MINISTRY OF FINANCE

TRAINING REPORT FOR THE FISCAL FORECASTING AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND NDP9 PROJECTS PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR FGS AND FMS STAFF HELD 31 NOVEMBER – 18 DECEMBER 2020 AT THE UGANDA CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE, JINJA KAMPALA

SUMMARY REPORT:

TITLE	**Fiscal Forecasting and Public Investment Management and NDP9 Projects Planning and Management Training for FGS and FMS Staff**
TIMING	31 November – 18 December 2020
LOCATION	Civil Service College Uganda (CSCU), Jinja Kampala
NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	**Thirtysix (36)**
NATURE OF PARTICIPANTS	Senior Ministry of Finance Officers from FGS, FMS and BRA that are responsible for budget planning and execution, and project planning.
OBJECTIVE	To train FGS and FMS planning and budgeting officials on how to cost the NDP priorities in the face of scarce resources (hard budgets), and how to select, plan and implement NDP9 projects in a way that will contribute to the achievement of Somalia's poverty reduction agenda.
DESCRIPTION/ OUTCOMES	The course had two parts. First part focused on fiscal forecasting, delivered by the Macrofiscal TA during week 1. The second part focused on public investment management and NDP9 project planning and management. The fiscal forecasting sessions focused on PFM and the implementation of fiscal policy in a medium-term perspective, development of revenue and expenditure forecasts, and how the forecasts inform the FGS MTFF and Budget Strategy Paper. The session also discussed how Somalia can improve its PEFA and OBI scores through improved public disclosure of fiscal information. Other topics discussed included developing macroeconomic assumptions and pursuing fiscal prudence in the Somali macro-fiscal and political economy context. The second part of the course focused on public investment management and NDP9 Projects Planning and Management. It provided an overview of public investment management discussing the key phases in PIM including project identification of public investment projects and programmes, project

	development and preliminary screening, project appraisal, project selection and budgeting, project implementation, project adjustment, operation and maintenance of resultant facilities from the investment, and project monitoring and post-evaluation. The participants were divided into five groups and each group assigned to develop a project from the NDP9, as a demonstration that they acquired knowledge and skills transferred to them during the training. The group projects included: • Group 1: Tax Harmonization Project (NDP Pillar 1) • Group 2: Project proposal to construct a Military Hospital for Somalia (NDP Pillar 2) • Group 3: Project Proposal for Construction Criminal Prison in Baidoa and Kismayo (NDP Pillar 2) • Group 4: Road Construction from Beletweyne to Galkayo (NDP Pillar 3) • Group 5: Improving Maternal and Child Health Project Proposal (NDP Pillar 4) Group presentations are attached to this report.
DELIVERY METHODS	Face to face presentations (30% of the time). Group project and hands-on exercises (65% of the time). Group presentations and discussions (5%)
RESOURCE PERSON(S)	Suren Triphati (Macrofiscal TA, EU funded) Dan Mambule Mwanje (Budget TA, AfDB funded)
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	FGS Ministry of Finance: 1) Mohamed Abdirizak Abdulahi, Head of Budget Preparations 2) Abdikarim Mohamed Hussein, Deputy Budget Director 3) Ali Mohamed Elmi, Finance Officer 4) Abdifatah Abdullahi Abdi, Budget Officer 5) Abdihakin Abdukadir Haji, Budget Officer 6) Warfa Liban Mohamed, Head of Capital Budget 7) Feisal Mohamed Hashi, SFO Microeconomic 8) Abdule Bashir Warsame, Finance Officer 9) Abdirahman Mohmed Hassan, Reporting Director 10) Mohamed Tahlil Ahmed, Head of reporting 11) Mohamed Farah Jeso, Senior economics 12) Abdiaziz Ahmed Yusuf, Procurement Officer 13) Abdirzak Ahmed Jimale, Cash Management Unit Coordinator 14) Ali Sheikh Mohamed Omar, EFS Officer 15) Haile Abdilatif Ahmed, Revenue Officer 16) Mohamed Yasin Osman, Tax assumption Coordinator 17) Mohamed AbdikadirAli, Economic planning Officer 18) Moahmed Muhumed Hussein, Finance Officer 19) Omar Yasin Mohmed, Head Of security Budget 20) Abdullahi Jama Awil, Project Officer 21) Alifatah Abdi Hassan, Project Officer 22) Abinasir Warsame Mohamed, Economic Planning Director 23) Abdukadir Osman Mohamaed, EFS Officer

	24) Jibril Abdi Salah, Head Intergovernmental Fiscal Unit Participants from Federal Member States: 25) Abdiaziz Mohamud Hussein, Budget Director, Galmudug 26) Abukar Muhudin Ali, Budget Officer, Galmudug 27) Salad Mohamed Nur, Budget Director, Hirshabele 28) Khalid Hassan Mohamed, Budget Officer, Hirshabele 29) Yussuf Abdi Abdi, Budget Director, Jubbaland 30) Ali Abdullahi Ali, Budget Officer, Jubbaland 31) Abdiaziz Moallim Hussein, Budget Director, Southwest 32) Abdiwadud Mohamud Moallim Ali, Budget Officer, Southwest 33) Abdisamad awad Osman, Budget Director, Puntland 34) Mukhtar Abdi Farah, Budget Officer, Puntland 35) Omar Salad Hassan, Budget Officer, Banadir Admin. 36) Falis Yusuf Allasow, Budget Officer, Banadir Admin.
ATTACHMENTS	1) Group Photo 2) Timetable 3) Group project presentations

ATTACHMENT 1:
GROUP PHOTO

ATTACHMENT 2: TIME TABLE

FGS Budget Training focusing on Fiscal Forecasting and NDP9 Projects Planning and Management

Civil Service College Uganda (November30th – December 18th,2020)

Program Schedule

Program Schedule: Week 1 (Fiscal Forecasting)

