

Annual Report

Community Security Project

Governance and Rule of Law Programme

Reporting Period	Q1-Q4 2015
Government Counterpart	Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Federal Ministry of Interior; Puntland, Ministry of Justice Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation; Somaliland Ministry of Justice
PSG	PSG 1: Inclusive Politics and Cross-cutting: Stabilization The Project also supports: PSG 2: Security, PSG 3: Justice, and PSG 4: Economic Foundations
PSG priority	PSG 1, Priority 1: Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the federal government and existing and emerging administrations and initiate processes of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities
Focus Locations:	Federal level, Puntland and Somaliland
AWP Budget	5,348,606
Available Funds for year	4,728,994
Expenditure to date	4,016,131.95

CONTRIBUTING DONORS:



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CDRH	Community Dispute Resolution House
CSI	Community Security Index
CSP	Community Security Project
DCSA	District Conflict and Security Assessments
DFID	Department for International Development
FL	Federal Level
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GROL	Governance and Rule of Law Programme
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MPBG	Measuring Peacebuilding and Governance
MOJRAR	Ministry of Justice Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation
MOIF	Ministry of Interior and Federalism
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCVP	Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PL	Puntland
PSG	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
RBM	Results-Based Management
RoL	Rule of Law
S2S	Support to Stabilisation project
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SC	South Central
SL	Somaliland
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
Y4C	Youth for Change (Joint initiative- UNDP, ILO and UNICEF)
YRE	Youth Re-entry (Pilot Project)

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

After the decision taken by UNDP Senior Management in Q2 to realign the activities of the Community Security Project (CSP) to the Somali Compact framework and discontinue CSP as a unitary project, progress was made in integrating relevant project components into other projects or establishing adequate structures for stand-alone interventions as committed under CSP.

With the end of all engagements regarding ADR and Parole under CSP and the roll-out of the Rule of Law (RoL) programme, these initiatives are now officially part of the RoL work plans.

While community-based reconciliation activities under CSP came to an end in Q3, future interventions in this area are part of the Support to Stabilization (S2S) project work plan.

Both the OCV and the Y4C remain as stand-alone projects under the operational responsibility of the Governance and Rule of Law Programme and adjustments to the GROL organogram and team are being made to reflect such adjustments. In the interim period before the project closure, planned activities will be implemented with additional project management and technical support recruited through individual consultants and CTG.

Concretely, while the above adjustments are made, activities committed under the CSP budget and work plan will continue to be reported through the Community Security Project until all committed activities are completed and/or the responsibility for their implementation is transferred to other projects.

FEDERAL LEVEL

The Project continued discussions with the Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS) in order to devise the approach to developing longer term sustainability to youth programming through capacity development for the ministry, taking as a basis the experience under the Youth for Change initiative. An agreement has been reached in principle on the nature and level of support which should result in the signature of a Letter of Agreement between UNDP and the Ministry in Q4. Concrete activities will include support for monitoring and evaluation capacity as well as further project development and management capacity in the field of social and economic development of vulnerable youth.

In preparation of the start of the programme, UNDP has started ground work including the IP selection process where we have undertaken an expression of interest prequalifying suitable implementing partners, verified the operational capacity of the selected partners and finalized draft agreements to engage the implementing partners. While this process normally takes a few weeks, extra care had to be taken given the sensitive and conflictive nature of the areas that the project is reaching out to, such as Kismayo and Beletweyne.

PUNTLAND

In Puntland (PL), security mitigation measures adopted during Q2 remained in place as the area continues to be considered as high risk due to an increase in Al-Shabaab presence. There were, however, no specific security issues identified concerning UN staff since the Garowe incident on 20 April 2015.

During the year, there has been notable political changes and events in the region. Puntland President appointed Abdirizak Mohamoud Afguduud as the new Puntland Police Force (PLPF) Commissioner. He started plans to improve the discipline and capability of police officers. In the capital Garowe, Hassan Mohamed Isse (Godir) has taken oath of office as the newly elected mayor. The President of PL, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, has named the governor for Nugaal region, Omar Abdullahi Farole. On 22 September the PL Government set out its standpoint on the proposed Consultative Forum on electoral process at the FL, stating its nine conditions for support. The President also launched a four-day consultative conference in Galkayo, on 25 August as part of reconciliation efforts of the long divided region.

While these changes and events will certainly impact the political landscape of the region, there were no immediate consequences on project implementation as the direct counterparts for the remaining CSP activities (MOJRAR) were not affected. During the last quarter of the year one, project staff met with the new Justice Minister, Salah Habib Haji, who expressed support for the efforts and results achieved under ADR. These meetings allowed to wrap up the agreement with the Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation on ADR. All new ADR-related activities are now under the Joint Rule of Law Programme.

SOMALILAND

After a judgment from the constitutional court of Somaliland (SL), political tensions arising from the delay of the Somaliland election day were resolved with an agreement between political parties. The date of the next parliament and presidential elections for SL will be on 28 March 2017.

The 8th High Level Aid Coordination forum for Somaliland was held in Hargeisa on 15 September 2015 and was attended by representatives from donor countries, EU, UK, Denmark, Sweden, World Bank, Africa Development Bank, different UN Agencies to discuss support for future Somaliland Special Arrangement and National Development Plan initiatives.

Security Precaution measures continue to be practiced in SL as the area continues to be considered high risk. This has impacted the capacity of international Project staff to meet and work directly with counterparts.

OUTPUT 1: Quality conflict analysis and research that takes into account the needs of Somali communities is made available for peace and security related programming

Under output 1, with the project team's technical and advisory support, the Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) continued during the year to add to its bank of research with 19 newly released District Conflict and Security Assessments reports in three zones of Somalia (8 districts in SL: Sheikh, Berbera, Gabiley; Burao; Baligubadle, Erigavo, Las Anod and Borama, 3 districts in PL; Garowe, Galkayo, Gardo, 8 districts in SC; Jowhar, Kismayo, Adaado, Hobyo, Baidoa, Beletweyne, Afgoye and Balanbale) and 10 comparative reports analyzing comparative data that tracks year-over-year trends; in order to shed light on what may be working and what may not be working in a particular target districts. Thus, 10 comparative reports were published for the districts of Borama, Gabiley, Baligubadle, Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, LasAnod, Erigavo, Garowe and Baidao.

While knowledge management and capacity building activities continued with organizational capacity assessment tool (OCAT), findings debriefing meeting with OCVP staff, selection of human resources consultant. Moreover, the OCVP conducted new staff recruitment for Garowe and Hargeisa offices as well as external audit.

After its development in Q2, the Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) was applied throughout a capacity assessment during 2015. The assessment was scored as a baseline for follow-up and identified key areas for organizational capacity development in 2016. An internal assessment will be completed every year and compared to the baseline scores in order to track progress in the core areas.

The successes and achievements by OCVP continue to attract attention by regional institutions in the Horn of Africa. In 2015, a high-level delegates from more than 20 universities in the East Africa have paid a visit to OCVP to hear first-hand Somaliland Peace building and State-building experiences where OCVP plays a critical in production of data and evidence to guide, inform and shape peace building and state building efforts in Somaliland. These critical information have been identified by the OCVP on-going district level assessments in the country¹.

Under the Community Security Index (CSI), a final review report was drafted in collaboration with the implementing partner so as to evaluate the processes to date, and develop clear recommendations for future programming and expansion of the Index. Due to the complexity of some of the aspects of the CSI under review in the report and the desire to make it as useful and relevant to future programming as possible, the draft report had to be revised several times and remains to date with the project team for finalization. It will now be made available.

OUPUT 2: Formal and informal institutions are strengthened to carry out reconciliation processes, dialogue and enhance social cohesion

Under output 2, activities for the Community Based Reconciliation and Trauma Healing (CBRTH) initiative, which initiated in Q2, were implemented by the end of Q3 at the FL.

