

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

COUNTRY: Somalia

TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL Annual

DATE OF REPORT: 15 Nov 2018

Project Title: Youth Political Empowerment: Enabling Somali young women and men to meaningfully engage in governance, peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00108211	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat, Somalia Programme) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministries of Youth and Sports of Jubbaland and South-West States and Youth Peer Education Network (Y-Peer)	
Project commencement date¹: Project duration in months:² 18 months	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UN-Habitat: \$ \$863,859 UNFPA : \$ 536,434 : \$: \$ Total: \$1,449,994 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i> How many tranches have been received so far: One (1)	
Report preparation: Project report prepared by: Falastin Omar (UN-Habitat) and Fatuma Muhumed (UNFPA) Project report approved by: Peter Nordstrom, PBF Coordinator Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes	

¹ Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: No

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: No

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

The status of the project is on track overall with the portion of the project to be implemented by the Government experiencing substantial delays. Despite the progress made on the project thus far, the breakdown in political relations between the federal government and federal member states has presented significant challenges for implementation of the project. The preliminary preparatory activities have been completed including passing internal agency approval mechanisms for projects, doing due diligence by conducting micro-assessments establishing the operational budget programming and signing agreements of cooperation with implementing partners. Technical working group and project steering committee have been established to oversee the project and closely work with the implementing partner. However, given the current political dynamic and the lack of cooperation between the federal and regional member states, coordination mechanisms particularly the project steering committee need to be addressed in a more strategic manner. Despite these challenges, there is continued commitment from implementing partners who meet on a timely basis to deliberate on the project successes and identify challenges that may affect the implementation of the project going forward. Implementation of the project activities is ongoing on the ground but with more support required to strategically address the issues of the coordination between the federal and regional government counterparts.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

The statebuilding process in Somalia is still ongoing in particular since Somalia is in the process of reestablishing legitimate State institutions and systems of governance at the Federal Member State and District levels. Youth inclusion in political decision making remains critical as over two-thirds of Somalis are under the age of 35 and are currently underrepresented in Somalia's political processes. In light of this, the project continues to mobilize and capacitate youth networks and associations to take part in the ongoing state and peacebuilding process. In the context of South West State and Jubbaland, the project interventions seek to change the attitudes of decision makers and their constituencies in the locations which is fundamental to ensuring the meaningful inclusion of youth in governance mechanisms. It is worth noting also that both South West State and Jubbaland State are due to hold Presidential elections towards the end of 2018 and in 2019 respectively. The initiatives of the project are timely in creating the right atmosphere for maximum youth inclusion in the political process. Furthermore, given the current political dynamics and the suspended cooperation between the federal and regional member states, how the project is even implemented paves the way to cultivate profound impact that allows for greater inclusion, not just of beneficiaries of the project but for project partners as well,

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The project facilitates the use of innovative communication platforms including social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc), radio podcasts, and web TV, to reach out to youth creating a channel for young women and men to express their visions for the future of Somalia. By amplifying young people's voices, the project promotes the exchange of ideas among peers and communities at large, challenging negative perceptions and fostering an intergenerational dialogue and trust. Equipping young women and men with the skills to express themselves through innovative communication tools, the project empowers them to actively engage in the debate and to voice their ideas, concerns and needs to society at large enabling the use of communication as a means to achieving the robust participation of young women and men in peacebuilding. These innovative platforms are tools that are already popular among the Somali youth allowing for a wider platform to be reached both regionally and nationally.

Additionally, while recognizing the power of elders in the community, male elders in particular, in the political set-up in Somalia generally, the project employed a dialogue approach between the youth and the elders in the community who constitute power within their groups. This helps to narrow down the barrier between the two groups and ease youth entry into meaningful political participation.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**

off track

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

To support the voice of youth in the political debate on the key issues of the day, the project has facilitated seven youth-led campaigns across the three districts reaching over 2170 youth. Through the use of innovative social media platforms, an audience of over 100,000 has been reached on Facebook, Twitter and on Youtube amplifying voices of youth on political participation. A project website has also been set-up. Furthermore, a total of 72 radio programmes have been aired in the three regions where relevant topics have been debated by youth leaders in the community. Two youth consultations have been held in Kismayo and Baidoa bringing together youth leaders and elders and detailed discussions made on youth participation and recommendations passed to stakeholders. To generate youth voices, 24 blogs have been produced by youth in the three regions and 12 short videos developed carrying youth voices on key political topics. District Youth Councils have been formed in the three regions creating the foundation for permanent mechanisms for youth participation in local governments and a training on communication for impact held for youth networks in the three districts. The training manual for youth inclusion is undergoing internal review/feedback. However, it should be noted that the training manual is a critical component of the activities to be delivered by the FGS/FMS the capacity to implement this component successfully will be impacted by resolving the dynamics.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

Through a series of project interventions, youth in the three districts feel energised and empowered to speak on peace and state-building. Through youth-led campaigns held in the three districts, young men and women had the rare opportunity to talk to and hear from senior government officials. For example, in Kismayo, the Vice President heard from youth leaders on how to facilitate youth participation in government decision making. In this event, the VP has declared inclusion of young people in all sectors of the government a priority. Similarly, the radio programmes sponsored by the project is impacting the discourse on the ground with the elderly attitude to youth inclusion changing. In the blogs written by youth and videos developed, the youth are delving deep into issues they deem important for their future and are learning to put it across. The training supported by the project has brought together select youth who were trained on communicating for impact, building their capacity to influence policy makers. "Peace comes through reconciliation, respect and tolerance for differing views, agreeing to live together" a youth participant in the Internal Day of Peace youth campaign.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

The key challenge is the suspension of relations between the FGS and FMS derailing the Government implementation and the project coordination mechanisms. Despite the progress made on the project thus far, the breakdown in political relations between the federal government and federal member states has presented significant challenges for implementation of the project. The precarious political dynamics between the federal government and federal member states came to head when the federal member states suspended relations with the federal government in August over disagreement on a number of issues pertaining to Somalia's peacebuilding and State-building priorities, a position which has since been reaffirmed at a meeting of the Council of Inter-State Cooperation, a grouping of the federal member state leaders, in October of 2018. The impact of the political deadlock on the project has been significant. The main government counterpart for the project is the federal Ministry of Youth and Sports. The ministries of youth and sports for Jubbaland and Southwest do no longer recognize this agreement and are calling for new agreements to be signed directly with them. This has also impacted the project coordination mechanisms (steering committee and technical working group), which has been unable to reconvene since the meeting held in June as officials from the federal member states have been instructed to not attend meetings with federal government counterparts.

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

- Draft UNFPA Training Manual
- Consultation Report
- Kismayo Youth Forum
- Youth Forum Report
- Peace Day Campaign Report

- Radio Programme Report
- Youth Day Campaign Report
- Social Media Impressions
- Training Report Somalia
- Links
- M&E Inception Report
- Youth Inclusion Governance Training Manual
- Youth Council Formation

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: Young men and women can effectively participate in decision-making processes in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo district and South West and Jubbaland State levels by the end of the project.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

Capacity assessments have been conducted on Youth-led organizations in Kismayo, Dollow and Baidoa for capacity building. Training manuals on communicating for impact and youth leadership and organizational management has been developed in consultation on youth leaders and local administrations. The training covered conflict analysis, effective communication, resilience and advocacy, while the second manual covers mediation, policy writing and financial management, 30 youth leader received training 12 of them being young women. Youth forums were held with the focus on direct youth participation in governance, reconciliation, universal suffrage, youth participation in peacebuilding. In the first forum, youth presented arguments and highlighted specific examples of why their direct participation in governance mechanisms meaningfully contributes to peacebuilding efforts.

Outcome 2: Decisions taken by District authorities in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo district and South West and Jubbaland State are reflecting young men and women's priorities by the end of the project.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: off track

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

District Youth Councils have been formed in the three Districts and are now part of the local governance mechanism. Members of the youth council are competitively elected by the youth in the different wards that make up the Districts. Regarding, communication campaigns, over

100,000 persons have been reached with information on youth political empowerment through the various social media channels, 72 radio programmes have been aired across the three districts with youth activists and important panel of individuals discussing tailored topics to spark youth political empowerment discourse among the population. Twelve short videos have so far been developed in which young people are sharing their views on the ongoing peace and statebuilding process. Additionally, through seven youth-led campaigns, a over two thousand youth have campaigned across the three districts on topics including peace, youth participation in ongoing political processes, calling on the federal government and state governments to find away to work together to preserve the gains made in peace.

