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PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 2018

Project Name	Daldhis (Build Your Country)
Gateway ID (MPTF Project ID)	00103709
Start date	01.01.2017
Planned end date	31.08.2019
Focal Person	(Name): Paul Simkin, JPLG Senior Programme Manager
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Participating UN Entities	ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO
NDP Pillar	Inclusive Politics Security and Rule of Law Effective Efficient Institutions Economic Growth
Priority	Government structures and institutions at federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to listen and respond to the various needs of the population. Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socio-economic solutions.
Milestone	
Location	Kismayo and Garbaharey in Jubaland State and Hudur, Barawe and Baidoa in South West State
Gender Marker	GM2: Programme has gender equality as a significant objective

Total Budget as per ProDoc	\$5,300,000
MPTF:	PBF: \$5,300,000
Non-MPTF sources:	TRAC: \$0.00 (UNDP)
	Other: DOCO \$50,000

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	George Conway	Resident Representative	
2.	UNIDO	Ivan Kral	Country Programme Manager	
3.	UNJPLG	Paul Simkin	Senior Programme Manager	

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Reporting Period (Jan. – Dec. 2018)	Cumulative	Reporting Period (Jan. – Dec. 2018)	Cumulative
ALL	-	5,300,000		



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UNICEF			-	50,000
TOTAL	-	5,300,000		50,000
JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Reporting Period (Jan. – Dec. 2018)	Cumulative	Reporting Period (Jan. – Dec. 2018)	Cumulative
ALL	2,096,240	4,112,190		
UNICEF			-	50,000
TOTAL	2,096,240	4,112,190		

HIGHLIGHTS

- In Baidoa and Kismayo, 200 at risk youth (92 women), after receiving psycho-social support, acquired market-oriented vocational and business management skills and job placement that enabled 94 youth (38 women) to be self- and wage- employed and create adequate earnings for their better livelihoods.
- Courts activities were extended to Garbaharey, Jubaland State
- The Local Government Financial Management Manual and property taxation framework for South West and Jubaland States were finalized (including validation workshop, translation and printing)
- Income generation: With a focus on unemployed youth, 323 youth (80 females) received skills training which enabled them to generate income, improve general employability and more secure income flows. 106 toolkits were distributed to jump start economic activities.
- Rehabilitation of Talo Wadaq and Awale Womens group training centres, created improved conditions and learning climate for the long-term benefit of those in need of skills training.
- In Kismayo 2 offices of the Ministry of Agriculture were renovated.
- Gender training and training on the roles and responsibilities of the District Preparatory Committee (DPC) and Technical Committee (TC) were conducted for Ministry of Interior (Mol) South West State to support gender inclusivity in the district council formation process
- Local Government Institute consultations were conducted in Jubaland (JS) and South West (SWS) States
- The launch ceremony for District Council Formation for Baidoa and Baraawe was held at Baidoa with a subsequent opening ceremony for Baidoa District council formation conference on power sharing.
- A joint assessment of newly established district councils of Baidoa and Hudur was conducted

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Local Leadership Management (LLM) training conducted in the newly established district of Hudur, Southwest state and they launched their first public procurement exercise.
- Training for Jubaland and Southwest authorities on systems and tools for the delivery of public infrastructure investments.
- Peer to peer learning exchanges between new Federal Member states and Puntland.
- The district administration structures in Jubaland have been developed
- 22% of members of the District Peace and Stability Committees (DPSC) are women.
- Advancement of the Local Government Institutes demonstrates the government leadership and engagement in accelerating the implementation of a uniform local government system in Somalia. Jubaland and South West have all made important advancements in the enabling environment for local governance. Through

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)



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dialogue forums and drafting of policy legislation the ground is being prepared for local governments to operate on principles of accountability and transparency supported by key government actors and civil society.

- Access to justice increased with the expansion of mobile courts to one additional district in Jubaland, whose communities did not have previous access to formal courts. Additionally, four community dispute resolution centres (CDRCs) have been established in Kismayo and Garbaharey (Jubaland) and Xuddur and Baidoa (South West). The CDRCs are meant to increase access to justice and compliance with human rights, particularly women's rights, by enhancing the participation of women in alternative dispute resolution processes. To achieve this, training forums for 265 traditional leaders and women were organised in Jubaland and South West States focusing on their role in observing fundamental rights. Altogether, these activities contribute to FGS' goal of implementing a security and justice process that actualises the needs of Somali people, as specified in its *Roadmap to Security and Justice 2017-2020* (Tubta Amniga & Cadaaladda), and Goal 2.3: "Facilitating access to justice".
- Institutional capacity of Ministries in Kismayo and Baidoa have been enhanced with rental of office space, procurement and supply of office and electronic equipment (furniture, camera and laptop computers), enabling them to improve their ability to fulfill their primary functions. Also, an accounting and office management-training program was completed for MOLSA staff improving the capacity of the ministry to manage, archive and analyze related market and skills data.

SITUATION UPDATE

The security situation in Somalia, especially in the South-Central regions, remains unstable. Al Shabab have remained highly active across the new states of Somalia, with regular attacks and assassinations. This has persistently undermined progress, delayed project teams' access and undermined communities' commitments to move towards representative forms of government.

In South West State some political tension occurred after the SWS president opposed the position of the federal government on the conflicts between the gulf countries which are central to the ongoing federalism discussions. Although Al-Shabab has been put under pressure and ceded ground, there were some clan clashes in Baidoa town causing the death of civilians and combatants. These security concerns negatively impacted the district council formation processes.

The ongoing creation of functional administrative units in the new Federal States and requirements for electoral cycles in Jubaland and South West States have focused political attentions at national and state levels with little firm commitment to creating representative local government structures. For significant periods of 2018 the federal states failed to work constructively with the federal government, resulting in slow progress on a wide range of peace building and developmental issues.

A reshuffle of the Director Generals took place in Jubaland, resulting in a new Director General joining the Ministry of Justice. A new Chief Justice and Attorney General were appointed as well. A Judicial Services Commission was nominated by the Jubaland President, Ahmed Madobe. Meanwhile, political tensions continued between the President of Jubaland and the Federal Government. Senior members of the Somali National Army as well as the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) were denied entry into Kismayo by the Jubaland Administration, which contested their appointments by the Federal Government, claiming that the Jubaland Administration was not consulted.



