

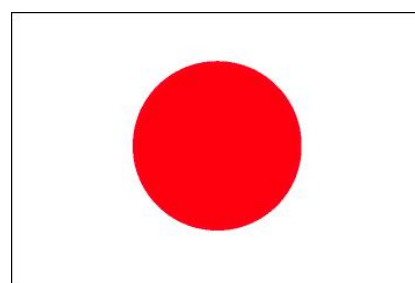
2016 Annual Report

Community Stabilization through Socio-economic Integration of Vulnerable Youth (Atlas ID: 00099720)

Reporting Period	01 March – 31 December 2016
Government Counterpart	Federal Level Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, South West Ministry of Youth and Sports, Jubaland Ministry of Youth.
PSG	4: Economic Foundations
PSG priorities	Priority 1: Enhance the productivity of high priority sectors and related value chains, including through the rehabilitation and expansion of critical infrastructure for transport, market access, trade, and energy; and Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development. Cross cutting: Gender and Bringing tangible results to people.
Focus Locations:	Kismayo in Jubaland and Baidoa in South West
AWP Budget	1,131,101
Available Funds for year	1,500,000
Expenditure to date	281,489

CONTRIBUTING DONORS:

Government of Japan



Abbreviations and Acronyms

ATLAS	UNDP’s Enterprise Resource Planning System for Projects Management and Control
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
BTOR	Back to Office Report
CBO	Community Based Organization
CO	Country Office
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ERP	Economic Recovery Plan
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GROL	Governance and Rule of Law Programme
HDC	Human Development Concern
ISWA	Interim South West Administration
IJA	Interim Jubbaland Administration
MG	Micro Grant
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PIP	Project Initiation Plan
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme
PSGs	Peacebuilding and State Building Goals
RFI	Request for Information
RPA	Responsible Party Agreement
SC	South and Central Regions of Somalia
SNDP	Somalia’s National Development Plan
SWIA	South West Interim Administration
TBD	To be determined
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSOM	UN Special Political Mission for Somalia



Photo 1: Project Consultation Meetings – Lessoning Youth in Baidao.

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period, all the necessary preparatory works of the project completed in the first or two quarters, including putting in place delivery mechanisms, engaging local NGOs, and selection of target districts among the Newly Recovered Areas (NRAs). At the beginning, all the important stakeholders and counterpart of the project were met and consulted in both of the selected locations. At federal level, top officials of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs have been met and consulted. At state, local and community levels; In Baidoa the district commissioner/mayor, youth council of Baidoa district, the interim South West Administration, particularly; Ministers of Youth and Sports and Water and Minerals have been consulted. In Kismayo, all the following officials have been consulted; the district commissioner/mayor and his deputy, Youth Council of Kismayo, Youth Council of Jubbaland State, Minister of Youth and Sports (at later stages) and the permanent secretary of presidency of Jubbaland.

Moreover, during consultations, the project team all the proposed project sites, in both locations, particularly, the community productive assets to be rehabilitated or constructed and finally four community assets (two in each location) were identified and selected to be rehabilitated/constructed. Subsequently, UNDP engineers visited locations assessed and undertook measurement exercise. The engineers developed engineering designs and Bills of Quantities (BoQs) of the selected community infrastructures.

Furthermore, all procurement processes have been completed including selection and contracting of local NGO partners. Consequently, partners, immediately, started mobilizing teams and started implementing project activities on the ground.

The first project board meeting was held in Mogadishu on August 16th 2016. H.E. Osman Libah, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) chaired the meeting and H.E. Abdullahi Abdi, Minister of Youth and Sports, South West State, H.E. Mohamed Mohamud Yusuf, Minister of Youth and Sports, Jubbaland State and the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Federal Government of Somalia Mr. Hassan Sharif Osman and other government officials participated in the meeting together with UNDP team in Mogadishu.

