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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Somalia

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL: Semi-annual**

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| **Project Title:** Improving psychosocial support and mental health care for conflict affectedyouth in Somalia: a socially inclusive integrated approach for peace building**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** **118835** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **RUNO WHO (Convening Agency)** **IOM** **UNICEF** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 26th November 2019**Project end date:** 31 August 2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[x]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** WHO $770,400UNICEF $254,948IOM $474,652**Total: $1,500,000**  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 56%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: -WHO: $333,305-IOM: $309,403/88-UNICEF: $157,384.6TOTAL: $800,093.48Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $452,363.07 |
| **Project Gender Marker:** GM2**Project Risk Marker:** Medium**Project PBF focus area:** 3.2 Equitable access to social services |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Clara Bruhman, WHOProject report approved by: Dr. Humuyan Rizwan, WHODid PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

***-*WHO**: After developing the curriculum using the mhGap intervention guide, WHO held a training of trainers (TOTs) and cascade trainings, in collaboration with SNU. WHO published an open call and selected a firm to undertake the research. The M&E framework was finalized and qualitative data for the baseline is being compiled. The project website is near final. WHO contracted a consultant to update the MH situation analysis and prepare a draft action plan for Somalia, to help expand MH services and mobilize additional funds.

**-IOM:** Following the rapid MHPSS needs assessment, IOM trained 54 health workers in community-based MHPSS skills (Dollow, Kismayo, Baidoa). 142 persons were assisted through individual counselling, home visits and follow-up sessions. 12 youth-aged groups were formed and 98 members are participating in small group discussions. 30 youth-aged counsellors, 15 non-youth aged counsellors and 30 youth animators have formed mobile MHPSS teams, after receiving technical orientation on community-based MHPSS skills.

**-UNICEF** consulted with 42 youth (Baidoa, Galkayo) to develop contextualised messages on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and aired radio messages (~200,000 people reached). Social workers mobilised peer-to-peer youth groups and sensitised communities on stigma, substance use prevention, child marriage and gender-based violence (GBV) referral mechanisms (Baidoa, Galkayo, Kismayo). 35 religious leaders were oriented on similar themes by youth mobilisers and social workers from the Ministries of Justice and of Women and Human Rights. Billboards with key MHPSS messages are pending authorisation by local authorities.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

**-WHO** will (i) contract the firm and roll out the research evidencing the link between MH and peacebuilding in upcoming weeks, (ii) sub-contract an evaluation firm, for the final evaluation report, (iii) roll out refresher and mentoring trainings for participants of cascade trainings and (iv) launch the project website.

**-IOM** with the support of trainers trained as part of the TOTs, will hold a refresher training on community-based MHPSS skills (53 health workers) to increase active case finding, outreach activities at home level and referrals. IOM will conduct (i) a meeting with GBV actors to identify key MHPSS services and update the service mapping in existing referral pathways and (ii) a workshop for community leaders to map out ways of supporting youth in their communities

**-UNICEF** will expand its peer-to-peer awareness activities to reach remote communities (Kismayo, Galkayo). Billboards and murals will be set up. Community mobilisers will work with (i) religious leaders, to extract religious texts supporting initiatives to prevent substance abuse, stigma, GBV and negative coping mechanisms, and (ii) universities, to conduct a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

**-WHO**: Reports from trainings and subsequent consistent exchanges between trainees and trainers have shown (i) an increase in health care workers’ knowledge on MH and (ii) a change in attitude among service providers and affected communities, suggesting that a long-term structural change could take place in MH service provision in Somalia (cf. training reports in annex). The MH curriculum will help harmonize training of MH care providers throughout Somalia, formalizing a structural/institutional change with the potential for long-term positive consequences.

**-IOM**:The deployment of community health workers (CHWs) and clinicians has helped improve the identification of persons needing MHPSS service and has improved the provision of community-based MHPSS services. People’s wellbeing has increased through (i) individual counselling services provided by clinical teams and community-based mobile teams (comprised of youth and non-youth aged counsellors) that help reduce daily stressors in life and (ii) youth group discussions on relevant social or health-related issues, organised jointly by youth animators, clinical and mobile teams of counsellors. The combination of facility-based and decentralised actions in this project has increased access (including geographically) to MHPSS services for people in need of support.

**-UNICEF:** Youth and social workers leading community awareness-raising have noted an increased knowledge on child protection, GBV, MHPSS and dangers of substance abuse. Consultations with the youth as part of the process of development of key messages increased their self-awareness, empowerment and confidence as agents of change in the communities.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

-**WHO**: As already mentioned, the unified curriculum (that uses the mhGAP intervention guide) combined with the trainings has had positive human impact both on service providers who are able to provide better and more appropriate services, and on patients and beneficiaries who are in turn receiving enhanced services.

