

# Quarterly Report: Community Security Project, Governance and Rule of Law Programme

<b>Reporting Period</b>	Quarter 2 2015
<b>Government Counterpart</b>	Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Federal Ministry of Interior; Puntland, Ministry of Justice Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation; Somaliland Ministry of Justice
<b>PSG</b>	PSG 1: Inclusive Politics and Cross-cutting: Stabilization  The Project also supports: PSG 2: Security, PSG 3: Justice, and PSG 4: Economic Foundations
<b>PSG priority</b>	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
<b>Focus Locations:</b>	Federal level, Puntland and Somaliland
<b>AWP Budget</b>	5,348,606
<b>Available Funds for year</b>	4,771,494
<b>Expenditure to date</b>	1,274,894

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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

### FEDERAL LEVEL

In early Q2, a decision was taken by UNDP Senior Management to better align activities of the Community Security Project (CSP) to the Somali Compact and PSG framework as a way to reinforce the cohesion of the UNDP Country Office project portfolio. It was agreed that CSP would be discontinued as a unitary project and its different ongoing activities would be relocated under relevant existing UNDP projects that are aligned with the PSG structure, namely the OCPV (temporarily), the ADR and Parole initiatives would fall under the Rule of Law (RoL) programme while community-based reconciliation would be linked to the Support to Stabilization (S2S) project. Y4C will remain as a stand-alone project under the operational responsibility of RoL.

On Wednesday 27<sup>th</sup> May, the Programme Steering Committee for PSG 3 met in Mogadishu and endorsed the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme. Such endorsement has allowed relevant UN agencies to initiate the implementation of the RoL Programme and operationalize the New Deal Somali Compact priorities on the ground. Community Security Project activities began the process of realignment under the New Role of Law Joint Programme.

During the period under consideration, the security situation in Mogadishu remained volatile with frequent security alerts. This has limited the outside visits that International staff can take to meet with counterparts and partners.

### PUNTLAND

The Puntland (PL) security situation remained tense due to deadly attack on a UNICEF minibus in Garowe on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2015. Four UNICEF staff and two security officers lost their lives, while many others suffered major or minor injuries. It was the first ever suicide bomb attack in Garowe, the capital city of Puntland. In response to the attack, the security risk levels were elevated, limiting the access of both international and national staff to monitoring of ongoing projects.

In June the government conducted a reshuffle of the cabinet, including DGs and Ministers. The Minister of Justice Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation, which oversees the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) component of the CSP, resigned from office on 13<sup>th</sup> June. The new minister, Salah Habib Haji, was appointed on 22<sup>nd</sup> June. The changes will require the Project exert additional effort in ensuring the new staff understand and are supportive of the ADR activities throughout the rest of the year.

### SOMALILAND

Security precaution measures have also increased in Somaliland (SL), in addition to PL. An increased number of threats were circulated amongst the international community causing a change in daily operating procedures as well as resulting in lower frequency of visits and time spent with partners and counterparts. Discussions with the MOJ regarding the restructure of CSP activities have taken place and the Access to Justice (A2J) team is now preparing to follow-up with parole activities.

## **OUTPUT 1**

Under output 1, with the project team's technical and advisory support, the Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) continued to add to its bank of research, and knowledge management and capacity building activities continued. Reports for the DCSAs that were completed in Q1, along with reports for Gabiley, Gardo and Adaado (a total of 9) and the comparative reports were translated into Somali and made available (in both English and Somali) via the OCVP website. Data collection missions for the DCSAs were completed in an additional seven districts, bringing the total number to 16.

In support of OCVP's capacity development, an Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) has been developed with support from International Business and Technical Consultants Inc. (IBTCI), a partner of DfID. A capacity assessment will be carried out using this tool during Q3 with a view to inform actionable steps towards further capacity building.

Under the Community Security Index (CSI), a final review report was drafted so as to evaluate the processes to date, making clear recommendations for future programming and expansion of the Index. This report is currently under internal review and will be made available in Q3.

## **OUTPUT 2**

Under output 2, activities commenced for the Community Based Reconciliation and Trauma Healing (CBRTH) initiative at the FL. Starting in Baidoa, staff of the implementing partner, Somali Youth Development Network, first met with Regional (Ministry of Interior) and District Authorities to explain the process of CBRTH, then proceeded to recruit and train local volunteer facilitators. Training and facilitation materials were updated from previous experience in CBRTH by SOYDEN. With these preparatory steps in place, activities were started through community trauma healing sessions organized by the Community Volunteer Facilitators, each session including 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. In the other two locations (Kismayo and Beledweyne), recruitment of volunteer facilitators was initiated while the materials were already developed and printed. This activity is under formal transition to now fall under the Support to Stabilization Programme, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund Office.

Although the Letter of Agreement with the Minister of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation (MOJRAR) and the CSP ended in early Q2, discussions were held on extension of the programme as it shifts under the new Rule of Law (ROL) Joint Programme.

## **OUTPUT 3**

Under output 3, 123 youth graduated from socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration in PL as part of the Youth for Change (Y4C) Phase II initiative. About 368 youth are expected to graduate in other regions in Q3.

