

Quarterly Report: Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy – Phase III (Atlas ID: 00093044)

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Reporting Period | 01 July 2016 to 30 September 2016 |
| Government Counterpart | Federal Level Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Puntland Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sport (MOLYS) |
| PSG | PSG 4: Economic Foundations |
| PSG priority | Priority 1: Enhance the productivity of high productivity sectors and related value chains, including through rehabilitation and expansion of critical infrastructure for transport, market access, trade and energy Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development |
| Focus Locations: | Alula and Bargal Districts in Puntland and Balanbale District in Galmudug |
| AWP Budget | 1,094,020 |
| Available Funds for year | 1,069,630 |
| Expenditure to date | 924,371 |

CONTRIBUTING DONORS: 7 shipping COMPANIES: Shell, Maersk, Stena, BP, NYK, MOL and K-line



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| ALTP | Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy project |
| AWP | Annual Work Plan |
| AS | Al-Shabaab |
| BP | British Petroleum Tanker Company |
| CS | Community Security Project |
| FGS | Federal Government of Somalia |
| HIV/AIDS | Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome |
| HOPEL | Horn of Africa Organization for the Protection of Environment and Livelihoods |
| K-Line | Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd. |
| LOA | Letter of Agreement |
| MCG | Micro-Capital Grant |
| MCH | Mother and Child Health Center |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MOL | Mitsui O.S.K Line Ltd. |
| MOLSA | Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs |
| MOLYS | Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sport. |
| MOPIC | Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation |
| MOPW | Ministry of Public Works |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NYK | Nippon Yusen Kaisha Shipping Company |
| PREP | Poverty Reduction and Environment Programme |
| PSGs | Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals |
| PPU | Partnership and Planning Unit |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| Y-Peer | Youth Peer - Puntland |

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period, all remaining project activities of Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy – Phase III were completed and on 21st August 2016, the last Project Board Meeting was held. Mr. David Akopyan; UNDP Deputy Country Director, co-chaired the meeting with H.E Abdullahi Sheikh Ali, the Deputy Minister of Planning and International Cooperation. Representatives from the Federal Government of Somalia and UNDP program participated. The project board decided to close the project and share the final report and lessons learned. The board also agreed that this will be last board meeting for the project.

Some of the key developments during this quarter that directly or indirectly affected the project were:

- Electoral process started during the quarter and Somalia is expected to elect new members in the upper house and the lower house of the parliament. The two houses will elect the president in the last quarter of 2016 and before the end of the year.
- On 25th August 2016, UNDP Administrator Helen Clark visited Somalia. Helen vowed to support development, peace-building and state building in Somalia. Clark urged Somali government leaders to support achieving the 30-percent target for women members in both houses of the country's next parliament due to be elected later this year.
- On Tuesday, 9th August 2016, Somalia's foreign minister, Abdulsalam Omer, welcomed the new United States envoy to Somalia, Stephen Schwartz in the capital, Mogadishu, marking a landmark in US-Somali relations. Schwartz was sworn into office in June, making him the first American ambassador to the Somalia. "I'm going to Somalia at a very important time for Somalia. It's engaged now with in a struggle with a terrorist group, an al-Qaeda affiliated group called Shabaab which is strongest mostly in the southern part of the country, but even in the capital city," Schwartz told News. He added: "For Somalis, who want a better life, they're trying to leave. They're among bigger components of the migrants we see trying to get to Europe and often dying in the Mediterranean and many are in refugee camps in Kenya."
- A drought exacerbated by El Niño has directly affected the region over a million people mainly. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) predicts La Nina will last throughout Somalia's October to January with short rainy season, known as the Deyr. The La Nina weather phenomenon is likely to worsen drought and hunger in Somalia, especially in the north where many people and their animals are migrating in search of water after four failed rainy seasons.
- Security remains a challenge with increasing Shabaab suicide bombs and attacks in Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia. The terror group al-Shabaab in the last few months has been displaying increasing threat to the security and have recaptured Hagan town in Hiiraan region of Somalia after Ethiopian Solders part left the town. The group also Al frequently launches attacks in Mogadishu in its bid to target government official.