**-IOM:** The involvement of youth-aged health workers and community-based MHPSS workers (counsellors and animators) as service providers, have increased their knowledge and awareness of the importance of promoting well-being among their fellow youth. This initiative has also allowed them to be more proactive in identifying people who may need support and to provide relevant support within their own capacities, as a result of the capacity building trainings they received. Despite limitations imposed on social gatherings, communities are able to access basic information on how to better care for their wellbeing during the pandemic, through targeted key messaging social activities.

**-UNICEF:** In total, 42 youth (18 female and 24 male) youth participating in community mobilisation have been empowered as change agents to trigger social norm change in their communities. There is also increased awareness of the dangers of substance abuse, child marriage, GBV, and MHPSS, evidenced by the increased use of child protection service points.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list 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.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Somali youth in conflict-prone displacement settings are less likely to resort to negative practices that contribute to conflict, and instead are more likely to actively engage in activities that promote peacebuilding and social cohesion— achieved through increased access to youth-friendly mental health care, community-based psychosocial support activities and services, and tailored information dissemination.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**-WHO:** As mentioned above, after finalizing the development of the MH curriculum, using the mhGAP intervention guide, WHO implemented as planned the TOTs (24 participants, Dec. 2020) and cascade trainings (60 participants, Feb. 2021), in collaboration with SNU. So far, only the research study remains to be implemented. In this regard, WHO has already selected the firm which will conduct the research study and is now discussing with it to finalize the last details of the contract (e.g. ensuring the presence of a gender expert as part of the team, discussing the budget, etc.). The research study is expected to be delivered by the end of the project. With regards to the visibility of the project, WHO is in the process of finalizing the website, which should be launched in June or early July.

**-IOM** has activated the provision of socially inclusive MHPSS services in selected health facilities in Dollow (Qanxaley, Kabasa), Kismayo (Dalxiiska, Gulwade, Bulagudud) and Baidoa (Barwaqo resettlement sites) to receive youth-aged persons in need of specialized MH care. Clinical teams (clinicians, qualified nurses and CHWs) are working in health facilities and through community outreach sessions, along with community based MHPSS counsellors. 142 persons have been assisted by MHPSS mobile teams in IDP sites, through active case identification, initial needs assessments, individual and family counselling (426 counselling sessions provided), and follow-up visits both at health facilities and at their homes. 23 persons were found in need of further referral for specialized MH care and were referred, in coordination with the MOH. 98 youth-aged persons are also actively involved in youth groups discussing issues and solutions to promote their wellbeing at individual, family and community-levels. Engagement with GBV actors in Kismayo, Baidoa and Dollow was also activated and preparations have started for a workshop with GBV/MHPSS actors to identify key MHPSS services and update the service mapping in existing GBV referral pathways. Lastly, community leaders were engaged during the selection and recruitment of the MHPSS community-based teams. To capitalize on this, IOM is planning a workshop for community leaders in July 2021, aimed at undertaking a mapping exercise on various ways for them to support the youth in their communities.

**-UNICEF:** Information on mental health and substance use, GBV, stigma and negative coping mechanisms contributing to sustaining conflict was broadcasted across various radio stations using radio clips (aired 5 times/day, 10 radio stations for 30 days). Messages were developed through a consultative process with the youth and elders. An estimated 200,000 people in Baidoa and Galkayo were reached through those radio broadcasts and are now informed and aware of the dangers of substance use and negative coping mechanisms. Young people have also been empowered as social change agents and are now participating actively as drivers of change in their communities. Similarly, 35 religious leaders (all men) are now empowered to prevent substance use and refer protection cases to specialised services.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**WHO**: A specific gender lens has been included as part of the MHPSS curriculum and a gender balance was sought amongst project participants in TOTs and cascade trainings: out of 24 trainers and 60 health care providers trained, 38 were female. Data is systematically being disaggregated by gender and a gender expert will be included in the research team. Specific indicators have been included in the M&E framework.

**IOM**: 97 team members are involved in the delivery of MHPSS services, of which: 22 health workers (all youth, 6 female, 16 male) and 75 CHWs (60 youth, 21 female, 44 male), allowing beneficiaries to choose whom they feel most comfortable working with. 68% of assisted people and 100% participants in youth groups are youth aged. Males and females were equally included in group activities

**UNICEF**: Community mobilisation and information dissemination sessions were conducted with a gender lens. Out of 42 social workers mobilised to support peer to peer youth groups, 18 were female and 24 male. At least 52% of people receiving radio broadcasts are female.