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 is nearly complete. However, the start of implementation was slightly delayed as discussions on the finalization of the 2015 Annual Work Plan are currently underway between the Y4C Implementing agencies and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) at the Federal Level. MoYS supported Phase II of the Y4C implementation and is expected to play a key monitoring role in the upcoming Phase III. The Ministry is indeed keen on playing an increased role in the implementation of the new phase but terms and conditions need to be agreed first with all implementing agencies.

The parole activities were included in the new ROL Joint Programme work plan and will also be further consolidated once the Prison Act is finalized.

## 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

*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.* The CSP continues to support the collection, analysis and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative data on governance and peacebuilding. During Q2, the six DCSA reports (Sheikh and Berbera (SL); Garowe and Galkayo (PL); Jowhar and Kismayo (SL)) and two comparative reports (Sheikh and Garowe) completed in Q1 were finalised and printed. In addition, three (3) new DCSAs (Gabiley in SL, Gardo in PL, and Adaado in SL) and 2 comparative reports (Berbera and Gabiley in SL) were completed and are ready for print. These reports are available via the OCVP website. The OCVP hosted dissemination workshops in the districts of Sheikh, Garowe, and Jowhar to facilitate sharing of the findings from respective DCSAs with key stakeholders.

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 to serve as a basis for identifying and addressing capacities that are in need of strengthening.

*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. A Draft Evaluation Report, which sets to evaluate the processes to date, making clear recommendations for future programming and expansion of the CSI, was completed and is currently being reviewed and discussed internally.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Quarter 2 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. A cumulative total of 16 DCSAs have been conducted. Nine (9) DCSA reports were released in Q2 (SL: Sheikh, Berbera, Gabiley; PL: Garowe, Galkayo, Gardo; SC: Jowhar, Kismayo, Adaado). These are available on the OCVP website in English and Somali. In addition, 2 draft DCSA reports (Burao in SL and Hobyo in SC) are being finalised for review. DCSA data collection missions were also carried out in another 6 districts (SL: Baligubadle; Erigavo, Las Anod; SC: Baidoa, Beledweyne, Dhusaamareeb). However, the mission to Dhusaamareeb had to be suspended due to unrest which erupted during the mission.

2. 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 available for four districts (Sheikh, Berbera and Gabiley in SL, and Garowe in PL), and a draft comparative report for Burao (SL) is being finalised for review.
3. Number of references to DCSAs and comparative data analysis in peace and security related programming	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 programme documents	3. Number of references is not available as a review of the relevant documents has not yet been undertaken. In order to obtain more comprehensive information on use of the DCSAs, a draft instrument (questionnaire) was developed to facilitate engagement of key stakeholders regarding current use of DCSAs. This is expected to be administered in Q3.
<b>Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan</b>		<b>Quarter 2 Progress Against Activities</b>	
<b>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</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 OCVP<sup>1</sup>.</li> <li>2. Advise the OCVP 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 &amp; analysis).</li> <li>3. Conduct financial audit of OCVP</li> <li>4. Evaluate OCVP capacity using Organizational Capacity Assessment tool (UNDP POET)</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Data dissemination workshops held in 3 districts (Sheikh, Garowe and Jowhar). All published reports (YTD: nine (9) DCSAs and four (4) comparative reports) are available on the OCVP website.</li> <li>2. 3 new DCSAs completed (Gabiley in SL, Gardo in PL, and Adaado in SC); 2 draft DCSAs (Burao in SL and Hobyo in SC) being finalised for review; and data collection completed for another 4 districts (Erigavo and Galigubadle in SL; Baidoa and Baladweyne in SC).</li> <li>3. Due to disruption in working arrangements as a result of heightened security threats, the financial audit of OCVP has been postponed to Q3.</li> <li>4. An Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) was developed with support from IBTCI. The purpose of the OCAT is 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. It is expected that the results of the assessment 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. Preparation is underway for a baseline assessment to be conducted in Q3.</li> </ol>	
<b>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)</b>			
1. Revise the Social Impact indicators for better streamlined methodology (including gender sensitive-indicators)		1. Funding for expansion and extension of the Community Security Index has not yet been allocated, due to the restructure and shift of activities under the new RoL Joint	