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In South West State, the elections proved to be highly contentious with state presidents accusing the Federal Government of interference. One of the presidential candidates, Mukhtar Ali Robow, an ex-al-Shabab member, was subsequently arrested, igniting civil unrest and a heavy-handed state response. At least 11 people, including soldiers and civilians, died in Baidoa during clashes between his supporters, and the federal government, following his arrest. On the 19th of December, elections were held in South West State, after several postponements. Abdiaziz Hassan Mohamed Laftagareen stood as winner after the elections and was appointed as president of the state. The new government is now working to reconcile communities and is taking time to become functional.

PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT			
The overall outcome of this project the same as the overall vision of the Priority Plan which is to contribute to peace and stability in Somalia through the establishment of strong state-citizen links, based on community resilience and recovery efforts that are supported by responsive state institutions, to achieve the dual aim of providing peace dividends and strengthen trust in the political transition.			
SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT			
Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to listen and respond to the various needs of the population of South and Central Somalia.			
Output 1.1: Policy and legislation of the Federal Member States is developed to enable the decentralization of governance and service delivery at the district level			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2018
# of decentralization or local governance related policies that are developed or drafted and gender sensitive Baseline: - 0 - No Decentralization Policy - Legal review process has not started - Relevant regulations are not in place	2	0	2
# of decentralization or local governance related legislation/ sector specific policies, including fiscal decentralization developed (or drafted) and gender sensitive Baseline: 0	4	1	4 (two adopted by SWS and JS. 2 drafts by HS and GS)
Output 1.2: Coordination is strengthened in support of decentralization by Federal Member States Administration			
# of coordination and oversight meetings	6	3	12

² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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organized Baseline:0			
# gender sensitive policies, guidelines and policies issues for effective coordination and oversight of the activities. Baseline: 0	2 policies drafted (FGS - SWS and FGS – JBL)	0	0
# of formal mechanisms of coordination that exist at Federal and states level Baseline:0	2 (FGS - SWS and FGS – JBL)	2	2
Output 1.3: Strengthened capacity to develop standardized local government systems and structures in Jubaland/South West State			
# of districts that have systems in place to increase revenue generation (eg property taxes, business licensing etc) Baseline: 0	8 (South West and Jubaland)	0	0
# of monitoring visits completed by state governments staff to district level governance bodies Baseline: 0	Target: 8 (1* 4 quarters*state governments of SW and JB - 1*4*2). It is minimum required number of visits.	1	1
1: No. of Mobile Training Units established. 2: No. of trainings delivered by the Mobile Training Units. 3: No. of target participants trained by the Mobile Training Units. Baseline: 0.	Target: 4	3 training teams in 2017 0 in JL and SW – trainings expanded to other Federal Member States (FMS) in 2018	3 training teams in 2017 0 in JL and SW trainings expanded to other FMS in 2018
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit			



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from, local governance, security, justice and socioeconomic solutions.			
Output 2.1: Strengthened civic engagement and dialogue with local government/authorities			
# of CSO and NGOs that are part of the dialogue with local government/authorities. Baseline: 0 (Initial screening should show how many potential CSO can be covered).	at least 50% of those present in South West State and Jubaland	0	0
# of socioeconomic issues constructively discussed in the dialogues with local government/authorities (Suggested - employment, health, education, social infrastructure, youth and etc) Baseline: 0	TBD.	0	0
Output 2.2: Increased access to public and judicial services in Kismayo, Garbaharey, Dollow, and Afmadow districts of Jubaland State / Baidoa and Afogye districts of South West State			
# of local and central government personnel trained in at least one PEM module Baseline: 0	TBD as per training plans	206	206 100 in Jubaland, 106 in SWS
# of district council members trained in civic education, public management, procurement. Baseline: 0	TBD as per training plans	30	30 in Hudur, SWS
Number of cases fully adjudicated by the mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (e.g. women's socio-economic rights and other), and dismissals and convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)	Baseline: 1,231 cases adjudicated in 2016 Target: increase in adjudication by 25%	Total: 78 • South West: 23 (22 civ, 1 crim) F:8 and M: 15; • Jubaland: 55 (42 civ and 13 crim) F:18 and M:37;	Total: 345 • South West: 23 (22 civ, 1 crim) F:8 and M: 15; • Jubaland: 55 (42 civ and 13 crim) F:18 and M:37;



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OUTCOME STATEMENT			
Somali economy revitalized and expanded with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation and broad-based inclusive growth			
OUTCOME 2 Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socio-economic solutions.			
Output 2.3: Strengthened enabling environment through youth engagement/employment/PPP dialogue and Local Economic Development			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ³	
		Reporting Period (2018)	CUMULATIVE
Number of youth (% women) trained in civic education and life-skills for social rehabilitation and economic reintegration in Baidoa and Kismayo	200 youth at risk (100 from Baidoa and 100 from Kismayo) at least 30% women	200 youth (46% women) UNIDO 323 (24.7% women)	200 youth (46% women) Total 404 youth
Number of youth (% women) employed – self-or wage-employed in Baidoa and Kismayo	0	94 youth (38 women)	94 youth (38 women) got longer-term jobs
Number of public infrastructure rehabilitated in Baidoa and Kismayo	At least 2 public infrastructure	0 UNIDO Kmu: 1. Talo Wadaq women Centre 2. Awale Women Centre	2
Number of youth (% women) got short-term jobs in rehabilitation works in Baidoa and Kismayo	0	118 youth (30 women) in Kismayo and Baidoa by creating 9,204 workdays	118 youth (30 women) in Kismayo and Baidoa by creating 9,204 workdays
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Back To Office Reports (BTOR) of UNDP Project Team (Reference is made to Annex 2: Monitoring and Oversight Activities)			
NARRATIVE			
OUTCOME 1: Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to listen and respond to the various needs of the population of South and Central Somalia.			
Decentralization Dialogue Forums			
The programme supported 2 Decentralization Dialogue Forums across South West and Jubaland States in			

³ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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support of policy and decentralized service delivery. The forums emphasised the need to capacitate future local governments to deliver equitable and accountable public service at the local level. Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) provided technical and political backing to the Dialogue Forums and further strengthened coordination of the local government agenda. Such support is critical to the state-building and stabilization agenda as it creates a common understanding of how federalism relates to service delivery and decentralization

State Level Coordination of LG Initiatives

With the goal of enhancing stabilization and coordination mechanisms between different federal levels, UN, international agencies, Ministry of Interiors of South West State and Jubaland, organized Local government coordination meetings. The objective of the meetings was to foster the information sharing and coordination mechanism on key areas of Local government activities including the progress on District Council Formations. The Ministries consider these platforms an important tool to prevent duplications activities.