	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5
9:00	**Opening Prayers Introductions Workshop Introduction**	**Q&A and Reflection on Day 1 Lectures**	**Practical 2: Developing Macroeconomic Assumptions**	**Practical 4: Developing Expenditure Forecasts (Functional)**	**Lecture 4: Bringing it all Together: The Medium-Term Fiscal Framework and Budget Strategy Paper**
10:45	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
11:00	**Lecture 1: PFM & the Implementation of Fiscal Policy in a Medium-term Perspective**	**Practical 1: Analyzing Historical Fiscal Data using Excel**	**Practical 3: Developing Revenue Forecasts**	**Practical 4: Developing Expenditure Forecasts (Administrative)**	**Group Discussion: Improving Intra- and Inter-Governmental Fiscal Forecasting through increased data sharing**
12:45	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14:00	**Lecture 2: Identifying Fiscal Risks & Opportunities**	**Practical 1: Analyzing Historical Fiscal Data using Excel**	**Practical 3: Developing Revenue Forecasts**	**Practical 4: Developing Expenditure Forecasts (Administrative)**	**Lecture 6: Steps to Improve Somalia's PEFA & OBI Scores through improved public disclosure of fiscal information**
15:30	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
15:45 - 17:00	**Lecture 3: Analytical Process for Developing Fiscal Forecasts**	**Practical 1: Analyzing Historical Fiscal Data using Excel**	**Lecture 4: Fiscal prudence in the Somali macro-fiscal and political economy context**	**Practical 4: Developing Expenditure Forecasts (Economic)**	**Module Wrap-up & Feedback Form**

Program Schedule: Week 2 (NDP9 Projects Planning and Management)

	DAY 6	DAY 7	DAY 8	DAY 9	DAY 10
9:00	**NDP9 as investment guidance**	**Project development and screening contd..**	**Project resource planning and budgeting**	**Project implementation management, monitoring and closing out activities**	**Project evaluation**
10:45	**Break**	**Break**	**Break**	Break	Break
11:00	**NDP9 as investment guidance**	**Project appraisal**	**Project resource planning and budgeting**	**Project implementation management, monitoring and closing out activities**	**Project evaluation**
12:45	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14:00	**Project development and screening**	**Project appraisal**	**Group Work**	**Group Work**	**Group Work**
15:30	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
15:45 - 17:00	**Group Work**	**Group Work**	**Group Work**	**Group Work**	**Group Work**

Program Schedule: Week 3 (NDP9 Projects Planning and Management)

	DAY 11	DAY 12	DAY 13	DAY 14	DAY 15
9:00	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group presentations (Group 1)**	**Group presentations (Group 5)**
10:45	**Break**	**Break**	**Break**	Break	Break
11:00	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group presentations (Group 2)**	**Group presentations (Group 6)**
12:45	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14:00	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group presentations (Group 3)**	**Course Wrap up and Closing**
15:30	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
15:45 - 17:00	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group Work: developing a project from NDP9**	**Group presentations (Group 4)**	

ATTACHMENT 3: GROUP PROJECTS

Group 1: Tax Harmonization Project (NDP Pillar 1)

Proposal founders

- Abdiaziz mohamud Hussein
- Abukar Muhuyadiin Ali
- Abukar Muhuyadiin Ali
- Khalid Hassan Mohamed
- Salad Mohamed Nur
- Jibril Abdi Salah

Dr.Daniel Mwanje
Thank for your great skill transfer, we will not forget you and
Somalia will not forget your efforts .

Project Title	Tax Harmonization system Project
Project Duration (financial years)	Three year (2021-2023)
Estimated project cost	$ 4.9 Millions
Expected source of funding	FGS: $ 2 Millions World Bank: $ 2 Millions FMSs: $ 0.9 Millions

Project Summary

Situation analysis

- Harmonization system is a **high priority** for the Federal Government of Somalia,
- Building the trustee between FGS and FMSs to raise revenue through taxes is particularly important in Somalia
- as it reduces dependence on aid and helps to finance the provision of public goods and services .
- The tax Harmonization project is significant for the federal government and FMSs
- current tax system is a challenge to the economy as well as a burden to the business and individual citizens.

This project contributes to the consolidation of domestic taxes and the expansion of the country's revenue with the expectation of raising domestic taxes by **30%**

Problem Statement

- Somalia's tax system at all levels faces many challenges that have crippled the country's economy and revenue,
- These challenges have been attributed to a variety of factors such as low Somali income, **high** unemployment rate, and widespread insecurity in the country.
- the most horrible is the low tax system and there is no unified system at all levels of government
- there are many important taxes to be united such as custom tax, payroll tax and other important taxes

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Relevance of the Project

- The tax Harmonization system project is consistent with the key objectives of the NDP9 2020 - 2024,
- which focuses on Deepening of federalization, Harmonize tax system & revenue distribution, Improve FGS - FMS relations & establish IGR offices Raise
- The NDP9 goals at increasing relations between Federal government and federal member states to Harmonies national tax system as well as to upgrade Somalia GDP up to **6.14** by 2023

Project Goal

- unification taxes throughout the country which will contribute national development plan improves the
- automation of the tax systems
- avoid tax burdens as well duplication of tax
- increase to the revenue enhancement

Project Outcomes

A. the adoption of new tax policy measures,
B. Increasing domestic revenue
C. Automation of tax systems in all country

Project Logical Framework

Object	Indicator	Means of verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions
Goal **Improvement of domestic revenue**	Increase Somali Domestic revenue by 15%	Tax evasion will be so low	6.9	7.9	Enforcement of tax lows
Outcomes 1. the adoption of new tax policy measures 2. Increased revenue collection by 3. Automation of tax systems in all country	Increasing revenue collection by 30% No of software and applications adopted	Ministry of finance Mof, Revenue Department	18.5% Non	30% 2	Enforcement of tax lows Availability of technology
Outputs 1. established Somali revenue authority agency	No of new offices established	Ethiopia revenue authority Structure	Non	7 offices	Establishment of SRA and its Act
Activities 1.Preparation of policies and legislation of revenue authority agency	No of policies and regulations produced	ERA,URA,KRA	None	1 SRA Act and their Regulations ,Instructions	Approval of parliament