<sup>1</sup> The Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) is a Somali non-political, non-denominational, non-governmental organisation founded in June 2009.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Establish capacity (women and men) for research at local level.</li> <li>3. Build Capacities of the research units, and overall M&amp;E functioning at the district level through trainings (including how to collect sex-disaggregated data, gender analysis skills and gender sensitive M&amp;E)</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. Extend regular district level sex-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).</li> <li>6. Ensure qualitative surveys are tailored to understand quantitative trends</li> <li>7. Ensure data and information gathered is translated into English and disseminated.</li> </ol>	<p>Programme. The extension of the CSI is currently being further discussed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1.</li> <li>3. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1.</li> <li>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. DRAFT Qualitative Report is completed for Wave 1 covering all 6 districts. Wave 2 will be completed in Q2. All 3 waves of data are uploaded to database.</li> <li>4. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1. Extension of the initiative is in Discussion with UNDP management.</li> <li>5. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1.</li> <li>6. Activities for pilot phase completed in Q1.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ OCVP DCSA Reports: Berbera, Gabiley and Sheikh in SL Garowe and Galkayo in PL, and Jowhar and Kismayo in SC).</li> <li>✓ OCVP DCSA Reports: Gardo in PL and Adaado in SC</li> <li>✓ OCVP Comparative Reports: Sheikh, Berbera, and Gabiley</li> <li>✓ OCVP Database for 16 districts</li> <li>✓ Draft OCVP Comparative Analysis Report: Garowe</li> <li>✓ OCVP Publications available at: <a href="http://www.ocvp.org">www.ocvp.org</a></li> <li>✓ Draft UNDP-FORCIER CSI Reports: Quantitative Waves 1, 2 and 3, Qualitative Wave 1</li> <li>✓ CSI dashboard: <a href="http://undp.somaliaresearch.com/dashboard">http://undp.somaliaresearch.com/dashboard</a></li> </ul>	



## 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 (Beletweyne, Baidoa and 2 in Kismayo) benefit from increased social reconciliation through community dialogue and trauma healing sessions.* CSP implementing partner has commenced with the Community Based reconciliation and trauma healing (CBRTH) initiative. This initiative targets community sector groups such as elders, youth, women, spiritual leaders, business communities and IDPs and complements other local initiatives designed to address conflict and extremism at the grassroots levels. Q2 has been dedicated to development of tools and frameworks for implementation as well as recruitment of volunteer facilitators in the target districts while reconciliation activities were started in Baidoa, one of the 3 target districts, with 240 participants (96 women and 144 men) divided in 16 dialogue groups. Assessments of the impact will be assessed in the upcoming quarters.

*Under output 2.2. Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism is functional and compatible with formal justice system in Puntland. Under the Alternative Dispute Resolution component (funded by Denmark), a grand total of 271 cases were recorded in Q2 for 5 districts (Bossaso 97, Burtinle 51, Dhahar 40, Eyl 39 and Garowe 44). Out of the 271 cases recorded, 90% cases are resolved, 7% are pending and 3% were referred to the formal court*

These were all recorded as civil cases (18% are family disputes, 9% monetary disputes, 16% land disputes, 30% minor injuries, 18% major injuries 7% GBV and 2% others). Of the cases that related to minor injuries, these were the result of predominantly individual, group and neighborhood fighting.

In Q2, construction of two Community Dispute Resolution Houses were completed in Burtinle and Dhahar and handed over to the MOJRAR. The two CDR houses are equipped with necessary ICT equipment and furniture.

60% of the Bossaso Community Dispute Resolution House construction was completed in Q2 and the remaining 40% will be completed in Q3. This ADR component will be Integrated under the new Rule of Law Programme.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Quarter 2 Results (Per Indicator)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of communities (districts) where attitudes of community members towards social reconciliation and cohesion has changed positively</li> <li>Number of CDR Spaces established in Puntland and functioning case recording system is in place</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not available. Will be collected within first three months of implementation.</li> <li>Results of number of CDR spaces in 2014 (2: one in Bossaso and 1 in Garowe).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 communities (districts) with improved attitudes of community members towards social reconciliation and cohesion</li> <li>5 Community Dispute Resolution Spaces established in Puntland and a functioning case recording system in place</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 Districts: The initiative was rolled out in 1 District, Baidoa. Assessments have not been completed to determine attitude change towards social reconciliation and cohesion.</li> <li>5 Community Dispute Resolution Houses are functional. 2 new constructed CDR Houses in Burtinle and Dhahar are opened and handed over to the MOJRAR. 60% construction of Bossaso CDR House is completed</li> </ol>

#### Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan

#### Quarter 2 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.**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify, assess and recruit local IP to carry out dialogue healing sessions based on established methodology (completed Q4 2014)</li> <li>2. Recruit 2 Area Reconciliation Specialists (local consultants) with gender skills specified in ToRs to oversee implementation of activities</li> <li>3. Support reconciliation and collective trauma healing through the tried and tested Peace Tree method in 4 districts;</li> <li>4. Carry out civic dialogue and community dialogue, with equal participation of girls and boys, women and men, on district priorities in 2 districts;</li> <li>5. Produce and publish 4 community/district Social Profiles based on the reconciliation activities (including highlights of any gender specific information);</li> <li>6. Assess the immediate social impact of the interventions through data (sex-disaggregated, where possible) captured by trained volunteers.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Completed in Q1. IP, SOYDEN was engaged, designed the community volunteer tool kits (60 copies) and activities started in early Q2 through community trauma healing sessions organized by Community Volunteer Facilitators, each session including 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.</li> <li>2. Recruitment of volunteers completed. Project staff trained the full roster of 1 field coordinator (male) and 16 volunteer facilitators (F: 4, M: 12) in a Baidoa District.</li> <li>3. Due to some logistical difficulties in outsourcing the printed materials from Nairobi, activities on reconciliation and trauma healing commenced in Baidoa with some delay while the need to establish relations with authorities in Kismayo and Beletweyne led to further delays in these areas. The activities in Baidoa included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Manuals revised and further contextualized. Training and workshop materials have been distributed to the team. Each two volunteer facilitators will share a kit between them.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Activities on civic and community dialogue included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Dialogue sessions organized in Baidoa to cover a range of groups in order to best represent the full range of society within the target communities, including women, elders, youth groups, professionals and university students. Because of the need to establish relations with authorities in Kismayo and Beletweyne, activities in those areas were delayed (the IP does not have an office in those areas).</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Activities on development of District Social Profiles included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Project monitoring tools and the baseline survey were finalized in Baidoa District and made operational on the mobile data collection system.</li> <li>o 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.</li> <li>o District Social Profile for Baidoa is completed, and in Kismayo and Beletweyne it will be completed in Q3 once activities commence in those areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Assessment will be carried out after intervention has commenced in early Q3.</li> </ol>
<b>2.2. Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism is functional and compatible with formal justice system in Puntland</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish 5 Community Dispute Resolution Spaces in Garowe, Bosasso, Eyl, Dahar and Burtinle</li> <li>2. Record 50-100 cases that are solved through ADR in each CDR</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 5 Community Dispute Resolution Houses are functional. 2 new constructed CDR Houses in Burtinle and Dhahar were opened and handed over to the MOJRAR. 60% construction of Bossaso CDR House is completed.</li> <li>2. 271 cases were recorded in Q2 for 5 districts for Bossaso 97, Burtinle 51, Dhahar 40, Eyl 39 and Garowe 44. Out of the 271, 90% cases are resolved, 7% are pending were 3% referred to the formal court.</li> </ol>
<b>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IP monthly reports and monthly verification visits,</li> <li>✓ CSP staff BTORs from site visits to CDRHs</li> <li>✓ Meeting minutes/ Notes to file on agreed points from CSP staff, implementing partners and counterparts.</li> <li>✓ ADR Final Report</li> </ul>	

## 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 2 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. A total of 491 adult youth (M: 263, F: 228) were registered with ILO partners in project locations. A breakdown of youth vocational skills training is available in Annex 2. Graduation ceremonies were carried out in May for the youth beneficiaries in PL. In all other locations in Somaliland (Burao) and South Central (Mogadishu and Baidoa) it is expected that 368 youth will graduate in July after the Ramadan period.

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. Funding was received from the donor and preparatory activities such as partners preselection, manuals finalization and partners training material preparations, have taken place. Interagency agreements between UNDP with ILO and UNICEF are currently under finalization. The Partner selection process is underway for qualified local partners who have the capacities to operate and work with youth in providing social rehabilitation and civic education services in South Central and Puntland. The selection process is critical, as the project will rely heavily on the partners' abilities to operate in complex and demanding contexts with greater outreach in the South Central communities. This will require a high level of autonomy and ability to maintain high quality programming with limited support from the UN offices. Discussions are ongoing with between implementing agencies and the Ministry of Youth and Sports on the role of the latter in the implementation of the initiative.

Activities related to *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 has progressed. The centre is expected to be completed in July 2015. Finalization of the pending draft Regulations and associated training manuals is pending the endorsement of the Prison Act. 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	Quarter 2 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) 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	1. At least 50% of graduates rehabilitated socially	1. % not available until Q3. Graduation Ceremonies were held for PL locations (Bossaso and Gardo). In other locations youth will graduate in early Q3.
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. % not available yet. Complete data on % of youth who graduated will be available in Q3. See baseline for results to date.
3. Number of social and civic	3. No clear non-formal curricula exists	3. At least 2 social and	3. 0 Modules endorsed. 12 new manuals (a student and facilitator manual