Outcome 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p><u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The suspension of relationship between federal Government and FMS has affected the project in regards to implementation of the Government portion, it has also affected the coordination mechanism as the FMS declined to attend the meeting, however separately The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports and the FMS is fully supporting the project implementation of Y-PEER. In the Districts, project interventions are carried out with close consultation with the state governments. The FMS Ministers of Youth & Sports have provided oversight to ensure the project implementation is on track and address corrective measures whenever needed. For instance during the youth council formation, FMS ministries of youth have provided security as the process entailed elctions that took days to finalize.</p>
<p><u>Monitoring:</u> Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>Supportive supervision is being undertaken by the project team and arrangement has been made to ensure Jubaland and Southwest ministry of youth provide day to day supportive supervision. The coordination mechanism stalled since the suspension.</p>
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6</p>	<p>Third party monitoring monitors have been contracted. Their assessment will look at evidence-based methodology, have a strong beneficiary component that</p>

months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)	will include direct and indirect view with the aim to understand the perceptions surrounding youth political engagement and capacity of youth led CSOs. The external evaluation assessment will employ key informant interviews, focus group discussions as well as present a context analysis in light of the project logical framework. The available budget for evaluations is close to 10% of the budget at 70,000USD.
<u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)	The Embassy of Sweden has presented interest in providing additional funding for scaling up project activities in two additional cities in Somalia. While there is still ongoing discussions, the focus will be on youth empowerment focusing on youth inclusion in governance but with a broader focus incorporating issues of SRHR, incorporating avenues for artistic and cultural expression as well as other key youth empowerment mechanisms through a holistic youth development lens.
<u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)	Through our interventions, FMS like Jubaland plans expand the youth council formation to other areas within the region. They found the youth councils as one that brings young people together for a common Purpose. The target areas are those that have been recently recovered from Al-Shabab..
<u>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</u> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)	The District Youth Councils formed will be housed by the mayors office in their respective regions whom they will be working together even after the project completion.
<u>Risk taking:</u> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)	The risk that emerged since the previous report is the change in the leadership of Ministry of youth-Jubaland state coupled with the suspension of the relations between the FGS and FMS, this has lead to inability to implement the Government portion of the project budget, the agencies tried to meet with the stakeholders but since this is beyond the scope of the project. The senior leadership of the agencies as well as the peacebuilding coordination office for Somalia are currently working to develop a strategica way forward for the project.
<u>Gender equality:</u> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)	In identifying project beneficiaries, special consideration was given to gender balance and an equal number of boys and girls were drawn from taget areas to participate in youth forums and campaigns. The District youth councils established has not more than 40% of either gender.
<u>Other:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)	

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the **Project Results Framework** as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of **key indicators** at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Young men and women can effectively participate in decision-making processes in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo districts and South West and Jubbaland State levels by the end of the project.	Indicator 1.1 Outcome Indicator 1.1: %increase in number of young men and women in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo District Peace and Security Committees/District Councils (when formed) Jubbaland and South West State Parliament by the end of the project compared baseline	0	20%	In Progress	Preliminary discussions with District Peace and Security Committees welcomed the idea of youth inclusion as members or attend meetings of the committees and deliberate issues that of interest to the community.	
	Indicator 1.2 % increase in number of DPSC/DC/FMS parliamentarians that find youth	0	50%	0%		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	policy inputs constructive by the end of the project compared to baseline					
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Young men and women in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo have improved their capacity to engage effectively in decision making processes at district and State level by the end of the project.	Indicator 1.1.1 # number of young men and women trained that provide regular inputs into District State level decision making processes	0	26	30	The project organised training on “Communication for Impact”. The training had a strong focus on team work, critical skills, messaging and active listening for 30 young people from target locations.	
	Indicator 1.1.2) increase in number of beneficiaries in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo that are confident in their ability to express their views clearly to decision makers by the end of the project compared	0%	75%	In Progress	2170 young men and women were engaged through two youth led campaigns and were empowered to steer a conversation that enhances inclusion and give young people a voice in decision making.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	to baseline					
Output 1.2 The Jubbaland Youth Association and the South West State Youth Union have improved their capacity to provide quality trainings and conduct effective advocacy by the end of the project.	Indicator 1.2.1 Both youth associations have improved their aggregate score by at least 20% on the organizational capacity assessment tool	0	20%	10%	Needs assessment have been conducted and capacity gaps identified on regional youth organizations in Baidoa Dolow and Kismayu. Capacity building training has been conducted on policy development, peace building as well as special needs of young women.	
	Indicator 1.2.2 # of training manuals on leadership, peacebuilding and governance for young women and men developed	0	2	in progress	The youth leadership training manual is being finalized.	
	Indicator 1.2.3 % of beneficiaries that found the	0	75%	in progress	The training manual for communicating for impact finalized and the toolkit for the communication platform is being developed.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	trainings received useful to improve their ability to participate district and State decision					
Output 1.3 Youth Furms have been established in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo are meeting regularly and producing clear policy recommendations for district and State authorities	Indicator 1.3.1 # of position papers on peace and security based on the discussions developed by young women and men	0	6	In progress	The ideas and topics for the position papers have been finalized and integrated to reflect the discussions taking place in the youth forums and intergenerational dialogue. The next quarter will produce 3 position papers.	
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Outcome 2 Decisions taken by District authorities in	Indicator 2.1 % increase in young men and women in Baidoa, Dollow and	0	25%	In progress	Youth councils formed with the support of the project work closely with the district authorities. This is expected to positively impact the decisions at the district level to be one that addresses	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow district and South West and Jubbaland State are reflecting young men and women's priorities by the end of the project	Kismayo that feel their priorities are being addressed by their District Council / FMS by the end of the project compared to baseline.				youth priorities.	
	Indicator 2.2 # of documented decisions, policies / legislations that reflect youth priorities	0	5	0%	This is in progress	
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 District Peace and Security Committes and/or District Councils (when formed) in Baidoa, Dollow and	Indicator 2.1.1 % of DPSC/DC/FMS MPs that have consulted the Youth Council in the last quarter over a policy decision	0	50%	0%	District youth councils have been established in Dollow, Baidoa and Kismayu, with the participation of regional authorities through competitive election process. The council has 40% of its membership as female. Council members were trained on advocacy to agitate for youth inclusion in policy making.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Kismayo the Ministers of Interior and the State Parliaments in Jubbaland and South West State have improved their capacity to include young women and men in decision making proceses by the end of projec	Indicator 2.1.2 # of Youth Fellows embedded in local administrations.	0	12	In progress	Selection process for youth fellows being finalized in consultation with the federal member states and federal government.	
	Indicator 2.1.3 # of policy/legislations making processes for which DPSC/DC/FMS MPs have solicited the project's support	0	5	In progress	This can be measured more strongly as the youth become trained and are interacting with the structures in which they are embedded.	
Output 2.2 Integeneratio nal Dialogue Forums are formed (and/or other existing forums are	Indicator 2.2.1 # of Intergenerational Dialogue Forums conducted with 40% female participants.	0	12	In progress	Atotal of 5 intergenerational dialogues with the participation of region hosted during the reporting period. The dialogues focussed on inclusion of young women and men in governance and peace building processes.	
	Indicator 2.2.2	0	50%	In progress	Through the use of innovative social	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
strengthened) in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo and provide a space for men and women of all ages to discuss peace, security and social issues that affect them.	%) increase in # of people that report having a better understanding of other generations' perspectives after hearing/reading a media post produced by young men and women by the end of the project as compared to baseline.				media platforms, over 100,000 audiences reached on Facebook, Twitter and on Youtube amplifying voices of youth on political participation. A project website has also been set-up. To generate youth voices, 24 blogs have been produced by youth in the three regions.	
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 4.3.2					

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *delayed*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit): We have received one tranche

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: Now for UNFPA

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date:

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.

**REPORT ON YOUTH CONSULTATION ON PEACEBUILDING AND GOOD
GOVERNANCE IN BAIDOA AND KISMAYU**



BACKGROUND:

As part of the objectives of reaching out to young people and stakeholders working in the youth agenda, UNFPA Somalia and Y-PEER Network organized youth consultation forum with the participation of youth led and youth serving organizations, government institutions as well as young women and men. The consultations will provide the basis of information for the roadmap for engagement of young people in peacebuilding and political processes and well as the Empowerment training.

The consultations process was done through a series of KII and FGD. The main stakeholders consulted were young leaders, young people, traditional elders, government staff such as officials from the regional ministry of youth and sports and mayors office and representatives from NGOs. Y-PEER supported the process through mobilisation of the participants. The consultation was facilitated by an independent consultant hired by UNFPA with the help of a local consultant to collect information on peace, political process and good governance, then develop toolkit and training modules for the peacebuilding project which is being implemented in Baidoa, Dolow and Kismayo.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES:

- Collect information of the Youth on peace building and good governance
- Know the knowledge and level of youth in peace building and good governance
- Develop toolkit and Training modules
- Create platform to listen Youth ideas and experiences
- Enhance creativity of the Youth in Peace building and Good governance
- Enhance Youth Integration
- Know basic needs and priorities of the Youth.

KEY INFORMANTIVE INTERVIEW PARTICIPATING ENTITIES:

S/NO	NAME	CONTACT
1.	Jubaland Youth Union	0616839240
2.	South-West Youth Council	0615318481
3.	Badbaado Youth Group	0616612452
4.	Abdifatah Abdirahman Ibrahim	0615954392
5.	Abdullahi Ali Watiin- Mayor- Baidoa	0615555574
6.	Abdullahi Abdi Omar- youth Minister- South West	0615547499
7.	SOYDEN	0615204921
8.	GREDO	0619506655
9.	District Youth Council	0616099992
10.	HOHDHAS	0613000501
11.	Abdullahi Hussein- Mayor Kismayu	0615542283
12.	Somali Disability Rights Advocacy	0612055404

METHODOLOGY USED IN THE CONSULTATION:

Different aspects of methodology have been put in place in order to make sure the consultation forum of the Youth on peace building and Good governance becomes effective and more resourceful. The methodology used will enhance comprehensive understanding and a good channel of communication between the consultant and the Members of the Participants and include the following:

- Focus Group Discussions
- Brainstorming
- Key Informant Interviews.

