youth were involved in thinning and pruning dense *Prosopis* thickets to productive stands, and processing *Prosopis* trees and branches into charcoal and firewood. These efforts are aimed at developing a *Prosopis* value chain, that convert impenetrable thickets into productive *Prosopis* 'agroforests'. Phase one activities in Berbera and Owdweyne were completed in February 2018.

All the youth benefitted with three monthly cash transfer payments amounting to USD 278 256. The cash transfers ensured the youth were able to meet their food needs while engaging in productive activities. Additional 200 vulnerable beneficiaries, unable to engage in work (173 being women), received three monthly unconditional cash transfer payments amounting to USD 53 865. All the 1 200 beneficiaries had received their two weeks upfront unconditional cash transfer payment by December 2017.

CFW activities to management *Prosopis Juliflora* thickets benefiting 600 (182 being women) youth in Burco District were initiated in February and completed in June 2018. The 600 youth have received their 1.5 monthly cash transfer payments amounting to USD 76 260. Additional 100 (41 being women) vulnerable beneficiaries (who were unable to engage in work) received 1.5 monthly unconditional cash transfer payments amounting to USD 12 650. As the CFW activities are ongoing, all the 700 beneficiaries will receive the remaining two monthly cash transfer payments in the second half of the year.

Fifteen CFW beneficiaries in Burco (5 being women) were trained as community Trainers of Trainer (TOTs) on managing, harvesting and processing *Prosopis Juliflora* trees in order to train other youth in their communities. The TOTs raised awareness in *Prosopis* management and supervised CFW activities in their respective communities. The TOTs then trained the other 585 youth beneficiaries on managing, harvesting and processing *Prosopis Juliflora* trees. Additional nine CFW beneficiaries in Burco were trained as community TOTs on business and commercialization of *Prosopis Juliflora* trees. The nine youth are raising awareness in their communities in developing *Prosopis* value chains in charcoal, firewood and fodder production.

While the project originally planned to support 1 900 beneficiaries through CFW activities in Berbera, Burco and Owdweyne Districts, FAO achieved cost savings that allowed additional assistance to support another 880 youth in *Prosopis* management CFW activities and 270 vulnerable beneficiaries through UCTs in Berbera and Baki Districts. All the 1 150 beneficiaries have been registered. In Berbera, all the 800 beneficiaries have received the two weeks upfront unconditional cash transfer payment amounting to USD 35 600. The beneficiaries are expected to start the *Prosopis* management CFW activities as soon as the supplier delivers the tools and equipment. The 350 beneficiaries in Baki are yet to receive the two weeks upfront payment because of limited movement following the Cyclone Sagar that was experienced in May causing heavy flooding and making roads impassable.

Management and utilization of *Prosopis Juliflora* trees has a great potential to create youth employment across Somalia. FAO therefore trained 41 representatives from various FAO CFW programme-implementing partners on *Prosopis* management, harvesting and value chain development in Hargeisa. The training helped the partners to understand how an invasive tree species could be used to create youth employment through processing *Prosopis* pods to fodder, utilizing the trees as firewood and for charcoal burning.

Enhancing the Prosopis trees value chain

Eighteen youth from three peri-urban youth cooperatives from Berbera, Odwenyne and Burco Districts were trained in processing *Prosopis* pods into animal feed and *Prosopis* wood into firewood/charcoal. The 18 youth were also trained in creating formal enterprises in their respective communities along the *Prosopis* value chain. The three youth cooperatives received a total of 30 hammer mills to facilitate fodder processing.



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Further awareness on prosopis value chain was created with 109 livestock and animal feed traders in Berbera, Odwenyne and Burco Districts being trained on processing *Prosopis* pods to animal feeds. Additionally, 50 representatives of local Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), schools and universities were informed on *Prosopis* management and utilization for value chain development.

Output 3.2: Urban infrastructure projects implemented

UNDP

As part of the capacity development of Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) in civil works, 1,000 youth, including 400 women, got short-term job opportunities, by creating 52,000 workdays, under cash-for-work initiative. The recruited youth from 17 districts of Benadir Region, during their engagement, improved the urban environments in ten locations, including streets and bridges, and gave them a new look. This activity created enthusiasm among the residents; and as a result, many community members worked with the employed youth, promoting voluntarism amongst the community members. During the post-activity survey, the end-users' satisfaction rate was up to 90%. Additionally, other 2 initiatives, such as 'neighborhood watch' initiative and health awareness programme covered thousands of households in 17 districts of Benadir Region. Through holding weekly community trainings and the door-to-door visits with campaign materials, the youth raised awareness amongst the community members, especially mothers, on good practices of health, hygiene, sanitation and environmental protection. Besides, the neighborhood-watch programme spearheaded by the 1,000- recruited youth, made the residents safe and secured in their respective communities during the period of their engagement and created awareness amongst the residents by providing some safety tips to them. As a result, there were no security incidents reported in these areas during the period, when the youth were engaged. On the other hand, the relationship between residents and BRA strengthened. The community members admired and commended the intent and the impacts of the initiatives. Under the PBF-funded Daldhis component of JP YES Programme, planning for the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure in both Baidoa and Kismayo was at the final stage. Implementation of this activity would result in rehabilitation of 2 infrastructure to be used as youth centres and a bridge in both cities.

Other Key Achievements

FAO

During the training of implementing partners on *Prosopis* management and value chain development, participants reported a change in attitude and perception on the value and usage of the *Prosopis Juliflora* trees. At the start of the training, majority of the participants did not know that the invasive species could be put in to beneficial use. However, by the end of the training, participants appreciated that the trees can be properly managed and utilized to create youth employment.

HABITAT

Other key achievements in the programme include the development of a Peacebuilding and Development through Sports training manual. The role of sport in fostering tolerance and youth engagement in a post-conflict context is immense. Furthermore, the potential sport has as a tool to reach development objectives, enable positive relationships among youth, provide them with safe spaces to engage in healthy activities is far reaching. As such, it has been a sound catalyst of economic growth in cities. Engaging in peacebuilding and development through sports demonstrates that targeting youth in a holistic framework can fundamentally support a grounded approach to development of youth that can lead to a more sustainable impacts of the programme and on youth. Over 30 youth from Berbera have received the training and the positive impacts can be already observed. After the completion of the training, two of the female participants, Azraar and Hibak, put their newly gained knowledge and skills into practice by training other youth on the skills they have learned.



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ILO

At the time of reporting, 286 participants graduated from the center, 224 participants (78%) were placed into internship, employment or self-employment- The placement process is still underway. It's anticipated that placement of over 80% will be achieved by 30th June 2018.

UNDP

An **independent Mid-Term Evaluation of JP YES** concluded with the development of an evaluation report in a collaborative way. The recommendations of the mid-term evaluation report were discussed by the PUNOs; and a management response was developed and agreed for effective implementation. The Management Response focuses on the following: *(a) Redesign the programme approach in line with the National Employment Strategy to be developed; (b) Development government institutional capacities; (c) Effective engagement with private sector; (d) Establish an e-management information system; (e) Extend the programme implementation until end of 2018; (f) donors should consider funding 2nd phase of the programme; (g) Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of PUNOs; (h) Revive the programme Technical Working Committee; (i) Establish the regional implementation units; (j) Establish a Programme Management Unit; (k) Progress reporting should be consistently based on the programme results, monitoring and evaluation framework; and (l) Accelerate implementation of the Daldhis Project.* It was presented at the Steering Committee meeting on 12 April. The PUNOs took responsibilities to implement the management response plan a coordinated way.

The Somalia delegates, headed by Her Excellency Ms. Khadijo Mohamed Dirije, Minister, Ministry of Youth and Sports, accompanied by the Civil Society Delegate, Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed Arshad, participated in the **7th Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth Forum**, held at the UN Headquarters in New York during 30th – 31st January 2018. The theme of the forum was “The role of youth in building sustainability and resilience urban and rural communities.” It was organized by the UN Secretary-General Envoy on Youth and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development. The Somali Delegates got opportunity to present their newly developed National Youth Policy at the global forum and mobilize resources for its implementation.

UNIDO

Vocational skills development has been an important aspect of DALDHIS implementation, mainly under YES programme. Against this brief consideration the additional achievement can be summarised as follows. DALDHIS: **a)** reached the targeted segments of the population, **b)** contributed to higher incomes of poor and disadvantaged people, overall women, **c)** made use of appropriate context-specific training modalities (on-the-job training), which can be scaled up for future interventions and other projects, **d)** added value in terms of innovation and particularities by applying ‘training package’ and approaches used: training programmes were considerably more labour market-oriented and thus led to comparatively high employability among trainees; **e)** during the reporting period the project has allocated nearly additional 35 toolkits to high potential youth enrolled in the training programme; **f)** UNIDO technical assistance was focused on rehabilitating some of the vocational training center (Tala-Waadag) UNIDO is working with.



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YES Programme

Three additional achievements that have been associated with the YES Programme Coordination office are:

- Annual Progress Report: Prepared, endorsed, and submitted to the MPTF;
- Independent Evaluation: Supported, Reviewed, Endorsed with Recommendation Response Table; and
- Phase II Working Group: Established in June 2018 comprised of UN, donor, private sector, and ministerial reps.

In addition to these key achievements, greater attentions has been made to align YES programming with other value chain upgrading initiatives being implemented in the country.

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

FAO

A supplier delayed in delivering tools and equipment to beneficiaries in Burco District. This caused delays in starting the CFW activities in the District. In Baki District, a Cyclone Sagar was experienced in May causing heavy flooding and making roads impassable. Beneficiaries have therefore not received their two weeks upfront payment.

In Berbera, unforeseen occurrence of a cyclone caused limited damage to the constructed lift net catamaran. The catamaran was repaired after the cyclone subsided. Adverse weather conditions caused delays in training youth on FAD fishing techniques and operation of the lift net.

The seed capital grant scheme was scheduled in Q1 and Q2. At the time of the current reporting, funds have not yet been released for implementation of planned activities.

Delay in releasing to FAO expected additional funds amounting to USD 500 000 and USD 813 333 (approved in March and June 2018 respectively) has restricted implementation of fisheries activities that require substantial funding e.g. deployment of FADs in other locations such as Kismayo and procurement of advanced fish processing equipment for beneficiaries in Kismayo and Berbera.

HABITAT

- One of the key challenges that UN-HABITAT faced was in securing land for the construction of One Stop Youth Centres in Mogadishu and Kismayo has been challenging requiring months of discussions with local authorities in each city to obtain approval for public land on which to construct. After some delay, the project has secured the land for construction and the issue has been mitigated.
- Furthermore, the fluid political context has caused some challenges in implementation of activities in Mogadishu. The appointment of a new administration in 2017 led to some considerable delays in activities as the new focal point for projects at the regional administration conducted an internal assessment of the programme before the programme activities could continue and the Agreement of Cooperation could be signed.
- This was further impacted by the time it required the regional authorities to provide banking details for a zero balance account required for the Agreement of Cooperation to be finalized. This was resolved as UN-Habitat received approval to continue implementing activities and was able to finalize the banking details needed to issue the Agreement of Cooperation in the last quarter of the year.
- The impact of these changes continue to be felt as the programme pushes to make substantive progress on the activities of the programme and in these efforts UNHABITAT has worked to build the institutional capacity of the regional administration in Mogadishu, as implementers of the comprehensive of the programme for the youth, by holding targeted training that enhances their financial reporting. This targeted training has enabled the programme to make some headway on the challenges observed earlier in the year.



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ILO

- Infrastructure interventions like the road rehabilitation project supported by the project requires a long-term perspective in terms of durability and maintenance of the rehabilitated roads for the projected socio-economic impacts to be fully realized. Post-rehabilitation works assessment have indicated that despite the existence of organizations and institutions that can help with road maintenance none of them is maintaining the project roads in their district.
- Existing youth groups may be a starting point with a view to long term contractual engagement in road maintenance. Other viable considerations would be to nature development local of professional associations (e.g. engineers association) to spear head efforts at road maintenance.
- Road rehabilitation works create opportunities that were exploited by other partners like in the case of Xanano gravel road in Baidoa that was lighted using solar power with support from IOM. It's important to emphasize on this call for integrated planning for road rehabilitation that involve different sectors to provide the necessary component support.

UNDP

- Deterioration of the security situation in project sites in several instances affected smooth implementation of activities. As a precautionary measure, the project staff restricted their movements and the national staff were advised to work at home. In Bossaso, the UNDP-CTG recruited HACCP Advisor/Consultant left his job in February, when the security situation deteriorated and all the UN officials were evacuated. Now, recruitment is on its way to recruit a HACCP Advisor as replacement.
- Limited capacities of the federal and local authorities in programming remained a key challenge in programme implementation. Specifically, limited understanding of the UNDP programme policies and procedures by the government counterparts and their low level of substantive contribution to programme planning and implementation have been main challenging factors for the smooth implementation of activities. Regular engagement with the partners following a 'learning-by-doing' method and developing tailor-made capacity building initiatives and their implementation and follow up, are the way forward.
- Implementation of LOA with the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) for creating short-term employment and developing the capacity of local government in civil works came to a standstill, when there was a change in BRA leadership, in the beginning of the year. It took several months to resume implementation by new Admin.
- Development of a National Employment Strategy (NES) did not progress much, when a UNDP-recruited international Consultant/Senior Employment Advisor declined to continue in his position beyond March. A decision has been made at the Project Steering Committee level that ILO, in collaboration with other UN agencies, to take a lead in providing technical support to the MoLSA to take the process forward for the development of a NES.
- In Kismayo/Jubaland, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoY&S), communicated to UNDP to change the selected infrastructure to be rehabilitated under the Daldhis project at the time when UNDP and local authority were holding a pre-bid meeting in Kismayo. As a result, all the developed and agreed designs and Bills of Quantities (BOQ) – that took several months to plan and finalize them - had to be cancelled. This is due to the site, secured for Daldhis project, has been given to other ministry to set up their ministry; and the ministry has started rehabilitation work at the site. As an alternative, the MoY&S has provided another infrastructure to be rehabilitated, for which the planning process (development of designs and BOQ) is underway. The above issue delays the rehabilitation of infrastructure in Kismayo.
- Due to the proposals, with high financial budgets (over 50% increase of UNDP Engineer estimate), received from the bidders, UNDP had to redo the financial estimation/revise BOQ based on the recent market study. This enabled the procurement process to select a service provider/firm to construct 3 fish processing facilities in Kismayo. It took almost 8 months to complete the procurement process of a proposal of around US \$85,000.



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- The construction of fish processing facilities (2) in Berbera was delayed due to the late receipt of land from the local authority as well as the devastated Cyclone, Sagar, that hit Berbera coast in May. The construction site was flooded with ocean water and washed away some building materials kept at the site. As a result, the construction work was stopped. This gave an opportunity to learn lessons to review the developed designs/BOQ. Accordingly, the BOQ was amended to include some precautionary measures to provide better reinforcement to the infrastructure.
- Clarity on the roles and responsibilities of the Regional States' authorities/ministries were not clear in implementation of YES-DALDHIS activities. As a result, it created confusion and misunderstanding between the ministries, especially in Jubaland. This issue was resolved through a consultative process and it was agreed that YES government counterpart would lead the coordination, in consultation with other relevant authorities.
- Market-oriented skills development and provision of right quantity and quality of appropriate start-up tools to the trainees, who successfully complete the training sessions, are critical for job placement and self-employment.
- Institutionalization of the activities of project is crucial for the sustainability, ownership and value for money. The Service Providers are not to undertake any activities or set up their new facilities in an isolated way, without linking to the existing institutions and locally available resources.
- Active involvement of local authorities and youth/residents, including women, in planning and implementation of activities enhances solidarity, collaborative capacity and ownership for the sustainability of activities.
- 2018 AWP of JP YES was not approved until mid-June, as the Project Steering Committee was not able to sit and approve the agency-specific AWPs and their proposed budgets. This delay in AWP approval created uncertainty in YES implementation, as it was not clear on whether or not the PUNOs would get the requested fundings for the planned activities. In the reported period, no new funds were transferred to any PUNOs for 2018 planned activities.

UNIDO

One of the main challenges that was evident at the beginning of Daldhis programme implementation was the negative attitude most girls had towards vocational training. Women, more often than men, due to cultural barriers had limited opportunities to gain training, knowledge, and skills that could lead to economic advancement. Existing inadequate policy frameworks and inequitable gender norms had often created – and they are still creating - barriers to women' economic advancement.

Given these challenges, vocational training courses delivered by UNIDO played a key role in helping girls and women get jobs; those included the development of technical capacity thanks to the implementation of demand-oriented courses built on specific skills tailored to prospective employers' needs. All the courses included a one-day orientation on soft skills, such as conflict resolution, gender perspective, and communication. It is worth mentioning that the experience of UNIDO on field showed that although girls and/or women primarily enter the workforce to support their families financially they also value opportunities for friendship, and greater autonomy that may come with employment. The appropriate employment opportunities created by UNIDO can thus strengthen women economic status, while improving social welfare and future job prospects.

YES Programme

Major challenges encountered by the Programme Coordination Office generally relate to quality of submissions received by the YES administration staff, the timeliness of the submissions received from ministerial counterparts, as well as a sub-optimal level of internal communication between the FGS and FMS programme focal points. Generally, challenges encountered by YES programme managers can be reduced to the impact that poor



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information has on the quality of decision making and relevancy of reporting. During the reporting period, YES programme staff have been working to improve the quality of information flowing between the programme and ministerial counterparts.

Peacebuilding impact

UNDP

In an initiative on social rehabilitation and economic empowerment of 200 youth at risk, within the **YES-DALDHIS Joint Programme**, there were evidences of behavioural changes, noticed amongst many youth (both women and men), enrolled in the civic education and skills development training programmes in Baidoa and Kismayo. It was witnessed that many youth gained confidence and could open up for more discussions, information sharing, and tolerance and accepting responsibility.

The monthly performance tests of the trainees, conducted by the professional mentors/trainers on a regular basis, confirmed that there were positive changes in behavior amongst 75% of the total enrolled trainees; whereas there was also increase in the average marks secured by the trainees. Additionally, trainers' feedback, especially on behavior, showed positive, as the quarrels in classes had reduced to almost zero. Many youth, who did not know how to write, read and calculate their stipends, were now able to read, write and count their savings.

Most of the enrolled youth opened their bank accounts in their names 1st time and deposited their surplus funds as savings. In Kismayo, many learners themselves formed a welfare group and a conflict management club, for handling social and inter-personal issues amicably among themselves in and outside the training centres.

These changes were observed in both women and men. In the 2nd phase, many youth (46% women), having secured excellent marks (above 80%) in their final examinations and acquired vocational and business management skills, were in a plan to set up their businesses in groups. Several trained women and men set up their own businesses and were able to use earnings in securing better food, education and health. Both the communities and local authorities developed better relationship through this initiative. On the other hand, the youth of different ethnic groups/clans, who were sitting together in a teaching-learning environment for 8 months, developed better relationship, not only between themselves, but also with their families – this promoted social cohesion.

UNIDO

Technical and vocational training programs delivered by UNIDO in Kismayo and Baidoa can be considered as a form of peace building, as means to achieve co-existence through re-focusing vocational training programs on sustainable community development. Different key principles guided UNIDO when implementing activities: A) **Equity**. Equitable access was ensured by trying to remove different barriers in order to provide opportunities to all, and providing quality training to vulnerable and marginalized groups: youth aged between 18-32, women, and former fighters from Baidoa Central Prison. Appropriate measures included accelerated learning and skills training programmes. B) **Capacity development**. Empowering and legitimizing local vocational training centres was essential to strengthen their visibility and legitimacy in providing quality and relevant training courses to Somali citizens thus restoring confidence in local institutions and organizations. C) **Participation**. The Ministry of Education from Jubaland and Ministry of Labour from South West, along with and private sectors, were actively involved in vocational training programmes, from assessment and planning to implementation. This strengthened both ownership and commitment to potential reforms and ensured that vocational training system is developed in inclusive and equitable ways that reflect the needs and aspirations of people, particularly marginalized youth and women.



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Catalytic effects

HABITAT

The integrated approach to youth development and economic empowerment is fundamental to cultivating a more holistic and catalytic impact on the capacity of youth to not only gain the technical and vocational skills required to find meaningful employment but also supports a participatory learning framework that develops the psychosocial development of young people to think positively and in an engaging manner about their environments. Lifeskills therefore is essential to not only building the self-confidence, positive attitudes, self-motivation, conflict management but also teamwork all of which are skills that are critical for youth to succeed in the work place. The community works component of the programme builds on the social cohesion component of the programme and encourages youth to be positive actors for peacebuilding in their communities. The community works component takes youth participants out of the training room and into their community. The community works are designed together with the youth to improve community relations and strengthens social cohesion all of which grounding the programme with far reaching impact within the youth and their communities that contribute to the sustainability of the skills that youth learned throughout the programme.

ILO

The ILO activities on cash for work generated ***short-term direct employment***. Short-term indirect employment, being jobs generated for those providing services or goods to the contractors carrying out the implementation, for instance block makers, tool providers, transporters among others were also generated. The second category of employment generated through these activities is ***induced employment***.

This refers to longer-term employment generated by local economic growth arising from the opportunities provided by the new or rehabilitated infrastructure, for instance business owners in hotels and restaurants expand their businesses and recruit more staff in response to increased flows of traffic and growth in the number of customers. Similarly, investors begin construction of new business premises in areas in response to the new opportunities provided, thus creating short-term jobs during construction and longer-term jobs in the new businesses.

The trainings under the 3 value chains, provided the beneficiaries with new skills/for some their skills were upgraded. The soft skills trainings further helped them to improve the management of their businesses, strengthen their technical skills, and improve productivity, access to finance and equipment, especially related to appropriate technology.

An important part of the activities under this result is the establishment of Private Sector Board to bring together actors from the various sectors, the formal and informal private sector, the forum provides the opportunity for the private sector to have access to skilled labourers and work on an overall strategy for the long-term economic development of the region apart from donor supported Projects

UNDP

The participatory nature of project enabled different groups/ clans in communities to come together for effective implementation of the project. The local authorities, using the existing coordination mechanism, worked together with the local communities/clans in each stage of the project planning and implementation. As a result, the project leveraged existing collaborative and adaptive capacities of the communities for effective implementation of the activities – thereby it promoted social cohesion. Additionally, the local authorities became more aware of their roles



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and responsibilities as duty bearers as well as limitations in programme management capacities. As a result, the local authorities were approaching the development partners to support them, so that they would effectively get involved in planning and overseeing the projects for the benefit of their needy people.

By working together, all the stakeholders have been promoting the decentralization process and public service delivery, as the UNDP YES/Daldhis Project selects the activities of the Community Action Plans (CAP), developed by the respective districts, in a collaborative fashion. Additionally, based on the successful implementation of the social and economic empowerment of youth at risk, there was a plan in place to scale up this initiative to the new districts, such as Xudur and Dollao. On the other hand, action has also been taken to incorporate the good practices and lessons learned of Daldhis interventions in the Midnimo-II Programme, which is under planning.

UNIDO

The vocational and training courses implemented by UNIDO provided an immediate response to the socio-economic dynamics and situations of Kismayo and Baidoa and directly relevant to their context. All the efforts have been addressed to generate inclusiveness and social cohesion by raising the level of awareness of community towards their attitude to vocational training initiatives, by increasing the capacity of local institutions and local VTCs, by developing ownership and equity when planning and delivering training activities.

YES Programme

The activities of the YES Programme office have been shown to provide a catalytic impact by improving the coordination and sequencing of YES interventions and activities. The support provided by YES programme managers help to facilitate the implementation of joint activities, the technical appraisal of proposed action items, and helping to set the strategic framework for current and proposed next phase activity designs. During 2018, a strengthened programme management unit has helped to refocus agency level interventions on value chains, provided a more rigorous model for planning and reporting, and helped to highlight the important contributions that can be realized when engaged donors work with UN technical assistance programmes on government led economic upgrading strategies.

Gender

FAO

Overall, the agricultural input packages and training target men and women returnee farmers. The vegetable production kits, in particular, focus primarily on women from a production and nutrition angle given the role of women in promoting food intake within the household. All beneficiary data were disaggregated by gender and age during registration. Priority was given to women-headed households (i.e. 44 percent of actual beneficiaries), as well as pregnant women, women with children under 5 and other vulnerable groups.

HABITAT

UN-Habitat continues to strive for gender parity in all its training initiatives. Out of the over 800 youth trained and engaged across the programme 400 were women. This is particularly important in Mogadishu where the young women were actively participating in the full Shaqeyso vocational training programme which focuses on construction training and helping to dispel normative conventions that it can only secure male participation. Young women in the programme continue to remain active and proactive participants and continue to create spaces for their inclusion.



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ILO

The project also set out to address the problem of sub-optimal engagement and participation of women in local infrastructure interventions. The project succeeded in putting in place mechanisms that ensured inclusive participation in the road rehabilitation project through recruitment and employment of women in different cadres of works. The engagement of women have encouraged increased their participation in both gainful employment and in other new business opportunities emerging road rehabilitation. However as observed, challenges still remain that continues to inhibit women participation in such ventures including; cultural inhibitions defining gender roles, lack of technical skills, and low literacy. This calls for a nuanced approach to gender inclusion in such projects that takes into consideration the current cultural, literacy and skills underpinnings.

UNDP

UNDP-implemented activity in Benadir created a total of 1,000 short-term jobs, in which 400 youth were women. Both women and men cleaned surroundings and infrastructure that would be equally used by women and men. This initiative developed leadership quality and voices of young women and men who had been working closely with their local authorities, through regular meetings and consultations in addressing several planning and implementation-related issues.

In Daldhis intervention, out of 200 youth at risks enrolled in the social rehabilitation and economic empowerment initiatives, 93 youth were women (46%) in Baidoa and Kismayo. In the above initiative, along with their male counterparts, the young women reportedly showed positive behaviors and attitudes, and started learning literacy and numeracy in the training sessions. A divorced young woman, Habiba, for instance, was able to set up her business in Kismayo, with the savings from stipends and skills acquired from the training. As a result, she was able to get rid of poverty-related sufferings and was supporting her family members – a real transformation in her life/family. In the Daldhis activity, it was reported that the young women and men set up their social clubs to resolve conflicts and opened their bank accounts for saving out of the received training stipends. After completing the vocational/ life-skills training, the young women, along with men, have come forward to set up their own businesses in groups, with the startup grants/kits, received at the end of the training.

UNIDO

UNIDOs training outreach to women included planned courses in Food Preparation, Sewing and Tie and Dye. Training of women became a much higher priority for UNIDO project managers. Indeed, the number of women attending training initiatives consistently increased during the reporting period. Even the decision to invest on rehabilitating Tala-Wadaag and Awale women centers goes towards a UNIDO approach to guarantee gender equality and women's empowerment.

YES Programme

During the reporting period, the YES programme office undertook a review of previous reporting activities to better capture the gender dimensions of YES programming and outcomes. At present, the integration of women into YES management, technical, and strategic bodies remains limited. During the June YES Steering Committee meeting a Phase II Working Group was endorsed which included a gender advisor to help ensure that next phase programming has a deeper commitment to the economic empowerment of young women in YES targeted locations.



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Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁵	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	8	0
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁶	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	42	3
<p>Human Rights</p> <p>UNDP interventions, through creating job opportunities, leadership, skills and business development, empowered the youth and women. The youth, both women and men, developed collaborative and adaptive capacities, having got involved in planning, implementation and management of YES activities in their respective communities. The household earnings of the employed youth and women, who were from disadvantaged families, improved and gave them voice to discuss their issues with the local authorities. This enabled the youth and women to take part in decision making processes at FGS, FMS and district levels. As part of the implementation strategy, JP YES promoted empowerment of girls and women throughout the implementation period.</p> <p>The project recognizes and supports beneficiaries’ rights – in particular to safe, quality and nutritious food and decent work – by helping them to resume their livelihood, own food production and reliable sources of income. Beneficiaries were well informed of project activities and involved in decision-making through community mobilization and sensitization activities.</p>		
Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)	
	No	
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)	
	NO	
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)	
	1	
Other		
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if ‘Yes’, describe below).	Results (Yes/No)	
	No	
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)	
	YES	

⁵ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁶ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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Describe nature of cost sharing:

In Berbera and Kismayo, the local authorities made available of required lands free of charge to the UNDP-supported YES project for the construction of 5 fish processing facilities to be used for the fisherfolks. The market value of these lands is estimated to US \$1 million dollars (in-kind contribution).

Communications & Visibility

FAO

FAO used banners and brochures for project publicity and donor visibility during trainings, cooking demonstration and nutrition promotion campaigns, marketing of dried fish products and at CFW sites.

HABITAT

Trainings in Bossaso and Berbera had comprehensive visibility and communication linked to the activities. This included banners, training briefing packages and active social media messaging on twitter that provided daily updates on the training with a human-interest focus. This was done comprehensively across the life skills and peacebuilding and development through sports training as well as through the Urban Campaigns. The visibility measures are accessible online on the joint programme twitter handle as well as on the UN HABITAT twitter platform for further reference. Further visibility was captured in the MPTF Somalia newsletter as well as the newsletter developed for the joint programme.

ILO

All success stories resulting from this project were disseminated and included in the monthly YES newsletter, the project ensured strong donor visibility by ensuring the use of donor logo during the entire period of the implementation of the respective trainings. During workshops, training and meetings the project has informed communities and trainees about the programme and the respective donors. The logos have been made available to partners and associates with instructions on its use.

UNDP

For the implementation of DALDHIS Project, UNDP and its implementing partners used social media, such as Twitter, and others as well as developed article on the success stories and shared through JP YES newsletter. At the local level, the Implementing Partners have used local social media, TV, Y-Tube and newspapers for communicating their activities. In Mogadishu, during the implementation of activity for creating 1,000 jobs, putting banners or visibility at the project sites imposed security risks; and thus, communication in this case was restricted.

UNIDO

The activities and achievements of UNIDO DALDHIS component of JP YES Programme are regularly promoted on the official UNIDO-Somalia Twitter site: @UNIDOSomalia, as well as on YES pamphlet. All the banners produced so far, make reference to the PBF and UN agencies.

YES Programme (Social Media)

The YES Programme uses a Twitter account linked to the YES Programme Coordinator. It is @DSeanPaterson and it highlights the contributions of the YES agencies (FAO, HABITAT, ILO, UNDP, and UNIDO) that are being made to integrate youth into productive sectors of the economy (construction, fisheries, and renewable energy). These social media notifications also have helped to provide greater transparency to the work of YES agencies and highlight the footprint that is being left behind thanks to YES outputs and milestones. In 2018, the YES programme also started a Newsletter to better inform stakeholders on the activities and achievements of the YES programme in various regions of the country.



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Photos



Youth engaged in urban infrastructure rehabilitation in Benadir



HABITAT: Tile and Paver Making Training Session at Aquadotto



UNDP Mobile Repair training at WARDO in Baidoa



UNIDO Mechanics Training at KTI in Kismaayo



UNDP Training in Henna Application at WARDO in Baidoa



ILO Electrician Technical Skills Training in Mogadishu



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ILO Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation by YES Youth



UNIDO Painting Training for Al-Shabaab Prisoners in Baidoa



Youth in UNDP tailoring training at HDC Training Centre in Kismaayo



UNIDO Blacksmith Training at SBLO Baidoa



Somali Female in a UNDP Fish Catching training session in Kismaayo



UNDP/FAO Convection Drier in Bossaso



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Looking ahead (July -December 2018)

FAO

- With the engagement of the UNDP HACCP consultant, FAO will continue to develop high end products within the fisheries value chain jointly with UNDP.
- FAO will deliver an improved design of small-scale paddling fishing craft "hourri", with a total of 20 crafts being deployed in Marka and Barawe.
- In Bossaso, Kismayo and Berbera, FAO will continue to conduct on the job training in construction and deployment of small-scale community based FADs, new fishing techniques that target commercial pelagic fishing operations and on rigging of lift net platforms and repair of fishing gear .
- FAO will procure and distribute advanced fish processing equipment to be used in the UNDP-built export facilities in Berbera, Kismayo and Bossaso.
- In Berbera and Baki, FAO will commence CFW activities on *Prosopis* management and conduct appropriate training to ToTs. Peri-urban youth groups will be trained in large-scale processing of *Prosopis* pods into animal feeds.

HABITAT

- Value chain activities will support the construction of the one stop youth centres in Mogadishu and Kismayo
- Continue the vocational skills training through the Shaqeyso programme for the remaining cohorts and close down the training in the construction value chain.
- Value chain activities will be enhanced through holistic youth development approach including grounding youth development in peacebuilding initiatives including development through peacebuilding and sports.
- Graduating youth cohorts will receive job development support and linkages to the employment sector through job fairs and apprenticeship schemes. Youth will continue to receive on the job training through including in the construction of productive infrastructure and in public space upgrading projects.
- The procurement of the computer centre that will be housed in the Mogadishu One Stop Centre is being finalised and will contribute to the comprehensive umbrella of services offered in the one stop youth centre;
- The lifeskills manual is also being finalized for publication in both Somalia and Somaliland.

ILO

- The ILO will continue its close its existing activities in the 3 value chains and also look into the possibility of having a cash for work component in Beletwey and Jowhar depending on the availability of the funds.
- Identify, evaluate and enrol 350 participants to the employability programme in the 3 value chains.
- In construction, provide skills upgrade training to 100 beneficiaries on masonry, bricklaying, plumbing, and glass cutting, plastering and painting.
- In solar energy value chain provide skills upgrade training to 150 beneficiaries on system design, electrical engineers, solar technicians, marketing and distributions, trouble shooters.
- Additional Entrepreneurship training to beneficiaries using the ILO technical tools (Generate Your Business Idea (GYB), Start Your Business (SYB), Improve Your Business (IYB) and Expand Your Business (EYB). Linked to the specific trainings provided under the above value chains
- Access to Small Grant Funds and continuous support of young people through mentoring, linkages with financial institutions and job placements with businesses
- Implement urban infrastructure projects in, Jowhar and Beledweyn - Cash for work projects - Creation of quick employment to floods effected families in Jowhar and Beledweyne
- Develop National Employment Strategy for Somalia, 2018-2023
- Employment and labour market statistics for Somalia



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UNDP

The Project Steering Committee has extended JP YES implementation until 31 December 2018, in order to complete the implementation of ongoing and planned activities and develop a 2nd generation YES programme document, having taken into consideration of the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation. In the light of this, UNDP will accelerate its implementation to complete all the planned activities, highlighted in 2018 AWP, while supporting the process of developing a new YES programme document. The planned activities to be completed in 2018 are, as follows:

- As part of the development of fish value chain, 3 dry fish processing facilities in Kismayo and 2 facilities in Berbera will be constructed and operational
- 120 trained youth will be engaged in enterprise development for creating job opportunities in Bossaso, Berbera and Kismayo
- In collaboration with FAO, the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Certification on dry fish will be developed; and the officials will be trained on it in Bossaso, Berbera and Kismayo
- In collaboration with ILO, 400 youth (at least 30% women) in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa will be trained in solar energy technology and business development skills – out of them, 100 youth will be self-employed through 20 SMEs to be developed/ strengthened and job placement
- The rehabilitation of solar street lighting infrastructure in Mogadishu and equipping the water disposal assets for the BRA
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure for setting up of Youth Centres in Baidoa and Kismayo and a bridge in Baidoa through Daldhis intervention
- As a scaled up of Daldhis initiative, 200 youth at risk (50% women) will be socially rehabilitated and economically empowered in Xudur/SWS and Dollow/Jubaland.

UNIDO

- In Kismaayo and Baidoa UNIDO will complete the renovation of some vocational training centers (KTI and Tala-Wadag in Kismayo, KANAVA in Baidoa) in order to involve a high level of trainees, and diversify the training offers in order to capture all the needs of the local labour market. For Tala-Wadag center it means to increase the number of women in training sessions such as food processing, textiles and garment making and for UNIDO means a more attention to gender equality and perspective.
- The implementation of the on-the-job training in the construction and building housing work (e.g. internal and external painting, tiling residential installation, etc.) will target under-skilled, under-employed, and low paid youth marginally attached to local workshops. Technical assistance will be directed at upskilling target beneficiary groups so as to better compete in local markets, leverage locally appropriate capital/technology transfers, and/or start up an economic activity of their own.
- Capacity building programmes and capacity development will target institutional representatives from Jubaland and South West State to improve, and retains the skills, knowledge and other resources needed to do their jobs competently or to a greater capacity.
- Implement specific vocational training centre managerial capacity building so as to support the sustainable operation of the facility through building training delivery capacity as well as leverage equipment and productive assets to create alternative revenue streams for the VTC.
- Value chain support activities will be enhanced in the construction and building finishing work, as well as working towards improving the productive capacity of trainees in UNIDO construction/trades based trainings.
- UNIDO will continue assisting ROLSIG partners with the Al-Shabaab reintegration programme at the Baidoa Central Prison.



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YES Programme

- Monitoring missions to Baidoa in July and Bossaso in August;
- Preparation of a YES Phase II concept note and submission to the Economic Growth Pillar Working Group in August;
- Start up and coordination support to the preparation of the National Employment Strategy
- Close out of technical assistance under Phase I by the end of December 2018.
- Preparation of a Terminal Report and Lessons Learned.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁷	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Lack of Capacity	Risk 1: duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Programme	Relevant government ministries and institutions will acquire institutional and technical capacity development on methods of collection, analysis and storage of labour market and skills data. Their national statistics centre (Minister of Planning and International Cooperation) along with the Ministry statistical units, will be strengthened with technical assistance from a technical expert who will be seconded to the line ministries. This assistance will improve labour market information analysis processes and institutional capacity at the national and regional level. The Programme will also train ministries and institutions for better collection and analysis of data relevant to developing appropriate skills training programmes for youth employment.
Political	Risk 3: Programme would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to affected communities and individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community vetting and strategic communication messaging clear messages • Interventions will integrate conflict sensitive approaches into value chain analyses and interventions
Regulatory	Risk 4: Support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions	The Programme will closely coordinate all job creation and livelihood activities to ensure the compliance of the national and international labour standards/principles
Operational	In-land transportation of equipment, tools, and programme required inputs delays the timely unfolding of planned technical assistance interventions	Work with established shippers, breakdown shipping into smaller transport packages, and rework budgets to account for more expensive transport and goods and services. Project managers to recognize that transport costs between port and non-port locations is significant.

⁷ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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<p>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p>	<p>Risk 2: The Programme potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits</p>	<p>At least 30% of all Programme beneficiaries will be young Somali women. In addition, the Programme will address the barriers and constraints to female participation in vocational training that is linked to sustainable employment opportunities through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Making literacy and numeracy training a standard part of skills development programs- Adding business development services to the existing skills training programs for women- Increasing female trainers and staff in TVET Courses.- Compensating for a lack of female trainers through internships and job placements for trades in which women do not traditionally participate.- Making demand-driven training more appropriate and relevant to female trainees by increasing gender orientation of market research.- Identifying subfields of growth sectors/value chains where women already comprise a large part of the labour force, such as the hospitality sector.- Undertaking gender sensitization of training providers.- Facilitating safe access to training by providing transport.
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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES (01 January – 30 June 2018)

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Field Monitoring Visits UNIDO site visits to UNIDO Training Centres in Kismaayo and Baidoa	March and May 2018	Site visit by UNIDO's Chief Technical Advisor to inspect on-going training activities at Kismaayo and Baidoa including facility improvements, and other support initiatives	Site visits led to better understanding of the challenges in the corrections sector in Kismaayo and Baidoa. Visits also provided for stock taking on setting priorities and looking to strengthen collaboration with local implementing agencies.
UNDP project team undertook a mission to Kismaayo for monitoring the Daldhis project activity	28 th Feb – 1 st Mar 18	Some trainees were remaining absent in the training session.	In trainees' absence issue, discussion was held with the training management and MoY&S and action was taken to encourage trainees to attend the sessions regularly.
UNDP project team monitored project in Baidao district of South west state for social rehabilitation and life skill training for 100 youth which implemented by WARDO local NGO	11 th -13 th March 2018	Focus on more practical training than theory. Provision of startup tool kits to the successful trainees at the end of the training.	A discussion was held with the training management and government counterpart and agreed on the some identified issues: to conduct more practical classes and provision of startup kits.
Monitoring of 1000 youth creations jobs under BRA LOA	16-17 May 2017	Project implementation was on track	The implementation of the project was on track, the detailed back to office report is available upon request
UNDP project team monitored project in Kismaayo, Jubaland for social rehabilitation and life skill training for 100 youth which implemented by HDC local NGO	20 th 22 nd May 2018	Discussed with the trainees and stressed on the job placement initiative to be in place.	Discussion focused on how to create a networking system between the potential employers and trainees in Kismaayo for job placement. Action plan was developed to be followed by in consultation with the training management, local authority and UNDP representatives.



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UNDP Area Manager and Engineer Somaliland visited Berbera to assess the destruction, caused by the Cyclone Sagar at the site	28 th – 29 th May 2018	Met with the local authority, Ministry of Fisheries and contractor at the project site	Agreed on the destruction of the assets with the contractor and revised BOQ, based on the assessment.
Regional Technical Focal Points Meetings	April and May 2018	Meetings of the Ministry of Labour Regional Technical Focal Points to review outcome and output progress, endorse annual workplans, and to build up local capacity through quick impact short duration in-house training.	The Regional Technical Focal Points are an effective way for regional considerations to be integrated into planning discussions. The RTFPs have also been helpful in endorsing workplans, implementing proposed interventions, and monitoring YES reported activities in the field.
Technical Working Group Meetings	First week March, April, and May 2018	The revitalization of the Technical Working Group reflects one of the main recommendations of the recently completed independent evaluation for the YES programme. The TWG addresses implementation level decisions and helps to inform strategic decision making.	The Technical Working Group is critically important to making implementation level decisions. Current efforts to provide greater exposure of private sector considerations will only help to strengthen the capacity of this working group.
Steering Committee Meetings	April and June 2018	Steering Committee meetings help to set the strategic direction of the programme, identify priority assistance areas, and to improve communication flows between stakeholders.	The Steering Committee requires a co-chair system that is experienced enough to effectively guide discussions.
Mid Term Evaluation	January – February 2018	Undertaken to identify what has taken place to-date as well as to make actionable recommendations to help improve programming of develop the Phase II intervention logic	Mid Term recommendations were submitted and a Programme Management Response was prepared and endorsed.
Heads of Agency Meeting	April	Organized to provide Agency Heads with the necessary inputs to make informed programme decisions.	Recommendation would be to improve frequency of these meetings. Balance against an already HoA meeting schedule.



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Construction site visit to UNDP built facilities in Berbera	May 2018	Site visits by FAO Head of Fleet Management and Fish Consumption to inspect the ongoing construction of two fish drying facilities in Bosasso.	UNDP was advised to improve the planned building layout in order to allow for appropriate accommodation of the solar convection driers. FAO also recommend the need to prepare legal community property ownership documents.
Two site visits to monitor progress of on the job trainings in Kismayo	January-June 2018	Two Site visits by FAO Head of Fleet Management and Fish Consumption to monitor the progress of on the job trainings offered within the leased boat building/fish processing facility leased in Kismayo.	During these missions, FAO also took part in identifying the most appropriate sites for construction of three UNDP fish processing facilities in Kismayo.



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA (Trainings Conducted During Reporting Period 01 January – 30 June 2018)

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.		Youth	Jan 2018	4	--	4	Painting	Baidoa	UNIDO/BCP
2.		Youth	Jan-Feb 2018	6	--	6	Masonry	Baidoa	UNIDO/BCP
3.		Youth	Feb-Mar 2018	--	8	8	Tie and Dye	Baidoa	UNIDO/SBLO
4.		Youth	March 2018	2	2	4	Food Safety preparation	Baidoa	UNIDO/Horyal
5.		Youth	Apr-May 2018	4	--	4	Commercial Painting	Baidoa	UNIDO/KANAVA
6.		Youth	Apr-May 2018	6	--	6	Tile working	Baidoa	UNIDO/KANAVA
7.		Youth	Apr-May 2018	2	--	2	Blacksmith	Baidoa	UNIDO/SBLO
8.		Youth	May-Jun 2018	6	--	6	Electrical installation	Baidoa	UNIDO/GREDO
9.		Youth	Feb-Mar 2018	4	--	4	Blacksmith	Kismayo	UNIDO/KTI
10.		Youth	Feb-Mar 2018	6	--	6	Welding	Kismayo	UNIDO/KTI
11.		Youth	Feb-Mar 2018	10	--	10	Mechanic	Kismayo	UNIDO/KTI
12.		Youth	April-May 18	--	10	10	Kitchen Rehab Training (Tala-Wadag)	Kismayo	UNIDO/Talo-Wadaag
13.		Youth	June 2018	--	11	11	Food processing Round 1 (Morning)	Kismayo	UNIDO/Talo-Wadaag
14.		Youth	June 2018	--	9	9	Food processing Round 2 (Afternoon)	Kismayo	UNIDO/Talo-Wadaag
15.		Youth	June 2018	--	15	15	Tie and Dye (Round 2)	Kismayo	UNIDO/AWALE



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
16.		Youth at risk	Jan – June 18	54	46	100	Vocational training in carpentry, electrical installation, mobile repair, auto-mechanic and driving, beauty therapy (including Henna), and entrepreneurship	Baidoa	UNDP/WARDO (NGO)
17.		Youth at risk	Nov-Jan 18	54	46	100	Vocational training in carpentry, fishing, tailoring, electrical installation, beauty therapy, tailoring, auto-mechanic and driving, mobile repair and entrepreneurship	Kismayo	UNDP/ HDC (NGO)
18.		Youth	February - May	90	90	180	Shaqeyso Training – Construction Training	Mogadishu	UNHABITAT
19.		Youth	April – May 2018	80	150	230	Life Skills Training in Satellite Centre	Berbera	UNHABITAT
20.		Youth	29 April – 9 May	15	15	30	Training of Trainers: Harnessing Sport as an Economic Force, Sport for Development & Peace	Hargeisa	UNHABITAT
21.		Youth	January	124	156	280	Berbera Urban Campaigns: Youth Engagement in their Cities.	Berbera	UNHABITAT
22.	Benadir Regional Admin.		12 – 13 June	1	4	5	Institutional Capacity Building Training for Benadir Regional Administration on Financial Reporting for Project Implementation	Mogadishu	UNHABITAT
23.		Youth	Jan - May	46	18	64	Professional Office Admin and Management	Mogadishu	ILO/Africa Working
24.		Youth	Jan - May	47	19	66	Computer Assisted Graphic Design	Mogadishu	ILO/Africa Working
25.		Youth	Jan - May	63	0	63	Electrician Training (with Solar Component)	Mogadishu	ILO/Africa Working



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
26.		Youth	Jan - May	34	0	34	Construction Trades	Mogadishu	ILO/Africa Working
27.		Youth	Jan - May	32	27	59	Garment Production and Manufacturing	Mogadishu	ILO/Africa Working
28.		Youth	7-9 March, 2018	10	5	15	Community Training of Trainers (ToT) to foremen on prosopis management and use.	Burco	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
29.		Youth	9 May, 2018	6	3	9	Peri-Urban Youth Training in processing prosopis Pod for Animal Feed and prosopis wood to charcoal	Berbera	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
30.			5 May, 2018	5	4	9		Odweyne	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
31.			6 May, 2018	4	5	9		Burco	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
32.		Traders & Value Chain Actors	10 May, 2018	40	14	54	Training of 100 traders and value chain actors on the value and use of prosopis pods and charcoal	Berbera	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
33.			8 May, 2018	34	24	58		Burco	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
34.		NGOs	7 May, 2018	33	17	50	Supporting 50 local NGOs, CSOs, schools and universities on prosopis management and use	Burco	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
35.		FAO Programme Partners	12-14 May 2018	37	6	43	Training for FAO Partners on prosopis management and utilization	Hargeisa	PENHA/FAO's implementing partner
Totals:				859	714	1563			