



advocacy.

In the Secretary General's report on piracy (S/2012/783), it was also noted that efforts to create livelihood opportunities onshore should be intensified. In line with that suggestion, the present project aims to contribute to the sustainable solution piracy in Somalia through building basic skills in and enhancing the legitimate income-generating potential of vulnerable Somali youth and detainees.

The proposed project will offer three-month vocational training programmes in which participants will gain transferable skills in one trade field (carpentry, motor mechanics, masonry or electrical and electronic work), basic competency in literacy and numeracy and knowledge of public health. Initial investments will be made into improving infrastructure of the training facilities in Bosasso and Berbera and each graduate from the training programme will receive the basic tools necessary to carry out his or her trade. In the first year of programming, training will be provided to 120 detainees and 120 at-risk youth, reducing the risk of recidivism and the draw of illicit activity while simultaneously investing in the legitimate livelihoods of those individuals and to the development of the Somali economy as a whole.

To ensure that prison staff is also provided with an opportunity to improve their basic literacy and numeracy skills, weekly classes will be offered to them at the established training facilities.

## **B. SITUATION ANALYSIS AND JUSTIFICATION**

### **13. Problem Analysis**

International efforts to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia have largely been responsive, focused on maritime operations to deter piracy attacks as they occur and on building operational capacity to prosecute and detain those involved in piracy. These efforts have been successful, contributing to a marked decrease in successful piracy attacks last year; however, these efforts address only the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of piracy in Somalia. Indeed, the sustainable solution to piracy hinges on the establishment of effective governance and the rule of law in Somalia, and the creation of gainful and licit livelihoods for those otherwise drawn towards criminality.

In his 2012 Report on Piracy, the Secretary General noted that as part of the strategy to tackle maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia, efforts to build livelihood opportunities ashore should be intensified. Detainees reintegrating into society and vulnerable youth are two segments of the population in Somalia at high risk of becoming engaged in criminal activity, including piracy, perpetuating the problem and having a destabilising effect on the already fragile state.

Most convicted criminals, including pirates arrested by foreign and national authorities, and at-risk youth in Somalia have received little formal education or training that would allow them to contribute to the legitimate economy. Training in transferable skills and basic knowledge directed these groups could provide them with an alternative to criminality, reducing the risk of recidivism, encouraging entrepreneurship and fostering economic development.



Under the proposed training programme, focus is to build skills in manual trades that are transferable across industries, including high-potential areas of fishing and construction, and have low capital investment. To enable fruitful engagement in the economy, basic education in literacy, numeracy and health will be also developed.

Adequate training facilities including workshops and classrooms do not currently exist in Bosasso and Berbera. Under the project, dedicated training facilities will be refurbished and equipped from reclaimed State owned buildings on the coasts of Bosasso and Berbera, accessible to the prison and communities. Detainees will carry out the refurbishment as part of vocational programming.

Many prison officials in Somalia also have limited to no ability in Somali literacy and numeracy. This inhibits them in carrying out their work, such as conducting prisoner counts, keeping written records of prisoner and incidents, and contributing to higher-level tasks such as intelligence gathering. Under the proposed project, classes will be offered to prison officials at the established training facilities to enable them to gain these same competencies offered to the detainees.

#### **14. Synergies/Partnerships**

The Counter Piracy Programme works closely with other UN agencies and the UN Mission in Somalia, recognizing that each has specialist skills to bring to the fight against Somali-based piracy. As well as supporting DPA in its political role, the Programme has developed close liaison with the International Maritime Organisation, supporting the implementation of the Djibouti Code of Conduct through the delivery of complementary training. All UNODC activities being implemented in Somalia are closely coordinated with the UN Mission in Somalia.