After the start of activities in Baidoa in Q2 and their continuation in Q3, the implementing partner, Somali Youth Development Network (SOYDEN), proceeded to carry out the established CBRTH methodology of *Quraca Nabadda* or “Peace Tree” in 2 districts of Kismayo and in Beledweyne with community trauma healing sessions organized by Community Volunteer Facilitators. In total, 60 Community Volunteer Facilitators (M: 40; F: 20) in the 4 districts conducted 11 sessions each over a period of 12 weeks (1 session per week with the 12th week used for celebration/graduation). In these sessions, an average of 15 participants learned about trauma healing, how to break the cycle of violence, forgiveness and trust building, learning to share their stories and experience of trauma, with the ultimate aim of instigating and laying the basis for an effective process of Social Reconciliation. A total of 883 community members (M: 461; F: 422) participated in the 4 districts. Civic Education and Prioritization sessions further took place in Beletweyne and Baidoa, which introduced participants to the constitutional process, civil rights and participation, allowing them to question and discuss these processes as well as identify socio-economic issues affecting the community and priority needs.

In PL, after negotiations by the Project team with the newly appointed authorities of the Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation (MOJRAR), the Letter of Agreement with the Ministry in support of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) was extended to allow the use of remaining funds to cover certain costs associated with the delays in the finalization of the permanent Community Dispute Resolution Houses. The House in Bossasso was inaugurated in presence of MOJRAR representatives on 1st September 2015, making it the 4th permanent dispute resolution spaces constructed by the Project in the region.

¹ <http://www.ocvp.org/ocvp5/index.php/9-news/64-delegates-from-20-african-universities-visited-ocvp>

Responsibility for ADR programming and implementation has now formally been shifted to the Rule of Law Joint Programme.

OUTPUT 3: Social and Civic rehabilitation and development tools for youth empowerment are created and applied across the regions to increase youth participation in building a peaceful society

Under Output 3, the remaining youth completed Economic reintegration. Out of the 500 youth (F: 225, M: 275) initially registered in all 3 regions, 477 (F: 221, M: 256) youth graduated from social rehabilitation (95% of total) and were registered into the economic reintegration component under ILO partners. 476 (F: 218; M: 258) Youth received economic Reintegration packages to include enterprise training, Financial literacy and Vocational skills training.

At the same time, the prequalification exercise (after the publication of an Expression of Interest) for new implementing partners under the next phase of Y4C implementation was completed. 14 partners with potential to implement the social rehabilitation component of Y4C were identified under the EOI process and are now being assessed for feasibility and physical presence before the HACT assessments (Harmonized approach to Cash Transfers) are carried out to determine level of risk for engagement.

Implementation of activities is still delayed contingent on reaching a final agreement between Y4C Implementing agencies and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) at the Federal Level. This area of programming is now shifted under the Governance and Rule of Law Programme and will be implemented as a stand-alone programme in 2016.

The parole activities piloted under the Youth Re-entry Pilot Project were completed. Follow-up activities were included in the new ROL Joint Programme work plan and are pending further consolidation upon finalization of the Prison Act. These activities are now under the responsibility of the UNDP Rule of Law Project.

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

OUTPUT 1 – QUALITY CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH THAT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE NEEDS OF SOMALI COMMUNITIES IS MADE AVAILABLE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY RELATED PROGRAMMING.

Quarter 2 Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
<p><i>Under Output 1.1 The Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) is operational and District Conflict and Security Assessments (DCSAs) are collected from each region of Somalia. UNDP continues to provide support to OCVP with respect to overall capacity development. With the added support of IBTCI (through DFID), an Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) was developed and implemented to serve as a basis for identifying and addressing capacities that are in need of strengthening. The results of the exercise are available in the OCAT report. This</i></p> <p><i>Under Output 1.2. The Community Security Index (CSI) was operationalized across all 3 Somali regions and sex disaggregated data is collected on a quarterly basis. Data is available on the interactive database. The Final Evaluation report will completed in Q4. Discussions are currently underway to devise extension on the initiative in 2016.</i></p>			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Annual Results (Per Indicator)
1. Number of DCSAs and district comparative analysis produced.	1. 8 District Conflict and Security Assessments (DCSAs), 2 district comparative data analyses and 4 policy briefs.	1. 19 DCSAs carried out and 10 district comparative data analyses completed.	1. 19 DCSAs were conducted with 8 districts in Somaliland, 3 districts in Puntland and 8 districts in the south central Somalia.
1. Number of Qualitative and Quantitative comparative reports available	2. Data collected under 2014 pilot phase of Community Security Index	2. Qualitative and Quantitative comparative reports available for 10 districts	2. Comparative reports are published and available for ten (10) districts (Sheikh, Berbera, Gabiley, Burao, Borama and Baligubadle in SL, and Garowe in PL), and one comparative report (Baidao in SC)
2. Number of references to DCSAs and comparative data analysis in peace and security	3. No existing evidence on use of DCSAs and comparative data analysis in peace and security related programming	3. 5 explicit references to DCSAs and comparative data analysis in UN peace and security related	2. Review of the relevant documents has not yet been undertaken. <i>(Stakeholders were consulted as a part of various initiatives in Q3, including OCVP dissemination workshops and a verification exercise which was undertaken by IBTCI. However, information regarding use of the DCSAs has not yet been compiled.)</i>

related programming		programme documents	
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Annual Progress Against Activities	
1.1. The Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) is operational and District Conflict and Security Assessments (DCSAs) are collected from each region of Somalia			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to production, management and dissemination of knowledge and evidence on conflict, safety and security in Somalia, including information on vulnerability and special needs of girls and women, through direct engagement and financial support (grants) to OCV2. 2. Advise the OCV in the elaboration of 19 DCSAs and 10 district comparative data analyses across the three Somali regions through the support of 1 international UNV Research Support Analyst (using sex-disaggregated data & analysis). 3. Conduct financial audit of OCV 4. Evaluate OCV capacity using Organizational Capacity Assessment tool (UNDP POET) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In total, OCV has carried out 17 district-level data dissemination workshops during 2015. 2. Data dissemination workshops held in four (4) districts (Berbera (SL), Gabiley (SL), Qardho (PL), and Adaado (SC)) in Q3. Dissemination workshops have been held in seven (7) districts under the current agreement. All published reports (YTD: 13 DCSAs and six (6) comparative reports) are available on the OCV website). 19 DCSAs were published during the year. In addition, 10 comparative reports were also produced . Of these 19 districts, 13 DCSA reports have been released (SL: Sheikh, Berbera, Gabiley; Burao; Baligubadle, Erigavo, Las Anod and Borama, 4 in PL: Garowe, Galkayo, Gardo, Burtinle; and SC: Jowhar, Kismayo, Adaado, Hobyo, Baidoa, Beletweyne, Afgoye and Balanbale). In addition, 7 comparative reports were published during the year while 3 were under completion stage and these covered the districts of Borama, Gabiley, Baligubadle, Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, LasAnod, Erigavo, Garowe and Baidao. During the year, the OCV conducted 3 regional-level roundtable discussion, which included key staff from relevant regional ministries and agencies. These roundtable discussions were organized in Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu. These reports are available on the OCV website in English and Somali. In addition, Security proved to be problematic in the South Central regions of Somalia, and as result districts of Marka and Dhuusamareeb were not assessed. Instead, the districts of Afgoye and Balanbale were assessed as replacements 3. Financial audit has been conducted for OCV in November 2015. A number of public accounting firms from neighbouring countries were invited to submit quotes for conducting the audit and Baker Telly Merali’s was selected and awarded the contract to do the audit The Final audit report has been published and shared with key stakeholders. 4. An Organisational Capacity Assessment (OCA) was carried out during the year using an 		

² The Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) is a Somali non-political, non-denominational, non-governmental organisation founded in June 2009.