Execution and Management Plan

Exp. Outputs	Indicative Activities	21. H1	21 H2	22.H1	22.H2	23. H1	23.H2
Output 1: **Building revenue authority agency**	1.1. Preparation of policies and legislation of revenue authority agency						
	1.2. Assessing the level of variability tax rates in all government levels in the country						
	1.3. Construction of new offices of revenue authority agency to all federal member states Capital city						
Output 2: **Project Management**	2.1 1.Office management and promotion occupations of revenue authority agency						
	2.2 2. Hiring economic expertise and Project Implementation Team						
Output 3: **Tax Administrators Capacity Development**	3.1 1. Support for state offices of revenue authority agency						
	3.2 3. Essential equipment, tools and vehicle for workshop/repair centers at all federal member states						

Institutional and Legal Framework

- Somalia's laws, constitution is still draft, the assignment of revenue collection & responsibilities not yet clear
- Public Financial Management Acts (PFM) that uses FGS are differences the on is uses FMSs
- Somalia federalism will also be administration limitation

Stakeholder impact assessment

- Government Levels
- Business Communities/Chamber of Commerce
- Donors

- The project will cost the tax evaders, as well as local NGO and international organization tax evaders
- it will also do a lot for khat traders, who deal with the region separately

Financial and economic analysis

- .

Inclusive politics	Year one	Year two	Year Three
Project Cost	(2,264,880)	(1,176,950)	(1,417,850)
Project Benefit	-	15,001,812	25,478,353
NCF	(2,264,880)	13,824,862	24,060,503
NPV	$ (2,058,981.82)	$ 11,425,505.79	$ 18,077,012.02

NPV	30,187,889.59
IRR	652%

Financial and economic analysis

- The financial analysis NPV of USD 30,187,889.59 and financial rate of return (IRR) of 10% using 9% of rate. Thus this project will be financially attractive
- on the other hand this project is also will be economically attractive since it increases revenue which will have a major impact on the country's GDP

Risk management

- Mixing Tax Administration and politics
- Disagreement between FGS and FMSs
- Local and International NGOs.
- Uncertainty things

- preparing a law to separate politics and public administration
- making an MOU between FGS and FMSs
- taxes at one center and one hall rate
- Every thing possible

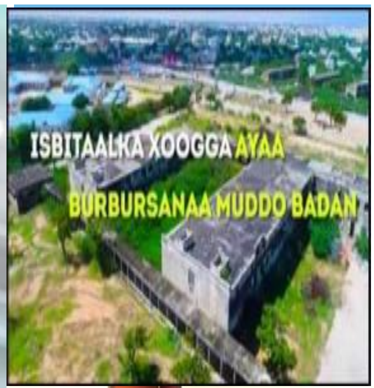
Estimated Project Cost

Programs/Activates	Total Cost 2021	Total Cost 2022	Total Cost 2023	Total Project Cost	%
Building revenue authority agency	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**3.0**	**62%**
Assessing the level of variability tax rates in all government levels in the country	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	
Construction of new offices of revenue authority agency to all federal member states Capital city	1.3	0.4	0.4	-	
Preparation of policies and legislation of revenue authority agency	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	
Project Management	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	**28%**
Hiring economic expertise and Project Implementation Team	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	
Tax Administrators Capacity Development	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	**10%**
Drafting manuals related to operation of taxi by center staff.	0.0	-	-	-	
Essential equipment, tools and vehicle for workshop/repair centers at all federal member states	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	-	
Financial support for operation of existing Taxi centers of FMSs.	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	
New office equipment's	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	-	
Automation of taxi systems (New software)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	
Support for state offices of revenue authority agency	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	-	
Grand Total	2.3	1.2	1.4	4.9	**100%**

Thanks!

Any questions?

<u>Group 2: Project proposal to construct a Military Hospital for Somalia (NDP Pillar 2)</u>



GROUP NAMES

- Omar Yasin Mohmed **Group Leader**
- Mohamed Farah Jeso
- Abdullahi Jama Awil
- Mohamed Abdirizak Abdullah
- Abdirizak Ahmed Jimale

PROJECT PROPOSAL OF MILITARY HOSPITAL OF SOMALIA

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project summary	
MDA	Somali National Army Forces
Project Title	Reconstruction and Equipping of Military Hospital
Project Duration (financial years)	2 years
Estimated project cost	USD 5.9M
Expected source of funding	Federal Government of Somalia
Officer responsible	Contact person: Head of Adm & Finance, Somali National Army Forces

HOSPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

	Capacity	Wards	Total
Normal Wards	20	30	600
Normal Rooms	4	20	80
Normal VIP	2	10	20
VIP	1	10	10
Others		30	
Total	**27**	**100**	**710**

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

- Xooga Hosptial was built **1973**.
- Strengthens the **Military buildup** of the country
- Military hospital was **Functioning well** with enough medical supplies, equipment and skilled staff
- Military army are now in **frontline** wars for stabilizing the country
- Hospital needs to be **reconstructed** and fully **equipped** with modern medical equipment.
- Recent condition of the hospital is the **rehabilitation** of small part of Xooga Hospital
- Contribute to get **better health** for the national army that injured in during fighting

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- The Hospital is intended to serve military personnel and will have a positive impact **on the moral values** of officers and soldiers
- Emphasizes **amity** and **confidence** of military personnel
- **Lack of military** hospital for treatment of national army personnel has resulted in **mistrust** from soldiers being permanent on **active military service**.
- Health service is mostly in the hands of **private hospitals,** this seems **high risk** in terms of security agencies
- **Confidentiality** is also security matters
- Private hospitals are **profit oriented** institutions charging more that is **cost to the families** of army personnel and the **government**

PROJECT FRAMEWORK

	PROJECT SUMMARY	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICAT	RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS
Goal	Reduced the security tension and military expenses for the army.	Military treatment expenditure per soldier. Proportion of sold that feeling medically save.	SFMIS Data Survey on the soldiers about security tension.	There will enough funds to reconstruction.
Outcome	Improved military healthcare system.	Number of soldiers treated int the military hospital	Military medical records.	The medical records are kept and available. The commander will not take injured soldiers to private hospital.
Outputs	➢ Completion of Reconstruction of Xooga Hospital	Military hospital reconstructed the project is completed as scheduled and budgeted.	Construction supervisor reports	Having the right contractor to reconstruct the hospital. Timely availability of construction funds
	➢ Military hospital equipped with modern medical equipment and healthcare workers	Medical equipment is procured. Military Health workers are recruite and trained.	Store receipt report Military HR records	Correct specification of hospital equipment. Budget availability for recruitment and training of military healthcare works.
Activities	➢ Design and architecture Plan	The design is completed	Design Approval report	Military Construct Depart will conduct the design and carry out the construction
	➢ Demolish the old building	The building is demolished	Observation report	
	➢ Procure the construction materials	The constriction material is delivered	Store receipt report	Procumbent will conduct through direct contracting
	➢ To procure the medical equipment	The medical equipment is deliverec	Store receipt report	

EXECUTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

- SNAF is responsible and **accountable** for management of all activities associated with the project
- SNAF has **construction department** which is responsible for whole military constructions
- The staff of this department has **managerial** and **technical skills** significant to implementation of construction projects
- The project manager will be **nominated** from **Military Construction Department**
- Project Manager wil carry out the following activity but not limit to
  - Conducts Activity and **resource planning**
  - Organizing and **motivating** a **project team**
  - Controlling **time management**
  - Cost estimating and **developing** the **budget**
  - Analyzing and **managing project risk**

INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- There are no **legal aspects** that affect project implementation
- The responsibilities of the project are **clear** and **well defined**
- Somali National Army Force is the implementer under the **supervision** of **Minfistry** of **Defense**, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Health
- Any **administrative restrictions** may **not arise** that obstruct the project.

DISTRIBUTIONAL/STAKEHOLDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- **Direct** Beneficiaries are the **Somali National Army Forces Presonnel**
- **Indirect** Beneficiaries include, **Families** of military personnel
- Ministry of Defense has **Supervison Role** and **Approval** of the project
- The Ministry of Finance's role is to **finance** the project implementations and **finacial contorl**
- Ministry of Health has the role to set the **specification** of **medical equiopment**, working closely with SNAF health department.
- The SNAF has the role of **controlling**, **monitoring** and managing the overall activities of the project.

RISK (UNCERTAINTY) MANAGEMENT

- The other important issues are for the budget of the project where many **unexpected cash shortages** may happen that will affect either the **implementation** or **continuation** of the project
- If budget interruption happens, it will create **unwanted** time **delays** and financial **losses**
- Managing the implementation of the project must plan all **safety protections**
- All **protection dresses** for construction design for workers like helmets, special construction dresses, gloves and shoes

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

- Cost of spending the project for **two years**
- **55%** of the total cost is planned to spend the first year of the project
- **45%** will be the final cost of second year of the project.
- This measurement is for 8 years coverage and **NPV** will be USD **1,875,995.75**
- Internal Rate of Return will be **19%** with above mention period

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND ACTIVITY PLAN

Row Labels	Sum of Year 2021 Total Coast	Sum of Year 2022 Total Coast
Completion of Recon of Xooga Hospital	**$ 2,964,000.00**	**$426,000.00**
➢ Procure the construction materials	$ 2,500,000.00	
➢ Demolish the old building	$ 14,000.00	
➢ Design and architecture Plan	$ 450,000.00	$ 426,000.00
Contigency	**$ 250,000.00**	**$ 250,000.00**
➢ Contigency	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00
Military hospital equipped with modern medica equipment and healthcare workers		**$ 2,000,000.00**
➢ To procure the medical equipment		$ 2,000,000.00
Grand Total	**$ 3,214,000.00**	**$ 2,676,000.00**
Total Project Cost	**$5,890,000**	


Feedback?
Comments?
Q
&
A

Group 3: Project Proposal for Construction Criminal Prison in Baidoa and Kismayo (NDP Pillar 2)

Group :Rule of Law

1. Yusuf Abdi Abdullahi team leader.
2. Prof. Mukhtar Abdi Farah Member
3.Abdirizak Ahmed F Member
4. Abdiaziz Moallim Hussein Member
5. Abdiwadud Mohamud Moallim Member
6. Omar Salad Member
7. Falis yusuf Alasow Member

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Project summary	
MDA	Ministry of Justice
Project Title	Construction of Criminal Prisoner
Project Duration (Financial Years)	2021-2022
Estimated Project Cost	$6m
Expected source of funding	Federal Government of Somalia

SECTION 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Situation analysis

- This project was developed in response to Proposals, which calls for the immediate construction of two prisons, one in Jubbaland and one in South west state of Somalia, each with the capacity to hold 1000 prisoners and with protected status to allow for international monitoring.
- FGS has prepared the Rehabilitation of Criminals (RC) specifically in response to proposal Between2021-2022, this programme will deliver two new prisons, one in Jubbaland and one in South west state of Somalia, to deliver a total of 1,000 prison spaces for youth convicted inside Somalia

1.2 Problem Statement

- After collapse central government of Somalia had destroyed infrastructures of prisons.
- SWSS and JSS facing challenges towards Somalia terror groups.
- Insufficient Space for prisons in (SWSS and JSS)

1.3 Relevance of the Project

- This project compliance with National Development Plan -9 ,which focused on The strengthening of the country's systems of justice, therefore, must be considered an urgent priority for the NDP-9.

SECTION 2: PROJECT FRAMEWORK

2.1 Goal

- the board goal of the project is to provide Communities rule of law facility to bridge the prison gaps in southwest and Jubbaland.
- However, the following objectives are to be achieved in order to achieve the goal:

- Build two prisons in Jubbaland and southwest.

2.2 Project Outcomes

- Construction of a new prison in Baidoa and Kismayo and procurement of necessary equipment to support 1,000 inmates in line with international minimum standards and norms.
- Transforming or rehabilitation of criminal to skill labour.

2.3 Proposed Project Components and key activities

Construction of a high security prison at Baidoa and Kismayo and procurement of equipment and vehicles in support of prison operations.

Component one: confirming and securing sites; develop drawings and tendering

Activity 1.1: Tender of construction companies.

Activity 1.2: Preparation BOQ

Activity 1.3: Recruitment process

Activity 1.4: Capacity building and personnel

Component two: construction and oversight:

Activity 2.1: Selecting of prison site.