CHALLENGES:

During the Consultation process, numerous challenges have been identified by the different participants or the key informants on peace building and good governance of the Youth and include the following:

- **Financial Constraints:** Lack of money hinders the Youth in the participation of every aspect of life in the community.
- **Clan System:** The system favors more on the old than the Young and gives more fortunes to the Youth and undermines the Youth in their existing.
- **The elders led system:** The elders in the community always choose to side with anyone who has money or influence them. The person who held the position is more confident than the Young one because he has the elder in his custody and provides him with what so ever he wants.
- **Insecurity:** The existing security in the country is not reliable and if the youth exposes themselves in the field of Politics, he/she feels insecure for themselves and could speak out.
- **Cultural beliefs in the Community:** The culture mainly effects the participation of the Young men and women in political participation as women are looked down upon and described to be inferior and can't hold high positions in the community. the women don't freely interact with men and allowed to intermingle with men and are said to be good at staying at home and married that holding high positions.
- **Lack of capacity building training:** The youth doesn't have ample trainings and the capacity building training offered are not enough and look for workshops to build their capacity.
- **Clan inferiority and discrimination to the Minority Groups.** In the set of the community, some clans are put on top and are more privileged compare to the other tribes who are less considered and privileged. The tribes who less considered are always oppressed and look down upon in the community and don't take part in the making process.
- **Unemployment of the Youth:** This stands a major challenge to the youth and causes the youth to move a way from their land and engage in illegal migration, theft and robbery. It also makes the youth to stand out of the political platform and discourage the youth to engage in political process and good governance.

- **Poor engagement in the processes of decision making:** the youth are less considered in the decision-making process and passively engage it. The youth like to take part in the decision making and want to represent their voice but the leaders and the elders don't give heed to them and are left out always in the decision-making areas.

EXPECTATIONS:

- Representation of ideas of the youth
- Promote Youth engagement activities in political process and good governance.
- The collected youth ideas in the consultation become useful and cost a lot to the youth and enhance youth participation in politics.
- Get capacity building workshops to enhance them on peace building, political process and good governance
- Increase the Youth member and number in the political platform.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Create Employment opportunities and entrepreneurship skills
- Engaging Youth in the decision-making process
- Excessive awareness of women in leadership
- Promoting security for the Youth to access in field of politics
- One man one vote or direct democracy where voting is done at all

COCLUSIONS:

The consultation forum in Baidoa and Kismayu has gone well and very many ideas have been collected through various sources in terms of the Youth in peace build building, political process and good governance and every one was promised to be shared with the report to see if they are reflected in the story.

The youth were optimistic about the consultation and the idea collection made and were asking to the consultant about the impact of the consultation and have been lastly described or revised to them the overall impact as a way of knowing the level of knowledge that the Youth have in peace building, engagements in political process and good governance and the consultation forum was lastly concluded with a focus group discussion of 20 member from the Youth including the university students and youth councils too in which the consultant have established a wide space of discussion for the Youth in FGD.



Radio programs report:

Introduction

Radio remains a primary source of information for people of Somalia since majority of them cannot afford TV sets. Radio reaches large groups of people in real-time and is often a medium for community discussions on subjects that affects them. It is also the primary source of information. FMs are the most common radio stations in Kismayu. FMs operate almost 24hrs which makes its programs accessible at any time.

In Somalia, where most of the population lives in rural areas, radio is a vibrant platform for public discussions, information sharing and news. Talk shows and call-ins are popular ways for people to voice their needs, concerns and opinions.

Y-Peer Network Somalia engages with the program hosts to design the content of each show to ensure the topics of discussion are in line with the project's outcomes. The radio programs will invite guest speakers including youth leaders, civil society activists and academicians to discuss the role of the youth in political participation and peace building. The programs include youth-friendly messaging such as poetry, songs and personal testimonies.

Y-Peer Network has contracted 2 FM radio stations based in Baidoa and Kismayu respectively to conduct weekly youth-focused programs on state and peace building. The programs will be aired twice every week and will entail talk-shows and call-ins to steer and build consensus on state and peace building issues. The programs are expected to reach 2500 listeners across the two regions each time they are aired. The selected FM radio stations, Mustaqbal radio in Baidoa and Kismayu radio, were chosen for their popularity and wide signal reach. The program will be advertised two days before its airing to attract large participants and listeners.

Objectives of the radio program:

The radio program is intended to galvanize youth interest in political participation and to provide for an avenue where youths in different parts of the targeted regions i.e. Jubaland and South West State learn about each other, exchange innovative ideas on political participation and listen to expert opinions about the role of the youth in good governance, state and peace building processes in Somalia. It also provides for an avenue where older people can listen to the aspirations of the youth and appreciate their worldviews

- Inspire creative contributions to youth participation in peace building and governance.
- Increase awareness of the power and potential of the youth.
- Encourage youth to actively participate in the political process.
- to promote fairness, clarity and efficiency in decision making process.
- Encourage the production of programming which reflects both youth and the government.
- Encourage co-operation, interaction, communication and understanding within youth led organizations.

Target group

Wider group of people were targeted including the general public, students, young men and women, youth led and youth serving organizations, policy-makers, etc.

Methodology

A contract for 4 radio programmes entitled “youth awareness on peace building and governance” was signed between Y-PEER and 2 radio stations to broadcast and air weekly program in Kismayu, Dolow and Baidoa. The program was aired/broadcasted twice every week 7:00pm-8:00 pm in project target areas.

A certain was allocated for every week where panelists from youth in government, youth led organizations, young men and women were invited to each program to discuss and give their views on the role of youth in peacebuilding and sustainable development.

Call- ins were opened to the public to comment on each topic and were also allowed to participate through short messages (SMS) while the program is on air.

Summary of the programs aired in June and July:

Programs 1: Perspectives on youth inclusion in democratic space

Methodology

- Panel discussion (2elders and 2 young persons)
- Interviews
- Call-ins (testimony on why youth inclusion in relevant)

Panelists discussed deeply on the importance of youth inclusion in governance and peace building process in the country. There were 2 elders and 2 youth who each took 5 minutes to express his/her views.

Elders argued that though it is time to handover tasks to youth but still they are not mature enough to handle governance. The have called upon authorities to nurture young talents and

create a space for them to learn and develop so that they can take over the leadership of the country.

On their side youth panelist argued that it's very important to include youth in peace building process giving evidence that majority of the people of Somalia are youth under the age of 35 and that youth have been manipulated to offers by militias and clan worriers. It therefore important for youth especially those who took part in the interclan conflicts to be given space at the reconciliation table.

After 20 minutes of panel discussion, call- ins were opened for the listeners to give their view on the topic. There were 50 calls mostly from young men and women where they all supported that youth need to be included in governance and peace building processes. In addition to this, there were also messages to the radio stations who participated in the program.

Program 2: Assessing the capacity of youth organizations in Somalia

Methodology:

- Panels of representatives of youth organizations in Somalia. Bring together youth from different youth led Organizations in Jubaland and South West States of Somalia
- Call-ins
- interviews

There were four panelists from youth organizations who were invited to the program that took place in Kismayu and Baidoa. Each was asked same questions to give their opinions. The panelists were asked to discuss ideas and best practices that they can share with other networks so as learn from each other.

Daud Abdi youth activist from Kismayu, Jubaland said that youth can contribute their ideas by exchange it through social networks, so they can share how they can develop their lives and that of the community.

Dr Ahmed emphasized so much on the importance of youth having a forum where they can meet routinely and challenged them to come up with ideas that are sustainable to region and to the lives of the people of Somalia. Ahmed said; there are many ways youth can share among themselves. One is to come up with a unique innovation. So, you want to do something you need to come up with a creative one. This is the second tool we use to create a variety of inventions that come with different ideas. They then come up with a collaborative approach to achieve the goals they are going to achieve. They can combine in pairs and invest little money on a small business.

Other panelists also stressed on how youth can come up with innovative ideas which the can only reach through cooperation among themselves and holding regular cluster meeting so that they can share ideas.

20 minutes were given for the panelists to express their views

30 minutes were given to the listeners to call the radio.

5 minutes were allocated for reading the messages sent through short message services.

Program 3: Outlining youth priorities on peace and state building process

Methodology:

Panels to consist of youth and youth led organizations and the ministry of youth and sports.
Interviews. Call- ins.

There were four panelists who were invited to this program to light up youth priorities on peace and state building. Among these panelists were youth from the government bodies who represent their peer in the various positions they held. Inclusive politics was much debated in the talk show which took 25 minutes.

All the panelists have agreed that youth are not included in peace building process. And the general system of Somalia is not an inclusive environment where the youth can express themselves. Furthermore, it was noted that the factor of clan is very much practical in the system of governance where only elders can be given the chance to be included.