	<p>Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT), which was developed by UNDP and OCVP with support from IBTCI. The purpose of the OCA was to evaluate the organisational capacity of the OCVP in areas related to technical programme and service delivery; human resources; organisational leadership; financial management; sustainability; and external relations. Following the OCA exercise, a validation workshop was carried out with staff from the OCVP on September 21, 2015. Following this, a report on the findings, including key recommendations, is available. It is expected that this report will provide information which will enable more efficient planning and budgeting for future capacity building efforts of the organisation as well as provide a measurable basis for tracking change in organisational capacity over time.</p>
<p>1.2. Community Security Index (CSI) is operational across all 3 Somali regions and sex disaggregated data is collected on a quarterly basis (including quantitative surveys and qualitative information on impact of governance and rule of law interventions)</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise the Social Impact indicators for better streamlined methodology (including gender sensitive-indicators) 2. Establish capacity (women and men) for research at local level. 3. Build Capacities of the research units, and overall M&E functioning at the district level through trainings (including how to collect sex-disaggregated data, gender analysis skills and gender sensitive M&E) 4. Facilitate regular district level sex-disaggregated data collection and incident reporting in 6 districts: Burao, Odweyne in Somaliland; Gardo, Garowe in Puntland; Daynile, Hamar Jajab in South Central Somalia. 5. Extend regular district level sex- 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Human Security Trust fund has expressed interest to partially fund the extension of the Community Security Index, however the management arrangements and full availability of funds is not yet confirmed and is currently being further discussed. 2. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1. 3. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1. 4. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1. CSI data is collected in regular intervals of every two months. Quantitative reports for Waves 1 -3 were completed and are available, showing trends in levels of perception and satisfaction of policing, access to justice, governance and security at the community level. DRAFT Qualitative Report is completed for Wave 1 covering all 6 districts. Wave 2 qualitative report is pending inputs from online UN volunteer All 3 waves of data were uploaded to a trial online database that should serve as model once the initiative is extended. 5. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1. Extension of the initiative is in discussion with UNDP management and donors. 6. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1. 7. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1.

disaggregated data collection and incident reporting in 6 existing districts under pilot phase and expand into 4 new districts (1 to be identified district in Somaliland, 1 to be identified district in Puntland; 2 to be identified districts in South Central Somalia based on priority newly-recovered districts under stabilization interventions).

6. Ensure qualitative surveys are tailored to understand quantitative trends
7. Ensure data and information gathered is translated into English and disseminated.

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- ✓ OCVP DCSA Reports:(SL: Sheikh, Berbera, Gabiley; Burao; Baligubadle, Erigavo, Las Anod and Borama PL: Garowe, Galkayo, Gardo; and SC: Jowhar, Kismayo, Adaado, Hobyo, Baidoa, Beletweyne, Afgoye and Balanbale).
- ✓ OCVP DCSA Reports: Gardo in PL and Adaado in SC
- ✓ OCVP Comparative Reports: Borama, Gabiley, Baligubadle, Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, LasAnod, Erigavo, Garowe and Baidao.
- ✓ OCVP Database for 19 districts
- ✓ OCVP Publications available at: www.ocvp.org
- ✓ Draft UNDP-FORCIER CSI Reports: Quantitative Waves 1, 2 and 3, Qualitative Wave 1
CSI dashboard: <http://undp.somaliaresearch.com/dashboard>

OUTPUT 2 – FORMAL AND INFORMAL INSTITUTIONS ARE STRENGTHENED TO CARRY OUT RECONCILIATION PROCESSES, DIALOGUE AND ENHANCE SOCIAL COHESION.

Quarter 2 Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Under output 2.1. At least 900 community members (50% women, 50% men) in 4 districts (Beledweyne, Baidoa and 2 in Kismayo) benefit from increased social reconciliation through community dialogue and trauma healing sessions. CSP implementing partner continued to carry out during Q3 the Community Based reconciliation and trauma healing (CBRTH) initiative in four districts: Baidoa, Bledweyne, Kismayo Ward 1 and Ward 2. Based on the Quraca Nabadda or “Peace Tree” methodology, 60 Community Volunteer Facilitators (M: 40; F: 20) in the 4 districts conducted 11 sessions each over a period of 12 weeks (1 session per week with the 12th week used for celebration/graduation) where an average of 15 participants per session learned about trauma healing, how to break the cycle of violence, forgiveness and trust building, learning to share their stories and experience of trauma. In total, 883 community members (M: 461; F: 422) participated in these sessions in the 4 districts. In Q3 outreach efforts were made to include in the initiative community sector groups such as elders, youth, women, spiritual leaders, business communities and IDPs. This intervention complements other local initiatives designed to address conflict and extremism at the grassroots levels. These efforts will paint a larger picture of the social fabric in each district, and provide for lasting change and reconciliation at the grass roots level.

Under output 2.2 Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism is functional and compatible with formal justice system in Puntland. The responsibility for this area of intervention was transitioned under the new Rule of Law Joint programme after the conclusion of all activities related to ADR under CSP in Q3. Both the recent Rule of Law Evaluation (carried out in Q2) and interviews by a Third Party Monitor (TPM) showed positive feedback from the communities and beneficiaries alike, the Evaluation boasts “the initiative has achieved the outstanding result of 650 cases recorded in 1.5 years and is well accepted by the Elders, and well perceived by the population. The Ministry of Justice advisors praised the initiative and reported that the judges also welcome it because it helps them to remove backlogs”. The TPM indicated a high level of satisfaction among beneficiaries with this intervention, with all respondents indicating they would prefer Alternate Dispute Resolution over the legal system and traditional arbitration because “it is cheap to convene, saves time, is fairly adjudged and is based on religious values of the community”.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Annual Results (Per Indicator)
1. Number of communities (districts) where attitudes of community members towards social reconciliation and cohesion has changed positively	1. Not available. Will be collected within first three months of implementation.	1. 4 communities (districts) with improved attitudes of community members towards social reconciliation and cohesion	1. The initiative has been rolled out in 4 districts: Baidoa, Beledweyne, Kismayo Ward 1 and Kismayo Ward Assessments have been made to determine attitude change towards social reconciliation and cohesion.
2. Number of CDR Spaces established in Puntland and functioning case recording system is in place	2. Results of number of CDR spaces in 2014 (2: one in Bossaso and 1 in Garowe).	2. 5 Community Dispute Resolution Spaces established in Puntland and a functioning case recording system in place	2. 5 Community Dispute Resolution Houses are functional.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	Quarter 3 Progress Against Activities		
2.1. At least 900 Community Members (50% women, 50% men) in 4 districts (Beletweyne, Baidoa and 2 in Kismayo) benefit from increased social reconciliation through community dialogue and trauma healing sessions.			
1. Identify, assess and recruit local IP to carry out dialogue healing sessions based on established methodology (completed Q4 2014)	1. Completed in Q1. IP, SOYDEN was engaged, designed the community volunteer tool kits (60 copies were distributed to the Community Volunteer Facilitators) and activities started in early Q2 through community trauma healing sessions organized by Community Volunteer Facilitators, each session including an average of 15 participants. In these sessions, participants learn about trauma healing, how to break the cycle of violence, forgiveness and trust building, learning to share their stories and experience of trauma.		
2. Recruit 2 Area	2. 4 Field Coordinators (M: 3; F: 1; 1 coordinator in each district) were recruited to monitor and support coordination of activities in each district.		