Activity 2.2: Cleaning of Site of the Building

Activity 2.3: Setup preparation

Activity 2.4: Operations.

Activity 2.5: Law reform

Activity 2.6: Monitoring and evaluation

2.4 LFM, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan:

Objective	Indicator	Means of verification	Baseline	Target	Assumption
Goal: the board goal of the project is to provide Communities rule of law facility to bridge the prison gaps in southwest and Jubbaland.	Reduce crime in SWSS and JSS.	Daily Police report	# of criminal arrested 150/10,000 people	# of criminal arrested 10/10,00	Project complete on time frame.
Outcomes: : Construction of a new prison in Baidoa and Kismayo and procurement of necessary equipment to support 1,000 inmates in line with international minimum standards and norms and Transforming or rehabilitation of criminal to skill labour.	Positive % change prisoners' situation	Prisoners Survey report	30% positive change of arrested criminal situation	50% positive change of arrested criminal situation	Project complete on time frame.
Outputs Output 1: confirming and securing sites; develop drawings and tendering. Output 2: construction and oversight.	Site cleared with pictures on file and designed	Observation/visit site Field report	Site is not clear	100% confirmed and cleared	Project complete on time frame.

Activity:					
1.1: Tender of construction Companies.					
1.2: Preparation Of BOQ					
1.3: Recruitment process					
1.4: Capacity building and personnel					
2.1: Selecting of prison site.					
2.2: Clearing of site for the building					
2.3: Setup Preparation					
2.4: Operations					
2.5 Law Reform					
2.6: Monitoring and evaluation					

SECTION 3: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environmental impact assessment

- The program construction of two Prison is believe to reduce youth risk behavior in the regions in Jubbaland and South west State that is depollution of extremist Ideological perspectives regarding the constitutional guidance criminal law and regulation guidelines, with these Sudden reform being guaranteed and observed the two regions youth group for sustainable positive product in the environment. Prisoners will have taught skills to work in the future, such as building houses and faming and other handcrafts which changes their pervious behavior of environmental impact.

SECTION 4: EXECUTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Execution and Management Plan

Expected Output	2021 2022								Responsible party
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Component one: confirming and securing sites; develop drawings and tendering.									
Activity1.1: Tender of construction Companies.									
Activity1.2: Preparation Of BOQ									
Activity1.3: Recruitment process									
Activity1.4: Capacity building and personnel									
Component two: construction and oversight:									
Activity 1.1: Selecting of prison site.									
Activity 1.2: Cleaning of Site of the Building									
Activity 1.3: Setup preparation									
Activity 1.4: Operations.									
Activity 1.5: Law Reform									
Activity 1.6: Monitoring and evaluation									

SECTION: 5 INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Institutional and Legal Framework

- The rule of law is required for the provision and protection of human rights and for the furtherance of human development. On one hand, it protects people's political, economic, social and cultural rights, and on the other ensures equality and justice.
- In August of 2018, the Council of Ministers of the Federal Government of Somalia agreed a new system of justice. The new system is intended to be adopted gradually in the regions of the country while the existing system is phased out over a period of time, thus ensuring that no gaps occur during the process of transition. Following consultations with justice stakeholders at a federal level and with the FMS, the Ministry of Justice and Judiciary Affairs was able to reach an agreement with the federal member states that will facilitate the transition and harmonization of the justice system and institutions across the country.

SECTION 6: FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Financial and economic analysis

Role Of low	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Cost	($3,800,000)	($2,200,000)	($300,000)	($350,000)	($400,000)	($450,000)	($500,000)	($550,000)
BENEFITS	-	-	$1,000,000	$1,480,000	$2,080,000	$2,260,000	$2,260,000	$2,824,000
NCF	($3,800,000)	($2,200,000)	$700,000	$1,130,000	$1,680,000	$1,810,000	$1,760,000	$2,274,000
NPV	($3,486,239)	($1,851,696)	$540,528	$800,520	$1,091,885	$1,079,244	$962,780	$ 1,141,244

NPV	$303, 311
IRR	10%

Financial and economic analysis Cont….

- The financial analysis NPV of **USD 303,311** and financial rate of return (IRR) of **10%** using **9%** of rate. Thus this project will be financially attractive.
- Project Benefit
- **two major types of benefits have been identified and used in the programmed cost benefit analysis**.

The two types include (1) money that used to be stolen by criminals but no longer being stolen.(2)criminals will be equipped with new skills which they will use to earn money after prison (**200** dollar per month x **12** months x **200** prisoners).

Economic Analysis:

The economic analysis is ENPV **-1,094,572.5877546** ,thus this project will not economically attractive.

SECTION 7: DISTRIBUTIONAL/STAKEHOLDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Stakeholder impact assessment

- The rehabilitation project will be directly benefit-able by the both local communities in southwest state and Jubbaland State, in desiring of neutral judgement conduction and right available which defined widely in national constituent pill of rule of law of Somalia. The core purpose is to enhance criminal justice consequence results investigation and access rights to law.

SECTION 8: RISK (UNCERTAINTY) MANAGEMENT

Risk and Mitigation

Risk 1: Volatile political or governmental environment.

Mitigation: Close monitoring of political situation and activity implementation.

Risk 2: Lack of political will and commitment and unstable security situation.

Mitigation: : Signing of agreements expressing mutual intent with each of the two states and FGS.

Risk 3: Lack of support within Somali communities for the imprisonment of criminals.

Mitigation: Monitoring of political sentiments in local communities towards judicial processes against and imprisonment of pirates. Informing communities about piracy in close cooperation with Somali representatives.

Risk 4: Unrest in the prison or dissatisfaction of local prison staff could seriously derail the timelines of the program.

Mitigation: FGS/FMS will address and meet reasonable staff need. A prison feeding scheme is also being explored to ensure prisoners and staff receive food on a daily basis, thereby reducing the chance of unrest.