There were 30 minutes given to the public to give their opinions on the topic discussed.\

Program 4: Strengthening existing institutional mechanisms

Representatives from youth and youth led organizations,
youth governance bodies (youth parliament).

Interviews, call ins.

The debate was conducted on 22nd July. To be able to identify the existing institutions and how to strengthen them was discussed.

Debate Findings showed several existing institutions in the government. These institutions include youth in the parliament, heads of directorates. These institutions are working and there is need to expand them to accommodate more youth ideas, some concerns were expressed about the limited number of positions held by youth in the government and young women and disabled ones.

General public was given the chance to call the radio to express their view on the topic. There were 20 calls of which 3 got interrupted by either poor network or lack of airtime. Large number of callers emphasized the need to increase the youth held positions in the government and increasing the number of young women and men in the parliament.

Conclusions:

There was positive impact of the radio program on youth. This came after the first two programs. There were large number of callers who were calling the radio number but because of time were unable to be heard which was put into consideration to expand the time allocated for the radio program.

Currently the radio covers 60 km². It has many audience and followers who follow it in the social media.



INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY:

The International Day of Peace ("Peace Day") is observed around the world each year on 21 September. Established in 1981 by "commemorating and strengthening the ideals of peace both within and among all nations and people. The international Peace Day provides a globally shared date for all humanity to commit to Peace above all differences and to contribute to building a Culture of Peace.

The celebration of peace day is very crucial to Liberia given that many Somalis still need to be educated on the relevance of peace.

Y-Peer in partnership with regional youth networks in Jubaland and South West State of Somalia has lined up programs in observance of the day, the programs include a parade on the streets of Kismayu and Dolow, followed by a town hall meeting at the Wamo social Hall. The event was supported by the PBF program of youth empowerment in political participation in peace building and managed by UN Habitat and UNFPA Somalia.

To mark this important day in the lives of Somali people, Y-Peer Somalia in partnership with regional youth network organized a well-attended events in Kismayu and Dolow.

Athletic competition

During the international peace, representatives of the 5 sub districts of Kismayu participated in 2 KM race where the winner received monetary awards. Twenty athletes took part in the race where each sub district fielded 4 representatives to the competition. Olympic officials, representatives from the ministry of youth and sports and youth networks were present to witness the race which has attracted many potential youth who are willing to participate in the Olympic race competition in the near future. The competition was between the five sub districts of Kismayo namely Farjano, Fanole, Calanley, Shaqalana and Gulwade. **Calanley** village represented by Mohamed Ahmed Dayib emerged the winner followed by Abdifatah Ahmed Abdi of Farjano while Noor Ahmed Farah of Shaqalaha village came distant third in the race.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the race competition was to create space for the potential youth to show their talent to participate in the national Olympic competitions and to show the importance of the international peace day to the Kismayo which is one of the most peaceful places in Somalia today. The race competition attracted

many people who gather in the street to watch the event. it acted as integration since each village come to fans their participants and representatives in the race competition.



Youth in Kismayu taking part in 2 km race to mark of the world peace day.

Peace Walk:

700 participants comprising Youth, women, elders, music bands, peace committee gathered at the Kismayo peace garden to usher the international peace day and walked to the presidential palace which was 1.5 KM long. The peace walk attracted many participants from the all over Kismayo chanting and singing peace songs while carrying peace messages. After the long peace walk, the participants gathered in a social hall to listen to the speech of leaders and convey their message to the president who received them. The event was witnessed by leaders from Jubaland government led by the first vice president Mohamud Sayid Adan, minister of youth and sport Osman Haji, representative from Jubaland parliament, DG minister of youth civil service commission, civil society organization, Jubaland youth union officials, youth, elders, women among others.



Youth people came out to celebrate the World Peace Day

Abdiwahab Bilal, chairman of Jubaland Youth Network took to the podium and highlighted the important contribution young people make to peace in the country. He mentioned that ‘**Youth** power is a recognized force in the world today. Young people are filled with tremendous energy and towering ambitions. They can be utilized as a constructive and as a destructive force by any nation, to achieve long last peace, youth should be given priority since they are driving force of peace in every nation’.

Adhar Abdullah spokeswomen from Kismayo women peace umbrella took the stage and stressed heavily on the role of women in peace building and reconciliation efforts, she said the pain of losing their sons every day because of tribal, political or terror organization is unbearable. Peace is the cause of progress and stability in every nation and to achieve that we need to work together hand in hand with different stakeholders and actors involve in peace building process.



Participants gather in a social hall to listen to their leaders while also delivering their concerns on matters of peace in the country.

Finally, the event was concluded with words from the vice president who put a lot emphasis in role of different actors in the peace building process and the need to have coordination mechanism to achieve sustainable peace. He said that peace is the back bone of every living society and it's the responsibility of every individual to work towards achieve long lasting peace in Jubaland and Somalia at large, and to achieve long lasting peace its require all the stakeholders to jointly work together hand in hand ,security agencies ,member of the public ,international partners ,and jointly we can achieve long lasting peace in Somalia. He call upon all government ministries and departments to work closely with the people in order to have good service delivery by the government so that the government system become trusted by the people they represent



Jubaland State vice president present at the town hall to commemorate the international Peace day



Young musicians entertain the crowd with messages of peace during the world peace day.



International Youth Day Report: 2018

The youth in Somalia are the backbone of the community and intrinsic to the existence of the society. They have been heavily affected by the civil wars and absent of law and order that the country has experienced over the last three decades and were used as a tool of fighting during the different stages that the country has undergone.

12 August of every year is a day dedicated to celebrate the contribution of youth in the world. The guiding theme this year was 'SAFE SPACE FOR YOUTH'. It is meant as an opportunity for governments to draw attention to youth issues worldwide. During IYD, concerts, workshops, cultural events, and meetings involving national and local government officials and youth organizations have taken place across the country.

Y-PEER Network has partnered with the regional ministry of youth and sports of South-West Somalia to organize a youth forum to discuss youth empowerment initiatives in the field of political participation. The forum brought together regional ministers, district local authorities, young men and women, people living with disabilities and academia to share ideas and listen to the aspiring stories of young people.

The Forum took place at one of the hotels in Baidoa city with the participation of 200 people driven from the different section of the community. The aim was to facilitate youth political empowerment by enabling Somali young women and men to meaningfully engage in governance, peace building and reconciliation efforts. This was very interesting and timely event at a time when the region is preparing for parliamentary and presidential elections slated for November 2018.

The forum was opened by Mr Abdullahi Abdi Omar and thanked the participating in the forum. He also thanked Y-PEER UN agencies for supporting this important occasion on the International Youth Day. He said in south west state of Somalia, the youth occupies a very large percentage of

the population, are vulnerable and don't have the resources they wanted rather fall victim of being recruited to militias such AS.

He noted that Since the Government of South West state was established in the Year 2014, November, there is tremendous change in the youth as the government established favorable youth

platforms that enables them being integrated and also capacitated. Youth Councils have been formed in order to establish rules and managing system. The youth also take part in the government events, National and International Days and works among themselves to encourage one another in the development of peace and stability.

He emphasized on the history of the famous Somali Youth League that was established in 1943 and their role in liberating the country from European colonialist. He also emphasized such debates be held regularly to empower the youth. He said the ministry of youth and sports encourages young people to raise their voices and grievances and advocate for their potential of inclusion in state and peace building processes through various expressive means. He also asked them to undertake developmental projects to the society and provide new type of understanding and relations with other segment of the population.

The Floor was later opened for discussion with the majority panelist being young men and women who were very delighted to share a platform with decision makers such as the cabinet ministers and local authority representatives.

The mayor of Baidoa city, an energetic young man with years of experience in youth advocacy encouraged the youth they have a lot to offer and that they should seek leadership positions. The Mayor advised the Government officials to take part in the creation of safe space for the youth and described that to be collective responsibilities to anyone who holds leadership.

He said that it very encouraging that 23 out 24 director generals of ministries of south west state as youths who are well educated and serving the government diligently. This came as a result of the increased advocacy to have youth in decision making tables and decide on issues that affect their lives. He said his office will promote a close working relation with young people so as to advance Safe Spaces where can come together and discuss their issues.

Mr. Abdullahi Shaati, chairman of regional youth council acknowledged that this is their day as young people. It's a day to reflect the contribution of youth in the development of the community and the country. He said that they pleased with the way the government and international

community have prioritized youth as agents of change. He called for investments and funding to youth programs especially in the regions where social services are poor or non-existent.

Mr. Mohamed Arshad, Executive Director Y-PEER Somalia took to the podium and narrated how thrilled he was to be present in the event. He encouraged Somali youth to present themselves to decision making tables and agitate for their rights for inclusion and ensure that their voices listened and respected. He said the rest of the country can learn a thing or two from South West State on how to advance youth needs and their integration to the society. At a time of parliamentary and presidential elections slated for later the year, he asked young people to be involved in every stage either as electoral delegates and most importantly as aspirants.

There was unanimity that the creation of safe space for youth will enable young people to integrate and initiate development activities that transform their lives and that of the community. The participants also agreed that it is the time for youth to be seen as problem solvers rather than problem creators and that young people should be heavily involved in state and peace building.