development modules endorsed by educational authorities		civic development modules are endorsed by educational authorities	for each of the following 6 topics: Gender, Governance and Rule of Law, Leadership, Mentorship, Peacebuilding and Social Skills) were completed or updated in Q2. These manuals will be available for discussion and planning in Q3.
<b>Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan</b>		<b>Quarter 2 Progress Against Activities</b>	
<b>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.</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide vocational skills training</li> <li>2. Provide enterprise/financial literacy training</li> <li>3. Provide cash grants</li> <li>4. Carry out tracer/follow-up study of beneficiaries</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A total of 491 adult youth (M: 263, F: 228) were registered with ILO partners in project locations. A breakdown of youth vocational skills training is available in Annex 2.</li> <li>2. Enterprise and financial literacy trainings were conducted by ILO partners throughout Q2. In Puntland, 123 (M: 51, F: 72) completed Economic rehabilitation implemented by ILO partners. This included 64 (M: 20, F: 44) in Gardo and 59 (M: 31, F: 28) in Bossaso. The ceremonies took place in Bossaso on 23rd May and in Gardo on 25th May. The youth were trained in various skills including electrical installation (17), carpentry (12), beauty salon (22), Tailoring (36), and office management (36). The youth will graduate from the other locations in Q3.</li> <li>3. Cash grants were provided for 28 (M: 11, F: 17) in PL to start cooperatives or personal businesses. Data on Grant recipients for the other locations will be available in Q3, upon graduation.</li> <li>1. Given that socio-economic rehabilitation activities are still ongoing, the tracer study will commence at a later stage post graduation.</li> </ol>		
<b>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.</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify and sensitize voluntary youth beneficiaries in consultation with various stakeholders (DPSCs, local authorities, community);</li> <li>2. Print training manuals for use by trainers and beneficiaries</li> <li>3. Carry out HACT-based capacity assessment of implementing partners, including MOYS</li> <li>4. Train and familiarize a local partner and/or District Council (DC) staff in the social and civic rehabilitation material and methodology;</li> <li>5. Establish a system for registration and case management to be operated at the local level by the DC/project staff;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>7. Link beneficiaries to viable economic reintegration options;</li> <li>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</li> <li>9. Engage with the MoYS (in collaboration with other ministries like MoE) through</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. As per the AWP, this activity was planned for Q2. Preparatory activities continued throughout Q2, which included planning of the Partner’s Orientation Workshop; finalizing social rehabilitation manuals; and fulfilling the prequalification and partner selection process for UNDP partner selection in early Q3.</li> <li>2. With the reasons explained above (discussions with MoYS) leading to delayed access to project funds, training manuals will be printed in early Q3.</li> <li>3. The activity is delayed. The Partner selection process is currently underway. The evaluation process will be completed in early Q3 and those who meet minimum UNDP standards will be assessed for capacity before engagement.</li> <li>4. The activity is delayed for the reasons explained above (discussions with MoYS) and is pending partner selection.</li> <li>5. Systems for registration have been developed. Partners will be trained in the Orientation Workshop.</li> <li>6. The activity is delayed for the reasons explained above (discussions with MoYS) and is pending partner selection.</li> </ol>		

<p>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&amp;E) of the youth social and civic rehabilitation process.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Assess livelihood training needs for beneficiaries</li> <li>11. Design and deliver flexible and appropriate training and non-packages (functional financial literary, vocational and enterprise training)</li> <li>12. Provide support through grants and provision for tools</li> <li>13. Provide business development services including job placements and host trainers support schemes</li> <li>14. Identify child and adolescent beneficiaries; raise awareness within communities.</li> <li>15. Install CPIMS Case management system for child and adolescent caseload and train managers.</li> <li>16. Provide Social rehabilitation and skills development: Life Skills Based Education and Vocational Training, Protection Services (psychosocial, legal and medical)</li> <li>17. Provide access to Formal Education, Family Reunification, Sports for Peace, Cultural Activities.</li> <li>18. Carry out tracer/follow-up study of beneficiaries</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. The activity is delayed and will commence in Q4 (under ILO).</li> <li>8. The activity is delayed and will commence in Q4 (under ILO).</li> <li>9. Discussions are underway with the MOYS, a series of meetings were held in Q2 at the Federal Level to discuss the MOYS role in the Project and areas to strengthen sustainability.</li> <li>10. The activity is delayed, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under ILO).</li> <li>11. The activity is delayed, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under ILO).</li> <li>12. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under ILO).</li> <li>13. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under ILO).</li> <li>14. The activity is delayed, this activity shall commence in Q3 (under UNICEF).</li> <li>15. The activity is delayed, this activity shall commence in Q3 (under UNICEF).</li> <li>16. The activity is delayed, this activity shall commence in Q3. (under UNICEF).</li> <li>17. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under UNICEF).</li> <li>18. As per the AWP, this activity will be provided by the Joint agencies in Q4.</li> </ol>
<p><b>3.3. A Parole System is functional in Somaliland and includes provision of social and civic reintegration services</b></p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the development of the regulatory framework for Parole in Somaliland</li> <li>2. Provide social and civic development support to 70 young ex-offenders in Hargeisa</li> <li>3. Construct a Parole Rehabilitation Centre under the MoJ</li> <li>4. Establish community based monitoring system</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>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 ceremony was held for 70 youth (including 28 females) ex-offenders or community referrals.</li> <li>3. Construction of the Rehabilitation Centre commenced in January 2014 and is now expected to be completed in early July (Q3).</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</b></p>	

- ✓ 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.

## OUTPUT 4 – PROJECT EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

### Quarter 2 Narrative update on Progress towards Output

In Q2, the CSP staff has supported the transfer of many CSP activities to the new Rule of Law Joint Programme, funded under the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and the S2S project funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

The CSP currently has a total of 10 staff (3 international: 1 international (P-2), 1 international UNV (research support analyst), 1 international (Project manager), and 7 national staff: 3 in South Central: 1 SC 10 (team leader), 1 SC 9 (Social and Civic Integration officer), SC 6 (Project Assistant); 1 national SC 9- social and civic development officer in Somaliland; 3 national staff in Puntland: 1 national SC 10 (team Leader), 1 SC 6 (project associate). These staff are preparing to shift roles to other UNDP projects (ROL and S2S) as per the restructure discussions. These changes will be finalized in Q3.