The second project board meeting took place in Mogadishu, on November 16th, 2016. Somali government both federal and state levels have participated in the meeting and co-chaired with UNDP. Top officials attended in the meeting include; H.E. Osman Libah, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, FGS, H.E. Abdullahi Abdi, Minister of Youth and Sports, South West State, H.E. Mohamed Mohamud Yusuf, Minister of Youth and Sports, Jubbaland State, Hon. Hassan Sharif Osman, Permanent Secretary MOLSA, FGS and Mr. Abdirisak Moalim Elmi, Advisor, MOLSA, FGS. From UNDP side; Mr. David Akobyan, the Deputy Country Director/Programmes, who was leading the team, Mr. Abdirizak Hussein, the Programme Specialist and Abdillahi Hussein, the Project Manager participated in the meeting.

Some of the key developments during the reporting period that directly or indirectly affected the project were:

- The Federal Government Somalia launched the draft of a Three Year National Development Plan (2017-2019). The plan has given a due consideration to the youth in general and youth at risk who need to be socially rehabilitated and economically integrated back into their communities. It is the first NDP since 1980s.
- A drought exacerbated by El Niño has directly affected over a million people in the region, leading to an increase in food insecurity and malnutrition. Nearly 4.7 million people, or 38 per cent of the population, are in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia. The Gu rains decreased the drought somewhat in certain areas and created opportunities for recovery among affected people, but the crisis remains of serious concern given the cumulative impact of up to four failed rainy seasons in parts of the country. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) predicts La Nina will last throughout this year.
- Somalia has marked a milestone in its development by taking steps to normalize relations with international financial institutions. A mission led by Rogerio Zandamela met with Somali authorities in Nairobi in the first week of April 5 to discuss a staff-monitored program that will focus on policies to improve governance and fiscal management and foster development in the financial sector. The staff-monitored programs are informal agreements between a government and the IMF to monitor the implementation of the country's economic program.
- On 15th April, about 200 or more Somalis have drowned in the Mediterranean Sea while trying to cross illegally to Europe, many of them teenagers, when the boat they were on capsized after leaving the Egyptian shore.
- On Monday 12th April, amid security challenges, more than 50 investment experts, investors, business professionals including Somalis and practitioners have gathered at the Annual Investment Meeting in Dubai, discussing ways and means to attract investment from new streams coming from emerging markets. Somalia is recovering from decades of war is now showing signs of recovery, looking forward to overcome decades of conflict which entirely shattered the country's economic infrastructures to offer wide range of investment opportunities.
- Kenya announced repeatedly that it will close Dadaab refugee camp, which is the biggest refugee camp in the world citing security concerns, both UN and the Federal Government of Somalia have disagreed with any unilateral action that on the part of Kenya in undertaking forced refugee repatriation from Kenya.
- On 23rd September 2016, "All Women's Campaign" was launched in Somalia to promote women representation in parliament. The campaign is part of an effort to achieve the 30 percent quota of seats in both houses of the country's next federal parliament for women. President Hassan Sh. Mohamoud, Zahra Mohamed Ali Samatar, the Federal Minister of Women and Human Rights Development, and many other government officials and women activists attended the launching ceremony.
- Security remains a major issue with Al-Shabaab carrying attacks in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidao as well as their environs. The security threat has been intensely increasing particularly after Ethiopian begun to withdraw from some small towns in Somalia, which al-Shabaab immediately captured them.



Photo 2: Joint Youth Facility and Access Road Assessment for rehabilitation with South West State Minister of Youth and Sports in Baidao.



Photo 3: Youth Sports Facility in Kismayo and Baidoa.