The minister of Youth and Sports, H.E Abdulahi Fanax finally concluded the event where he advised the Youth to unite and integrate so that they become successful. He said he will petition to the president and share the concerns of young people and share the suggestions put forward by the youth during the forum.

Later in the afternoon, Y-PEER network has mobilized the young of Baidoa to translate this day to a day of action where youth were encouraged to undertake activities that can positively transform the lives of the community. It was an opportunity for youth to showcase their capabilities and hidden potentials. Youth in Baidoa conducted environmental campaign through clearing of bushes, street beatification and tree planting. This was carried out in schools, public spaces and government building. This exercise went of for 3 days and has seen over 200 trees being planted. The international was translated to a day of action for the youth.

In Kismayu 150 young people from different parts of the city gathered this morning to celebrate international youth day and this celebration forum was held at Kismayu University. This Activity was organized by Kismayu University in support of Y-PEER Somalia.

University of Kismayu has arranged a participatory forum in recognition of this international youth day. The university held youth meeting at the University hall to recognize the contributions of young people to preventing conflict, supporting inclusion, social justice, and sustain peace.

Delegates, students and the university management were invited. The theme of discussion was youth challenges on political inclusion and peace building.

University chancellor welcomed all and opened the meeting. He presented in deep the core challenges that face youth in Somalia and those in Jubaland.

He mentioned that materialism in youth themselves is another challenge. Youth should not look for gain from everything they undertake. There are a number of youths that look for gain rather than focusing on the social benefits and the larger population. He advised them they should work tirelessly for the betterment of their people. The other problem that faces the youth is the focusing on employment rather than having employment mentality. Educated ones should create their own business and think of employing other youth.

The chancellor further stressed on the need of new leaders. Leaders never give way to young one but rather stick on it till they die therefore youth must learn to lead and participate in governance for them to solve their problems.

Students presented a road map on how they think university can help them to empower them. Mohamed Hassan Sirad head of university student's association presented the students view which he challenged the administration to play a role in developing the youth in leadership aspects and helping them to hold forums for discussion.

RECCOMENDATION

During this time, we developed a very high regard for the Kismayu University based on the outstanding contributions that we made to our youth to aware their role in the community. Exhibited a rare combination of speed and accuracy that has enabled to produce a very high standard of youth network while maintaining excellent standards of their quality.

The following action points were put forward during the youth forums.

- That youth are the backbone of every society and have the right to given space in all issues that affect their live including governance and peace building efforts
- Inability of youth to be included in governance as well as state and peace building efforts will make them frustrated and feeling sense if irrelevant in the country, hence seeking other alternative which might endanger their lives and that of the general public.
- Many young people are currently making significant contributions to their country by undertaking efforts to empower their communities and therefore including them in governance and peace building processes with enable them share innovative ideas that benefit decision makers in their quest for a stable and prosperous Somalia.
- Youth of today have opportunities that their predecessors did not have and therefore should be taken advantage of that. For instance, the current youth population is largest

Somalia has ever seen and majority of them are interested in country's peace building efforts.

- Investments on youth employments initiatives that creates income for youth and enable them to become productive members of the society
- Allocation of youth quotas in national and regional elections while removing barriers that prevents youth from accessing leadership positions in the country.
- The United nations and donors should support youth led organization through funding and grants to youth led initiatives. Creation of a youth fund that dedicates to funding of youth networks where innovative ideas are supported is a classic example.



Training Report

Communicating for Impact-Youth Political empowerment

Mogadishu, Somalia

14-17th October 2018



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ACRONYMS

DDG: Danish Demining Group

DRC: Danish Refugee Council

FGS: Federal Government of Somalia

FMS: Federal Member State

KII: Key Informant Interview

MoYS: Ministry of Youth and Sports

NGO: Non-government organisation

PBF: Peacebuilding Fund

UN: United Nations

UNFPA: United Nations Populations Fund

UN-Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

SWS: South West State

YPEER: Youth Peer Education network.

1. Executive Summary

The UNFPA PBF-funded project “Youth Political Empowerment: enabling Somali young men and women to meaningfully engage in governance, peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts” organised training on “**Communication for Impact**”. The training had a strong focus on team work, critical skills, messaging and active listening.

The training was held in Mogadishu from the 14th to 17th October 2018. The objective of the training was to encourage young people express different types of leadership and be better advocates for youth in their districts. The training had 30 participants from Baidoa, Dollow, Kismayo, North Galkayo and South Galkayo.



Photo: District Group work.

The training sessions were largely delivered through participatory methods, group work and some presentation sessions. Participants were engaged through a continuous interactive process of role-plays, case studies and group work. The key themes of the training were: 1) Conflict Analysis; 2) Effective Communication; 3) Resilience; and 4) Advocacy.

Finally, the participants were also able to exchange experiences and work collaboratively as one to ensure a harmonised, but contextually-specific approach to youth leadership and advocacy.

2. Introduction

2.1. Background

For decades, Somalia has been described as experiencing a condition of protracted social conflict. A situation intensified with the complete collapse of central government authority in 1991, which left most of Somalia in a complete state of chronic political instability, afflicted by wide scale insecurity, destruction of property, famine, mass displacement, injury and death. Humanitarian and development agencies have responded with a multitude of humanitarian and development initiatives. Some have been successful, but many more have encountered extreme difficulties in achieving their objectives. Since the collapse of the government in the 1990s the governance structures have become less inclusive and cultural conservatism has had a strong impact on women and youth resulting in their restricted presence in public life, decision-making processes and the rise of harmful practices and recruitment by armed organised groups.

As a result of the context described above, women and youth in Somalia are disproportionately at risk of exposure to or involvement in violence, including forced recruitment, violent extremism, armed criminality, and dangerous migration. Moreover, persistent marginalization has led to absent, under-resourced, or unsuitable initiatives for women and youth to develop resilience. As such, there are few safe spaces for women and youth to provide or seek peer support or implement meaningful community change initiatives that can contribute to their personal, collective group and community resilience in the face of violence.

Young people also suffer notable exclusion from decision making processes and spaces, especially with respect to issues of peace and security, even though they are recognized as powerful actors for change in communities and the overall society. Despite progressive youth participation legislation, the Youth Parliament initiative, the conservative socio-cultural environment and poor implementation of these laws have stymied young people's engagement. Moreover, women and youth continue to face distinct barriers to active civic participation due to ongoing discrimination on the basis of traditional norms of gender and age, coupled with inadequate investment in their skills and confidence to engage. Lastly, an absence of communication channels and advocacy tools tailored to the unique skills and competencies of women and youth perpetuates their exclusion from potential venues that could address the local roots of violence.

2.2. Training Overview

The induction training was held in Mogadishu from the 14th to 17th October 2018. UNFPA teams were



Photo: District group work.

prepared with the tools, knowledge and methodology to facilitate different process with a diverse range of community stakeholders. The training sessions provided knowledge and skills on: 1) understanding of the fundamental elements of UNFPA's Somalia Youth, peace and Security work and a community-based approach; 2) Familiarity with the different concept of and tools for implementing activities; and 3) gained experience of the

role of a facilitator through simulation exercises.

This training was divided into 5 parts: Introduction, Conflict Analysis, Effective Communication, Resilience and Advocacy. The Introduction section consists of exercises to get the participants know each other, gauge expectations and break down some of the macro and micro dynamics of youth leadership in their lives and communities.

In the Conflict Analysis section, participants were introduced to practical tools through which they will be able to analyse conflicts. They will work with the conflict tree and be supported to differentiate between Root Causes, Conflict and Effects.

The Effective Communication section focuses on practical exercises for effective communication, focusing on non-violent communication tools and understanding how to channel their emotions in a way that they are responding to external factors, not reacting to them. Which means that they are in control of their actions and have in mind the outcome they want to achieve with that response.

The Resilience section aims at supporting the participants in understanding themselves and their own coping mechanisms better. To support a scoping of their positive coping mechanisms in order to have in mind ways to deal with stress and trauma.

The Advocacy section goes through steps of developing an advocacy strategy, with a practice-oriented approach to each component.

3. Summary of Methodologies, Sessions and Discussions

3.1. Training Methodologies

The training content was largely delivered through discussions and group work. Participants were engaged through a continuous interactive process of role-plays, icebreakers, case studies and group work. The focus was learning by practice and supporting participants to question their biases and assumptions, so they would be able to do the same with others.

3.2. Day 1: Youth Leadership and Conflict Analysis



Photo: Baidoa team in Group work.

During the first day, participants were introduced to the training, to each other and gauged on expectations. In terms of themes, the participants created and agreed on their own concepts of youth, leadership and later went on to work on their perspectives of conflict.

The practical exercise related to that was the “Conflict Tree”. The Conflict Tree can be used when a group, organisation or community needs to agree about the core problem in their situation, or with a team who need to decide which conflict issues they should address.