**Outcome 2:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**Outcome 3:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)The M&E framework was finalized by WHO-contracted consultants and includes inputs from all project partners. The framework is based on the project’s result framework, albeit in a refined manner.Regular steering committee meetings were held between project partners to monitor progress and update each other on plans for future implementation.  | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes. Moreover, these baselines are meant to be reviewed more in-depth by the M&E and research teams, which will help ensure they are relevant and sound enough for subsequent data analysis with respect to monitoring of results as well as the research study. There were no baselines for outcome indicator 1.2 as this is a pilot project. The target indicators that will be achieved at the end of the project will also serve as a baseline for future related projects.The baseline finding reports is still being consolidated and is in its final drafting stages. IOM will also combine the results of the capacity building assessments which have started late, due to administrative issues. There were delays for the roll-out of the health facilities’ assessment, including due to the rotation schedule of the field staff.Although the KAP survey activity was not budgeted for, UNICEF accepted to lead the activity, using community workers. Delays in the KAP survey were mostly due to the long negotiations with universities and community workers on its modality and foreseeable limitations associated with the COVID-19 prevention and response measures. However, UNICEF hopes to complete this by the end of July 2021.Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes. A series of focus group discussions and key informant interviews were undertaken to collect qualitative information on: 1) assessing people’s psychosocial well-being in a family and community setting in a participatory way; 2) mapping the provision of pre-existing and emergency tailored services and capacities to respond to the needs of the affected population; 3) identifying the most urgent areas of intervention; and 4) planning interventions aimed at addressing needs that are not covered by existing services, in thematic areas where the intervention is most needed. The collected information as part of the KAP survey was however incomplete and could not be used. UNICEF therefore opted for a Human Centric Research in collaboration with a New York-based research organization, Necleus. Data collectors have been provided with a four-day training (end of May) with hands-on demonstration the qualitative data collection. Data collection is scheduled to take place in Dollow, Baidoa and Kismayo by the end of June 2021. Currently, this research is awaiting clearance from the Federal Ministry of Health |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No. An evaluation has not yet been carried out but will be at the end of the project. However, baseline information has been collected from the intervention site. UNICEF and its implementing partners have conducted focus group discussions with youth groups, the analysis of which could not be completed due to missing data sets. Instead, new data is being collected and a final report will be shared by the end of July 2021. | Evaluation budget (response required): USD $30,000If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: WHO plans to launch the tendering process for the recruitment of the evaluation team in coming weeks. TORs are currently being drafted, which will be shared with project partners for their inputs and endorsed by the WHO regional office. The recruitment process is expected to take approximatively four weeks and the selected firm should be operational by the end of the project.  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:                                  |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, project implementation has advanced, including thanks to the six-month no-cost extension granted by PBF. In addition, two other issues slightly impeded implementation during this reporting period. The first concerns the recruitment process for the research proposal. WHO underwent this process however this has been slow due to administrative hurdles. These have been however overcome and WHO expects the research firm to be on board within the upcoming weeks. Second and as already mentioned for UNICEF, the KAP survey was delayed partly due to COVID-19 restrictions and delays in reaching an agreement with partners (universities and community mobilizers) on the modality of conducting the survey. However, UNICEF has now agreed with Communication for Development (C4D) community workers attached to three universities to conduct the surveyIn comparison with the previous reporting period, it is however notable that the relationship with the MOH has considerably improved and now includes regular and open telephone calls, as well as written communications. The MOH is now effectively ensuring ownership and leadership for this project.  |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

As a consequence of the pandemic, a specific section was included in the MH training curriculum related to emergency situations such as floods and public health emergencies in the case of COVID-19, with key messages on stress reduction and addressing psychosocial distress associated with extreme stressors.

As partners’ resources and time were diverted in March 2020 to focus on fighting the pandemic in Somalia, project implementation faced significant delays during the first reporting period. Project implementation is now however back on track, with activities unfolding as planned as per the adjusted workplan and calendar reflected in the six-month no-cost extension.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[ ]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[ ]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[x]  Other (please describe): Adjustments were made based on the impact of COVID-19 on project implementation. For instance, instead of focus group discussions, distance discussions were held as a precautionary measure. For all project activities, participants observed social distancing, hand washing and wearing of masks.