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

OUTPUT 1 – SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF VULNERABLE YOUTH WITHIN COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY PIRACY PROMOTED

| Narrative update on Progress towards Output | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| The social rehabilitation of vulnerable youth within communities affected by piracy activities were completed in the first quarter of 2016 and reported. | | | |
| Output Indicators | Baseline | Annual Target | Progress to date |
| # of vulnerable youth of targeted communities are provided with Social rehabilitation training | Youth in target areas vulnerable to recruitment as pirates | 60 vulnerable youth (at least 30% gender representation) | 60 youth in Balanbale are provided with and completed social rehabilitation training in Q1 of 2016. |
| Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan | | Progress Against Activities | |
| Activity 1.1: 60 vulnerable youth (at least 30% gender representation) provided with social rehabilitation in one of the three target areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Finalize sensitization for 60 youth, carry out rehabilitation training and undertake mentorship and literacy and numeracy training | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 youth who were identified and registered in the last quarter of 2015, completed social rehabilitation component and were sensitized, mentored and provided with basic literacy and numeracy training - Certificates of completion were awarded to all the 60 beneficiaries. | |
| Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed mission reports supported with pictures were prepared and shared with UNDP management, MOPIC and MOLYS. • Signed daily attendance sheets of class participants endorsed by the local authority in the target district. Implementing partner. | | | |

Output 2 – LONG TERM EMPLOYMENT FOSTERED THROUGH PROVISION OF EMPLOYABLE SKILLS AND LOCAL ECONOMIC GROWTH STIMULATED THROUGH GRANTS TO MICRO AND SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES

| Narrative update on Progress towards Output | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>During the quarter, 60 trainees completed their training causes and graduated on 30th August 2016. Before the training a Labour Market Survey on Employable skill sets identified and recommended five skill sets (electrical technician, beauty salon, mobile repairing, tailoring and entrepreneurship) for Alula and Bargal and similar survey identified another five skill sets (masonry, electrical technician, carpentry, tailoring and beauty salon) for Balanbale.</p> | | | |
| Output Indicators | Baseline | Annual Target | Progress to date |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new or strengthened livelihoods created through youth training and grants to set up micro enterprises | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high levels of unemployment in direct Project areas due to low skills and Modest investment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 youth (ensuring at least 30% gender representation). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 youth (98 female and 102 male) completed skills training and social rehabilitation in the three target districts and has been completed. |
| Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan | | Progress Against Activities | |
| <p>2.1 activity result. A baseline survey with sex disaggregated data of employable skills required in each area established</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conduct a rapid market survey in the three target areas under the project and use data as input for proposal development investment <p>2.2 activity result: employable skills for target youth (at least 30% gender representation) enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - issues on RFP and Contract Local NGO to provide training - address gender differences identified in baseline - develop selection Criteria , identify training facilities, procure equipment and carry out training <p>2.3 activity result: Micro grants or employment support to graduates provided (at least 30% female graduates)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify potential employers and help target micro entrepreneurs to establish business plan, participate in micro-business management training and provide them with grants - Monitor the use of grants and the establishment of micro businesses | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five different demand-driven skill sets identified in the labour market studies conducted - 140 trainees have completed and graduated from skill training in Alula and Bargal districts of Puntland. 78 of the 140 youth are female. - 60 trainees graduated in August 2016 in Balanbale district in Galmudug State. 20 out of the 60 youth are women. - The graduates received tool kits and commodities equivalent to \$500 at the graduation ceremony attended by UNDP project staff, local authorities and other community members. These are intended to help the youth self-employ and create opportunities for themselves. | |
| Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOR for the job market survey. • Back to office reports from UNDP Project staff visit to Alula, bargal and Balanbale • Copies of the job market surveys reports with recommendations • List of trainees, participation lists, photos and reports of all locations • Training materials and progress reports. • Beneficiaries business plan for provision of grants after graduation from Skill training | | | |