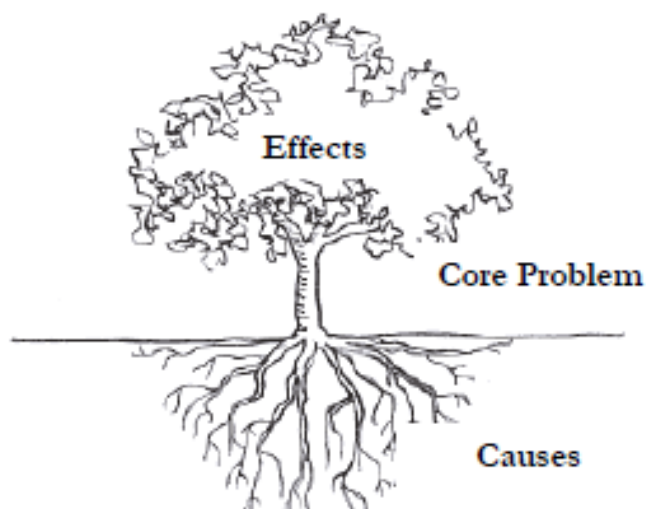
First, they were asked to select different types of conflict in their districts and finally they were asked to draw the conflict tree of the project and match the activities with the root causes or effects they were meant to address.

The **effects** of conflict are what we can see in the situation.

The **root causes** are those factors that give rise to what we see.

The **core issue** is the main problem to be addressed.

The triggering events are the events or actions that increase the effects of the conflict and make the conflict worse.



Source: DDG CPMR Manual, 2014.

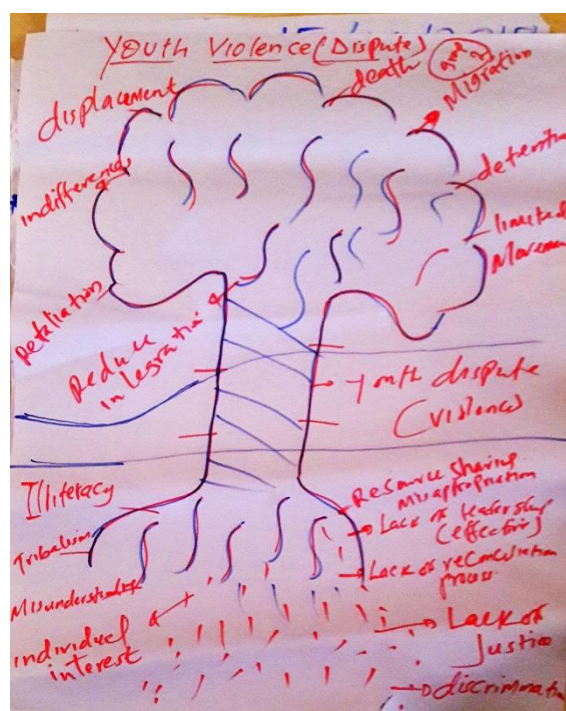


Photo: An example of one of the conflict trees that has as its main conflict Youth violence/disputes.

3.3. Day 2: Effective Communication



Photo: Group work from the teams from North and South Galkayo.

The second day of training was focused on **Effective Communication**. The exercises during the day were aimed at practicing aspects of nonviolent and effective communication in relation to conflict transformation, advocating for human rights, implementing youth initiatives in the field of peace-building.

One of the key exercises that the participants had to do for the four days of training was an exercise called “Passenger”, where they have to practice active listening in a challenging context and feedback the results.

I also worked with participants on tools and elements for connection, influencing and putting themselves in a more resourceful state. They work on positive coping mechanisms and how to communicate and engage more effectively with people they don’t necessarily like.

The teams also practiced the conflict onion, to better understand how to engage different parties with different positions, interests and needs.

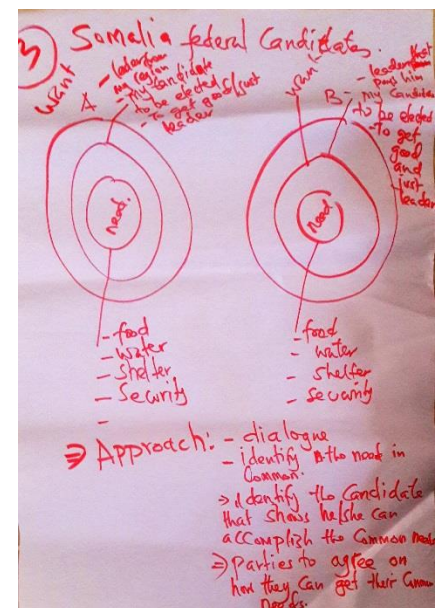
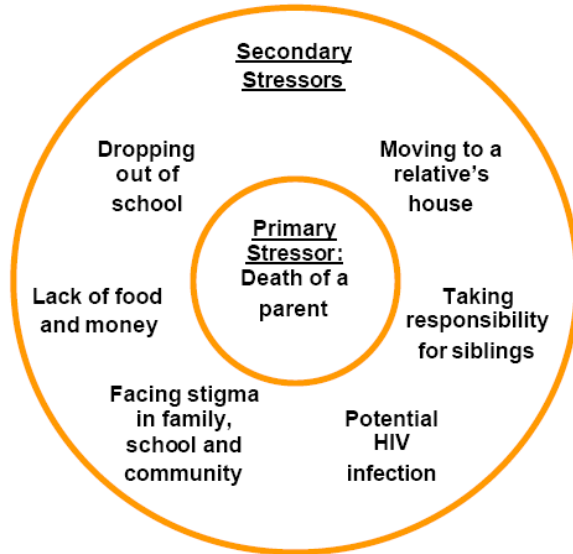


Photo: Team’s work on the Onion regarding two candidates’ dispute.

We discussed about coping and resilience and how stress influence our actions. There are 2 different levels of stress:



Primary Stressor: It is the initial disturbing experience or event (e.g. death of a parent, being sexually abused, being displaced from your home).

Secondary Stressors: They are experienced as a result of the primary stress (e.g. dropping out of school after the death of a parent or being displaced from home).

Each of these elements has both a practical and emotional concern.

Participants were invited to discuss what were emotional, physical and behavior signs of stress and how they could support themselves and others to pay attention to those and as well as worrying about self-care.



Photo: Participants during group work.

3.4 Day 3 – Advocacy



Photo: Participants in the District groups working on their campaigns.

During the third day, participants were invited to work in groups to identify how decisions are made in their districts and the key stakeholders for youth issues. After that, they were invited to identify who were the most influential ten (for the enhancement or as an obstacle) for the youth agenda. With that information, they were invited to develop a stakeholder mapping.

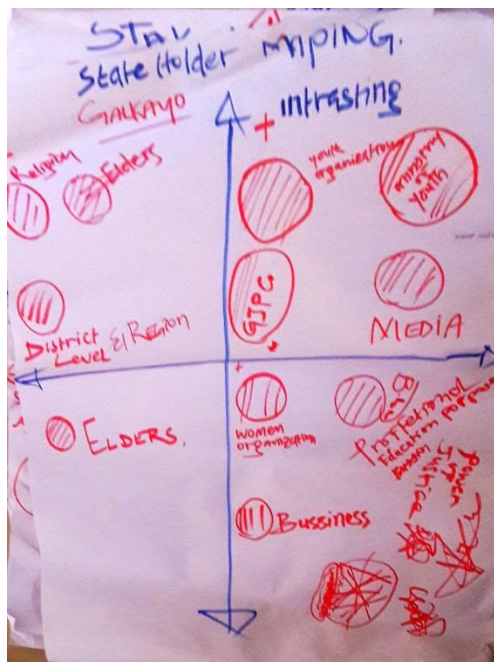


Photo: Stakeholder mapping from Galkayo.

The final exercise of the day was an Island game where the teams had to develop their plans for survival, governance and strategy in deserted islands until one of the groups found their way to the other island and they had to figure out how to live together.

3.5 Day 4 Advocacy



Photo: Participants during the island game.

After a very intense start of the day, with the conclusion of the island game and a lot of reflections on the role of leadership; and who suffers the most with the time of decision-making, the participants were invited to develop their own campaigns in Peace or Political processes. The teams chose the following overall themes:

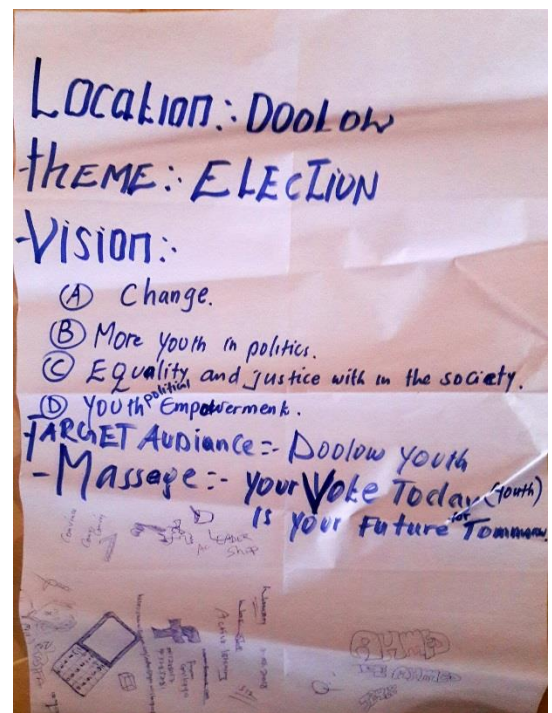
Baidoa: "Youth leadership in Politics"

Dollow: "Dollow youth, your vote today is your future tomorrow"

Galkayo: "United for Peace"

Kismayo: "Peace in Kismayo"

The teams also did a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis to identify what were the existing and available resources that they already have to make their campaigns a reality.