The Strategic Review meetings were held on 11 April in Hargeisa SL and 13 April in Garowe PL to review progress to date and approaches taken in each region. The meetings were attended by government counterparts, UNDP senior and Programme Management and Project staff.

The Community Security Project team retreat was held in Nairobi from 27th – 29th April attended by all CSP team members, except for one, who was unable to attend due to Kenya visa issues. The main objectives of the retreat were: (a) to provide some capacity building for staff to improve programmatic and operational performance (i.e. Result Based Management and Reporting, Programme and Project Management, Finance and Operations); (b) To review key achievements and challenges by each region and discuss the way forward and what to expect beyond 2015 due to the restructure of the Rule of Law Project; (c) To gain more clarity in roles and responsibilities, understand the key results of each staff member and staff TORs; (d) To review the upcoming Youth for Change Phase III Implementing Partners Orientation Workshop agenda and selection processes.

From 26 to 30 April, the UNDP Governance and Rule of Law Unit conducted an oversight and monitoring mission to Somaliland to meet with CSP national counterparts. In particular a meeting with OCPV took place to assess impact of UNDP interventions and advise the project on corrective actions.

Coordination meetings and information sessions included:

At the FL, 2 meetings were held at senior level between the Minister of Youth and Sports and UNDP Senior Management (UNDP Deputy Country Director and UNDP GROL Programme Manager) to discuss collaboration and in particular the role of MoYS in the implementation of the new phase of the Y4C initiative. Progress is on-going and various technical level meetings were also held to follow up on the decisions taken by Senior Management and the Minister. 1 meeting was also held between the Traditional Dispute Resolution Unit of the FGS Ministry of Justice and the CSP Project Manager a.i. together with UNSOM ROLSIG staff to discuss replication of the ADR initiative in PL to FL under the new Joint Rule of Law Programme. carried out

In PL the CSP team carried out the following missions: On 8<sup>th</sup> April there was a joint monitoring mission with the CSP Project Officer and representatives of MOJRAR where they opened the newly constructed CDR House in Burtinle. Many members, including traditional elders, religious leaders, government officials and civil society attended the handover event for Burtinle CDR House. The traditional elders expressed their support and appreciation of this project achievement.

From 12 – 16<sup>th</sup> May, the CSP Project Officer/Team Leader, UNDP Engineer and representatives from MOJRAR undertook a joint monitoring mission in Bossaso and Dhahar. In Bossaso they managed to conclude an agreement for the disputed area to construct the CDR House in Bossaso, involving different stakeholders to negotiate a solution. Construction has now commenced. On 16<sup>th</sup> May the newly constructed CDR in Dhahar in handed over to the MOJRAR.

In SL, CSP project activities focused on the closing of the Parole initiative. A series of meetings were held with the UNDP RoL staff to further discuss the transition and work-planning with the ministries.

The Youth for Change (Y4C) Phase II joint mission was conducted from 11-14 April 2015 as per donor requirements and stipulated in the project document and monitoring planning. The full mission report will be made available in the coming weeks.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Quarter 2 Results (Per Indicator)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project Board meetings held regularly</li> <li>2. Programme monitoring missions conducted periodically</li> <li>3. Midterm AWP review conducted</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2014 Project Board meetings held in Q3.</li> <li>2. Monitoring missions from 2014</li> <li>3. No Mid-term review conducted in 2014</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Four Project Boards held in 2015</li> <li>2. Monitoring missions are held for each project component once per month</li> <li>3. 1 Mid-term Review of the AWP</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1 Strategic Review meeting was held per region. 0 Project Boards were held in Q2.</li> <li>2. 6 monitoring missions were held. Monitoring missions are on target (1 in Baidoa at the FL, 4 in PL, and 1 in SL. See section 6 for full details).</li> <li>3. No mid-term review will be conducted as all activities are in transition under the new S2S and the ROL programmes.</li> </ol>
<b>Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan</b>		<b>Quarter 2 Progress Against Activities</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project Management Team established</li> <li>2. Project Staff Recruited</li> <li>3. Oversight through quarterly project boards</li> <li>4. Efficient project and operations support provided</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project management team functional (one Project manager a.i., one Reporting and Monitoring Analyst; and two team leaders (PL and SC).</li> <li>2. Project is fully staffed. Staff is being reallocated to new roles as per the new ROL and S2S organigrams.</li> <li>3. 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 OCVF.</li> <li>4. 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).</li> </ol>	
<b>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Project Board meeting minutes from Q3 2014</li> <li>✓ Strategic Review Meeting Minutes</li> <li>✓ BTORs from staff missions Q2 2015</li> <li>✓ Staff TORs</li> <li>✓ CSP organogram</li> </ul>			



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

In Q2, because activities under the CSP are winding down as the transition to the RoL Joint Programme and the S2S takes shape, outreach was limited.

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 will receive trainings in Social skills, Peacebuilding, Governance and Rule of Law, Gender, Youth empowerment and Leadership.