<p>Reconciliation Specialists (local consultants) with gender skills specified in ToRs to oversee implementation of activities</p> <p>3. Support reconciliation and collective trauma healing through the tried and tested Peace Tree method in 4 districts;</p> <p>4. Carry out civic dialogue and community dialogue, with equal participation of girls and boys, women and men, on district priorities in 2 districts;</p> <p>5. Produce and publish 4 community/district Social Profiles based on the reconciliation activities (including highlights of any gender specific information);</p> <p>6. Assess the immediate</p>	<p>Recruitment of volunteers completed. Project staff were recruited and trained to include 60 facilitators (F: 20, M:40) from the 4 districts: Baidoa, Beledweyne, Kismayo Ward 1 and Kismayo Ward 2.</p> <p>3. 883 people were reached (M: 461; F: 422) through 660 sessions organised across the 4 districts: Baidoa, Beledweyne, Kismayo Ward 1 and Kismayo Ward 2. Sessions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduction to the community healing and social reconciliation program, ○ Trauma and violence: What is trauma and types of trauma? Trauma response: How do we respond to threat? ○ The victim experience and how trauma affects us ○ Tools for dealing with trauma <p>4. Civic Education/Dialogue and Prioritization sessions took place in Beletweyne and Baidoa, which introduced participants to the constitutional process, civil rights and participation, allowing them to question and discuss these processes as well as identify socio-economic issues affecting the community and priority needs. 3 sessions took place in Beletweyne with a total of 147 participants (M: 73; F: 74) drawn from community sector groups like Traditional Elders, Women and Youth. In Baidoa, one session took place with a total of 80 participants (M: 36; F: 44).</p> <p>5. Activities on development of District Social Profiles included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project monitoring tools and the baseline survey were finalized in Baidoa District and made operational on the mobile data collection system. ○ Project staff trained a team of enumerators in the field to cover all project districts and those enumerators administered the baseline perception survey to a sample of group participants and a sample of non-participants. ○ District Social Profile for Baidoa is completed, and in Kismayo and Beletweyne it will be communicated in Q4 based on the data collected on participants during implementation of activities in those areas <p>6. Assessment results are currently being analysed and will be made available in early Q4 based on the following steps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training of Enumerators and Delivery of Mobile Phones ○ An Enumerator Team Leader was recruited on a temporary basis to support on-the-ground coordination of the baseline perception survey's administration. The Team Leader personally
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<p>social impact of the interventions through data (sex-disaggregated, where possible) captured by trained volunteers.</p>	<p>selected two individuals from each district to be trained in the use of survey tools and to administer the baseline perception survey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Project Director trained the Enumerators and Field coordinators on the use of smartphones for Baseline Survey and Impact Assessments ○ The enumerator team started conducting the baseline perception survey on 1st week of June 2015. The survey records have been uploaded and quality-controlled by the Nairobi team.
<p>2.2. Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism is functional and compatible with formal justice system in Puntland</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish 5 Community Dispute Resolution Spaces in Garowe, Bosasso, Eyl, Dahar and Burtinle 2. Record 50-100 cases that are solved through ADR in each CDR 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5 Community Dispute Resolution Houses are functional, 4 of them having been built specifically under the project (a building in Eyl was already available prior to the project). From these 4, the Bossasso Community Dispute Resolution House was completed in Q3 and handed over to the MOJRAR on 1 September. 2. 330 cases were recorded in 4 districts in Q3 (101 in Bossaso, 81 in Burtinle, 76 in Dhahar and 72 in Garowe) out of 330 recorded 86% are resolved, 10% are pending and 4% were referred to the formal court. All these cases were civil cases (18% family dispute, 10% Monetary dispute, 17% land dispute, 29% minor injuries, 19% major injuries, 6% GBV and 1% others). Cumulative total of cases for 2015 is 904 (179 in Dahar, 197 in Burtinle, 111 in Eyl, 156 in Garowe and 261 in Bossasso). This activity was transitioned under the new Rule of Law Joint Programme and results for Q4 are reported under the MPTF annual report.
<p>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ IP monthly reports and monthly verification visits, ✓ CSP staff BTORs from site visits to CDRHs ✓ Meeting minutes/ Notes to file on agreed points from CSP staff, implementing partners and counterparts. ✓ Third Party Monitoring Report ✓ ADR Final Report ✓ Programme Monitoring Reports 	

OUTPUT 3 – SOCIAL AND CIVIC REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT TOOLS FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT ARE CREATED AND APPLIED ACROSS THE REGIONS TO INCREASE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN BUILDING A PEACEFUL SOCIETY.

Quarter 3 Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Under Output 3.1. 477 graduates (at least 30% female) from the social rehabilitation component of Youth for Change Phase II are supported and provided livelihood and income generation opportunities., approximately 94 % of adult youth (18-24 years of age) graduated from the Youth for Change Joint initiative Social and Economic rehabilitation and reintegration. According to Third Party Monitoring Report, beneficiaries showed satisfaction with the project across the board.

Under Output 3.2. Social and civic development together with livelihood and income generation opportunities are provided for 380 vulnerable and at-risk youth (at least 30% female) while 350 children (of which minimum 30% are girls) are provided with life skills based education ensuring their development in 4 Districts of the Puntland and South/Central Somali regions, there have been extended delays due to on-going discussions with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS) and clarification needed over their capacities, role in monitoring and overlap with other youth initiatives. However, an agreement has been reached in principle on the nature and level of support which should result in the signature of a Letter of Agreement between UNDP and the Ministry in Q4.

With regard to activities under Output 3.3. A Parole System is functional in Somaliland and includes provision of social and civic reintegration services, construction of the Social rehabilitation centre is now complete. Finalization of the pending draft Regulations and associated training manuals is still pending the endorsement of the Prison Act by the Somaliland authorities. Other activities in support to the administrative and legislative frameworks for the Parole scheme are now placed under the RoL Joint programme and will be carried out according to provisions within these plans.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Annual Results (Per Indicator)
1. Percentage of youth empowered towards positive social development and engaged in meaningful community initiatives.	1. 2818 adult youth (521 women) provided with social, civic and economic rehabilitation and development opportunities between 2011 and 2014; 2,140 children and adolescents (265 girls)	1. At least 50% of graduates rehabilitated socially	1. Approximately 94 % of adult youth (18-24 years of age) graduated from the Youth for Change Joint initiative Social and Economic rehabilitation and reintegration.

	provided with social rehabilitation, psychosocial support, family reunification support and transfer to formal education partners between 2011 and 2014 proven and tested methodology established; experience in doing extended outreach in remote areas		
2. Percentage of youth rehabilitated economically.	2. 477 adult youth (221 women) graduated from the social rehabilitation component Youth for Change Phase II in 2014	2. At least 50% of graduates rehabilitated economically	2. Approximately 94 % of adult youth (18-24 years of age) graduated from the Youth for Change Joint initiative Social and Economic rehabilitation and reintegration. The last graduation ceremony was held on 7 September 2015. Final results will be made available in Final Report. See annex 3 for a more detailed breakdown.
3. Number of social and civic development modules endorsed by educational authorities	3. No clear non-formal curricula exists	3. At least 2 social and civic development modules are endorsed by educational authorities	3. 0 modules endorsed. 12 new manuals (a student and facilitator manual for each of the following 6 topics: Gender, Governance and Rule of Law, Youth Empowerment and Leadership, Mentorship, Peacebuilding and Social Skills) were completed or updated in Q2. With the agreement in principle on the role of the Ministry of Youth and Sports under the project support, these manuals will now be shared with the MOYS in Q4 for integration into National Level Youth programming.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Annual Progress Against Activities	
3.1. 477 graduates (at least 30% female) from the social rehabilitation component of Youth for			