4. Conclusions

This training was a good first step for the youth actors since they will be using a lot of those tools with themselves and in their own districts. Having a space of exchange and interaction was also pretty productive since they were able to engage more freely and spend more time together. The participants were also keen to have a more in-depth training and discussions on this issues and be able to apply some of those principles in practice.

Most expectations were met and we had a good opportunity to debrief what were the key learnings and takeaways from this session. The overall results of the post-training assessment were:

To what extent did you gain confidence in the following topics?

Conflict Analysis - 4.1

My own resilience and how to connect with it – 4.6

Ways to communicate more effectively – 4.2

The facilitation was also well praised with a total of 4.5 overall score of a total 5.

The participants showed a good development and progress and some district level teams have a lot of potential in implementing their own campaigns and advocacy projects.

5. Annexes

a. Participants' list

No	Participants Name	Organization
1	Shaafici Shukri Yussuf	Lower Juba Youth Kismayo
2	Nuur Mohamed Sheikh	Kismayo Disrtict Youth Council
3	Osman Mohamed Abdi	Jubaland Youth Union
4	Yahye Mohamed Abshir	Jubaland Youth Union
5	Abdiwahab Omar Adan	Kismayo Disrtict Youth Council
6	Abdiaziz Gacal Hassan	Y-PEER Network
7	Mulki Abdikadir Mohamud	Blogger Kismayo
8	Ubax Hussein Issaq	Lower Juba Youth kismaayo
9	Nimco Ahmed Ali	kismaayo youth
10	Abdiqani Hassan Umiye	Dolow Youth Council
11	Abdirahman Nuur Hassan	Dolow Youth Council
12	Adan Mohamed Hassan	Dolow Youth Council
13	Mohamedqani Hussein	Dolow Youth Council
14	Mohamud Abdullahi Nur	Y-PEER Network
15	Asma Ibrahim Gure	Dolow Youth Council
16	Farax Mire Harun	Dolow Youth Council
17	Imraan Adan Barre	Dolow Youth Council
18	Sadam Gara Abdi	Galkayo
19	Aways Ahmed Sardheye	Galkayo
20	Nafisa Ali Dahir	Galkayo
21	Deko Hirsi Hassan	Galkayo
22	Adan Abdirahman Adan	Regional Youth Council

23	Fadumo Adan Mohamed	District Youth Council
24	Saciida Ibrahim Mohamed	District Youth Council
25	Mohamed Aweys Sofi	District Youth Council
26	Madkeer Moalim Adan	District Youth Council
27	Abdikhadir Adan Omar	State Youth Council
28	Mohamed Osman Mohamed	Ministry of Youth & Sports
29	Deka Hassan Ibrahim	Y-PEER Network
30	ZamZam Mohamed Musa	Baidoa
31	Natasha Leite	UNFPA Consultant
32	Mohamed Mursal	UNFPA Staff
33	Fatuma Abass	UNFPA Staff

b. Agenda

Training Workshop – Youth Empowerment for Peacebuilding and Political Processes

*Mogadishu, Somalia
October 14-17th, 2018*

DAY 1

Time	Activity	Facilitator
8:00 – 8:30	Explanation about the training, greetings and check-in.	Natasha Leite
8:30 – 9:30	Defining Youth leadership	Natasha Leite
9:30 – 10:00	<i>Break</i>	
10:00 – 12:30	Participatory Conflict Analysis	Natasha Leite
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
14:00 – 16:15	Practical exercise: conflict tree	Natasha Leite
16:15 – 16:30	<i>Conclusions of the sessions and the groups discussions</i>	

DAY 2

Time	Activity	Facilitator
8:00 – 8:30	Greetings and check-in.	Natasha Leite
8:30 – 9:30	Effective Communication	Natasha Leite
9:30 – 10:00	<i>Comfort break</i>	
10:00 – 12:30	Practical exercise: Effective Communication	Natasha Leite
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
14:00 – 16:15	Resilience	Natasha Leite
16:15 – 16:30	<i>Conclusions of the sessions and the groups discussions</i>	

DAY 3

Time	Activity	Facilitator
8:00 – 8:30	Greetings and check-in.	Natasha Leite
8:30 – 9:30	Resilience	Natasha Leite
9:30 – 10:00	<i>Comfort break</i>	
10:00 – 12:30	Advocacy	Natasha Leite
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>	

14:00 – 16:15	Advocacy	Natasha Leite
16:15 – 16:30	<i>Conclusions of the sessions and the groups discussions</i>	

DAY 4

Time	Activity	Facilitator
8:00 – 8:30	Greetings and check-in.	Natasha Leite
8:30 – 9:30	Advocacy	Natasha Leite
9:30 – 10:00	<i>Comfort break</i>	
10:00 – 12:30	Advocacy	Natasha Leite
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
14:00 – 16:15	<i>Conclusions of the sessions and the groups discussions</i> <i>Closing ceremony</i>	

c. *Post-training Questionnaire*

Post-training assessment questionnaire

Youth Empowerment in Peacebuilding and Political Processes

Instructions: Please give your answers or comments in writing, or indicate the extent to which you gained confidence in the topics you learnt today on a scale of 1 to 5 (one being the lowest and five the highest)

1. Overall assessment of the training						
1.1	What impressed me or interested me most was ... (please explain why)					
1.2	What facilitated my learning was ...					
1.3	The topics or issues that were not clear to me were ...					
1.4	I would like the following topics to be discussed in future workshops:					
1.5	My recommendations for next training are ...					
2. To what extent did you gain confidence in the following topics?						
		Not at all	Not much	Neutral	Some confidence	Significant confidence
2.1.1	Conflict Analysis	1	2	3	4	5
2.1.2	My own resilience and how to connect with it	1	2	3	4	5
2.1.3	Ways to communicate more effectively	1	2	3	4	5
2.1.4	Ways to understand how to influence better	1	2	3	4	5
2.1.5	How can we improve the Manual or the Training?					
3. How was the facilitation?		Not at all	Not Good	Neutral	Good	Very Good
3.1	The facilitator knew the subject matter well.	1	2	3	4	5
3.2	The facilitator supported the discussions.	1	2	3	4	5

3.3	The speed of the facilitation was appropriate.	Too slow 1	Slow 2	Yes 3	Fast 4	Too fast 5
3.4	The facilitators welcomed questions and responded to them appropriately.	1	2	3	4	5
3.5	How can we improve our facilitation?					



Day 1
14/10/2018

Communication for Impact Training Workshop: 14th-18th October 2018

Attendance Sheet				
No	Name	Institution	Email/Tell	Signature
1	Aden Asdirachman Aden	South west youth	7191222	Adan moalim
2	Abraham Naor Hassan	Dawo youth league	0617282229	
3	Mulki Abdikadir Mohamed	Kismayo youth	Mulki Abdikadir	Mulki
4	AAPIV hawle	Dawo youth league	0617282229	AAPIV
5	Adam Mohamed Hassan	Dawo youth league	0619995855	
6	Zam Zam mohamed muse	Galkacya youth	0615287499	Zam
7	Deka Hassan ibrahim	YPeer	0616444080	
8	Mohamed Aweys safi	S.W. youth	0618501593	AS
9	Dagto Xirsi Xasan	Dawl mudug Galka	0907258961	Xirsi
10	Mahisa Ali Dahir	Galkacya youth	0615302542	
11	Saida Ibrahim Mohamed	SWS youth	0615028282	
12	Fadhuma Adan Mohamed	SWS youth	0615392250	A
13	Madkar mohamed adan	SWS youth	0619598888	
14	Abdikadir Aden Omar	South west youth	0615573717	
15	Aways Ahmed Sandheye	Galka - pland	0907752600	

Date
14/10/2018

16	SADAM GARAD ABDI	GALKAYO	0615218057	SADAM
17	ABDIWAHAB OMAR YUSUF	J.Y.U	0617156103	Abdi
18	Mohamed Abdulkhalil Nur	Y-Peer	0612727794	Nur
19	Asma Ibrahim Bare	D.Y.L	0615485185	Asma
20	Xabix-Maxamed Abshir	J.Y.U	0615181516	Abshir
21	Abdirani Hassan Umiye	Dawoo youth League (DYL)	0616860666	Abdirani
22	Mohamed Osman Mohamed	SWS, MofS, DA	0617818903	Mohamed
23	Fayeh mura Hassan.	DYL - Dawoo youth league	0615765748	Fayeh
24	Nimco Ahmed Ali	J.Y.U	0616849482	Nimco
25	Ubaze xuseen isaaq	J.Y.U	0616662732	Ubaze
26	Maxamed Jama Xuseen Xuseen	DYL	0615552057	Maxamed
27	Shafiq Shukri Yusuf	LJY	0612596363	Shafiq
28	KORR Mohamed Sheikh	KYU	0615065360	KORR
29	Osman MOHAMED ABDI	J.Y.U	0615389366	Osman
30	Abdirazak Gaal Hassan	Y-Peer	0617560377	Abdirazak
31	Nalisha Le'ke	UNPPA	0787720900	Nalisha
32	Mohamed Mursal	UNPPA	0612529779	Mohamed
33				
34				