UNODC has welcomed and supported the establishment of the CGPCS, a model of effective international cooperation in response to a complex regional security issue. As well as being a critical implementation partner for Working Group I (Operational Coordination and Capability Development) and Working Group IV (Advocacy) of the Contact Group, UNODC acts as secretariat to Working Group II (Legal Issues), to which it has provided various forms of support. In particular, UNODC has prepared an analysis of the legal and practical challenges involved in prosecuting suspected pirates regionally and has implemented, over the last year, an advocacy and livelihoods project in Somalia that included training for journalists, vocational training for 60 youth and high profile counter-piracy public outreach programmes in Puntland and Somaliland. The Counter Piracy Programme is a major contributor both to the development of thinking in the Contact Group and to the delivery of priorities identified by them.

#### **15. Partnership Arrangements/Modalities**

UNODC will work with local implementing partners and will use local suppliers in Somalia for procurement to a maximum extent possible.

In Nairobi, UN agencies active in Somalia and specifically involved in counter-piracy related activities work closely together via the UNCT and special working groups.

Somali counterparts have agreed upon aligning all activities in the country via the Somalia Contact Group on Piracy of the Coast off Somalia (SCGPCCS). UNODC will use this coordinating group as a focal point for implementation of projects. The newly established Capacity Building Platform developed by CGPCS WG1 will be used as a tool for coordination and de-confliction.



## C. STRATEGY

### 16. Overview of Project Strategy

UNODC's Counter Piracy Programme (CPP) began in May 2009 with a mandate to help Kenya deal with an increase of attacks by Somali pirates. The CPP is now working in six countries in the Indian Ocean and has been proven effective in supporting efforts to detain and prosecute piracy suspects according to international standards of rule of law and respect for human rights. The CPP specializes in the criminal justice system, fair and efficient trials and humane and secure imprisonment for pirates in Somalia. However, there is a strong understanding within the CPP that alternative means of employment are required to rehabilitate pirates who have completed their sentence and to deter at-risk youth from embarking on a career of criminal activity. The current proposal builds on an ongoing advocacy and livelihoods project in Puntland that is creating sustainable livelihood options and employment opportunities with a view of providing alternatives to piracy.



Electrical skills training for youth in Puntland.



Mechanics training for youth in Puntland.

The concept of the proposed project is to provide inmates and at-risk youth with transferable skills in trade that will prepare them for legitimate and gainful employment in their communities, deterring them from criminality and recidivism, and investing in the economic development of their country. At risk youth are those in the age group of 16-25, who are not gainfully employed or otherwise pursuing education from the coastal areas of Puntland and Somaliland and the cities of Berbera and Hargeisa. UNODC will work with the Focal Points of Counter Piracy for Somaliland and Puntland and local NGOs to identify at risk youth.

The emphasis of the training programmes will be on developing skills in one of the following areas: carpentry, motor/boat mechanics, masonry and construction, and electrical work. Additional modules in basic literacy and numeracy, and health will supplement these trade skills. To ensure that prison officials are also provided the opportunity to develop basic skills in literacy and numeracy, some funds under this project will also be allocated to supporting classes for them.

The implementation of this project in its first year requires an initial investment in physical improvements and equipping of two existing facilities in Bosasso and Berbera. Materials will be provided under funding from this project while detainees will carry out the refurbishment work as part of vocational training.



Once completed, the facilities will be used to train both the prisoners approaching release and vulnerable community members in alternating 3-month sessions (one session per location for at-risk youth; one per location for detainees). In subsequent years, four sessions could be conducted per year, per location. The training facilities will also be used on a weekly basis for classes offered to prison guards, carried out by CPP interpreters at no additional cost. Training facilities within the context of an off-site prison farm in Garowe, planned and funded under another UNODC CPP project, could allow these training programmes to be extended to a third location in subsequent years with minimal capital investment.



An abandoned fish processing plant in Bosasso to be reclaimed as a training facility.



Detainees in Somaliland building an exercise yard using bricks made in vocational training

The 3-month vocational training modules will be carried out by local vocational training institutes under comprehensive training contracts including instructors, basic learning materials and equipment and meals for participants. The CPP will procure and distribute tools to each graduating participant in the trade acquired.