Preparatory activities under the Y4C Phase III 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 reported in Q1, Y4C phase II activities included 477 beneficiaries (46% or 221 women) who were handed over to ILO to complete economic reintegration (all graduations will complete in July 2015). 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 OCPV 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

Developing mutually beneficial monitoring systems take time. There is a great amount of work in finding an effective and efficient way to collect routine data at the community level in order to track changes in governance and rule of law service provision and impact of programming in these thematic areas. Initially, the CSI was designed to build the M&E capacities of the Local Councils, however the capacities are starting from scratch. In order to develop an M&E culture, more resources need to be invested in high quality trainings and include a large percentage of the local government officials to have a meaningful change in the way monitoring is viewed and actioned at the local level.

In addition, the mechanisms and aims for collecting data need to be revised in order to reach the optimal level to suit the needs of UNDP as well as build sustainable working systems that also serve long term goals of the government.

Establishing partnerships in complex environments takes extra care. Partner selection for Y4C phase III will take some time in order to ensure that we have the right partners with the technical capabilities to manage, while working under complicated conditions with remote coaching from UNDP staff will take some time and delicate preparations.

In addition, managing counterparts' expectations to be meaningfully involved in partner selection processes also requires care on behalf of the agencies. In some cases, the government expectations are not in line with

UN policy for partner selection, and yet these formal government systems and procedures still need to be developed.

Building Sustainability and exit strategies into the initial programming. After communicating the end of the project funding in Somaliland, Burao stakeholders expressed their grief and proposed that the community comes together to address the lack of resources. This transition should be built into the initial stages of the programming in order to manage the expectations of all stakeholders, as well as contribute to lasting programmes that benefit the communities in the longer term whereby they are self-reliant and sustainable.

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.

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

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

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
<b>FEDERAL LEVEL</b>			
Meetings with Partners to monitor Community Based Reconciliation and Trauma Healing Project	23 April 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SOYDA seems centralized its management on Community Based Reconciliation and Trauma healing activities monitoring and reporting, and for that, SOYDA deals with top UNDP/CSP management team.</li> </ul>	<p>The following points were agreed to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work plan to be updated with actual dates of activities and completion rate;</li> <li>- Meeting with MoIFA to include Sagal of PBF to create synergies with the 2 projects (SOYDEN contacts are Ali and Aligab):</li> <li>- SOYDEN will copy us in the exchanges; Work plan to detail per areas progress of activities;</li> <li>- Outputs/deliverables to be agreed under the work plan;</li> <li>- Narrative report to be shared again end of April; Regular updates to be exchanged to better communicate effectively and quickly;</li> <li>- PMto put in contact with Jubbaland authorities;</li> <li>- Comments to the baseline survey need to be made within next 10 days</li> <li>- Recommend SOYDA to ensure they have adequate staffing in place where actually activities are implemented in order to facilitate quality monitoring.</li> </ul>
<b>PUNTLAND</b>			
Mission to Eyl	28 – 31 March 2015	<p>CSP Project Officer visited EYL for ADR Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CSP given previously-built youth center to be used as dispute resolution house. The traditional elders were reluctant for that and requested UNDP a for new building for Community Dispute Resolution House.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CSP need to discuss with senior management for the possibility of new CDR house in Eyl</li> </ul>

Mission to Burtinle	8 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	<p>Jointly planned mission is undertaken by MOJRAR and CSP team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The newly constructed CDR House are handed over to the Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation</li> <li>- The ADR practitioners were excited for the house but the house does not have a water facility, which was forgotten during initial design, The ADR practitioners and MOJRAR requested immediate construction of the water facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CSP need to follow up mission for newly constructed CDR house in Burtine</li> <li>- The water issue in Burtine CDR House needs to be discussed with MOJRAR</li> </ul>
Mission to Bossaso and Dhahar	12 – 16 May 2015	<p>Jointly planned mission is undertaken by MOJRAR and CSP team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bosasso CDR House land dispute is resolved by involving different key stakeholders including the governor of Bosasso, Deputy Minister of Justice and traditional elders. The construction of the site is now 60% completed.</li> <li>- Newly constructed Dhahar CDR House is handed over to MOJRAR and the facility is operational.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow up monitoring mission needs to be planned for the newly constructed house in Dhahar</li> <li>- The water issue in Dhahar CDR House need to be discussed with MOJRAR</li> </ul>
Monitoring Mission in Bosaso and Gardo	21 - 26 May 2015	<p>Joint Monitoring mission between UNDP and ILO CSP Project Officer and ILO Y4C representative travelled to Bossaso and Gardo to participate the graduation ceremony for 123 youth; 59 in Bossaso and 64 in Gardo.</p>	<p>Follow-up activities will include a tracer study within the next year.</p>