Local Government Administration Structure

Establishing the structure of the local government administrations in preparation for the district council formation and the subsequent recruitment for the local administrations have been prioritized by South West State. Detailed organogram and functions for departments with defined departmental TORs have been produced.

Gender

Gender training was carried out for District Preparatory Committee and Technical Committee members in Southwest state to support gender inclusivity in the district council formation process. Gender equality is seen as central in the district council formation process. The ministry of SWS is advocating for a decree on women quota in the upcoming district council in Baidoa.

Integration of National Experts

Technical experts and young graduates were provided to key ministries and district administrations in South West and Jubaland States. The consultants and Young Graduates (YGs) supported the government with on the job training and provision/injection of technical capacity.

	JL		SWS		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Young graduates (interns Ministry level)	1	4	1	2	8
Consultants (Ministry of Interior)	1	2		2	5
Total	2	6	1	4	13

Rehabilitation

3 training centres were rehabilitated and renovated (Awale and Talo Wadaq Womens Groups in Kismayo and GREDO in Baidoa). The training centres were existing facilities that had been neglected and/or underdeveloped due to amongst others lack of funding. Once these training facilities were rehabilitated and rejuvenated, training for women commenced with focus on improving skills sets and income creating capabilities. Similar projects are



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also underway in Baidoa. Training focuses on skill sets such as sewing, tie and dye, candle making, cooking and catering. All these are aimed at income generation.

Framework for Property Taxation

The programme supported the Ministries of Interior of both Jubaland and South West States in their efforts to manage revenue collection efforts, specifically on property tax given its significance and potential. A framework for property taxation was developed for both Jubaland and South West State. The framework covers important aspects of property tax management including property surveying, database management, collection, enforcement and accountability.

Local Government Financial Management Manual

The programme supported the Ministries of Interior of Jubaland and South West states in developing Local Government Financial Management Manuals. The manuals are step-by-step training material for local government staff. They cover all financial-related tasks including but not limited to accounting, recording, revenue generation, expenditure management, reporting, auditing and asset management. The manuals were developed in an inclusive manner where staff from district and state level immensely contributed. Efforts were made to ensure the manual and framework for property taxation are in line with the federal government's financial regulations.

Review of Training Materials

Local Leadership Management Training materials are crucial instruments for capacity development at the district level. The program facilitated review and update of the training materials. The materials reviewed included the local leadership, gender mainstreaming and conflict management manuals. A team of qualified trainers under the auspices of Local Government Institute led the reviewing exercise, ensuring the content of the training material is relevant, well-presented and responds to the needs on the ground.

In Hudur, a local leadership management training was conducted for the newly-elected local councilors benefiting 45 local council, regional administration, ministry of interior and civil society. Critical topics to local governance were discussed such as institution-building, policy development, decision-making, communication, empowerment and gender mainstreaming.

State-to State Peer Learning

To foster knowledge exchange among Ministries of Public Works, a peer-to-peer learning exercise was conducted in bringing together a team from South West State with their counterparts in Puntland. One of the main topics for the experience were the drafted urban land management laws under the responsibility of the sister ministries and the practical work upon city extension plans in Bossaso and Garowe. The Baidoa team also met with high-government officials from the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Woman and Family Affairs. Both ministries are located in newly constructed compounds and the team from South West State noticed with great interest the improved working conditions for staff that impacted the service delivery of the ministry positively. During this period, the teams exchanged technical discussions on urban planning and land management issues.



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Coordination

In South West State and Jubaland, the programme enforced its efforts to collaborate with the Ministries of Public Works in coordination with other implementing partners, mainly with World Bank, TIS+ and SSF through the Infrastructure Pillar Group Meetings, but also through collaboration under the ongoing Peace Building Funds supported Midnimo (Unity) and Daldhis Programs to improve coordination and delivery.

Infrastructure Management

Management of infrastructure investments is a key component in service delivery and training on systems and tools for the delivery of public infrastructure investments (which forms part of the public expenditure management) was conducted for participants drawn from the ministries of public works and interior of Jubaland and Southwest states. Facilitators drawn from Puntland including technical advisors from public works, environment and Gardo procurement staff (district rated best in the Puntland procurement audit) not only facilitated the trainings but also shared their experiences thus promoting cross-fertilization between the states. The content of the training included environmental impact assessments, mitigation building, road standards and specifications, projects report writing, road network planning and prioritization, the procurement process and public works project management. The state ministries in supporting the recently formed district councils in implementing their community action projects will utilize these improved capacities.

Capacity Assessments

The programme conducted joint assessments in Baidoa and Hudur to inform capacity-building initiatives, rehabilitation of district council offices and implementation of infrastructure projects. The assessment reviewed the district administrative structures, departments, human resource capacity, condition of the district buildings, inventory of major assets, public procurement, revenue collection, municipal financial management systems/procedures, civic education and social protection.

The assessment noted that although Baidoa has a functioning district administration that actively engages on district security, revenue collection and delivery of some services, it lacks competent human capital, suitable office facilities, policies, strategies, plans, reliable governance systems and accountability standards.

The assessment in Hudur noted that the district administration did not have proper working facilities/offices, there is no district staff positioned in the different departments of the municipality and there are no legal frameworks, policies, guidelines and plans in place.

The community action projects identified under the PBF funded Midnimo project, were presented and a feasibility exercise conducted. 4 projects were identified, 1 school and 2 roads in addition to a technical assessment to inform the rehabilitation of the district council offices. The first procurement process in the newly established Hudur district had been conducted in the first week of July 2018.



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OUTCOME 2: Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socioeconomic solutions.

Vocational Skills for Youth and Income Generation

323 youth trained in marketable technical vocational skills and 106 toolkits supplied for business startup for the employable or self-employed, rendering them financially sustainable. The training is hands-on approach in areas such as welding, blacksmith, boat engine repair, electrical installations, food preparation, garment making and candle making. Other support was given for new training content development, training equipment and toolkit procurement, rehabilitation works and skills training.