Change Phase II are supported and provided livelihood and income generation opportunities.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide vocational skills training 2. Provide enterprise/financial literacy training 3. Provide cash grants 4. Carry out tracer/follow-up study of beneficiaries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out of the initially registered 500 youth (F: 225, M: 275), 477 (F: 221, M: 256) youth graduated from social rehabilitation (95% of total) and were registered into the economic reintegration component under ILO partners. 2. 476 (F: 218; M: 258) Youth received economic Reintegration packages to include enterprise training, Financial literacy and Vocational skills training. 3. Cash grants were provided for 83 (M: 40, F: 42) across the PL and Federal level youth centres. 4. Socio-economic rehabilitation activities were completed in Q3 2015. The tracer study will commence at a later stage post-graduation. . <p>The last graduation ceremony was held on 7 September 2015. Final results will be made available in Final Report. See annex 3 for a more detailed breakdown.</p>
3.2. Social and civic development together with livelihood and income generation opportunities are provided for 380 vulnerable and at-risk youth (at least 30% female) while 350 children (of which minimum 30% are girls) are provided with life skills based education ensuring their development in 4 Districts of the Puntland and South/Central Somali regions.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and sensitize voluntary youth beneficiaries in consultation with various stakeholders (DPSCs, local authorities, community); 2. Print training manuals for use by trainers and beneficiaries 3. Carry out HACT-based capacity assessment of implementing partners, including MOYS 4. Train and familiarize a local partner and/or District Council (DC) staff in the social and civic rehabilitation material and methodology; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity is delayed given the ongoing discussions between the Y4C Implementing agencies and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) at the Federal Level on the finalization of the 2015 Annual Work Plan and the terms and conditions for MOYS increased role in the implementation of the project. An agreement has been reached and a LoA with MoYS will be signed in early Q1 2016 the activity was transitioned under the Governance and Rule of Law Programme and will ` As per the AWP, this activity was planned for Q2. The Expression of Interest was completed in Q3, prequalifying applicants for further assessment. In Q4 UNDP made site verification visits to pre-qualified partners in order to assess the physical sites, assets and practical needs for implementation. 2. The printing process has started and Manuals Will be ready in Q1 2016. 3. The activity is delayed for the reasons explained above (reaching agreements with MoYS) and the pending partner selection. Once contracts are issued an Orientation Training will

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Establish a system for registration and case management to be operated at the local level by the DC/project staff; 6. Provide youth (at least 30% female) with social and civic development and rehabilitation (Social Skills/Civic Education, Peacebuilding, Governance and Rule of Law, Youth Empowerment/leadership, Gender, HIV) training and mentoring in collaboration with a local partner and/or the DC and Community Volunteer Mentors; 7. Link beneficiaries to viable economic reintegration options; 8. Strengthen the social contract between the community and disenfranchised youth through community volunteer projects (50% of these activities should target gender issues – such as one day campaign against FGM and SGBV) in 4 target districts 9. Engage with the MoYS (in collaboration with other ministries like MoE) through technical and financial support (placement of 2 advisors) to initiate the establishment of social development as a basis for future non-formal curricula in Somalia and increase governmental ownership and management (M&E) of the youth social and civic rehabilitation process. 10. Assess livelihood training needs for beneficiaries 11. Design and deliver flexible and appropriate training and non-packages (functional financial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be carried out. 4. Systems for registration have been developed. Partners will be trained in the Orientation Workshop. 5. The activity is delayed. Implementation shall commence in Q1 2016. 6. The activity is delayed and will commence in Q1 2016 (under ILO). 7. The activity is delayed and will commence in Q1 2016 (under ILO). 8. Discussions are underway with the MOYS, a series of meetings were held in Q2 and Q3 at the Federal Level. A decision was reached in late Q3 whereby the MOYS will play an integral part in monitoring the Y4C initiative, and support will be provided for MoYS institutional capacity building as well as for the development of the Federal Level Youth Policy. The Agreement will be signed in early Q4. 9. The activity is delayed, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under ILO). 10. The activity is delayed, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under ILO). 11. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under ILO). 12. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under ILO). 13. The activity is delayed, this activity shall commence in Q3 (under UNICEF).
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<p>literary, vocational and enterprise training)</p> <p>12. Provide support through grants and provision for tools</p> <p>13. Provide business development services including job placements and host trainers support schemes</p> <p>14. Identify child and adolescent beneficiaries; raise awareness within communities.</p> <p>15. Install CPIMS Case management system for child and adolescent caseload and train managers.</p> <p>16. Provide Social rehabilitation and skills development: Life Skills Based Education and Vocational Training, Protection Services (psychosocial, legal and medical)</p> <p>17. Provide access to Formal Education, Family Reunification, Sports for Peace, Cultural Activities.</p> <p>18. Carry out tracer/follow-up study of beneficiaries</p>	<p>14. The activity is delayed, this activity shall commence in Q3 (under UNICEF).</p> <p>15. The activity is delayed, this activity shall commence in Q3 (under UNICEF).</p> <p>16. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under UNICEF).</p> <p>17. As per the AWP, this activity will be provided by the Joint agencies in Q4.</p>
<p>3.3. A Parole System is functional in Somaliland and includes provision of social and civic reintegration services</p>	
<p>1. Support the development of the regulatory framework for Parole in Somaliland</p> <p>2. Provide social and civic development support to 70 young ex-offenders in Hargeisa</p> <p>3. Construct a Parole Rehabilitation Centre under the MoJ</p> <p>4. Establish community based monitoring system</p>	<p>1. As reported in Q1, Draft Parole Regulations and training materials were developed in 2014, yet are still pending finalisation of the Prison Act (Somaliland Ministry of Justice). The Parole system is not functional and the activity was deferred until after the Prison Act is approved. A comprehensive report was completed by the International Expert on the capacities of the MOJ to implement the Parole Project (January 2015).</p> <p>2. This activity was completed in Q1. Given the above delays, there were no official Parolees granted conditional release. Therefore, the CSP used donor funding to provide 70 youth ex-offenders/vulnerable youth (including 28 female) social rehabilitation. The social rehabilitation component of the YRE ended in February in Hargeisa SL. A graduation</p>

ceremony was held for 70 youth (including 28 females) ex-offenders or community referrals.

3. Construction of the Rehabilitation Centre commenced in January 2014 and is now completed.
4. A community based monitoring committee was established under the guidance of the MOJ in Q4 of 2014 and Q1 of 2015. This consists of 30 community members (F:15 and M:15) who were trained and sensitized on the Parole concept and processes.
5. All Parole activities were shifted under the new Joint UN ROL programme and will be reported under the ROL project from this point forward.

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- ✓ Draft Parole Regulations
- ✓ Draft Parole Training Materials
- ✓ Final report/ Evaluation of MOJ capacities and recommendations for a way forward.
- ✓ CSP staff BTORs from site visits to centres
- ✓ Meeting minutes/ Notes to file on agreed points from CSP staff, implementing partners and counterparts.
- ✓ Third Party Monitoring Report

OUTPUT 4 – PROJECT EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

Quarter 2 Narrative update on Progress towards Output

In Q3, the CSP staff continued to support the transfer of CSP activities to the new Rule of Law Joint Programme, funded under the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and the Support to Stabilization (S2S) project funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

The CSP have now transferred into their new roles to other UNDP projects (ROL and S2S) as per the restructure discussions. There are no longer any full time staff that are dedicated to the project. In Q4, interim support was provided under the GROL Programme to assist with the transition of the CSP activities under the new structure

As mentioned previously, both the OCVP and the Y4C will remain as stand-alone projects under the operational responsibility of Governance and Rule of Law Programme. There are new roles being added into the Governance and Rule of Law Programme organogram to accommodate for the needs of each.

Currently 1 international UNV (research support analyst) still provides full time support to the OCVP. One new national position, Project Officer (SC9) will be advertised in Q4 to support the OCVP.

The international (Project manager) has now been placed for coordination support under S2S, and the international Reporting & Monitoring Analyst (P-2) has now been placed under the Rule of Law Programme. Both positions however, are still working 25-50% of the time to wrap up the CSP components and assist with the transitions.