SECTION 9: SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

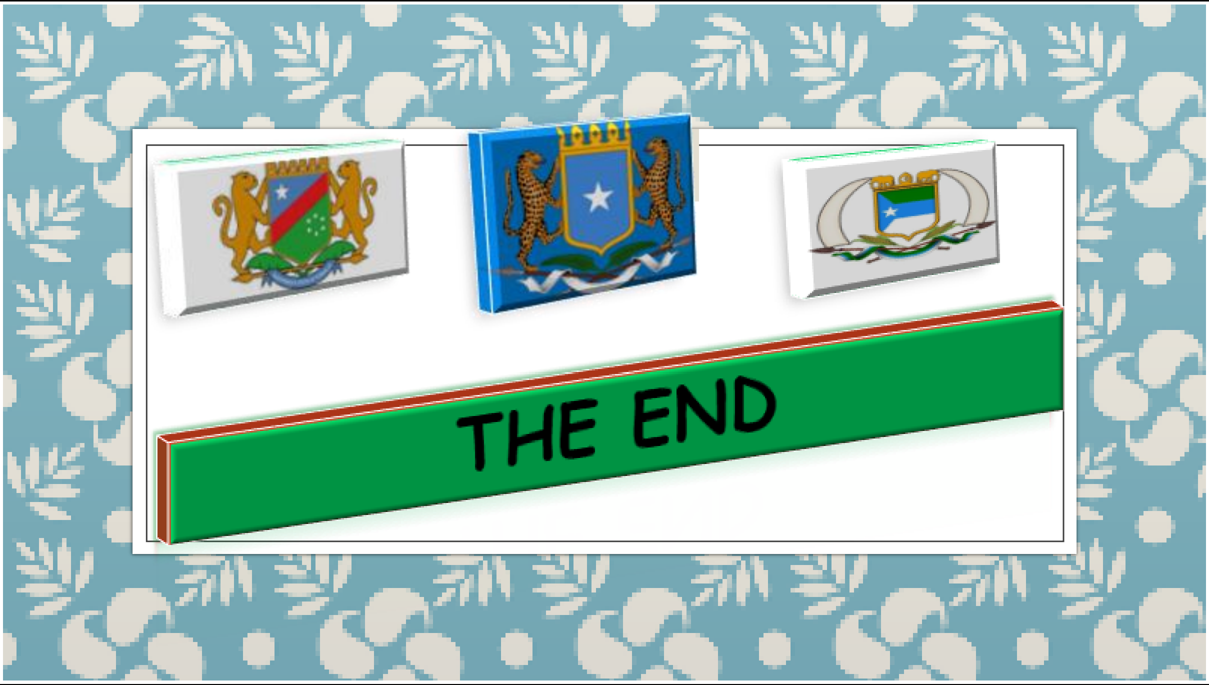
Sustainability Plan

- In financial sustainability: in number of the prison should be captured in both state budget lined for the purpose of maintaining effective and efficiency rights of the prisons that is mitigations food and securities.
- In the community: this project in acts national constitution standard of the criminal rights to ensure the two states center criminal attractive value .
- The ministry of justice of federal member states has responsible of supervision and coordination for the prison due the completion of the project.

SECTION 10: ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND ACTIVITY PLAN

Estimated Project Cost and Activity Plan

	Year 2021	Year 2021	Total Cost
Component one: confirming and securing sites; develop drawings and tendering	$1,800,000	$1,200,000	$3M
Activity1.1: Tender of construction Companies.			
Activity1.2: Preparation Of BOQ			
Activity1.3: Recruitment process			
Activity1.4: Capacity building and personnel			
Component two: construction and oversight:	$2,000,000	$1,000,000	$3M
Activity 1.1: Selecting of prison site.			
Activity 1.2: Cleaning of Site of the Building			
Activity 1.3: Setup preparation			
Activity 1.4: Operations.			
Activity 1.5: Law Reform			
Activity 1.6: Monitoring and evaluation			
	$3,800,000	$2,200,000	$6M



Group 4: Road Construction from Beletweyne to Galkayo (NDP Pillar 3)

Project Proposal for Road Construction

Group Three: Economic Development

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Mohamed Yasin Osman
Warfa Liban Mohamed
Abdirahman Mohmed Hassan
Abdifatah Abdullahi Abdi
Abdikadir Osman Mohamed
Abdiaziz Ahmed IBRAHIM
Abdule Bashir Warsame

Project Proposal for Road Constructure

MDA	Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction
Project Title	Road Construction from Beletweyne to Galkayo
Project Duration (financial years)	2021-2023
Estimated project cost	$127.1
Expected source of funding	FGS: $60M Donor: $40M Private sector: $27.1 M
Officer responsible	Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction

Section 1: Project Background

Situation analysis

The project aims to construct 390.8 kilometers (km) between Beletweyn and Galkayo to provide a safer, cost-effective road network with all-year access to markets and other social servicesfor that Regions which is poorly maintained roadways cause accidents in a variety of ways, mostly due to the fact that they create an enormous hazard to drivers

To enhance the regional transport and trade activities between Beletweyn to Galkayo it is important

Problem statement

The Road accidents are Higher risk of vehicle crash, and there is Frequent damage of vehicle and passengers increasing, and destroying the people's resident and buildings beside road because of poor road destruction and Lack of long term of government rehabilitation, it is also decrease number of vehicle and delays transportations using in the road

Relevance of the Project Idea

Road Construction is consistent with the key objectives of the NDP9 (Pillar 3) 2020-2024, which focuses on Economic Development.

Project Framework

Project Goal

The project's overall development objective is to support and improve Somalia's economic growth by providing enhanced transport facilities that are reliable and cost effective, with a view to improving accessibility to services and transportation of persons and goods which will support economic and social development, as well as improving the stability of the country.

By the end of the project period, several effective objectives will be reached including the minimization of road accident, to develop the two region's business, through the quick shorter transportation, and facilitate the humanitarian goods being transported.

Project Outcomes

a. Increased transport connectivity for the households and better access to services and Job opportunities

b. Increased busines development income for local business companies, IDPs and vulnerable population

c. The outcome of the project is the safe, cost effective,

d. d. The impact of the project is improved access to markets, jobs, social services, and cross border transport and trade

Proposed Project Components and key activities

Component 1: Civil Works: this component involves rehabilitation and construction

I. Sub-component of Engineering, Feasibility Study and Supervision of Civil Works of 390.8 km between Beled-weyne and Galkacyo

II. II. Sub-component of construction road between BeledWeyne-Dusa-mareb existing 181.5 km, of the construction, survey, assessment and payment for the construction completely

III. III. Sub-component of construction road between Dusa-mareb-Galkacyo existing 209.4 km, of the construction, survey, assessment and payment for the construction completely

Proposed Project Components and key activities

Component 2: FMS Capacity Building and Community Sensitization

Capacity Building of FMS's Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction and Housing of Galmudug and Hirshabelle Engineers on Road construction.

I. Sub-component of Capacity Building of FMS's Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction and Housing of Galmudug and Hirshabelle Engineers on Road construction

II. Sub-component of Community Sensitization in Road Asset management and usage of the Road

Proposed Project Components and key activities

Component 3: Technical and financial audits, road safety audit FMS's Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction and Housing of Galmudug and Hirshabelle.

I. Sub-component of Technical and financial audits, road safety audit

Component 4: Project Management:

I. Project management: of Managing communication, data collection

II. Project monitoring: of socio-economic development impact, monitoring and evaluation and operations costs.

III. Compensation and Resettlement This includes compensation and resettlement of Project Affected Persons.

Contingencies (5%)

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Contingencies (5%)

Logical Framework/Results Matrix, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Objective Hierarchy and Description	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions
. **Goal** o contribute to the country's economic rowth and poverty reduction	Increase in transport sector contribution to GDP	Engineering survey	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
. **Outcomes** .1 reduced Travel time .2 improved access to markets, jobs, social ervices, and cross border transport and trade. educed vehicle operating cost	• Travel time • Number of jobs created because of increased the markets • Vehicle repair cost per year	Vehicle user survey	• 8 hours between Beledwe yne and Galkacy o • 0 • To 800$ per year per vehicle	• 4 hours • 1,000 jobs (Estimat e) • To 500$ per year per vehicle	No. of Vehicles of using the road may not increase as expected
. **Outputs** .1 road constructed between Beletweyne to ialkayo.	No of km constructed	Survey completed	0	390.8 km	Security risk
Activities Hiring Engineers to design the road Procurement of the constructor Supervision of constructor	• Road design completed • Road contractor procured • Road Construction Completed	• Construction completion report	• No Road Construc tion	Road construction completed	• The right contractor will be procured • Availability of Fund throughout the project

Execution and Management Plan

MoPW staffed with a Program Coordinator, FM Specialist, Procurement Specialist, Environment/Social Safeguards Specialist, M&E Specialist, and other technical staff as needed

The MoPW will be responsible for providing coordination and technical support as needed The PCU will not manage the project funds related to implementation of the civil works.

The PIUs will be supported by an engineering supervision consultant(s) who will be responsible for monitoring the civil works contractors as well as monitoring adherence to the safeguard instruments. A third-party monitoring agent will be contracted by MoPW to provide quality assurance – on both the engineering quality of the civil works and adherence to the safeguard instruments.

Institutional and Legal Framework

The project will be implemented on behalf of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) by the ministry of public work, reconstruction, and housing, Galmudug and Hirshabelle States will also be implementing entities in the project. each state will sign a subsidiary agreement with the Federal Government. The Federal Government will have oversight of the project.

Environmental impact assessment

- Key Impacts: The positive impacts of the project will include access to improved road infrastructure that will facilitate trade; improved access to community services like hospitals, schools, and markets; increased income and employment to workers and input suppliers; reduction in vehicle repair costs; and improved revenue collection to the government from taxes.
- The expected negative impacts will include impacts noise during construction, and dust also, impacts on community safety.

Financial and economic analysis

Economic and Financial analysis

The methodology for the economic analysis is based on cost benefit analysis (CBA) comparing the “with” and “without” project scenarios over a period of 20 years, using the Road Economic Decision (RED) model.

Financial and economic analysis

Economic and Financial analysis

The methodology for the economic analysis is based on cost benefit analysis (CBA) comparing the “with” and “without” project scenarios over a period of 20 years, using the Road Economic Decision (RED) model.

A discount rate of 12% and upgrading period of 3 years, starting January 2021 are adopted. The economic costs consist of (i) the capital investment costs and (ii) the routine and periodic maintenance expenses.

Calculating NPV and IRR

Rehabilitation and construction Road Beledweyne to Gakacyo										
Discount rate	12%									
Table : Cost-benefit analysis										
Year Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Costs	$ (64,657,657)	$ (31,309,950)	$ (31,135,950)	$ (1,000,000)	$ (1,000,000)	$ (1,000,000)	$ (1,000,000)	$ (1,000,000)	$ (1,000,000)	$ (1,000,000)
Benefits	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 142,000,000	$ 71,000,000	$ 35,500,000	$ 17,750,000	$ 8,875,000	$ 4,437,500	$ 2,218,750
Net	$ (64,657,657)	$ (31,309,950)	$ (31,135,950)	$ 141,000,000	$ 70,000,000	$ 34,500,000	$ 16,750,000	$ 7,875,000	$ 3,437,500	$ 1,218,750
Discounted Flows	$ (64,657,656.80)	$ (27,955,312.50)	$ (24,821,388.71)	$ 100,361,014.94	$ 44,486,265.49	$ 19,576,226.52	$ 8,486,071.28	$ 3,562,250.07	$ 1,388,348.60	$ 439,493.47
Cumulative Net Present Value (NPV)	**$ (64,657,656.80)**	**$ (92,612,969.30)**	**$ (117,434,358.01)**	**$ (17,073,343.07)**	**$ 27,412,922.42**	**$ 46,989,148.94**	**$ 55,475,220.22**	**$ 59,037,470.29**	**$ 60,425,818.89**	**$ 60,865,312.36**
Economic Internal Rate of Return (ERR)	28%									

Distributional/Stakeholder impact assessment

Direct beneficiaries of the project include communities, road users, businesses, exporter, importers, traders, farmers, transporters, and regional governments in the target areas.

The communities and the country will benefit from connectivity, reduced travel time and transport costs and better quality of life.

The project will provide employment opportunities for communities who will benefit indirectly from improved environment and economic activities.