200 youth at risk (92 women) in Baidoa and Kismayo, after undergoing psycho-social rehabilitation through counselling, civic education and learning literacy and numeracy, were trained successfully in eight market-oriented vocational and business management skills. The skills acquired in vocational areas were, as follows: Beauty salon, food catering, sewing and tailoring, fishing, mobile phone repair, masonry, auto-mechanics, driving and electrical installation. As a result, 94 trained youth (38 women), were employed gainfully through setting up their own micro-enterprises or got job opportunities in private and public sectors. They improved their livelihoods with adequate earnings.

The rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, such as the bridge and youth centre in Biadoa and the youth centre in Kismayo, are ongoing. 118 young people - 63 in Baidoa and 55 in Kismayo - were provided with short term labor-intensive job opportunities (approx. 3 months) in the ongoing rehabilitation.

Under the overall coordination of regional authority, a networking system was created between the trained youth and the potential employers of the local markets, for providing possible wage-employments to the youth in Jubaland and Southwest states. The community members, including the enrolled youth, were sensitized and made aware of the importance of this initiative that promoted social cohesion. As a scaling up initiative of Daldhis, similar interventions are at the final stage of planning for implementation in Hudur/SWS, having taken into consideration the lessons learned and good practices.

To maintain a focused and coordinated skills training approach there was continued engagement of public service institutions such as the Ministry of Labour (Southwest State) and Ministry of Education (Jubbaland) and private role players to bridge the gap between Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) community-based formal and informal skills training.

Aligned with the National Program for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants of the Somalia Federal Government, and in cooperation with other UN partners, the project is also involved in a skills training program at the Baidoa Central prison. Skills trainings include masonry and painting with the aim of reintegrating former Al Shabaab fighter youth into local communities.

Civic Education

The Wadahadal civic education resource pack which is intended to support individuals and organizations to design, manage and/or facilitate civic education programmes on local governance across Somalia was developed. It provides tips and tools for raising the awareness of communities about their rights and responsibilities regarding local governments – enhancing their ability to identify and demand services, and to



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plan and implement projects together with their local authorities. The resource pack was updated to reflect changes in the Somali context, particularly the increased focus on outreach to women, youth and minority groups. It was also suggested that some of the scenarios be revised to better serve civic education needs, both prior to and after district council formation, in line with the Wadajir Framework. The revised resource pack is organized as follows:

Part One: Guidelines for Facilitators – provides practical advice on the organization of civic education activities, making presentations and managing discussions.

Part Two: Topics and Triggers – focuses on key governance themes, approached through scenarios or ‘trigger’ materials such as case studies, extracts from civic education policy documents, transcripts of interviews and poems. Key topics and themes include:

- *Local Government:* Roles, Structures and Functions: The functions of local governments; their relationship with other tiers of government; their achievements and constraints.
- *Local Government and Service Delivery:* Roles of local administrations, civil society and the private sector in basic service delivery; taxation and service delivery.
- *Citizenship and Community Participation:* The meaning of citizenship; the rights and obligations of citizens; the responsibilities of state organs regarding citizens; the potentials for community involvement in/with governance structures.
- *Leadership and Good Governance:* Principles of transparency and accountability; principles of inclusion, fairness and equity; leadership styles; qualities to look for when electing/choosing leaders; the role of elders in local governance.
- *Women, Youth and Minorities in Public Life:* Opportunities and constraints in relation to women’s, youths’ and minorities’ voices being heard – and their participation in local government structures.

Part Three: Toolkit – a range of techniques and methods for facilitating discussion, examples of good civic education practice from other countries, and suggestions for further reading.

Private Sector Engagement

The engagement of the private sector is important especially the role they play in service delivery and revenue generation and that of the local governments in creating an enabling environment for the business communities. This was initiated in Southwest and Jubaland states through public private dialogues. These provided a platform for discussion between government officials, chambers of commerce, civil society and private sector representatives with focus on key business enabling factors, public infrastructure, public procurement, business registration and local development. Baidoa business community raised various impediments on doing business in south west which has resulted in inflated prices and poor market movement in the last years. “We are the only Somali business community who pay triple taxes; to federal government, to Alshabab and to Southwest state despite the fact we are serving the poorest society who are mostly IDPs and drought ridden communities” noted Said Mohamed the chairman of Southwest chamber of commerce. Government officials recognized the significant role of the private sector in stabilization and state building efforts. “This is a good opportunity for private sector and government to come together to address obstacles faced by both partners, without genuine partnership between government institutions and private sector reviving Southwest’s peace, security and economy will not be possible” said Director general of ministry of finance Southwest state.

Increased coverage of mobile courts

- The Programme implemented several activities to increase the Somali people’s access to justice, aligned



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with FGS' *Roadmap to Security and Justice 2017-2020*, where facilitating access to justice is a goal (nr 2.3). Mobile courts services were extended to Garbaharey district in Jubaland. The mobile court teams, which are made up of lawyers, judges, prosecutors and registrars, continue to deliver justice to rural and IDP communities, who have to cover a long distance to access the courts. Mobile courts are now operational in Jubaland. They handled a total of 55 cases ((13 criminal and 42 civil).

Adoption and implementation of TDR policy Traditional Dispute Resolution and Formal Justice Harmonisation⁴

Traditional dispute resolution was enhanced with the opening of an additional four Community Dispute Resolution Centres in Jubaland (Kismayo and Garbaharey) and South West State (Baidoa and Hudur).

Picture Baidoa: Maka Dhagol IDP camp



Elders at the CDRCs provide essential delivery of justice, resolving disputes in a mutual community-based manner. Disputing parties are offered flexible, inexpensive and quicker resolution of disputes. The work of these centres has been successful as everyone knows his/her roles, trained traditional elders supported by judiciary teams have been attending and solving disputed cases that were received and documented at the centres. Strong coordination efforts between CDRC practitioners and FMS's justice sector exists, where traditional leaders refer criminal cases to the formal courts to manage, while cases of civilians that are not complicated are referred to traditional elders at the centres to handle and solve. These coordination efforts between have helped in solving cases as quickly as possible, and communities appreciate and recognise the existence and functions of the centres.

Furthermore, mediation elders have been given consistent training and awareness and have a cooperative relationship with the courts. A total of 252 (F: 61; M: 191) elders in these locations received four days training on citizens' rights and constitutions bills of rights chapter. The objective of the trainings was to ensure the observation of fundamental rights during elder adjudication and mediation as well as guaranteeing referral of certain cases such as rape and other public crimes to the formal systems.



