

# AMISOM QUICK IMPACT PROJECTS- QIPs

BY

DR OPIYO ODODA

SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER & HEAD OF STABILIZATION AND  
EARLY RECOVERY

ON

13 MAY 2019

TO

CIMIC OFFICERS IN MOGADISHU

# SCOPE

- Introduction;
- Understanding the Quick Impact Projects;
- The Projects Implementation Process
- Procurement Process
- Examples
- Challenges
- Recommendations
- Conclusion

# INTRODUCTION: AMISOM CIVIL AFFAIRS

- ▶ AMISOM Civil affairs, Stabilization and early recovery activities engage
  - ▶ in confidence building measures,
  - ▶ extension of state authority,
  - ▶ provision of peace dividends and initiatives related to disengaged fighters
  - ▶ All Activities aimed at supporting the AMISOM police and Military to achieve their objectives while at the same time supporting the FGS stabilization Strategy. (3 + 2)
- ▶ Four (4) Key themes in supporting the AMISOM Police, Military and Civilians;
  - ▶ **security, (QIPs) Project management**
  - ▶ good governance,
  - ▶ capacity building and
  - ▶ Rule of law

# AMISOM QIPS

- **What:** Small scale, rapidly-implementable projects of benefit to the population;
- Non-recurrent interventions, can be completed within six months from date of commencement,
- Highly visible, with clear objectives supporting the Mission mandate and based on the needs of affected population and seek to benefit as many people as possible.
- **Where:** In the recovered areas, where our troops are
- **When:** When need arise (Immediately after recovery, they are not developmental)
- **Why:** support mandate of Mission, build community confidence on our troops, communications effect and can strengthen the positive image of the Mission
- **Who:** AMISOM CIMIC, Civilians and Police

# AREAS OF INTERVENTION (SCOPE OF QIPS)

- **Livelihood support:** community income support projects and public works projects
- **Community infrastructure rehabilitation:** improve access to basic socio-economic services in the targeted areas ( rehabilitation of and improvement of functionality of community infrastructures , Schools, water points, access roads, and health centers , and complementary infrastructure, sports equipment, fishing gear);
- **Institutional Development:** the institutional, development component to reestablish institutions and create managerial capacity of local government. (Furniture and office equipment for the district council offices hospitals and schools).
- AMISOM continues to implement QIPs in the areas of water, health, education and social infrastructure. AMISOM has implemented **137 QIPs and PSPs.**

# HOW: QIPS PROCESS

- ▶ Information gathering;
- ▶ Community engagement to identify the needs of the community;
  - ▶ (Community participation, need, Utilizing existing institutions, impact, Do no harm, acceptance, inclusiveness, coordination and harmonization, sustainability, timeframe, transparency and accountability, effectiveness, efficiency, visibility and gender responsiveness)
- ▶ Involvement of local authority; (Committee to administer the project),

## HOW: QIPS PROCESS

- Project Initiation Document-(PID) (No any other way)
- Concept note that has a background, Purpose, Project description, objectives, Targeted beneficiaries, rationale/Justification, outcomes(expectations), project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Budget, (BOQs), support with any additional evidence)
- Local Administration/district commissioner,
- Local community endorsement;(Request from the Community)
- Sector CIMIC to Force headquarters.

# CIMIC

- ▶ FHQ CIMIC-CIVIL AFFAIRS-PROJECT REVIEW COMMITTEE-SRCC-(FAC)-PROCUREMENT- CONTRACTOR AWARD -PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION - PROJECT COMPLETION-PROJECT HANDOVER



# PROCUREMENT PROCESS

- **Construction**
- Requirements Must have engineering inputs and BOQ approved by the Mission Engineer
- Advertisement in public portal 30 days
- Evaluation 2weeks
- Legal ( one week)
- Contract award Few hours
- Construction starts
- Goods and services 2 weeks 9
- Threshold (50,000.00-100000.00)
- Over 100000.00 whole process undertaken in Addiss Ababa

# CHALLENGES

- We do not receive proposals from some sectors on time;
- Procurement of materials;
- Relocation of troops (fall back to Al Shabaab);
- Updating information;
- Unpredictable funding and delay in release of funds by donors
- Lack of trained CIMIC and experienced CIMIC Officers
- CIMIC responsibilities Should be Command function

## CHALLENGES CONTINUED

- ▶ Inflexible AU regulation on funds utilization
- ▶ Lack of cooperation from local authorities and clan elders
- ▶ Long bureaucratic process to award contracts hinders timely implementation of projects especially the procurement department, which insists on quality assurance and engagement process be followed.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ CIMIC should be a command function- Demand updates from CIMIC officers (Can CIMIC work be done without Money?)
- ▶ TCC to deploy CIMIC officers up to FOB (Smallest subunit level)
- ▶ Sectors to design projects that are easy to implement such as \$2,000.00
- ▶ Project design must be creative (income generating/bush clearing/bush-Fishing gear, saloon, tailoring machines)
- ▶ Interact with other operators such as USAID.

# CONCLUSION AND EXAMPLES