		<p>The events are well attended by the youth, government officials as well as the parents. The youth were trained in skills required for various professions including that of electricians, carpenters, beauty salon workers, tailors and office management.</p>	
<b>SOMALILAND</b>			
<p>Youth for Change Phase II, mid-term Joint Review Meeting</p>	<p>12 – 14 April 2015</p>	<p>Y4C Phase II Joint Mid-term Review The key issues and findings surrounding the Burao Review were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The review was initially planned to be held in Bossaso. However due to the increased security mitigation measures required and limited logistical resources, the Review was relocated to Burao.</li> <li>- Burao is the highest performing location in terms of partners who have developed expertise and knowledge in implementing the Y4C programme. All agencies' partners tend to report less problems and seem to normally be in high functioning capacity.</li> <li>- Due to further limitations in funding and the donor focus on reverting resources to South Central where the agencies will increase project case load and expand into new locations, Burao, being a relatively stable area, will lose funding from UNDP and ILO. UNICEF will however, continue their portion of the programming under a separate funding modality.</li> <li>- The Community and stakeholders were disappointed by this and held a lot of discussion on how to mitigate for this</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNDP and ILO to speak with management on the outcomes of the meeting and follow-up with partners and the District Safety Committee on plans</li> </ul>



	<p>26 – 30 April 2015</p>	<p>impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They all recognize that the Y4C is a valuable programme and wish for continuation for the adult caseloads.</li> <li>- They will hold subsequent meetings to brainstorm how to streamline the programme, look for internal resources for continuation and will come back to UNDP and ILO with ideas and plans.</li> <li>- UNDP and ILO have agreed to support where</li> <li>- they can should the community and stakeholders come up with a comprehensive programme to benefit the youth.</li> </ul> <p>GROL Oversight meeting to Somaliland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GROL Programme representatives attended a workshop in Hargeisa with Somaliland Rule of Law actors, met with the CSP counterparts from the MoJ on parole-related activities, met with counterparts from the OCVP</li> <li>- Representatives from the MoJ expressed appreciation for UNDP’s support, and highlighted the delay in the passing of the Prison Act as one key impediment to meaningful engagement and collaboration with the CSP.</li> <li>- OCVP counterparts expressed satisfaction with UNDP’s technical and financial support, especially the role of the newly appointed UNV. Timely disbursement of funds was seen as a challenge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocate, through the Parliament Project, for the speedy ratification of the Prison Act; explore ways and modalities to further support to parole initiatives; engage more regularly with MoJ on formulation and implementation of activities; Community monitoring systems need to be strengthened and follow-up mechanisms enforced.</li> <li>- CSP should undertake advocacy work for OCVP and its research publications; support development and implementation of OCVP resource mobilization strategy so to ensure long-term sustainability; findings and evidence stemming from the OCVP assessments should feed into UNDP projects formulation; UNDP should increase the number of national UNVs deployed to support OCVP and interaction between OCVP and project management staff should increase and become more regular.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Annual Work Plan	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance <sup>[1]</sup>	% Delivery	Comments
UNDP (TRAC)	400,000	375,948	7%	375,299	649	7%	
DFID	1,229,000	985,778	18%	367,459	618,319	7%	
Japan	3,019,302	3,154,955	59%	176,100	2,978,855	3%	
Norway	469,883	149,449	3%	281,764	-132,315	5%	
SIDA	82,629	82,629	2%	58,806	23,823	1%	
Denmark	22,735	22,735	0%	15,466	7,269	0%	
Unfunded	125,057	-	0%	-	-	0%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,348,606</b>	<b>4,771,494</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>1,274,894</b>	<b>3,496,600</b>	<b>24%</b>	

<sup>[1]</sup> Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now.

## ANNEX 1:

TABLE 1: ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION FOR ADULTS (ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD CASELOAD).

Location	Female	Male	Total
Burao	26	54	80
Bossaso	36	37	73
Gardo	53	25	78
Mogadishu I: Wadajir	22	43	65
Mogadishu II: Karaan	30	35	65
Mogadishu III: Hamar Jajab	35	30	65
Baidoa	26	39	65
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>491</b>

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN BOSSASO VOCATIONAL CENTERS

Skill	Women	Men	Number of trainees	Type
Electrical installation	-	17	17	EBTVET
Secretarial and Computer Application.	7	10	17	EBTVET
Beauty Salon	10	-	10	EBTVET
Tailoring	11	4	15	EBTVET
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>59</b>	

TABLE 3: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN GARDO VOCATIONAL CENTER

Skill	Women	Men	Number of trainees	Type
Carpentry	-	12	12	EBTVET
Office Management and Computer Application.	11	8	19	EBTVET
Beauty Salon	12	-	12	EBTVET
Tailoring	21	-	21	EBTVET
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>64</b>	

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN MOGADISHU VOCATIONAL CENTERS.

Skill	Women	Men	Number of trainees	Type
Tailoring	37	14	51	IBTVET
Beauty Salon	23	0	23	IBTVET
Electrical installation	0	41	41	IBTVET
Beauty Salon	12	0	12	EBTVET
Plumbing	0	1	01	EBTVET
Mobile Phone Repairing	0	5	5	EBTVET
Auto Mechanic	0	18	18	EBTVET
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>151</b>	

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN BURAO VOCATIONAL CENTERS

Skill	Women	Men	Number of trainees	Type
Plumbing	0	21	21	IBTVET
Electrical installation	0	17	17	IBTVET
Masonry	0	16	16	IBTVET
Heena Painting	5	0	5	EBTVET

Tailoring	21	0	21	EBTVET
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>80</b>	