The CDRC is recognised by communities as a neutral common space where Somalis can resolve family matters and civil disputes outside of court. The community reconciliation processes offered by CDRC foster and promote community spirit. The centres in Kismayo and Baidoa will be part of a specific M&E project in partnership with New York University, aimed at measuring behavioural change. To this end, a baseline study has started in Kismayo and Baidoa. As part of the research, traditional elders, religious leaders and women leaders from the town's subdivision will be randomly selected to be part of the project and undergo specific training on women in an Islamic framework and nonviolent

⁴ TDR was supported through PBF funds and expanded with funds from the Joint Rule of Law programme.



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communication. The goal is to improve the participation of women in traditional justice mechanisms and increase respect for women's needs.

From January to July 2018, the CDRC addressed 1972 cases. The centres are staffed with four data management officers and two CDRC coordinators. The officers work closely with women's groups and traditional elders to enhance the case management and databases systems related to the cases they are resolving.

Other Key Achievements

- First public procurement process conducted in Hudur district after district council formation
- Joint capacity assessments completed in Baidoa (pre-council formation) and Hudur to inform local governance initiatives for support.
- Wadahadal Civic Education Resource Pack updated and translated into Somali.
- An independent Mid-Term Evaluation of Daldhis (JP YES component) concluded with the development of an evaluation report in a collaborative way. The recommendations of the mid-term evaluation report were discussed by the PUNOs; and a management response was developed and agreed for effective implementation. The Management Response focuses on the following: (a) Redesign the programme approach in line with the National Employment Strategy to be developed; (b) Development of government institutional capacities; (c) Effective engagement with private sector; (d) Establish an e-management information system; (e) Extend the programme implementation until end of 2018; (f) donors should consider funding 2nd phase of the programme; (g) Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of PUNOs; (h) Revive the programme Technical Working Committee; (i) Establish the regional implementation units; (j) Establish a Programme Management Unit; (k) Progress reporting should be consistently based on the programme results, monitoring and evaluation framework; and (l) Accelerate implementation of the Daldhis Project. The PUNOs took responsibilities to implement the management response plan in a coordinated way.
- To commemorate the International Youth Day, 5 states (Jubaland, South West State, Hirshabele, Galmudug and Puntland), organized job fairs which were participated by hundreds of young entrepreneurs. They exhibited their skills, products and services in a spectacular gathering in each region. The events were attended by well-established employers/businesses, high level government officials, youth and other residents, and improved the visibility of governments' roles in youth employment.

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

- Delays in district council formation in new FMS without a coordinated multi state strategy – beyond the principles contained in Wadajir framework - continues to be an impediment in the implementation of capacity building initiatives. The Southwest district council formation is involved with politics and it may cause security implications if not handled with great care and proper consultation. Several activities planned by the ministry including a decentralization forum in Bardhere district were postponed. This delay also had negative effects on other components (through low delivery) of the programme as district council formation and attendant activities had the highest allocation.
- District councils established to date have had low levels of female representation; it has been difficult to reach consensus on quotas.
- More attention needs to be paid to (innovative) activities to bridge the gap between women demanding accountability and representation of women in the legislature and the executive.
- Inadequate staffing at district and FMS levels is delaying capacity-building support and is directly linked to resource shortages and the lack money to pay for basic recurrent expenditure beyond Support to Stabilization (S2S) support. Limited capacities of the federal and local authorities in programming especially



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in understanding of the UN policies and procedures also affected implementation. by the government counterparts and their low level of contribution to programme planning and implementation remained main challenging factors for the smooth implementation of activities. The programme developed a strategy to regularly engage with partners in planning and implementation of activities using a 'learning-by-doing' method as well as developing and implementing several tailor-made capacity building initiatives.

- Security constraints and limited means of travel pose a challenge in accessing districts in the FMS.
- In Baidoa, armed groups became more active due to the presidential election in December. There were several explosions in Mogadishu and the relationship between the federal government and Jubaland State deteriorated. All these restricted staff movement and affected implementation of programme activities.
- Lack of clarity on the roles and responsibilities of the Regional States' authorities/ministries in the implementation of activities created misunderstanding between the ministries, especially in Jubaland. This issue was resolved through a consultative process. It was agreed that government counterparts would lead the coordination, in consultation with other relevant authorities.
- The decision of the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) to reduce its 2nd tranche by 63% created difficulty in planning and implementation of activities. The scope of work was subsequently reduced.
- In Kismayo, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoY&S), changed the selected infrastructure to be rehabilitated during the pre-bid meeting. As a result, all the developed and agreed designs and Bills of Quantities (BOQ) – that took several months to plan and finalize them - had to be cancelled. The site in question was allocated to a ministry to set up their office. ministry. An alternative was provided and rehabilitation work is ongoing.
- Availability of market-oriented skills and proper guidance as well as provision of right quantity and quality of appropriate start-up tools and funds are critical for the young people to be self-employed.
- Institutionalization of the activities is crucial for sustainability, ownership and value for money. The Service Providers should not undertake any activities or set up their new facilities in an isolated way, without linking to the existing institutions and locally available resources. Active involvement of local authorities and youth/residents, including women, in planning and implementation of activities enhances solidarity, collaborative capacity and ownership for the sustainability of activities.
- At programme inception, most girls had negative attitudes towards vocational training. Women, due to cultural barriers, had limited opportunities to gain training, knowledge, and skills that could lead to economic advancement. Existing inadequate policy frameworks and inequitable gender norms have often created – and are still creating - barriers to women' economic advancement.
- Vocational training courses played a key role in helping girls and women get jobs; those included the development of technical capacity thanks to the implementation of demand-oriented courses built on specific skills tailored to prospective employers' needs. All the courses included a one-day orientation on soft skills, such as conflict resolution, gender perspective, and communication. It was noted that although girls and/or women primarily enter the workforce to support their families financially they also value opportunities for friendship, and greater autonomy that may come with employment. The appropriate employment opportunities can thus strengthen women economic status, while improving social welfare and future job prospects.