Output 3 – SOCIAL AND PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURES REHABILITATED

| Narrative update on Progress towards Output | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Activities under this outputs were completed in the 2nd quarter of 2016. During this quarter, productive community infrastructure was monitored by the project team. Missions were conducted to Balanbale, Alula and Bargal.</p> | | | |
| Output Indicators | Baseline | Annual Target | Progress to date |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of Social and productive infrastructures identified and rehabilitated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social and Productive infrastructures in poor conditions and deteriorated further as result of recent cyclone in Puntland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six social and productive infrastructures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 - All six target infrastructure are now completed – a feeder road, two Irish culverts in Alula and Bargal districts and a Youth Centre, Community Centre and a Mother and Child Health facility. - UNDP team visited all the six productive infrastructure and reported that they are all operations and functioning. |
| Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan | | Progress Against Activities | |
| <p>3.1 Activity result: finalize the on-going rehabilitation of six social and productive infrastructures identified in consultation with relevant authorities and communities (including equal participation of girls and women in consultations)</p> <p>3 in Puntland are; - , 2 Irish culverts in Alula and 1 feeder road in Bargal. 1 in Galmudug is:- Mother and Child Health (MCH) facility in Balanbale</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lafa-gorayo feeder road is rehabilitated, Alula and Habo Irish culverts construction completed and handed over to the municipality. • Balanbale MCH construction work is completed. • Solar systems of 2KVA for the Youth Center in Bargal was installed, same capacity of solar system was installed to the Community Center in Alula. And 3.4 KVA of solar systems was installed to Balanbale MCH in Balanbale district | |
| Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Videos and pictures of UNDP and PHA missions, approved BOQs and engineering designs of the identified priority facilities for rehabilitation and construction. • Signed LOAs and MCG with PHA, MoPW and HOPEL. • Photos, videos (before, during and after), progress reports and handover notes when the work completed. • Back to office Report/Mission report of UNDP ALTP Project Officer and Engineer. | | | |

Output 4 – KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITIES ON LOCAL LEVEL PLANNING, MONITORING AND COUNTER-PIRACY RELATED ISSUES INCREASED

| Narrative update on Progress towards Output | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| During the quarter, remaining awareness sessions was conducted and visibility materials to counter piracy publicity materials were developed and distributed. | | | |
| Output Indicators | Baseline | Annual Target | Progress to date |
| - Train at least 20 local authority and community members how to integrate counter piracy measures in local development plans undertaken | - Local authorities and communities knowledge on local level planning and monitoring is quite modest. In addition there is limited knowledge on counter-piracy measures and local laws | - 20 local authority and community members trained in each of the target district. | - 30 - In Balanbale, two training session on piracy awareness session on piracy has been conducted for 30 participants including 8 women participants. - Publicity materials for visibility were distributed and social gathering held in the town. |
| Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan | | Progress Against Activities | |
| <p>4.1 Activity result: training sessions on local development planning (including equal consideration of girls and women’s special needs) and monitoring in all target areas conducted and awareness campaigns on counter piracy measures carried out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hire national consultant to undertake training at the three target towns - undertake training need assessment - carried out training sessions in relevant areas - produce counter piracy publicity materials - carry out awareness campaigns | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National consultant was hired under an agreement with the ministry and training needs was assessed for the district authority. - In Balanbale one training session on piracy has been conducted. - The ministry developed piracy publicity materials and distributed to Balanbale. - Two training session on piracy awareness conducted. - Awareness campaign is done with publicity materials and social gathering in Balanbale. | |
| Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the capacity building and awareness campaign materials • Samples of the awareness campaign materials when purchased • Videos and pictures of the events • Attendance sheets of trainees • Contracts of the Consultant • Report of the consultant | | | |

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

- The project has managed to target over 49% (98 women out of 200) women direct beneficiaries on the social rehabilitation and economic rehabilitation components. One of the six community priority infrastructure are exclusively for women and children beneficiaries while the other four infrastructure will benefit both men and women. The project priority infrastructure that are completed include two Irish culverts, one feeder road, a youth center and a community center. The MCH in Balanbale will be used by exclusively by women and children.
- One of the infrastructures is exclusive for the usage of women and children. The MCH in Balanbale benefits mother and children in Balanbale district. Moreover, the Habo Irish culvert was designed for the benefit of school children and women to cross to other side of the village.

SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

- As a result of El-Nino Climate System, Somalia experience drought particularly in the northern parts including Puntland. Over one million people is affected by the drought in Somaliland and Puntland resulting the loss of livelihoods including livestock placing a great economic and social strain on the fragile communities in project target areas in Puntland; Alula and Bargale. These has put additional pressure on the already limited livelihoods.
- This disrupted movements within Puntland and particularly to the coastal towns for project staff due to increased security levels and monitoring on-going project activities in Alula and Bargale was postponed for a number of times causing further delays in implementation. Amendment for No-Cost extension was done for the partners to help complete on-going activities.

SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

| Type of Risk ¹ | Description of Risk | Mitigating Measures |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Operational Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access Difficulties | The project areas are remote areas and the roads are very rough and inaccessible especially for heavy cars and in rainy seasons. This has impact on monitoring, security, cost efficiency and high cost of doing business. | some feeder roads were rehabilitated by PHA with the support of the project this led better access among the community in the region, for example rehabilitation of Lafaforaro road has resulted better accessibility and hugely reduced the traveling hours Before the intervention it was even very difficult for agencies to visit the area as access was difficulty, after rehabilitation of the infrastructures this has significantly the intervention of other agencies in the project area. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited local capacities | The area has suffered ignorance for long time. Therefore, the available local capacities are very limited and it is not easy to find potential local partners to work with. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An LOA was signed with Puntland Highway Authority for implementation of feeder roads in Gardfu region, another LOA was signed with Ministry of Public works for implementation of community center and youth Centers. MCGs were signed with two experienced local NGOs (HOPEL and Y-PEER) for implementation of skill training components. |
| 2. Financial Management | Because of limited capacity of potential partners in the targeted areas and unavailability of bank branches and services in the main towns of the target district, financial management is a risk | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project avoids the advance payments modality where possible and reasonable. Instead, the project pays directly to suppliers, vendors, service providers and workers. As a result, the project successfully and effectively managed financial resources and avoided and misuse and fraud. |
| 3. Delivery | As a result of operational difficulties including limited local capacities combined with insecurity in the target areas, delivery is expected to be slow down. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project tried to start the implementation process as early as possible. The donors of the project are fully aware on this problem and agreed to implementation of the project within 2016 |
| 4. Security | The security situation in Puntland in specific and in Somalia in general has deteriorated. After the AS attack against UN in Garowe on 20 April, UN has changed the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme criticality assessment has been conducted by UN. The project has engaged local experienced partners for the implementation of all project activities. Project National staff have |

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

| Type of Risk ¹ | Description of Risk | Mitigating Measures |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | <p>security Level in Puntland and Somaliland from medium to High Risk.</p> <p>The targeted areas were piracy hotspots, remote, almost inaccessible, police presence is very limited and under equipped</p> | <p>successfully supported implementation and monitored the project activities using low profile movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A third party independent monitoring has been done for the project. |
| 5. Conflict creation | <p>The needs are very high and diversified while the available resources are very limited and for specific activities. This could lead for competition over the benefit from the limited opportunities the project will provide. Competition could develop to conflict if doesn't managed properly.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local communities, elders and local authorities are fully involved in the selection process of the beneficiaries • Each subproject has Project Management Committee (PMC) to assure smooth implementation. • The Project management has provided updates to the project board on various issues and there has been no issue that causes conflict and required urgent actions. |
| 6. Strategic | <p>The target project areas are very remote, the resources are very limited and needs are very extensive.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is highly recommended to consider the project area for area based approach and to attract different organization to work there. • Other UN agencies have already started some works in the project area including UNICEF and WFP. Other international (Care International and Save the children) also are working in the project area now. |
| 7. Political | <p>The Government of Puntland has continuously changed its line ministry representatives giving rise to serious discontinuities in the sub-projects.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was clarified to the Government the impact of this delay on the project implementation and delivery. • The project was proactive and updated the new minister of labour and planning in Puntland and there has been a continuous engagement with the government at political and technical levels. |
| 8. Social and Environmental standards | <p>The Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special measures were embedded in the project design to ensure an increased levels of female participation in project implementation and decision making in the selection of beneficiaries. A minimum threshold to be met is set as target for all project interventions. |
| | <p>Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project aimed to contribute in building the capacities of the local district administrations in Alula, Bargal and Balanbale and local communities to respond and minimize piracy related crimes and activities |

| Type of Risk ¹ | Description of Risk | Mitigating Measures |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| | <p>The Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?</p> | <p>through the support of alternative livelihoods and improving service deliveries as well as local economic developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local communities, elders and local authorities have been fully involved in the selection process of the beneficiaries. Each subproject have Project Management Committee (PMC) to assure smooth implementation. The Project management updates the project board on any serious conflicts need their interference and urgent actions. |

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

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.

| Monitoring Activity | Date | Description & Comments | Key Findings / Recommendations |
|--|---|--|--|
| Project Officer and Engineer Visit to Balanbale | 22 nd – 26 th August 2016 | Project technical monitoring by area engineer and project officer. | All construction, rehabilitation activities were finished in Balanbale, Solar equipment was installed in the MCH and fully operationalized. UNDP team participated the graduation ceremony held for graduates and certificates were given to the graduates. |
| Project Officer, UNDP Engineer visit to Alula and Bargal | 12 th - 21 st August 2016 | Project activities monitoring was carried out by UNDP/ALTP project Officer and UNDP engineer | The project activities and assets developed under the project were working well and youth graduates have put their skills into business and use. |

ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA

| # | Target Group | | Dates | Gender | | Title of the training | Location of training | Training provider |
|----|------------------------|--|------------|--------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Names | Title, Organization, Ministry, District or Community members | | M | F | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jama' Mohamed Hayle | District Commissioner | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 2 | Deko Adan Shire | Local Authorities and communities | 16/08/2016 | | F | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 3 | Shamis Ciiro Jaama' | Member of district authority | 16/08/2016 | | F | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 4 | Fardowso Jaama' Siciid | Women group member | 16/08/2016 | | F | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 5 | Si'ido Halane Odowa | Women group member | 16/08/2016 | | F | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 6 | Fadumo Hassan Anod | Community member | 16/08/2016 | | F | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 7 | Hali Odowa Ahmed | Business Women | 16/08/2016 | | F | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 8 | Naimo Mohamud Mohamed | Business women | 16/08/2016 | | F | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 9 | Deko Ali Mohamed | Member of district authority | 16/08/2016 | | F | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 10 | Adi Ahmed Ali | Community elder | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 11 | Sh Faarax Elmi Hadde | Religious elder | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 12 | Shiino Farah | Community member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 13 | Mahad Daahir Buldhe | Community member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 14 | Aar Mohamed Hassan | Local authority member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 15 | Salah Abdile Aadam | Community member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 16 | Faysal Yaasiin Caanood | Youth group member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 17 | Abdinur Hassan Bakeyle | Community member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |

| # | Target Group | | Dates | Gender | | Title of the training | Location of training | Training provider |
|--------------|---------------------------|--|------------|--------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Names | Title, Organization, Ministry, District or Community members | | M | F | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Abdikarin Ahmed Macalin | Youth group member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 19 | Abdirisaaq Aadan Abdille | Youth group member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 20 | Ali Odowaa Ahmed | Businessman | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 21 | Mohamed Hassan Ahmed | Youth group member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 22 | Hussein Abdisalam Hassan | Community elder | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 23 | Diiriye Sh, Abdulahi | Community elder | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 24 | Mohamed Yuusuf Ahmed | Businessman | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 25 | Abdi Ali Olol | Community elder | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 26 | Deeq Hassan Osman | Community member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 27 | Shiil Hirsi Ashkir | Community member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 28 | Abdikariin Warsame Hassan | Youth group member | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 29 | Abdiqadir Abdi Dahir | Businessman | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| 30 | Mahamud Sh. Yusuf Abdi | Religious elder | 16/08/2016 | M | | Piracy Awareness | Balanbale | Mr. Rage Ismail Ali, MoLSA, FGS |
| Total | | | | 22 | 8 | | | |

SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

| Donor | Annual Work Plan | Available resources for the year | Contribution as % of AWP | Disbursed | Balance ² | % Delivery | Comments |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|----------|
| Shipping Companies | 1,014,020 | 989,630 | 90% | 924,340 | 65,290 | 84% | |
| TRAC | 80,000 | 80,000 | 7% | 31 | 79,969 | 0% | |
| Total | 1,094,020 | 1,069,630 | 97% | 924,371 | 145,259 | 84% | |

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