Within the first year of the project, a target number of 120 prisoners approaching release and 120 at-risk youth will be equipped with the skills and tools necessary to enter and contribute to the legitimate economy, as employee or entrepreneur.

### **17. Major Project Outcomes and Outputs**

The objective of the project is to equip detainees and at-risk youth in Somalia with skills employable in gainful, licit livelihoods, deterring their involvement in piracy or other forms of criminality and contributing to the economic development of their communities.

Within this objective, the project has four main outcomes:

**OUTCOME 1:** *Adequate facilities for training of detainees, prison staff and at-risk youth are available in Bosasso and Berbera*

Dedicated training facilities appropriate for practical and theoretical learning in manual trades do not exist in Bosasso and Berbera. Under the proposed project, materials that will allow for the refurbishment and equipping of two training facilities in Bosasso and Berbera will be procured. Refurbishment work will be carried out by detainees at the prisons in Bosasso and Berbera as part of vocational training. The training facilities will be used for training of vulnerable youth from the community, reintegrating detainees, as well as prison staff. The buildings will remain the property of the parent Ministry with which UNODC has been working

for three years.

**OUTCOME 2: At-risk youth are trained in trade skills, literacy and health**

Three-month skills training programmes run by a vocational training institute will be offered to vulnerable youth from the local communities of Bossaso and Berbera at the reclaimed training facilities. Course curriculum will focus on developing one manual trade (carpentry, motor/boat mechanics, masonry or electrical work) in each participant. Basic tool kits appropriate for their respective trades will be supplied under the project. As many youth in Somalia lack literacy and numeracy capabilities and basic knowledge of public health, modules within the curriculum will also be dedicated to these topics.

Graduates of the training will be awarded certifications in their respective trade. The trainings will be linked with existing employment schemes in the Ministries of Labour of Puntland and Somaliland, and with local private employment contractors. A post-training survey within the 6 months after the completion of training will determine the utility of the training and its ability to help participants to secure gainful employment

**OUTCOME 3: Detainees are trained in trade skills, literacy and health**

The same three-month training programmes involving a trade, literacy and numeracy and health will be offered to low-risk, reintegrating detainees, nearing the end of their sentences. The training courses will be offered at the same training facilities as the youth courses, but in alternating semesters to avoid any overlap. Detainees will be given tools kits appropriate for their trades upon graduation and release from prison.

**OUTCOME 4: Prison staff have basic literacy skills in the Somali language**

The level of literacy and numeracy among prison staff is also quite low. To ensure that prison staff is not denied an opportunity to learn these skills, while such training is offered to the inmates within their prisons, weekly classes will be conducted for those prison officials interested. Classes will take place within the same training facilities and will be carried out by UNODC interpreters/national trainers already engaged in Somaliland and Puntland. Project funding will be used to purchase basic teaching materials such as textbooks, notepads and pens.

**18. Key Risks and Mitigation Strategy**

- *Risk:* Volatile Somali political/governmental environment.
- *Mitigation:* Close monitoring of political situation and activity implementation.
- *Risk:* Lack of political will and commitment
- *Mitigation:* Signing of agreements expressing mutual intent with each of the three administrations.
- *Risk:* Unstable security situation and/or attacks on UNODC or implementing partners.
- *Mitigation:* Appropriate levels of investment in security measures; close monitoring of



security situation in consultation with the UNCT.

- *Risk:* Reluctance of at-risk youth to share training facilities with detainees.
- *Mitigation:* Courses offered on an alternating basis (3-month sessions) to avoid overlap between community members and reintegrating detainees.
- *Risk:* Prison staff dissatisfied by the lack of access to learning opportunities enjoyed by prisoners.
- *Mitigation:* Provision of basic language training to prison staff under the present programme.

#### **19. Means of Verification**

- Regular presence in the country by UNODC staff members
- Regular updates by partnering organizations
- Regular communication with national partners
- Post-training evaluation on employment secured



## D. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

### 20. Project Management Mechanisms and Structure

The project will be coordinated and supported from UNODC's Regional Office for East Africa (ROEA) in Nairobi, under the Project Coordinator for Counter Piracy Livelihood and Advocacy in close cooperation with the Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme and under the coordination of the UNODC Regional Counter Piracy Programme.