Peacebuilding impact

- Advances in District Councils formation, especially in South West, are seen as important progress towards peace and stability through expansion of state authority and setting the initial stage for building social contract through service delivery.
- The revised and translated Wadahadal civic education resource pack will support the design, implementation and monitoring of quality civic education campaigns that address the needs of all Somalis,



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including women, youth and minority groups. When all citizens are better informed about their rights and responsibilities in local governance, they are more likely to engage in local governance processes, have their voices heard in decision-making and their needs met. Their participation will also contribute to more functional, accountable and service-orientated local governments that are able to support long-term stability and equitable human development.

- The initiative on social rehabilitation and economic empowerment (civic education and skills development trainings) of 200 at risk youth noted evidence of behavioural change in both men and women. They gained confidence and opened-up for more discussions, information sharing, and tolerance and accepting responsibilities.
- The monthly performance tests of the trainees, conducted by the professional mentors/trainers, confirmed that there were positive changes in behavior amongst 75% of the total enrolled trainees and there was also an increase in the average marks scored. This was further reinforced by quarrels in classes reducing to almost zero. Many youths, who did not know how to write, read and calculate their stipends, were able to read, write and count their savings.
- Most of the enrolled youth opened bank accounts in their names for the 1st time and deposited their surplus funds as savings.
- In Kismayo, many learners formed a welfare group and a conflict management club, for handling social and inter-personal issues amicably among themselves in and outside the training centres.
- In the 2nd phase, most youth (46% women), secured excellent marks (above 80%) in their final examinations and acquired vocational and business management skills. 94 of the trainees (38 women) set up their own businesses (self-employed) or worked in private sectors (wage-employed) and used their earnings in securing better food, education and health for themselves and their families. Both the communities and local authorities developed better relationships through this initiative. On the other hand, the youth of different ethnic groups/clans, who were sitting together in a teaching-learning environment for 8 months, developed better relationship, not only between themselves, but also with their families and local authorities – this promoted social cohesion.
- Technical and vocational training programs also contributed to peace building by focusing on sustainable community development. The inclusive and equitable training needs assessment also strengthened both ownership and commitment to potential reforms and ensured that the system reflects the needs and aspirations of people, particularly marginalized youth and women.
- Economic freedom by improving the financial and economic status of youth, a definite recruitment target for Al Shabaab, substantially reduces the risk of this group joining such organizations.
- Legal awareness raising, legal aid services, mobile courts interventions and CDRC contribute to peace-building by educating the public about the formal justice system, bringing justice services closer to the people and growing confidence of communities in the formal courts.

Catalytic effects

- South West and Jubbaland states organized several meetings to strategize on the implementation of the National Framework of Local Governance (Wadajir Framework), which integrates and expands elements of local governance that support district council formation which has attracted donors including SSF and FCA. In addition to supporting the government's coordination efforts around local governance and stabilization, the programme has promoted coordination, cooperation and information sharing among projects such as Finnish Church Aid (FCA), S2S and Somalia Stability Fund (SSF). This is helping identify synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.
- The participatory nature of the project enabled different groups/ clans in the communities to come together



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for effective implementation, under the leadership of the local authorities. The local authorities, using the existing coordination mechanism, worked together with the local communities/clans in each stage of the project planning and implementation. As a result, the project leveraged existing resources, including collaborative and adaptive capacities of the communities– thereby promoting social cohesion. Additionally, the local authorities became more aware of their roles and responsibilities as duty bearers as well as their limitations in programme management capacities. As a result, the local authorities were approaching the development partners to support them, so that they would be able to not only get involved in planning and overseeing the projects, but also to lead the development process, for the benefit of their people.

- By working together, all the stakeholders have been promoting the decentralization process and public service delivery through selection of activities in the Community Action Plans (CAP), developed by the respective districts, collaboratively. Additionally, based on the successful implementation of the social and economic empowerment of youth at risk, there is a plan in place to scale up this initiative to Hudur, South west. On the other hand, action has also been taken to incorporate the good practices and lessons learned from Daldhis interventions in the ongoing Midnimo-II Programme.
- The implementation of the traditional dispute resolution and strengthening the police-community youth volunteer initiative led to expansion of these initiatives further through alternative, albeit limited funding.
- The vocational and training courses provided an immediate response to the socio-economic dynamics and situations of Kismayo and Baidoa that are directly relevant to their context. All the efforts have been addressed to generate inclusiveness and social cohesion by raising the level of awareness of the community towards their attitude to vocational training initiatives and by increasing the capacity of local institutions and local VTCs to further develop ownership and equity when planning and delivering training.

Gender

- Through the programme’s advocacy, the Local Government Law of Hirshabele has a 30% quota for women.
- The human resources management manual provides clear regulation and guidance on how to ensure adequate participation and representation of women.
- The ministry of SWS is advocating for a decree on women quota in the upcoming district council formation process in Baidoa. Gender equality is seen as central in the district council formation process. Women participation has been done through the initial mobilization stage of activities in the state.
- Out of 200 at risks youth enrolled in the social rehabilitation and economic empowerment initiatives in Baidoa and Kismayo, 92 were women (46%). Most of the trainees, mainly women, performed excellently in the tests and final examinations. After completing the vocational/ life-skills training, 38 young women, set up their own businesses with the startup grants/kits. received at the end of the training. Some divorced young women were able to set up their businesses in Kismayo, with the savings from stipends and skills acquired from the training. As a result, they were able to get rid of poverty-related sufferings and were supporting their family members – a real transformation
- Promoting gender and mainstreaming it in all interventions is a high priority and all programmes continued to prioritise the increase of women into the legal profession, access to justice for women and increased participation of women in the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Women and girls continue to get a fair share in all project activities as interns, as beneficiaries of legal aid and scholarships. Female defendants continue to be prioritised in the provision of legal aid services.
- The rehabilitation of the Awale and Talo Wadaq Womens Centres in Kismayo has created a secure training environment that can be utilized for further long-term training and upliftment of women. The number of women attending training initiatives consistently increased during the reporting period which is aiding in gender equality and women’s empowerment.