Coordination meetings and information sessions included:

At the FL, a meeting was held with the MOYS on 3rd September 2015 and was attended by H.E. Mohamed Abdullahi Hassan Nuux, Minister of Youth and Sport; Abdilatif Hassan, MoYS Youth Advisor; George Conway, UNDP CD; Abdihakim Farah, UNDP GROL; Ivan Dielens UNDP Y4C Project Manager; Luca Bruccheri, UNDP GROL for a higher level discussion on the way forward regarding the Ministries engagement with UNDP. The meeting outcome

provides a clear way for engagement and common objectives for UNDP to provide capacity building support to the MOYS, the MOYS to provide monitoring oversight function for the Y4C, and together collaborate on the issues of youth at large.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Annual Results (Per Indicator)
<p>Project Board meetings held regularly</p> <p>Programme monitoring missions conducted periodically</p> <p>Midterm AWP review conducted</p>	<p>2014 Project Board meetings held in Q3.</p> <p>Monitoring missions from 2014</p> <p>No Mid-term review conducted in 2014</p>	<p>Four Project Boards held in 2015</p> <p>Monitoring missions are held for each project component once per month</p> <p>1 Mid-term Review of the AWP</p>	<p>0 Project Boards were held in 2015. Given the decision to dissolve the CSP, no project board took place. However, once the agreement with MoYS is finalised, a board meeting for Y4C will be organised in Q1 2016</p> <p>1: OCAT assessment conducted ending on the 21 September.</p> <p>No mid-term review will be conducted as all activities are in transition under the new S2S and the ROL programmes.</p>
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	Quarter 3 Progress Against Activities		
<p>Project Management Team established</p> <p>Project Staff Recruited</p> <p>Oversight through quarterly project boards</p> <p>Efficient project and operations support provided</p>	<p>CSP project management team dissolved.</p> <p>CSP project staff transitioned into new roles under other projects.</p> <p>Strategic review meetings were held in early Q2. Project board meetings will no longer take place as the CSP is becoming absorbed into other UNDP programming; the S2S (CBRTH) and the ROL Joint Programme (ADR and Parole). One Programme oversight mission took place in Somaliland and UNDP Governance and Rule of Law Unit met with OCPV.</p> <p>The project has 2 project assistants who have been trained in Procurement and Finance. Team trainings took place during team retreat (in-depth Atlas trainings, asset management, and procurement procedures).</p>		
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
✓ Project Board meeting minutes from Q3 2014			

- ✓ Strategic Review Meeting Minutes
- ✓ BTORs from staff missions Q2 2015
- ✓ Staff TORs
- ✓ CSP organogram

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

In Q3, most activities have shifted to the RoL Joint Programme and the S2S, therefore outreach was limited.

However, observations on cross-cutting issues for the standing activities remain valid.

Community Security as a cross-cutting theme: The youth programming is designed to target the most vulnerable and at-risk young women and men of the communities. All beneficiaries of the social rehabilitation programming under Y4C Phase III will receive trainings in Social skills, Peacebuilding, Governance and Rule of Law, Gender, Youth empowerment and Leadership.

While discussions with MoYS on the implementation of activities are being finalized, preparatory activities were already carried out and included finalizing the Social Rehabilitation Modules. These contain modules on cross cutting thematic issues such as Gender and Human Rights, Governance and Rule of Law and Peacebuilding. The modules are fully contextualized to the Somali environment.

A window to understanding Somali female employability: As earlier reported, Y4C phase II activities included 477 beneficiaries (46% or 221 women) who were handed over to ILO to complete economic reintegration in Q3. Post-graduation, we will be able to assess the employability of this female intake and report on how their entrance into the job markets and what impact this has had on them both as individuals, and within their families.

Giving vulnerable groups a voice through research. Through its research, the CSP contributed to better understanding the needs of the people while giving vulnerable groups a voice through the OCVP DCSAs.

Understanding local security and conflict better: The Pilot CSI initiative has now closed and the evaluation report will provide lessons learned which can inform a framework for better regular and routine data collection. This will assist with understanding the context as well as developing mechanisms to address issues as they arise and will inform local government for better service delivery.

SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

Although the CSP is being discontinued, the project activities which were transitioned to other projects are still very much relevant to the Somali context.

Information is priceless. There remains a need for information for better evidence based programming. The continuation and improvement of work under the OCVP is therefore very important. Discussions being held regarding the possible extension and expansion of the Community Security Index are critical to not lose any gains made. The recent interest of the Human Security Trust Fund in funding the initiative is a promising sign that longer term investments will be made as the need for information gathering and the results achieved to date by the project attract donor interest.

Cross roads of implementation modalities. As government entities continuously build their capacities and structures, while becoming also more stable in their leadership, their demands for greater ownership and appropriation of aid interventions creates stress on the agency projects that have been designed and developed based on the Direct Implementation modality, at a time when government capacities were low. This slow transition towards more nationally-owned interventions will take time and will continue to put pressure on existing projects as national partners request for a greater say but also more direct technical and operational support for their own capacity. It is imperative that the level of capacity development support to

be provided by projects to government entities be agreed before project implementation and remains within the scope of the project.

Project realignment and staff support. The realignment of projects on the structure of the Somali Compact and the Peace and State-building Goals (PSGs) was necessary to create a more meaningful and focused portfolio for the UNDP Country Office. It also led to a reshuffling of project staff positions according to the needs and priorities under the various programmes. With the demands of project implementation follow-up and monitoring on staff, such human resources transition requires careful planning to ensure appropriate and dedicated staff support to the implementation and completion of all activities committed to under the project document. While transitions are temporary in nature, they place a heavy burden on staff that often has to compose with old and new responsibilities. Where such burden weighs too heavily, additional staff positions, even on a temporary basis, are necessary to ensure appropriate implementation of project activities and objectives.

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.

Region	Risk	Impact *	Likelihood **	Mitigation Measures & Response
General in all regions	The complexity of the project exceeds the capacity of the counterparts and implementing agencies	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building of counterparts and implementing agencies -Quarterly partners workshops to explain the project and get input and feedback -Perform strict capacity assessment for the selection of implementation partners -Distribute adequate guidance material -Facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience -International technical specialists to back stop partners. -Revise project approaches as needed during implementation (iterative approach)
	Limited national capacity to implement community safety policies (coordination by Ministries)	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training on theory and practice of CSP interventions -Ensure capacity development plans are in place and enacted -Support the ministry to convey and chair coordination meetings at 'state', regional, and district level
	Community security interventions undermine existing indigenous coping mechanisms	low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure existing indigenous mechanisms are identified and built into the project -Include a mapping of endogenous resources into the diagnosis of violence -Ensure wide participation in the process of elaboration of the CSP
	Project implemented on too small a scale to achieve an overall impact	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Select target areas strategically -Facilitate synchronisation of all actors in community safety and security -Base interventions on a detailed diagnosis of violence -Develop a common framework to ensure other actors adopt similar approaches and principles
	Participation of women and youth in the process remains tokenistic	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure proper evaluation of women and youth participation -Develop and implement a pragmatic toolkit and capacity evaluation methodology adapted to the Somali context -Develop and disseminate materials on women's empowerment and inclusion.