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

**PART V: 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** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**Somali youth in conflict-prone displacement settings are less likely to resort to negative practices that contribute to conflict, and instead are more likely to actively engage in activities that promote peacebuilding and social cohesion— achieved through increased access to youth-friendly mental health care, community-based psychosocial support activities and services, and tailored information dissemination | Indicator 1.1Youth awareness andpractice of negative coping mechanismscontributing to conflict (e.g. substance abuse,self-harm GBV), and participation in positiveactivities contributing to peacebuilding and socialcohesion in their communities. | Significant improvement between baseline and endline KAP surveys | Significant improvement between baseline and endline KAP surveys |  |  | As mentioned in the last report, some delays were reported in project implementation (including for the KAP survey), due to a major part to the current COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of these setbacks, partners applied for a no-cost extension for the project.Project implementation is now back on track. With regards to the KAP survey, data collection will start in June 2021, and the final report will be published by the end of July 2021. |
| Indicator 1.2Perceptions and views of IDP community leaders and health workers about whether they feel empowered with avenues to support their local youth who have mental illness or face context-driven psychosocial problems. | Significant change in perception between baseline and endline | Significant change in perception between baseline and endline |  |  | Same as above |
| Indicator 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.1Health professionals and community health workers in select conflict-affected IDP communities gain professional-level capacity to deliver youth-centered and gender-sensitive MHPSS services, towards reducing stigma, and alleviating gender-driven psychosocial barriers faced by Somali youth, while building Somalia’s long-term institutional capacity to systematically address a key enabler of youth-driven conflict. | Indicator 1.1.1Consultant has supported SNU to develop specialized youth MHPSS training | **0** | **1** |  | **1** | The MHPSS consultant was hired and successfully developed the MH curriculum, using the mhGap intervention guide. Training modules include parts on psychosocial stressors related to extreme stress in the context of natural and man-made disasters |
| Indicator 1.1.2# consultation meetings among key stakeholders conducted for development of MHPSS training module | **0** | **3** |  | **3** | Despite delays due to COVID-19, 2 consultation meetings took place and the curriculum was successfully developed. |
| Indicator 1.2.3Gender-sensitive and youth-oriented MHPSS training module developed, endorsed and published in Somali and English. | **0** | **1** |  | **1** | The curriculum has successfully been developed and includes a gender sensitive and youth orientated module. Sections of the curriculum will be translated into Somali dialects for the purpose of health awareness campaign.  |
| Indicator 1.1.4: # health care providers trained in the MHPSS Training of Trainers to enable decentralization of MHPSS in the health system (sex and age disaggregated) | **0** | **20** |  | 24 | 25 health care providers (10 female, 15 male) from Kismayo and Dollow (Jubbaland State), Baidoa (South West), Galckayo (Galmudug) and Mogadishu (Banaadir Region) were trained in December 2020 as part of the TOTs Training of trainers, in collaboration with SNU.  |
| Output Indicator 1.1.5: % of health workerstrainers providing MHPSS services in targethealth facilities (after the cascade trainings),which may contribute to positive peacebuildingoutcomes.(sex and age disaggregated) | **0** | **90%** | **80** |  | 20 health care providers were trained for each site (Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo) totaling 60.While an addition 24 additional ToTs were trained earlier (8 for Baidoa and 6 each for Kismayo and Dollow)The total healthcare trained on mhGAP are 80 for the 3 sites  |
| Indicator 1.1.6: Study findings on inter-linkages between youth, MHPSS and peace building in Somalia published and disseminated in a forum with key policymakers, relevant donor and government representatives, and influencers within the MHPSS sectors. | **N/A** | **Yes** |  |  | Difficulties with engagement with the initial team of researcher, due mainly to problems of communication and disagreement over budget, lead to initial delays in the recruitment and the development of a research proposal. To overcome this, WHO launched an open call to recruit a team of researchers. Some of the researchers initially considered applied and WHO received many good-quality proposals. One firm has been selected and WHO is currently in the process of negotiating with them. The firm is expected to be ready in upcoming weeks and the research study should be done by the end of the project.  |
| Output 1.2Youth with mental health andpsychosocial issues in conflict-vulnerableIDP communities are provided with sociallyinclusive MHPSS services throughcommunity-based PSS activities integratedin health service delivery, consequentlyimproving individual well-being, buildingemotional resilience, raising aspiration, andstrengthening community social cohesiontowards mitigation of conflict drivers and empowerment of youth as peace builders(change agents). | Indicator 1.2.1# of health workers and community stakeholders trained in PFA, CMR, GBV management, stigma reduction, Psychosocial Support (PSS)skills (disaggregated by age, gender, type/cadre of participant) |  | 60 | **54 health workers in Dollow (2 females; 5 males), Kismayo (6 females; 15 males) and Baidoa (14 females; 12 males)** | **90%** | Trainings took place on 10 May and 18 June. A refresher course is scheduled in the month of June 2021 for health workers. The next batch of trainings will also cover community leaders and other key GBV/PSS actors. |