Risk management (uncertainty)

Risks	Risk Rating	Measures
Sustainability: Risk of insufficient financing to cover routine and periodic maintenance of roads.	M	Setting up road maintenance fund by the FGS, donor and private
Political risks	H	Build local ownership through community participation and visible improvements on the ground.
Increased risk of road corridors.	H	Sensitization and awareness campaign on trafficking risks through print and electronic media, billboards, etc.
Risk of project delays due to poor performance of Contractors and Consultants. Also, start-up delays arising from lack of detailed designs.	M	Only Contractors and Consultants with proven record of working in Somalia and have the required resources in plant/equipment, facilities, etc.,
Difficulty in supervising and monitoring project activities in some areas due to insecurity	H	Independent local consultants will be recruited to provide supervision support.
Risk of climate proofing and adaptation	M	Provision of adequate drainage structures and raising the levels of the road in low lying or flat terrains;

Sustainability Plan

FGS has identifiedtransport infrastructuredevelopment as one of the priorityfocus areas to attain the objectivesof the NDP.

To that effect the road sub-sector is undergoing reforms that include the establishmentof Roads Authority as well as strengtheninginstitutionalcapacity of the MPWR&H which is mandated with the management of the national road network, with financing for maintenance from the FGS budget. As stated under the need assessment sectionof the Project Summary page, the total length of the primary/main roads is 390.8 km.

MPWR&H willbe responsiblefor putting in place a frameworkto ensure appropriate periodicand routine maintenance of the roads.

Thanks for your Listening

Questions & Comments

Group 5: Improving Maternal and Child Health Project Proposal (NDP Pillar 4)

PROJECT TITLE

Community Maternal and Child Mortality

INTRODUCTION

- Somalia has made little progress in its development following three decades of conflict, civil war and social unrest.
- Per capita income: USD315
- Poverty rate: 69%
- Maternal mortality rate of 732 per 100,000 live births
- Percentage of one-year old infants that are lacking immunization is 54%
- Infant mortality rate is 132 per 1,000 live births
- Government spending on health: 1.3% (FY2020 budget)

HEALTH CHALLENGES

- Maternal health, including reproductive health
- Early childhood stunting, child mortality, malnutrition.
- Persistently high burden of disease
- Limited institutional capacity and stewardship role of ministries of health
- Inadequate, unpredictable and unsustainable level of financing, with a high share of out-of-pocket spending on health
- Absence of balanced, motivated, well-distributed and well-managed health workforce with the appropriate skills
- Limited and unequal access to essential health services, and poor quality and safety of services across all levels of care.

IMPACT OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

- Children whose mothers died from maternal causes face nutrition deficits
- Children less likely to access needed health care than children with living mothers.
- Older children drop out of school to care for younger siblings and contribute to household and farm labor
- Family fragmentation is common following maternal death

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- FGS MOH provides the total financing fund of the project and takes the role of coordinating and monitoring the project.
- FGS MOH provides the total fund and play monitoring role,
  - FMSs respective ministries of health take the role of implementing and coordinating the project.
- FGS MOH and donors both provides proportionate of the financing fund and take monitoring and coordination
  - respective FMSs ministries of health take the role of coordination.
- Donors provide the total fund of the project and plays monitoring role
  - FGS MOH plays coordination role and respective state ministries implement the project.

BENEFICIARIES

- Women and children living inBalcad, Buurhakaba and Bacaadweyndistricts

PROJECT COMPONENTS

I. Strengthen capacity of local non state actors working on primary health care to design and implement evidence-based health and nutrition interventions with quality

II. Improve knowledge and practices of families with children (0-59 months) on appropriate hygiene, child feeding, and childcaring

III. Improve access to good quality health services and information for mothers and children under the age of 5

IV. Improve household food security of families within targeted communities

V. Project Management and coordination

INTERVENTIONS

- Capacity building for project partners staff in health and nutrition interventions working with health care providers
- Training of Health Centre staff to provide them with the skills to train as health care providers
- Build knowledge on optimal breastfeeding practices by:
  i. Providing training on food preparation and counseling on infant and young child feeding and volunteer mothers;
  ii. Facilitating coordination among and ongoing support mechanisms and volunteer mothers to effectively reach and support families with children below five years;
- Build knowledge and skills of food preparation and feeding for children between 6-59 months
  i. Conducting communication activities to raise awareness on appropriate feeding practices with children under five

INTERVENTIONS

- Increase micronutrient intake through supplementation by:
  i. Conducting outreach activity and provide Vitamin A capsule (VAC) to children under five during six-monthly campaigns and ongoing administration at HCs;
- Rehabilitation of malnourished children by:
  i. Identifying and selecting village for implementing nutrition assessment
  ii. Providing nutrition training to selected HC staff, and volunteer mothers;
- Improve access of families to good quality services, supplies and information for the prevention and treatment of malaria
  i. Distributing Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Net (LLIN) to eligible pregnant women and families with children under five

INTERVENTIONS

- Increase production and consumption of vegetable and fruit sources of families by:
  i. Raising awareness on consumptions of variety of vitamin rich vegetables and fruits
  ii. Identifying and provide training on appropriate vegetable and fruit production to community, especially household with children under five
  iii. Increasing access to water for vegetable and fruit production through construction of well
  iv. providing agricultural inputs to needy families with children under five and pregnant women for home gardening
- Improve capacity of MOH at federal and state level staff to systematically analyze local health and nutrition problems and design interventions using scientifically sound approaches.
  i. Conducting baseline household survey and health facility assessments, led by staff
  ii. Providing training to project staff and partners for better coordination

PROJECT COST (ESTIMATION)

Component Name	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	Total cost
Strengthen capacity of our local non state actors working on primary health care to design and implement evidence-based health and nutrition interventions with quality	300,000	250,000	80,000	63,0000
Improve knowledge and practices of families with children (0-59 months) on appropriate hygiene, child feeding, and child caring	500,000	440,000	220,000	1,160,000
Improve access to good quality health services and information for mothers and children under the age of 5	450,000	520,000	250,000	1,220,000
Improve household food security of families within targeted communities	310,000	350,000	230,000	890,000
Project Management and coordination				600,000
Total Cost	1,560,000	1,560,000	780,000	**4,500,000**

THANK YOU!