Region	Risk	Impact *	Likelihood **	Mitigation Measures & Response
	The intervention of the international community into local peace initiative disrupt the process and its legitimacy	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintain a low footprint by the international community -Ensure a community driven approach -Sensibility towards voluntarism -Ensure ownership of the process involving civil society and local NGO to participate in all the steps of elaboration and execution -Encourage the emergence of new civil society groups
	Insecurity disrupts project delivery	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure delivery through accepted local actors -Include strategic/security criteria in the selection of implementing partners -Consult implementing partners on delivery modalities -Build partners' capacity for strategic analysis and their understanding of the overall goal
	Control of the Resource Centres for Peace	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure peacebuilding centres are established through a broad-based and transparent process, -Ensure partnership with local authority and community representative -Draft and build consensus for the establishment and management of the centres -Withhold funds/work until adequate process guarantees are offered
	Data collection efforts seen as threatening	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure the purpose of data collection is well understood -Implement information campaigns in target areas -Secure ministerial support for data collection exercise -Focus on detailed rules and regulations to ensure security of data stored with the Observatory, as well as appropriate
	Implementation partners do not coordinate their activities adequately	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop information exchange and coordination mechanisms between project partners -Organisation of regular partners workshops to discuss roles and responsibilities -Encourage horizontal exchanges between project partners
	Raised expectations by the beneficiaries and the community	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish a comprehensive communication strategy -Create uniform messages -Keep the national counterparts continuously involved and informed -Ensure close cooperation and coordination among stakeholders
South Central Somalia	Local implementation partners threatened due to their connection with the UN system (international community)	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure a low UNDP footprint and in particular avoid overt UNDP branding -Position UNDP within broader framework -Refrain from using UNDP logo in documents and activities -Consult local implementation partners on further risk mitigation strategies
	The insecurity level has increase beyond a point where the civil society cannot have an impact in peace building	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Commitment to remain engaged with the civil society providing a springboard for peace building approach -Capacity building of the civil society in second track diplomacy -Support the emergence of new civil society movement pro-peace -Support social cohesion activities

Region	Risk	Impact *	Likelihood **	Mitigation Measures & Response
	Lack of legitimate local authorities and/or police to work with the project	Low	Medium	-Collaboration established with the local actors -Regular consultations are held in the framework of community committees/ District Peace Committees, the District Commissioners, and the Government Administration
	Changes in political landscape (counterparts) disrupts activities	Low	Medium	-Seek broad consensus on approach advocated -Engage multiple government ministries at both political and technical levels in project discussions -Also engage directly with local authorities
	Limited political buy-in compromises the effectiveness of the approach	Low	Medium	-Involve and consult counterparts at all stages of project development and implementation -Appoint a focal point in key ministries to work with the project team on a regular basis -Organise regular coordination meetings between all key stakeholders -Develop UNDP partners to become ambassador for the project
	Women are targeted by the armed elements	High	medium	-Ensure that the women remain independent from the state security sector -Clearly distinguish (yet include) the women from other actors in peace and security -Ensure a broad sensitisation campaign to clarify the role of women in support dialogue and victims of violence
	Radicalism groups reject all intervention of international actors	High	Low	-Ensure that capacity of local actors can remain engaged -Discuss issue with UNDP partners and agree on action plan -Identify activities that can continue at the community level
	New recruitment initiated by private security companies, and/or militias (Y4C)	Medium	Medium	-Monitor closely the attendance of beneficiaries -Support the establishment of a strong case management system -Ensure that the mentors are following closely their mentees -Conduct tracer survey
	The incentive given cannot compete with those received armed groups and criminal activity	Medium	Low	-Conduct mapping about existing programmes -Initiate regular communication with stakeholders -Ensure that there is no competition between the programmes -Request the Ministry of Interior and National Security conduct regular stakeholder meetings

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
FEDERAL LEVEL			
	28 th August	Monitoring of civic dialogue sessions under the Community-based Reconciliation and Trauma Healing interventions in Baidoa	<p>To ensure proper impact of the initiative, there is a need for moving through three stages: Spreading Awareness, Reaching shared Understanding and Taking Action, in progressing toward sustainability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, People must have some familiarity with and interest in an issue before they will consider becoming more involved. If insufficient awareness exists, outreach education can inspire people with undeveloped interest to care. • Second, Civic dialogue builds mutual understanding by developing knowledge about the issue (education), promoting appreciation of others' perspectives (perspective taking) and facilitating respectful consideration (dialogue and deliberation). "Perspective taking" helps dialogue be successful. And • Third, collective action, which can take many forms, including: Multi-sector partnerships; Social movements; Voluntary agreements; and Government action.
PUNTLAND			
	30 th Aug – 2 nd Sept	Monitoring and Opening ceremony in Bossasso Community Dispute Resolution House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Community Dispute Resolution was functional despite transition of the project and not provided support for last 5 months - During the visit, case resolution was ongoing and it has been noted less cases recorded compared to last quarter due to the hot session - ADR practitioners expressed happiness to the

			completion and handover of Community Dispute Resolution in Bossasso
TPM	Oct 2015	Alternate Dispute Resolution: All respondents would prefer Alternate Dispute Resolution over the legal system and traditional arbitration because it is cheap to convene, saves time, is fairly adjudged and is based on religious values of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to discuss why ADR is working at night which can make access of women difficult.
SOMALILAND			
Programme Monitoring and Oversight Visit		<p>Highlights of the Discussions</p> <p>UNDP has conceived the idea which spawned the OCVP and has supported its establishment in 2009 with the aim to assess the peace and state building all across Somalia. Since then, UNDP has been a major funding contributor to the operations of the OCVP. During its existence, the OCVP has produced district and security assessments as well as zonal reports. In this year alone, the OCVP has completed six DSAs and four zonal reports. Over time, the OCVP produces updated DSAs and does a comparative analysis of the new and old assessments with two different timelines.</p> <p>UNDP contribution of funds to the Observatory has been significant sustaining factor for its existence. For the sake of sustainability, however, the OCVP, although, it has explored other alternative options including increasing their pool of international partners, the progress on that end has not been encouraging as some proposals for external</p>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in funding; in 2014, there was six months delay in funding and two months in this year • Two months delay in the beginning does not result in the extension of two more months at the end. • The OCVP is more focused on research – for the assessments we do, we have findings which captures the pressing needs of the communities – and OCVP cannot respond to address pressing needs of the communities and also we see little of the findings and evidence being used for programming. • There are challenges from the community when assessments are done as communities thrive to bloat the pressing needs of the community.

		<p>funding are pending approval. Turning to local sources of funding has not seemed to be an option to go as the relationship with the government has not been favourable given the information contained in the reports which may sometimes not please the government.</p> <p>For the last two years, OCVP was expanding and has opened offices in Garowe and Mogadishu.</p> <p>The OCVP colleagues have noted improved technical assistance by UNDP, particularly the deployment of new UNV staff to work with the OCVP. OCVP has also shared with us one observation where the Access to Justice project has taken the OCVP findings into consideration while formulating programmes particularly in one case where they have expanded the outreach of mobile courts to some districts based on the findings of the DSAs.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP needs to undertake advocacy work for the OCVP and its research publications • UNDP to consider using the findings and evidence from the assessments to feed into its programming • More supported deployment of internships attached with OCVP • More regular interaction between OCVP and project colleagues <p>The Level of Satisfaction:</p> <p>The OCVP has stated that they are fully satisfied with the work of UNDP as the relationship with UNDP has been very good. Now that the UNV is the focal point for coordinating and regular interactions and relaying back issues to the project management, the relationships will be on more satisfactory level.</p>
Programme Monitoring and Oversight Visit	18-25 Nov 2015	<p>While OCVP has improved its capacity in the production of quality results, the institution is still heavily dependent on donors' funding to operate. Hence, results achieved by the projects may not be sustainable in the long term.</p>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial dependency on UNDP support; - Security constraints have hindered completion of some reports as some districts have not been accessible to OCVP researchers; - UNDP raised concerns over the level of OCVP