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Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁵	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
		6
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (as of end of 2018) ⁶	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	12 (ILO) 22 (UNDP) 8 (UNCDF) 4 (UNICEF) 21 (UN Habitat) 3 (UNIDO) 1 (PBF Secretariat) 2 (PMU)	5 (ILO) 10 (UNDP) 2 (UNCDF) 4 (UNICEF) 13 (UN Habitat) 3 (UNIDO) 1 (PBF Secretariat) 2 (PMU)

Human Rights

- The economic empowerment of youth and women was achieved through creating job opportunities, developing vocational and entrepreneurship skills and setting up micro-enterprises. The youth, both women and men, developed collaborative and adaptive capacities, having got involved in planning, implementation and management of Daldhis activities in their respective communities. The household earnings of the employed youth and women, who were from disadvantaged families, improved considerably and gave them voice to discuss their issues with the local authorities. This enabled the youth and women to take part in decision-making processes at FGS, FMS and district levels.
- On several occasions, it was noted that the duty bearers at regional and local levels became more accountable to the rights holders and ensured that the communities’ priority needs were met timely.
- In support of ensuring the human rights of the citizens, the programme’s intervention of provision of free legal aid is providing free legal representation to ensure the rights of the accused either in police custody or in prison. Special attention is given to persons at pre-trial stage and waiting to be tried for periods longer than what the law provides.
- The project promotes participatory planning local government processes and encourages inclusion of all groups in community consultations. The systems for participatory planning and public expenditure management for local governments have been adopted by the South west State government and will be rolled out to new FMS.
- Accountability and transparency are ensured through: -
 - Integration of human rights into training provided to both duty-bearers and rights-holders including systems for participatory planning and public expenditure management for local governments
 - Continuing to strengthen engagement between rights holders and duty-bearers;
 - Strengthening alliances for social change in the communities;

⁵ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁶ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing incentives for duty-bearers to strengthen performance in the provision of services; ○ Strengthening social accountability mechanisms 	
Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)
	No
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	No
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (Number)
	1
Other	
Does the Joint Programme have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
<p>Describe nature of cost sharing: The provision of grants to implement community projects is premised on the FMS and districts contributing a percentage of the cost based on capability.</p>	
<p>Communications & Visibility During the launch and implementation of YES-DALDHIS Project activities, UNDP and its implementing partners used social media, such as Twitter, Face Book and others as well as developed articles on the success stories that were published in the JPYES newsletter. At the local level, the activities were covered by social media, such as TV, Y-Tube and newspapers. The online social media links and relevant pictures of the events are, herewith, provided in separate annexes for reference. The activities and achievements of UNIDO-DALDHIS (as component of JP YES Programme) are regularly promoted on the official UNIDO-Somalia Twitter site: @UNIDOSomalia, as well as on YES pamphlet. All the banners produced so far, refer to the PBF and UN agencies. A key new policy to coordinate local government capacity development & training in Somalia, led by the Government, with of the support of the JPLG, has gone through final review by technical experts from the MoIFAR, FMS and UN in Mogadishu. https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1637288439751382/1637287459751480/?type=3&theater</p>	
Looking ahead	
The implementation of the Daldhis Project has been extended until 31 st August 2019, in order to complete the	



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ongoing and planned activities.

The planned activities to be completed by August 2019 are as follows:

- The ongoing rehabilitation of two Youth Centers and a bridge will be completed and handed over to local authorities in Baidoa and Kismayo.
- As a scale-up of the Daldhis initiative, 75 at risk youth (50% women) will be psych-socially rehabilitated and economically empowered in Hudur district of Southwest state.
- Upgrading additional training workshops in GREDO vocational training facility in Baidoa with technology transfer (civil construction, welding, electrical, painting) and additional training infrastructure.
- Rehabilitating the vocational training center in Baidoa Central Prison in cooperation with ROLSIG partners.
- Train an additional 100 trainees in Kismayo (carpentry and construction) and Baidoa (civil construction, welding, electrical, painting)
- Provide institutional support to the line Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in monitoring and evaluation.
- Continue support to advance district council formation and strengthen collaboration among actors involved in local governance, including PBF
- Capacity training targeting staff in newly established district councils in the FMS will be provided through technical peer-to-peer training and exchange visits to Puntland.
- In JS and SWS, development of the local government HRM guideline and deployment of local government employment regulation in line with laws/policies for civil service.
- State level coordination meetings on LG and Stabilization will take place in SWS
- Conduct periodic mapping assessment of local service providers for selected training modules under LGI / MOI in SWS and JS.
- Development of the Audit/M&E module for the districts planning process
- Representatives from FMS and the FGS will, through collaborative consultation, finalize the National Local Government Capacity Development Policy that will include a standardized curriculum for the local governments, and provide core Local Government policies/regulation/modules and quality assurance framework that will be hosted within the LGI.
- Capacity-building of district Social Affairs Department staff, using the new service delivery training manual.
- Support for civic education campaigns in newly established districts, using the Wadahadal civic education resource pack.
- Outreach to women and youth prior to district council formation/local government elections.
- Expansion of service delivery model and community scorecard methodology to additional districts.
- The establishment of the Hudur district council has provided the enabling environment for the programme to implement the full package of the capacity building initiatives in support of local governance. Finalization of the technical/financial evaluation and contract award for the implementation of selected projects is ongoing. Provide similar support to Barawe and Berdale.
- Commence the establishment of systems and structures in the newly established districts.



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ANNEX 1. 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. (State whether the risk is from the ProDoc or is new, whether the Joint Programme was exposed during the reporting period (2018) and what specific mitigation measures were applied.

Type of Risk ⁷	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Programming	Risk 1: Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Programme	Relevant government ministries and institutions will acquire institutional and technical capacity development on methods of collection, analysis and storage of labour market and skills data. Their national statistics centre (Minister of Planning and International Cooperation) along with the Ministry statistical units, will be strengthened with technical assistance from a technical expert who will be seconded to the line ministries. This assistance will improve labour market information analysis processes and institutional capacity at the national and regional level. The Programme will also train ministries and institutions for better collection and analysis of data relevant to developing appropriate skills training programmes for youth employment.
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	Risk 2: The Programme potentially create discriminations against women based on gender, especially participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits	At least 30% of all Programme beneficiaries will be young Somali women. In addition, the Programme will address the barriers and constraints to female participation in vocational training that is linked to sustainable employment opportunities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making literacy and numeracy training a standard part of skills development programs - Adding business development services to the existing skills training programs for women - Increasing female trainers and staff in TVET Courses. - Compensating for a lack of female trainers through

⁷ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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		<p>internships and job placements for trades in which women do not traditionally participate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making demand-driven training more appropriate and relevant to female trainees by increasing gender orientation of market research. - Identifying subfields of growth sectors/value chains where women already comprise a large part of the labour force, such as the hospitality sector. - Undertaking gender sensitization of training providers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating safe access to training by providing transport.
Political	Risk 3: Programme would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to affected communities and individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community vetting and strategic communication messaging clear messages - Interventions will integrate conflict sensitive approaches into value chain analyses and interventions
Regulatory	Risk 4: Support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions	The Programme will closely coordinate all job creation and livelihood activities to ensure the compliance of the national and international labour standards/principles
Operational	Risk 5: In-land transportation of equipment, tools, and programme required inputs delays the timely unfolding of planned technical assistance interventions	Work with established shippers, breakdown shipping into smaller transport packages, and rework budgets to account for more expensive transport and goods and services. Project managers to recognize that transport costs between port and non-port locations is significant.