Photo 4: Inside and Entrance of the Old Kismayo theatre during engineering measurement exercise



Photo 5: Inside and Entrance of the Old Kismayo theatre during engineering measurement exercise



FURITAANKA XARUNTA FARSAAMADA & TABABARADA DHALINYARADA EE HORSEED
(Official Opening of Horseed Youth Vocational Training Center)
Venue: Bay Star Hotel, Baydhabo, December 4th, 2016
BARNAAMIJKA XASHTIINTA BULSHADA EE KUSALEYSAN DHAAQALANA BULSHADA
IYO ISDHEKALKA DHALINYARADA BEYLAHAN EE BAYDHABO
(Community Stabilization Through the Socio-Economic Integration of Vulnerable Youth in Baidoa)

MASHRUUCA WAXA KA MAALGELIYEEY DOWLADA JAPAN
(Funded by The Government of Japan)
MASHRUUCA FUURINTA WAXA IKA KAASHADAYA HAY'ADAH KALA AH
(Implemented by UNDP & CERPA)



Photo 6: Launching ceremony in Baidoa



Photo 7: One of orientation sessions for the youth in Kismayo.

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

OUTPUT 1: YOUTH AT RISK PROVIDED WITH SOCIAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT, MARKET-BASED VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION AND/OR BASIC BUSINESS SKILLS – 300 YOUNG ADULTS (150 IN EACH LOCATION)

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

During the reporting period, number of meetings with the local authorities of Kismayo and Baidoa, state governments of Jubbaland and South West, local communities and youth groups/organizations were conducted. Officials have been consulted on the priorities, challenges and the need for social and economic integration support, the contents of support as well as sequences and prioritization. In addition, two local NGO partners were selected; Center of Research and Policy Analysis (CEPRA) based in Baidoa and Horn of Africa Organization for Protection of Environment and Livelihoods (HOPEL) which operates in Kismayo. These partners were selected through a competitive procurement process and they have immediately started mobilizing teams to start project activities in both Baidoa and Kismayo. 300 youth beneficiaries (55% women/girls) identified in a participatory manner using set selection criteria. Community elders, local authorities and state administrations are consulted in this regard. Two training centers, one in Kismayo and the other in Baidoa have been convened and furnished. Youth beneficiaries started receiving social rehabilitation support, on a daily basis, and will continue up to six months. They receive structured training in training in peace building, governance and rule of law, youth empowerment and leadership, social skills and gender and environment. In addition, carefully selected mentors continue to mentor youth beneficiaries and provide them psychological and emotional support they need. Youth beneficiaries also started receiving market-based vocational education and training; they learn five different skills, namely; Beauty Salon, Office Management (including MS Office Applications), Tailoring, Electricity, Carpentry.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of youth (women and men, boys and girls) socially rehabilitated Number of youth economically integrated into their communities and provided with market-based vocational training and/or basic skills 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Currently no statistics about youth who socially rehabilitated or need to be socially rehabilitated There is no available data about economically supported youth to be integrated into their communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 300 (150 x 2 NRA) youth (at least 40% women and girls) socially rehabilitated providing them structured training in peace building, social skills, governance and rule of law, youth empowerment and leadership and gender and environment 300 (150 x 2 NRA) youth (at least 40% women and girls) economically supported and provided with training, education and provided with micro-grants for the purchase of basic equipment and materials. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 300 youth (55% women and girls), 150 in Kismayo and 150 in Baidoa, are being provided with social rehabilitation support. In other words, they continue to receive, in a daily basis, structured training in peace building, governance and rule of law, youth empowerment and leadership, social skills and gender and environment. 300 youth (55% women and girls) in Kismayo and Baidoa are being provided with market-based vocational training and education. They have started to learn different skills, namely; Beauty Salon, Office Management (including MS Office Applications), Tailoring, Electricity, Carpentry,

Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	Progress Against Activities
<p>300 youth at risk provided with social rehabilitation and economic reintegration in the NRAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two NRAs selected based on a range of criteria including priority communities identified by UNHCR on the basis of existing levels of displacement and / or the potential for high levels of return. - Beneficiaries identified, reach-out and sensitized - Youth beneficiaries identified and project teams prepared for implementation - Social rehabilitation and mentoring for young provided - Market-based vocational training and education and business skills training provided. - Job placements schemes and apprenticeships established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the setup criteria, Kismayo and Baidoa were selected as the target NRAs for this project in the first quarter and currently project activities are ongoing in the two districts. • Youth leaders as well as communities, local authorities and state administrations were sensitized and consulted on the process of beneficiaries' identification and selection. As a result, 300 youth identified and registered as the direct beneficiaries of this project. • Project teams prepared for the implementation and currently, they are working in Kismayo and Baidoa. • 300 youth (55% females) continue to receive social rehabilitation support as well as mentoring from carefully selected experienced mentors. • 300 youth (55%) started to learn market-based vocational training and education. Currently the learning activities are ongoing.
<p>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms of Reference for the RPA process • Pictures and Back to Office Report (BTOR) 	

OUTPUT 2 – FOUR COMMUNITY AND / OR PRODUCTIVE ASSETS REHABILITATED (two in each location)

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

In consultation with the local authorities of Kismayo and Baidoa, state governments of Jubaland and South West, local communities and youth groups/organizations, the most pressing needs and priorities for the two selected districts have been identified. As a result, four community assets for rehabilitation identified (2 in each district). In addition, number of meetings were held with the above-mentioned authorities and organizations to brainstorm the possible bottle-necks that can arise during implementation to be able to pre-empt them and make this project fruitful for the benefit of the youth as well as the target communities. For preparation of implementation of the project, RPA process has been initiated and RFI was requested from all local organizations, such as; NGOs, CBOs, etc., who are interested in working with UNDP in the project area. The PPU was leading the process and they screened and shortlisted the most suitable partners in terms of capacity, considering all other criteria setup for this purpose. Subsequently, RPA process was finalized and two local NGOs partners have been selected and subsequently contracted to support in the project implementation. The partners, immediately, mobilized their teams on the ground and started the project activities in both locations. Besides that, Bill of Quantities (BoQs) and engineering designs for the selected community productive assets were prepared. Selected partners and UNDP project teams held meetings with community members, state administration and district authorities to come up with management arrangements for the selected productive infrastructure to operate and maintain them for the benefit of the local communities.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of community assets rehabilitated 2. No. of socially rehabilitated youth workers, sex disaggregated, provided with short term employment 3. Overall income earned by socially rehabilitated youth workers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are number of community productive assets rehabilitated by previous UNDP projects, however, there is no comprehensive data about the similar projects in the selected areas. 2. Limited job opportunities for target beneficiaries in the area. 3. No income for the target beneficiaries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 community assets (2 in each location) 2. 300 short term employment opportunities 3. Overall \$250,000 by workers (including 300 youth) during project life. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A market access road and youth center in Baidoa and youth sports and learning facility and theatre center in Kismayo selected. Important steps and preparatory activities for achieving the project targets were undertaken during this period. 2. As per the sequence of the project activities, immediately after youth beneficiaries complete social rehabilitation courses as wells vocational trainings, which still continue, they will be provided the employment opportunities. 3. 0
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p>Four community productive assets rehabilitated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant authorities and community consulted to identify productive assets for rehabilitation - A local partner identified and selected for the work. - Bill of Quantities (BoQs) and implementation plan reviewed and approved by UNDP using cash for work modality for short-term employment - Implementation monitored asset handed over to communities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with relevant authorities and communities in Baidoa and Kismayo districts 4 community productive infrastructure were identified and selected in the first quarter including market access road and youth center in Baidoa and youth sports and learning facility and theatre center in Kismayo. • Responsible Partnership Agreement (RPA) process completed and CEPRA and HOPEL have been selected as partners for this project. Both UNDP and the local partners signed the RPA agreement. • Partners continue implementation of project activities in both locations (Kismayo and Baidoa). • A new program engineer has been recruited and is on board to support in the civil works components. • Bill of Quantities were prepared for all selected community productive assets, considering labour intensive/cash for work modality. 	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pictures and BTORs • RPA agreement • Terms of Reference for the RPA (attached to the contract) • BOQs and Engineering Designs 			

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

The project encourages the participation of women and girls as the target was at least 40% women of the direct beneficiaries with the purpose of increasing women's access to employment and other opportunities so as to unleash the full potential of the community. However, the current composition of women and men surpassed the target of the project and it is 55% women and girls and 45% of men. In addition, the project gave the due consideration to all vulnerable groups including minorities, women and people living with HIV/AIDS. Supporting vulnerable groups will have great impact on the society as a whole and it is a live transforming intervention for the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project.

SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

During this reporting period, preparations for elections of the upper and lower houses of Somali Federal Parliament started in the two project target districts, as well as the whole country, and overshadowed all other activities. Add that, as everybody knows the elections took longer than expected, the envisaged time at the beginning was one month, however, it took five months, and as a result this situation posed tremendous security threats by Al-shabaab terrorist group.

The initial start of the project faced some delays due to RPA process, which took several months. Due to all these external factors that caused some delays, the project requires no-cost extension for up to six months to be able to complete all the project activities and produce the target outputs.

As Kismayo and Baidoa are capitals of the Jubbaland and South West states, who are relatively newly formed states, both the states have limited capacity and there is a need to empower them to let them be able to support and contribute to the project activities.

SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Security	There is a risk that insecurity might disrupt project delivery	<p>UNDP project team has started the process of engaging accepted local actors to support the project with clear selection criteria. The team also conducted consultation with local stakeholders including youth and women.</p> <p>The team also consults regularly with government counterparts as well as implementing partners on delivery modalities.</p> <p>The initial start of the project faced some delays due to certain security threats and also all focus was concentrated on the elections of the upper house as well as the lower house of Somali federal parliament. Due to this external factors, it necessitates no-cost extension of the project period for up to six months.</p>
Political buy-in	Limited political buy-in might compromises the effectiveness of the approach	The project team starting engaging a consulting with government counterparts at federal and state level from the project design stage and are involved in the project implementation. The ministry of labour at federal level is the project focal point and chairs the project board meeting, helps with the project coordination with other stakeholders.
Raising Expectations	The project might raise expectations of the beneficiaries and the community.	The project team is coordinating with all relevant stakeholders including community members, youth, women, local authorities, state administrations and the ministry of labour and social affairs at federal level. The team is keeping counterparts continuously involved and informed.

¹ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

Type of Risk ¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Social and Environmental Risks	Risk 1: duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	The project is providing vocational trainings and supporting social rehabilitation activities to support the needs of the vulnerable.
	Risk 2: likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them	<p>Care will be taken to consult a wide range of groups within the community (elders, religious leaders, women, IDPs, youth) and ensure each stakeholder has the opportunity to voice concerns openly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure proper evaluation of women and youth participation -Develop and implement a pragmatic toolkit and capacity evaluation methodology in Somalia context
	Risk 3: The Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits	The project targets 40% women youths aged 18-29 years and they will all have an access to vocational skills training and educative programme which are in line with their identified areas for growth. However, currently, the percent of women beneficiaries surpassed the project target and they are 55% of the total direct beneficiaries. For sustainable long term employment, they will be supported on three main areas i.e. Graduating' youth will be given the options of participating in cash for work initiatives, market-based vocational education and training and basic business skills training. Currently, 100% of the youth beneficiaries have chosen to continue and take skills trainings in five different skills. In addition, and wherever feasible, beneficiaries undertaking vocational training courses will be linked to potential employees to secure job placements and apprenticeships.

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

While several missions have been conducted in the target locations by the project team, there were no much monitoring activities undertaken since the elections of upper house and lower house of Somali Parliament were going on, which posed security threats that prevented project teams to visit the project locations.

SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Annual Work Plan	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance ²	% Delivery	Comments
Japan	1,131,101	1,500,000	100%	281,489	1,218,511	25%	
TOTAL	1,131,101	1,500,000	100%	281,489	1,218,511	25%	

² Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now.