		<p>Meeting with the Director:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With UNDP support OCVP has improved the quality of its reports; - In 2015, OCVP has already completed 17 reports. 2 are currently being drafted and it is expected they will be finalized by end of December; - OCVP received financial support from the Somalia Stability Fund through a project titled “Support the researching capacity of local researchers in the country”. This is a two-year project which OCVP is implementing with the University of Bristol. Funds amount to \$ 687,000. However this contribution will not cover OCVP administrative/running costs. It will only be utilized for capacity building of researchers (60 in total). UNDP enquired whether these researchers can be absorbed by OCVP after their training programmes. OCVP clarified that this will not be possible since the researchers are already working in other national institutions; - Issue of UNDP support to OCVP beyond 2-15 was raised and UNDP clarified that ongoing discussions are taking place with donors, namely DFID. 	<p>dependency on external funding. It suggested the Observatory to produce a resource mobilization strategy and explore financial support from state institutions, including the University of Hargeisa;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Project to expedite SC recruitment process</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP GROL will meet with DFID representatives to discuss OCVP support beyond March 2016; Should DFID express interest in further funding OCVP, UNDP should invest into building operations/management capacity of the Observatory so that this can evolve as an independent institution able to fulfil its mandate.
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SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available Resources for the Year	Contribution as % of AWP	Disbursed	Balance	% Delivery	Comments
UNDP (TRAC)	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	7%	\$ 336,781.00	\$ 63,219.00	6%	
DFID	\$ 1,229,000.00	\$ 919,126.00	23%	\$ 859,510.00	\$ 59,616.00	16%	
Japan	\$ 3,019,302.00	\$ 3,154,955.00	56%	\$ 2,505,421.00	\$ 649,534.00	47%	
Norway	\$ 469,883.00	\$ 240,187.00	9%	\$ 217,193.95	\$ 22,993.05	4%	
SIDA	\$ 82,629.00	\$ 82,629.00	2%	\$ 75,663.00	\$ 6,966.00	1%	
Denmark	\$ 22,735.00	\$ 22,735.00	0%	\$ 21,563.00	\$ 1,172.00	0%	
Unfunded	\$ 125,057.00	\$ -	2%	0.00	\$ -	0%	
TOTAL	\$ 5,348,606.00	\$ 4,819,632.00	100%	\$ 4,016,131.95	\$ 803,500.05	75%	

ANNEX 2: STATUS OF OCVP DCSAs AS AT END OF 2015

District Conflict and Security Assessments									
Quarter (2014 – 2015)	# Projected				# Completed				Comments
	PL	SC	SL	Total	PL	SC	SL	Total	
Oct. 2014 – Dec. 2014	1	2	2	5	-	-	-	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection commenced in December 2014.
Jan. 2015 – Mar. 2015	2	4	4	10	1	1	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports completed for three (3) districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Garowe (PL) - Jawhar (SC) - Sheikh (SL)
Apr. 2015 – Jun. 2015	0	2	2	4	2	2	3	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports completed for seven (7) districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Berbera (SL) - Gabiley (SL) - Burao (SL) - Galkayo (PL) - Gardo (PL) - Adaado (SC) - Kismayo (SC)
Jul. – Aug. 2015	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports completed for three (3) districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hobyo (SC) - Baidoa (SC) - Baligubadle (SL)

District Conflict and Security Assessments									
Quarter (2014 – 2015)	# Projected				# Completed				Comments
	PL	SC	SL	Total	PL	SC	SL	Total	
September 2015	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports completed for three (3) districts - Erigavo (SL) - LasAnod (SL) - Baledweyne (SC) - - Report writing in progress for two (2) districts - Afgoye (SC) - Borama (SL) -
October 2015									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 DCSA reports to be available by mid-October (Afgoye and Borama reports to be finalised) - - Assessment outstanding for one district in SC – Dhuusamareeb remains unstable and a replacement has not yet been identified as other districts in the region are also facing challenges
Total (YTD)	3	8	8	19	3	6	7	16	- 19*(Target)

Status of OCVF Comparative DCSAs as at September 29, 2015

Comparative District Conflict and Security Assessments			
Quarter (2014 – 2015)	# Projected	# Completed	Comments
Oct. 2014 – Dec. 2014	0	0	-
Jan. 2015 – Mar. 2015	3	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative report completed for one (1) district:

			- Sheikh (SL)
Apr. 2015 – Jun. 2015	6	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative reports completed for three district(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Berbera (SL) - Gabiley (SL) - Garowe (PL)
Jul. 2015 – Aug. 2015	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative reports completed for two districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burao (SL) - Baligubadle (SL)
September 2015	-	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative report completed for one district: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baidoa (SC) <p>Analysis and report writing in progress for two (2) districts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erigavo (SL) - LasAnod (SL)
October 2015			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 DCSA comparative reports to be available by mid-October (Erigavo and Las Anod reports to be finalised) • Comparative report for Borama (SL) to be completed by October 30, 2015
Total	10*	7	10*(Target)

TABLE 1: SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT (ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD CASELOAD).

	Adults						Children and Adolescents		
	Social Rehabilitation Adults			Economic Reintegration Adults			Non-Formal Education/ Life skills		
Location	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Burao	27	52	79	26	54	80	50	150	200
Bossaso	38	37	75	36	37	73*	60	140	200
Gardo	53	25	78	53	25	78	0	0	0
Mogadishu I: Wadajir	20	41	61	20	39	59	48	52	100
Mogadishu II: Karaan	34	30	64	31	33	64	0	0	0
Mogadishu III: Hamar Jajab	30	30	60	30	30	60	0	0	0
Baidoa	19	41	60	22	40	62	43	57	100

TABLE 2: SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT (ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD CASELOAD).

	Female	Male	Total	Initially registered	Percentage Completed	Graduation/ Hand over dates
Burao	27	52	79	80 (F: 27, M:53),	98.75 %	10 Dec 2014
Bossaso	38	37	75	80 (F:41, M:39),	93.75%	15 Nov 2014
Gardo	53	25	78	80 (F:54, M: 26),	97.5%	17 Nov 2014
Mogadishu Wadajir I:	20	41	61	65 (F:22, M:43)	94%	4 / 17 Dec, 2014
Mogadishu Karaan II:	34	30	64	65 (F:34, M:31)	98%	4 / 17 Dec, 2014
Mogadishu Hamar Jajab III:	30	30	60	65 (F:25, M:40)	92%	4 / 17 Dec, 2014
Baidoa	19	41	60	65 (F:22, M:43)	92%	4 / 31 Dec, 2014
GRAND TOTAL	221	256	477	500 (F:225, M:275)	95%	

TABLE 13: ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION COMPONENTS FOR ADULTS (ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD CASELOAD).

Location	Target	Enrolled in Social Rehabilitation	Received Economic Reintegration in	No. Vocational Training	No. Business Grants start ups	Graduated
Burao	80	80 (F: 27, M:53),	80 (F:26, M:54)	80 (F:26, M:54)	50(F:7, M:43)	80
Bossaso	80	80 (F:41, M:39),	73 (F:36; M:37)	59 (F:28; M: 31)	14 (F8; M:6)	73
Gardo	80	80 (F:54, M: 26),	78 (F:53; M:25)	64 (F:44; M:20)	14 (F9; M:5)	78
Mogadishu I: Wadajir	65	61 (F:20, M:41)	59 (M:39,F:20)	48 (M:33,F:15)	11 (M:6,F: 5	59
Mogadishu II: Karaan	65	64 (F:34, M:30)	64 (M:33, F:31)	54 (F:26, M:28)	10 (M:5,F:5)	64
Mogadishu III: Hamar Jajab	65	60 (F:30, M:30)	60 (M: 30, F: 30)	49 (F:25; M: 24)	9 (M:6,F:3)	58
Baidoa	65	65 (F:22, M:43)	62 (M 40: , F: 22)	33 (F:9; M: 24)	25 (F:10, M: 15)	58
GRAND TOTAL	500	500 (F:225, M:275)	476 (F:218;M:258)	387 (F:173;M:214)	133 (F:47;M:86)	470