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES <list here the monitoring and oversight activities undertaken during reporting period. Precise and specific, the table should not exceed one page>

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Joint PUNO Mission Kismayo	5 th -8 th November	Assess the ongoing YES Activities in Kismayo; and coordination meeting held with MOYS and MOFMR	Monitoring, review, reporting and follow up of all YES/Daldhis activities in each region at least monthly or quarterly
Third Party Monitoring by IDC	22-30 Sept 2018	The aim was to make calls to the beneficiaries of Social and Economic Rehabilitation programme trainings.	76% of participants interviewed said that their lives have improved because of the training.
UNDP Project M&E Specialist and UNDP Engineer undertook field mission to Kismayo	16-22 July 2018	To assess Post Training Initiatives of the DALADHIS training graduates and Monitor progress of work in the three Fish processing centres	30% of the training beneficiaries were found to be engaged in business entrepreneurship activities, others working in private owned hotels. Three fish processing work was in progress, 50% completed and the Engineer certified payment of 1 st Milestone.
UNDP project team undertook a mission to Kismayo for monitoring the Daldhis project activity	28 th Feb – 1 st Mar 18	Some trainees were remaining absent in the training session.	In trainees’ absence issue, discussion was held with the training management and MoY&S and action was taken to encourage trainees to attend the sessions regularly.
UNDP project team monitored an activity in Baidao district of South West State on social rehabilitation and life skill training for 100 youth which was implemented by WARDO local NGO	11 th -13 th March 2018	Focus on more practical training than theory. Provision of startup tool kits to the successful trainees at the end of the training.	A discussion was held with the training management and government counterpart and agreed on the some identified issues: to conduct more practical classes and provision of startup kits.
UNDP project team monitored project in Kismayo district of Jubaland for social rehabilitation and life skill	20 th 22 nd May 2018	Discussed with the trainees and stressed on the job placement initiative to be in place.	Discussion focused on how to create a networking system between the potential employers and trainees in Kismayo for job placement. Action plan was developed to be followed by in consultation



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training for 100 youth which implemented by HDC local NGO			with the training management, local authority and UNDP representatives.
YES Technical Working Group Meeting	1 st March 2018	Review on the 2018 Annual Work Plans, submitted by the UN agencies. Besides, a draft TOR of the Technical Working Team was discussed.	A set of criteria was developed to review the AWP and the ToR of the Technical Working Committee was discussed and agreed.
Heads of Agency Meeting on JP YES	9 th April 2018	Discussion focused on the reviewing the developed 2018 AWP	Based on the set of criteria, the AWP, including activities and their budgets, was reviewed and agreed.
Regional Focal Point meeting on familiarizing JP YES	12 April 2018	The Focal Points from the 5 FMS participated.	Discussion was held on the YES programme and the individual UN agencies' activities as well as their roles and responsibilities.
Regional Focal Point meeting on reviewing of the 2018 AWP	22 April 2018	The Focal Points from the 5 FMS participated. The AWP's were presented by the UN agencies	Each UN agency's AWP was discussed and reviewed and endorsed by the Focal Points.
Project Steering Committee meeting on JP YES	10 April 2018	Co-chaired by the Minister, MoLSA and representative of Sweden Embassy for the review of the 2018 AWP	The AWP was reviewed by the PSC participants. It was agreed that the AWP is to 1 st reviewed and endorsed by at the regional level and then it should be presented to the PSC meeting.
Project Steering Committee meeting on finalizing AWP	12 June 2018	Co-chaired by the Minister and UNDP CD for reviewing the 2018 AWP and agreed on an action plan for the development of the National Employment Strategy.	The 2018 AWP was approved. ILO was asked to lead the technical team to support the MoLSA for the development of the National Employment Strategy.
Independent Mid-Term Evaluation Report of JP YES	1 January – 28 February 2018	1 international and 1 national consultant were recruited for the evaluation exercise. Both desk review of document and field visit and consultation were made for the data collection.	An evaluation report with recommendations was developed and agreed. Based on this a Management Response was developed for the implementation in a coordinated way.



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA <list here details of training activities undertaken during the reporting period (2018); should not exceed one page>

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	FMS MoLSA & MoY&S	Youth at risk	Jan – June 2018	53	47	100	Vocational training in carpentry, electrical installation, mobile repair, auto-mechanic and driving, beauty therapy (including Henna), and entrepreneurship	Kismayo	UNDP/HDC (NGO)
2.	FMS MoY&S	Youth at risk	Jan – June 2018	55	45	100	Vocational training in carpentry, electrical installation, mobile repair, auto-mechanic and driving, beauty therapy (including Henna), and entrepreneurship	Biadoa	UNDP/WARDO (NGO)
3.	MOE Jubbaland and MOL&S South West state	Youth	Jan – Dec 2018	244	80	324	Blacksmith, Tie & Dye, Boat Engine, Construction, Brick Making, Welding, Painting, Mechanic, Food Processing, ICT, Soap Making, Electrical Repairs, windows & Screen Installation and Masonry	Kismayo and Baidoa	UNIDO/KTI/AWAL E/GREDO/SBLO/BCP/KANAVA/TALAWADAG
4.	Ministry Public Works/Interior, MOM		17 th – 22 nd February, 2018	18	0	18	Systems and tools for infrastructure investments (PEM 4)	Mogadishu	ILO
5.	MoIFAR & SWS MOI	UNDP	19 th March 2018	43	10	53	Local Government Structure consultation workshop	Baidoa	MoIFAR/ SWS MOI
6.	MoIFAR & JS MOI	UNDP	25 th March 2018	25	5	30	Local Government Structure consultation workshop	Kismayo	MoIFAR/ JS MOI
Totals:				438	187	625			