Day 2
15/10/2018

Communication for Impact Training Workshop: 14th-18th October 2018

Attendance Sheet					Date
No	Name	Institution	Email/Tell	Signature	
1	Saado Ibrahim Mohamed	SWS	0615028282	Saado	15/10/2018
2	Nimco Ahmed Ali	J.Y.U	0616849482	Nimco	✓
3	Mulki Alkadir Mohamed	J.Y.U	0618214999	Mulki	✓
4	Samirah Fadn Basse	DOLAN DYL	0617282191	Samirah	✓
5	Adan Abdulkhaliq Adan	SWS	7191222	Adan	✓
6	Nalisha Ali Daahir	Galkayo youth	0615323542	Nalisha	✓
7	Deeqo Xirsi Xaasan	Dudmudug Galkayo	0907258761	Deeqo	✓
8	Abdirazak Gaal Hassan	Y-Peer	0617560377	Abdirazak	✓
9	Faduma Adan Mohamed	SWS Youth	0615392250	Faduma	✓
10	Zamzam Mohamed Muse	G - Youth	0615287499	Zam	✓
11	Maher Mohamed Adan	SWS Youth	0618238888	Maher	✓
12	Mohamed Abdulkhalil Nur	Y-Peer	0612747794	Mohamed	✓
13	Muayyid Ahmed Sardhexe	PYTAJ	0907252600	Muayyid	✓
14	SADAM GARAD ABDI	GALKAYO	0615218057	SADAM	✓
15	ABDIWAHAB OMAR YUSUF	J.Y.U	0617156103	Abdi	✓

16	Yahye Mohamed Abdir	J. Xoon. CIP	0615184516	<i>Yahye</i>
17	Abbas Ibrahim Goro	Daawo youth league	0618485185	<i>Abbas</i>
18	Abdigan Hassan Uumye	Daawo youth league	0616860666	<i>Abdigan</i>
19	Abduradhi Aden Omar	southwest youth	0615573717	<i>Abduradhi</i>
20	Abur Mohamed Abdur	KYU	0615065360	<i>Abur</i>
21	Mohamed Osman Mohamed	DG, my. GWS	0617818903	<i>Mohamed</i>
22	Abax Xusro Isaaq	KYU	0616682738	<i>Abax</i>
23	Farah mine harun	DYL	0615765748	<i>Farah</i>
24	Adan Mohamed Hassan	DYL	0619975855	<i>Adan</i>
25	Mohamed Aweys safi	S.W. youth	0618501593	<i>Mohamed</i>
26	Deta Hassan ig-rabaye	X Peer	0616440480	<i>Deta</i>
27	Osman MOH'D ABDI	JYU	0615389366	<i>Osman</i>
28	Abdhaman nasr Hassan	Daawo youth league	0617282229	<i>Abdhaman</i>
29	Shafici Shukri Yussuf	JYU	0612596363	<i>Shafici</i>
30	Mohamed Sam Xusro Kaxaro	DYL	0615552087	<i>Mohamed</i>
31	Kahuma Afaas Ahmed	UNFPA Somali	0722845709	<i>Kahuma</i>
32	Mohamed Mursal Abdi	UNFPA	0612529778	<i>Mohamed</i>
33				
34				

Day 3
16/10/2018



Communication for Impact Training Workshop: 14th-18th October 2018

Attendance Sheet				
No	Name	Institution	Email/Tell	Signature
1	Abur Mohamed Shukri	KYU	0615065360	<i>Abur</i>
2	Shafici Shukri Yussuf	KYU	0612596363	<i>Shafici</i>
3	Osman Mohamed Abdi	KYU	0615389366	<i>Osman</i>
4	Abduradhi Aden Omar	southwest youth council	0615573717	<i>Abduradhi</i>
5	Mediwalshab Omar yussuf	KYU	0617156103	<i>Mediwalshab</i>
6	SADAM GARIAD ABDI	GALKAYO	0615718057	<i>SADAM</i>
7	deeqa xirsi Xaasan	dudnuud halkar	0907258961	<i>deeqa</i>
8	madkar mahamud	SWS	09398888	<i>madkar</i>
9	Saida Ibrahim mohamed	SWS	0615028282	<i>Saida</i>
10	Mohamed Gacal Hassan	Y-peer	0617560377	<i>Mohamed</i>
11	Nafiso Ali Daahir	galkayo youth	0615307542	<i>Nafiso</i>
12	Adan Asdiraahman Adan	SWS youth	0617191222	<i>Adan</i>
13	Simran GADN bura	DAW	0617282181	<i>Simran</i>
14	Mulki Abdikadir mohamed	Kismayo youth	0618214929	<i>Mulki</i>
15	Abax Xusro Isaaq	KYU youth	0616682732	<i>Abax</i>

16	Nimco Ahmed Ali	Y-Peer	0616 84 9482	At
17	Maxamed Ali Xasan Xasan	DYL	0615552087	At
18	Adan Mohied Hassan	DYL	0619995855	At
19	Deka Hassan Ibrahim	Y-Peer	0616440480	At
20	Xabiy Maxamed Abshir	J.Y.U	0615181516	At
21	Mohamed Omar Mohamed	D.M.O.Y.S.W.S.S	0617818903	At
22	Abdiraziq Hassan Umire	Daawo youth league DYL	0616860666	At
23	Abraham Noor Hassan	Daawo youth league	0617282229	At
24	Farah Hirsi Haaraun	Daawo youth league	0615765748	At
25	Mohamed Abdulkabir Nur	Y-Peer	0612747794	At
26	Asma Ibrahim Amure	D.Y.L	0618485185	At
27	Faduma Adan Mohamed	Swiss youth	0615392250	At
28	Mohamed Aweys Sofi	S.W. youth	0618501593	At
29	Zam Zam Maxamed Nur	B. Youth	0615287499	At
30	Aweys Ahmed Sadiq	PRAD	090735260	At
31	Faduma Kuna Nyhinda	UNFPA	-	At
32	Fatima Alass Ahmed	UNFPA	-	At
33	Mohamed Nur	UNFPA	-	At
34	Natasha Leite	UNFPA	-	At



Day 4
17/10/2018

Communication for Impact Training Workshop: 14th-18th October 2018

Attendance Sheet				
No	Name	Institution	Email/Tell	Signature
1	Abdiraziq Gacal Hassan	Y-Peer	0617560377	At
2	Noor Mohamed Xasan	K.Y.U	0615065360	At
3	Xabiy Mohamed Abshir	J.Y.U	0615181516	At
4	Abraham Noor Hassan	Daawo youth league	0617282229	At
5	Shafici Shukri Yusuf	J.Y.U	0612596363	At
6	Abdulkabir Omar Yusuf	J.Y.U	0617156103	At
7	Deka Hassan Ibrahim	Y-Peer	0616440480	At
8	Mohamed Omar Mohamed	D.M.O.Y.S.W.S.S	0617818903	At
9	Abdiraziq Aden Omar	South West Youth Council	0615573717	At
10	Adan Mohied Hassan	DYL - Dolow	0619995855	At
11	Farah Hirsi Haaraun	DYL - Dolow	0615765748	At
12	Asma Ibrahim Amure	DYL - Dolow	0618485185	At
13	Mohamed Aweys Sofi	S.W. youth	0618501593	At
14	Madkar Mohamed Adan	S.W. youth	0619378888	At
15	Mohamed Abdulkabir Nur	Y-Peer	0612747794	At

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16	Saida Ibrahim Mohamed	SUS	0615028282	282
17	Abdus Salam Sorodky	PYAN	0907752600	282
18	SADAM GUHAB ALBI	GAKAYO	0615218057	SHOMM
19	Oeego Xirsi Hasan	And mud Galla	0907258961	282
20	Abdulgani Hasan Umiye	Daawo youth league DYL	0616860666	282
21	Nimco Ahmed Ali	K y u	0616209482	282
22	Mulki m/Kaadir mahamud	K y u	0618214929	282
23	Alfisa Ali Daahir	Galkacyo youth	0615302542	282
24	Aden Asciirahum Aden	Gus sbay youth	0617191222	282
25	Zam Zam Mohamed Mute	B. Youth	0615287499	282
26	Osman Mohamed Abdi	JYU	0615389366	282
27	Maxamed Jani Xasan Xasan	DUL	0615552887	282
28	CIMBAW CADN Bawne	DOLW	0614282188	Cindaan
29	UbaX Xussen Isag	JYU	0616682732	282
30	Fadumo Aden Maxamed	SUS	0615392250	282
31	Fatima Abass	UNFPA	—	282
32	Fatima Muhamed	UNFPA	—	282
33	Natasia Leke	UNFPA	0787720400	282
34	Mohamed Musal Abdi	UNFPA	0612529778	282

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