### 21. Project Evaluation

Procedures for project management will be applied under the framework of UNODC results-based management, adopted by the Office to ensure effective deliver of technical assistance. A mid-term review was conducted of the entire UNODC Counter Piracy Programme by an independent evaluator in early 2013. The outcomes and recommendations from this mid-term evaluation will be reflected in the implementation of this project. A final review of this project within the context of the entire UNODC Counter Piracy Programme will be conducted by an independent evaluator and will be made available to the Fund Board.

### 22. Reporting

UNODC will present certified project reports to the Fund Board and the Fund Administrator and Secretariat on an annual basis and final reports at the project's close, as per the TOR for the Fund, and the MOU for Participating UN Agencies. Interim reporting will be provided to the Fund Administrator and Secretariat upon request.

### 23. Legal Context

The Government of the Somali Democratic Republic agrees that the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed on 16 May 1977 with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the assistance provided by UNODC under the present project document. The Government confirms, in particular, that Article IX (Privileges and Immunities), Article X (Facilities for the execution of UNDP assistance), Article XI (Suspension or Termination of Assistance) and Article XII (Settlement of Disputes) of the SBAA shall apply to the activities of UNODC under this project.

**E. Budget Overview (by Outcome)**

<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>
Project Outcome 1	150,000
Project Outcome 2	110,000
Project Outcome 3	110,000
Project Outcome 3	10,000

**F. Budget Overview (by reporting categories)**

1. Staff and other personnel costs	100,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	190,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	30,000
4. Contractual Services	160,000
5. Travel	50,000
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	25,000
Sub-Total:	555,000
8. Indirect Support Costs (7%) of Sub-Total:	38,850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 593,850</b>




**G. WORK PLAN & BUDGET**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME YEAR 1				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Budget Description	Amount USD
<b>OUTCOME 1: Adequate facilities for training of detainees, prison staff and at-risk youth are available in Bosasso and Berbera</b>								
Output 1.1 Training facilities in Bosasso and Berbera are refurbished and equipped to hold training courses	1.1.1 Procurement of materials for refurbishment and equipping of training facilities in Berbera and Bosasso	X	X			UNODC	OPS 4200	150,000
<b>OUTCOME 2: At-risk youth are trained in trade skills, literacy and health</b>								
Output 2.1 Vocational training programmes for at-risk youth are carried out in Berbera and Bosasso	3.1.2 Subcontract to vocational training organization to provide a 3-month training session to 60 pupils per location			X		UNODC	VIE 2100	80,000
	3.1.3 Procurement of basic tools and clothing to be disbursed to 120 pupils to carry out their trade			X		UNODC	OPS 4100	30,000
<b>OUTCOME 3: Detainees are trained in trade skills, literacy and health</b>								
Output 3.1 Vocational training programmes for detainees are carried out in Berbera and Bosasso	3.1.2 Subcontract to vocational training organization to provide 3-month training sessions to 60 pupils per location				X	UNODC	VIE 2100	80,000
	3.1.3 Procurement of basic tools and clothing to be disbursed to 120 pupils to carry out their trade				X	UNODC	OPS 4100	30,000
<b>OUTCOME 4: Prison staff have basic literacy skills in the Somali language</b>								
Output 4.1 Classes in basic literacy are provided to Somali prison staff by UNODC interpreters	2.1.1 Procurement of basic teaching materials for prison officer classes in Berbera, Bosasso, Garowe and Hargeisa.			X	X	UNODC	OPS 4100	10,000
<b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT COSTS</b>								
	Staff and other personnel costs						VIE 1300	100,000
	Supplies, Commodities, Materials							





Signed by the authorised representative on behalf of:

Party/Entity	Name/Title of Signatory	Date	Signature
UNODC	KIAN GWE	28 March	

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