| Indicator 1.2.2# of GBV survivors from 3 IDP settlements/ facilities identified and referred for PSS and/or medical and / or protection services disaggregated by youth versus non-youth; gender; types of services referred for; point of identification |  | 288 | **5** | **2%** | During the meetings with GBV actors (April and May 2021), there was high underreporting of GBV cases in health facilities and slower referrals to GBV specialized services. Upcoming workshop will be organized with GBV/PSS actors in June 2021 to ensure that MHPSS resources are carefully mapped and included in the referral pathways of each service sector. The MHPSS teams will start working with GBV actors on June 2021 to increase the inter-referral of GBV survivors to MHPSS services in Baidoa, Dollow, Kismayo. |
| Indicator 1.2.3: # of community-based counsellors trained, and # of counselling sessions conducteddisaggregated by Youth versusNon-Youth; Age; Gender; and facility-basedversus community based | # of counsellors trained: 0# of counselling sessions: 0 | # of counsellors trained: 30# of counselling sessions: 3,600 | **45 trained counsellors (30 youth aged and 15 non-youth aged****426 counselling sessions**  | **150%****12%** | 12 female counsellors and 33 male counsellors142 persons received x 3 counselling sessions  |
| Indicator 1.2.4: # of youth support groups newly formed or re-activated, # of support group participants | 0 support groups0 support groups participants  | 20 groups100 group participants | **12 groups** (divided into male and female groups and into two age groups of 18 to 25 years old and 26 to 35 years old)**98 participants** (54 females and 44 males) | 60%98% | Will be subdivided into groups of 5 to 6 members and will add more participants. |
| Indicator 1.2.5: # of MHPSS Resource Centres established within target health facilities and offering youth-focused activities towards strengthening social cohesion and PSS services | **0** | 3 | **0** | 0 | Spaces in the 3 health facilities are identified and will be scheduled for renovation in July 2021 (as the facilities were recently renovated last September 2020 through other funds). Together with CCCM and community leaders, the team has identified spaces within 3 community centers for counselling spaces or improvements of communal activities, also due for renovation in July 2021. |
| Indicator 1.2.6: # of youth-aged activity animators mobilizers trained and actively mobilizing community activities towards improved social cohesion and peacebuilding | **0** | 30 | **30** | **100%** | All youth animators were recruited and received technical orientation during the reporting period. A refresher course and review will be conducted in June 2021. |
| Output 1.3Awareness among youth of mental health/substance abuse, stigmatization, harmful behaviors and negative coping mechanisms that drive conflict is increased, with youth empowered to effect positive change through peer sensitization / education. | Indicator 1.3.1Package of locally contextualized and validated messages are developed on substance abuse, stigma, conflict-associated negative coping mechanisms, and the power of youth to be positive change agents for their communities. | **0** | **1** | **1** | **1** | A consultation with 42 youth (18 female and 24 male) to contextualise mental health and substance abuse messages was completed. The package of key messages currently awaits endorsement by the MOH’s MHPSS focal point. Consultations with youth in Kismayo and Dollow are still ongoing  |
| Indicator 1.3.2Radio programme developed, together with youth, to create awareness of substance abuse and negative coping behaviours that contribute to sustaining conflict. | **0** | **1** |  | **1** | Radio clips and programmes on substance abuse awareness and negative coping behaviours that contribute to sustaining conflict were aired in Galkayo, Baidoa and Kismayo. Two radio spots were broadcasted five times a day in ten radio stations for 30 days (1500 broadcasts made)  |
| Indicator 1.3.3: Number of community mobilization sessions organized by trained youth for their peers on substance abuse, stigma, and negative coping mechanisms | **0** | **50** |  | 29 | COVID-19 precautionary measures slowed down progress against this indicator. Social workers mobilised peer to peer youth groups consisting of 42 youth (18 female and 24 male) and conducted 29 mobilisation sessions on MHPSS, substances abuse, child protection referrals and prevention of negative coping mechanism in Baidoa, Galkayo and Kismayo, reaching an estimated 1,500 people. Youth were empowered as change agents in their communities. All activities were implemented by observing COVID-19 precautionary measures such as social distancing, hand washing and wearing of masks.  |
| Indicator 1.4.1      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.4 | Indicator 1.4.2      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.1      |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 2** | Indicator 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.1 | Indicator 2.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.2 | Indicator 2.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3** | Indicator 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1 | Indicator 3.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.2 | Indicator 3.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |