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USAID Somalia -Transition Initiatives for  
Stabilization  
Fourth Quarter/Annual Report  
October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014



Abudwaaq Community Dialogue Event, Galgaduud Region, Central Somalia  
At the newly constructed District Administration Block  
21 August 2014

**(Transition Initiatives for Stabilization)**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

(1 OCTOBER 2013 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2014)

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The authors' views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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## I. Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASWJ	Al Sunna Wal Jamaa
AMISOM	African Union Mission to Somalia
BOQ	Bill of Quantities
CCN	CCN - Cooperating Country National
CDE	Community Dialogue Event
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
DC	District Commissioner
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
FGoS	Federal Government of Somalia
GAR	Projects Implemented in Puntland state
GLD	Projects Implemented in Galgaduud region
GNDR	Gender Indicator
GO	Grants Officer
Guc	Grants Under Contract
HGA	Projects Implemented in Somaliland state
HO	Home Office
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
LAT	Latitudes
LONG	Longitudes
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MP	Member of Parliament
MPWH&T	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Transport
SC	South Central Somalia Projects Implemented in all of Somalia/No specific region
SOM	
SSU	Stabilization Support Unit
TAP	Transition Activities Pool
TCN	Third Country National
TIS	Transition Initiatives for Stabilization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

## **II. TIS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Situation Analysis**

The overall security situation in the TIS areas of operation remained relatively stable for much of the year (October 1 – September 30, 2014). The central state formation process continued to make progress. Under its new constitution, Somalia will have a federal system, although the allocation of power and resources between center and the regions has yet to be decided. Some of the significant political developments worth noting include the following:

#### **South West Regional State Formation Process**

In Baidoa, despite tensions over the state formation process, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) has been working with communities to establish a new interim administration in south west Somalia, comprised of Bay, Bakol and Lower Shabelle regions. In September 2014, the Speaker of the Somali Federal Parliament, Mohamed Osman Jawari met with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Somalia (SRSG), Nicholas Kay, in Baidoa where they were introduced to the 18 representatives on the technical committee (formed by the President and Prime Minister) to implement the interim administration - part of a deal signed in Mogadishu in July 2014. The committee will prepare and agree the process and road map for the creation of the interim south west administration. The election of President and Vice President will occur at the end of October 2014.

#### **New Areas recovered from Al-Shabaab Control in Galgaduud**

In Galgaduud region, the Galmudug, Himan and Heeb and AL Sunna Wal Jama (ASWJ) administration signed an agreement of intent to form an administration in Central Somalia at a meeting convened in Mogadishu in July 2014. It was attended by President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, Prime Minister Abdiwali Sheikh Ahmed, representatives from IGAD, the African Union and 27 representatives from the technical committee that has been established to implement the agreement. The formation of a central state has been welcomed by most of the population living in Galgaduud and Galmudug regional state but is opposed by Puntland state who control parts of Mudug region and some officials within Ahlu Sunna Waljama who would like to take the lead in state formation and who accused the FGoS of not fulfilling the previous agreement between them; ASWJ hold the perspective that they were responsible for liberating large parts of Galgaduud region from Al-Shabaab militants.

#### **Security and Political Challenges for the Interim Juba Administration**

In Gedo, tension was high in Belet Hawa as the rift between Dollow and Belet Hawa local authorities further escalated over control of the town. A peace agreement was signed between the two sides in Dollow in June. In Lower Juba (Southern Somalia), in May, AMISOM (Kenyan contingent) airstrikes killed at least 80 Al-Shabaab militants in Anole and Kuday but this region remains one of the most unstable in southern Somalia.

The port city of Kismayo continues to work on reconciliation, consolidating peace and furthering the state building process. In September 2014, Kismayo hosted a reconciliation conference which was opened by President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud. The Jubaland President Sheikh Ahmed Mohamed Islam (“Madobe”) received the Presidential delegation at the Kismayo Airport which reopened in 2013. The Conference aims to build on the gains made at the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement in August 2013 and at the Juba Reconciliation Conference in Mogadishu in November 2013.

## **Puntland**

The new President of Puntland, Dr Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas, elected in January 2014 was positively received for his platform of accountable governance and development and continues to show commitment to strengthening ties and collaboration with the international donor community. He held a one day conference in May 2014 in Garowe for US, UK, Turkish, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and other partners. In October 2014, Puntland Forces were reported to have taken control of the Galgala mountains that were sheltering Al-Shabaab fighters who are reported to have re-grouped in the area after fleeing south and Central Somalia. Puntland offered an amnesty to youths who were fighting alongside Al-Shabaab - giving them 30 days to surrender. While this has significantly reduced the threat of Al-Shabaab – the towns of Bosasso and Galkayo still experience insecurity related to this threat. Relations with Somaliland remain tense over the contested Sool and Sanaag area with mounting political pressure on the current administration to take more decisive action to protect Puntland’s borders and look for a solution to the complex Sool and Sanaag issue involving Somaliland and Khatumo. In October 2014, a high level FGoS delegation, led by the Prime Minister arrived in Garowe, warmly received by the Puntland Government. Discussions were focused on regional state formation including issues including the issue of Mudug in addition to constitutional issues as Puntland seeks greater autonomy - while committed and respecting the unity of Somalia.

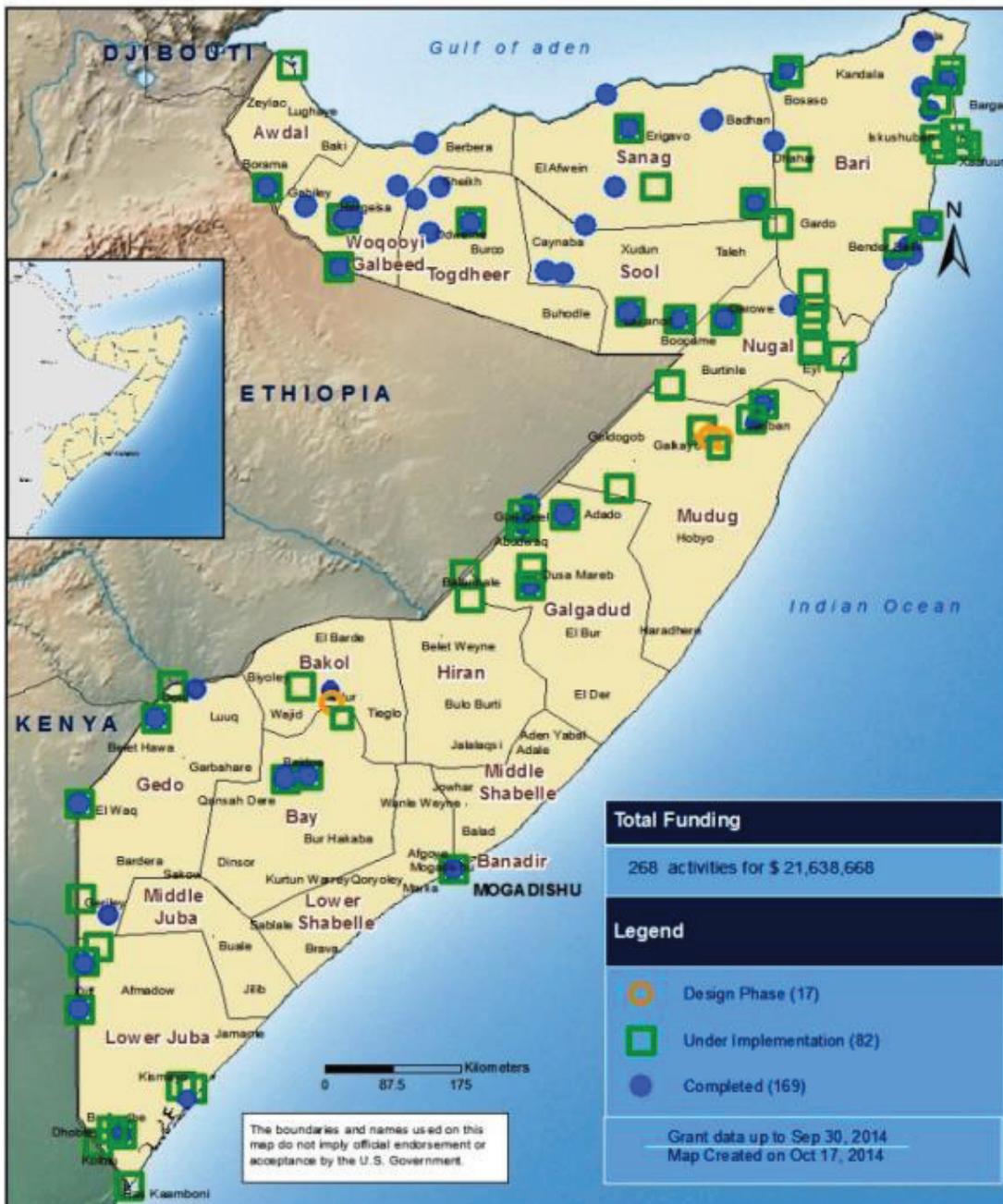
## **Somaliland**

In Somaliland, in May 2014, an internal political rift within the Kulmiye party saw a political standoff between the Somaliland President, Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo and Kulimye party Chair, Muse Bih, which caused major insecurities in Hargeisa. However this conflict was resolved by the Council of Elders who brought the factions together to solve the matter. In June 2014, a territorial conflict in the politically disputed eastern region of Sool, saw Somaliland forces deployed to Taleh - causing aggravation to Puntland and Khatumo with both administrations also laying claim to Sool. Somaliland forces have since withdrawn from Taleh with its foreign relations negatively affected.

## Overall Achievements

The map below shows the geographical scope of TIS projects covering the period March 2011 to September 2014. By the end of September 2014, TIS had 268 grants valued at \$21,638,668, of which 169 grants (\$11,140,023) were completed and/or closed, 82 grants (\$7,856,386) under implementation, and 17 grants (\$2,642,258) in the design and pending USAID approval. TIS grants are expected to contribute to two main outcomes: improved government/citizen relationships and increased social cohesion.

### USAID TIS- DAI Activities Across Somalia Overview: March 2011 - September 2014



## Challenges

TIS faced many challenges during the reporting period. The following section describes overarching or Somali-wide challenges, while the last sections outline regional-specific challenges.

### Security

- **Security costs:** TIS does not operate in areas or towns where Al-Shabaab still exist. However, Al-Shabaab still poses a significant threat outside those areas and along routes where TIS staff travel. Other clan militias and emerging clan conflicts also pose a threat to TIS staff. As a result, TIS staff still require heavy security, which is very expensive and drives up TIS operations costs.
- **Internet shut down:** In some parts of Gedo and Lower Juba, including Kismayo, Al-Shabaab forced communications companies to shut down the internet, making it difficult to share information, send reports and photos, and other communication on a daily basis.

### Contingency:

- **Delays in approvals for contingency:** TIS continued to suffer from delays when seeking community and specifically grantee (government counterparts) use of contingencies. At times when the grantee is absent from the office, travelling in country or abroad, delays have run for months. As a result, TIS developed a new Contingency Policy (see Lessons Learned).

### Grantee Signatory Authority:

- **Lack of Alternate Grantee Decision-Maker:** TIS has experienced considerable delays due to government officials travelling. In some cases, government officials have travelled abroad and instructed their staff not to make decisions or sign documents until their return.

### Border Areas

- **Increased Insecurity during inter-clan conflict:** Clan clashes between the Garre and Dagodia in Wajir and Mandera in Kenya have posed increased security threats to TIS staff supporting projects in Gedo and Lower Juba.
- **Unreliable local vendors:** In Lower Juba, TIS experienced delays when local vendors in Dhobley and Diff broke their commitments to deliver furniture for agreed prices, citing an increase in market prices. The Community Dialogue Events (CDEs) scheduled for September 2014 were subsequently delayed. TIS bought the furniture from Nairobi, and is in the process of delivering it. The CDEs will take place during the last two weeks of October.
- **Delayed civic engagement activities:** TIS faced delays up to 45 days in launching civic engagement activities in the districts of Belet Hawa, Dollow and Luuq. Some IJA officials felt the dialogue sessions might undermine the Interim Juba Administration (IJA). After additional clarification on the civic engagement activity and goals, senior

IJA representatives endorsed the civic engagement in Dollow, Luuq and Belet Hawa went ahead.

- **Border Restrictions:** The Kenyan authorities in Mandera arrested a TIS site supervisor responsible for the construction of the administration offices in Belet Hawa when he attempted to cross into Kenya to send TIS reports to Nairobi because he lacked Kenyan travel documents. He was charged and detained for one month.
- **Water projects delays:** For complex political and environmental reasons, water projects particularly boreholes and water pans have proven difficult to implement. Delays have run into 16 months.
- **Land ownership conflict:** Despite efforts to secure documentation demonstrating land ownership before approving a construction grant, conflicts still arise. In Elwak for example, where the local administration and peace committee identified the land for the slaughter house construction, a private citizen has claimed it belongs to him. TIS has not gone back to the community to resolve the issue.

## **Galgaduud**

- **Sensitive political administrative boundaries:** Travel in Galgaduud is complex, dangerous, and time-consuming. The different administrative boundaries for the ASWJ, Himan and Heeb, and Galmudug administrations require tightly arranged vehicles and escorts from one set of borders to the next, at which time TIS staff must change vehicles and escorts. This also increases the cost of escorts and transportation.
- **Dangerous roads:** Travel by car is arduous and dangerous because poorly maintained roads are often covered with silt and sand, water, and large potholes. Field staff have been involved in two serious car accidents, when their car overturned. Fortunately there have been no serious injuries.
- **Balanbale conflict:** In August, a violent land dispute erupted between Marehan and Diir clans. The violence spilled over into September. The TIS field staff have monitored the situation from a distance but the district itself remains off-limits (since August). All projects have been completed but Community Dialogue Events and handover of projects are delayed because of the volatility in the area.
- **Lack of inclusivity and information sharing:** The TIS team has encountered obstacles from one or more members of an administration who feel alienated when a district commissioner does not share information on TIS projects. TIS must continue to find ways to inform and update deputy district commissioners, social affairs officers, and other community members.

## **Somaliland**

- **Shifting priorities:** TIS still experiences obstacles and delays when grantees request changes to scheduled TIS activities. In particular, the Ministry of Interior attempted many times to replace planned stabilization activities with new activities that are not in line with priorities identified through community, private sector and government consensus. The Hargeisa office dealt with this by meeting with relevant

representatives and reasserting the TIS principles, objectives and importance of stabilization.

**TIS Plans for the next quarter include:**

**Bay region**

- In Berdaale, TIS plans to rehabilitate the runway, install solar street lighting, and deliver furniture for women's center and sports gear for youth.
- In Baidoa, TIS will install two kilometers of solar street lighting along the main street and rehabilitate the hole in the road that hinders access to the Dr. Ayub Sports Stadium during the rainy season.

**Bakol-Hudur**

- In Hudur, TIS will launch activities to construct a secondary school, sports stadium, community social hall, market and women's center.

**Galgaduud**

- TIS will monitor 17 completed projects through regular site visits and communicate with Nairobi to ensure projects reach their full impact.
- TIS will hold a planning session for bridge activities \$600,000 that will likely result in new soft programming activities, such as girls and boys sports, Arts & Culture, capacity building, public safety, as well as modest infrastructure.

**Galkayo-Galmudug**

- Process commences to construct a regional court; construction of an administration block; construction of a community social hall; construction of a football stadium.
- TIS will hold a planning session for bridge activities \$500,000 that will likely result in new soft programming activities, such as girls and boys sports, Arts & Culture, capacity building, and public safety.

**Galkayo-Puntland**

- TIS will launch the construction of two roads 2.9 and 1.5 kilometers in length.

**Kismayo**

- TIS will launch activities to rehabilitate a 15.9 kilometer road and support women's caucus on sanitation activities.

**Hiran**

- In partnership with the Federal government's Ministry of Interior, TIS plans to conduct district assessments in newly recovered areas of Burlo Burto and Mataban.

## **Puntland**

- TIS will conduct a planning session for the newly liberated area of Galgala when the situation on the ground permits
- TIS will also launch activities to promoting peace through Somali Arts and Culture and girls' sports

## **Gedo and Lower Juba**

- TIS will conduct a district assessment in Garbarharey in November 2014, with a potential planning session to follow dependent on the district assessment results.
- TIS will facilitate Community Dialogue Events in Elwak, Geriley, Diff and Doble
- TIS will initiate the drilling of bore holes in Dhobley, Geriley and Kolbio.

## **Somaliland**

- TIS will hold a Community Dialogue Event for the new Ministry of Interior compound.
- TIS will hold bid openings for construction of the Las Anod Governor's office and Ministry of National Planning and Development office extension.

**F Indicators Table**

F Indicators	FY2014 Targets		FY2104 Q1 Actuals		FY2014 Q2 Actuals		FY2014 Q3 Actuals		FY2014 Q4 Actuals		Cumulative Total		Grand Total	%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1.1 Number of people participating in USG-supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation	300,000	200,000	80,456	70,139	101,976	113,434	2,620	2,055	62,027	85,066	247,079	270,694	517,773	104%
1.2 Number of USG supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors to the conflict	80		14		7		29		28		78		78	98%
1.3 Number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance	20		16		2		2		1		22		22	110%
1.4 Number of USG-assisted consensus-building processes resulting in an agreement	10		5		5		12		1		21		21	210%
1.5 Number of peace-building structure established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage conflict-affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation process	10		0		1		2		14		17		17	170%
1.6 Number of persons whose livelihood opportunities are improved as a result of USG-funded workforce development programs	2,750	250	141	2	190	212	1085	308	247	798	1663	1320	2983	99%
GNDR2 - Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)	8%		2/143		212/190		308/1393		798/1045		1320/2983		1320/2983	44%
GNDR- Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peace-building process supported with USG assistance.	114		20		71		42		612		745		745	653%
1.9 Increased public confidence and trust	3%		2013; 161/240 2014; 170/240											3%
1.10 Promote increased social cohesion	3%		2013; 179/240 2014; 179/240											0%

The information below provides background on how the Indicators are used to measure and indicate progress towards TIS stated goals.

F Indicator	FY2014 Actuals	
	Male	Female
1.1 Number of people participating in USG-supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation	247,079	270,694

Indicator 1.1 is defined by the number of people who have participated in USAID sponsored civic and/or social activities specifically conducted to benefit members of the community. Activities can include but are not limited to conferences, dialogues, training courses, workshops, and/or seminars; as well as post-conflict support services such as counseling, targeted health services, vocational or other jobs-based training opportunities. This indicator measures all beneficiaries of small grant peace dividend projects, including capacity building support, livelihood and infrastructure projects.

F Indicator	FY 2014 Actuals
	1.2 Number of USG supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors to the conflict

Indicator 1.2 is defined by results-based activities, including quick-impact initiatives that can demonstrate the positive impact of a peace process, operation or other event. Events include planning sessions, CDEs, community contracting process (bid process) and meeting to reprioritize a grant. This indicator measures events specifically conducted to benefit peace and reconciliation efforts.

F Indicator	FY2014 Actuals	
	Male	Female
1.3 Number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance	22	

Indicator 1.3. Measures the number of local government institutions USAID activities assist to provide improved services in all zones of Somalia. Entities refer to 'local governments' and their departments and divisions. Services on which they might be working to improve performance including infrastructural support to the government institutions such construction of administration offices, provision of furniture and other equipment, improving public sanitation and public health activities, street lighting, regulation and operation of public markets, street or road maintenance, planning and regulation of land use. Local governments include; FGoS, Puntland, Somaliland government ministries and local authorities

F Indicator	FY2014 Actuals	
	Male	Female
1.4 Number of USG-assisted consensus-building processes resulting in an agreement	21	

USAID activities aim to build the concept of consensus building from the grassroots level upwards to ensure good governance and participation from all. To do so, high importance is given to agreement, dialogue, compromise, participation, and communication within a complex network of actors and institutions. Processes USAID supports include planning sessions and negotiations resulting in agreement, and ultimately improved governance. Agreements in this context are defined as the result of any consensus reached between one or more parties which are documented in the form of plans, road-maps, or action points to support a cause. There might be more than one agreement/priority in a consensus building process.

**Deviation Narrative:** TIS expansion to the newly accessible areas led to the increase in actual numbers of planning sessions.

F Indicator	FY2014 Actuals	
	Male	Female
1.5 Number of peace-building structure established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage conflict-affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation process	17	

Peace Structures here include institutions (academic and private), organizations, organized groups or entities and local government bodies who have participated or engaged other people in peace and/or reconciliation processes. Activities can include but are not limited to conferences, dialogues, training courses, workshops, and/or seminars; as well as post-conflict support services such as reconciliations, counseling, targeting affected population, rehabilitation, construction works that can be completed and be ready to use for peace building during the reporting periods.

**Deviation Narrative:** We exceeded expectations through civic engagement and social reconciliation activities which included district administrations. Targets initially set were based on peace committees and peace building institutions, however with the formation of new states and local administrations who are leading TIS facilitated community reconciliation efforts, we included local government bodies in this indicator.

F Indicator	FY 2014 Actuals	
	Male	Female
1.6 Number of persons whose livelihood opportunities are improved as a result of USG-funded workforce development programs	1663	1320

This indicator is used to measure the number of people who benefited from workforce-related peace dividend activities. This, in turn, demonstrates how USAID's activities targeted at meeting the basic needs of the population lead to reinforced peace, stabilization, and co-existence.

### Gender\_Indicators

- 1.7 Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment).

Productive economic resources include: assets – land, housing, businesses, livestock or financial assets such as savings; credit, wage or self-employment; and income. Productive employment and income generation projects provide citizens with meaningful opportunities to work towards community development, thereby reducing frustration and possible spoiler factors. Targeting women can amplify the outcome of these activities as women often share the benefits of their labor more so than men.

- 1.8 Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peace building process supported with USG assistance.

This indicator captures women involved in USAID peace-building programs and activities such as the Women's Cohort, activity planning sessions, or exchange programs aimed at conflict resolution or peace-building. Peace-building process are activities aimed at preventing or managing violent conflict, resolving conflict or drivers of conflict, and sustaining peace following an end to violent conflict. Therefore, it is believed that an increased number of participants active in these processes correlates with a greater peace-building outcome from these processes. Targeting women is particularly important as any processes that do not account for women's needs will not be equitable and, therefore, sustainable.

**Deviation Narrative:** Set targets were based on only women participating in planning sessions. Women participants in civic engagement dialogues and social reconciliation activities explains rise in number.

## **Outcome Indicators**

### 1.9 Increased public trust and confidence in nascent government

This indicator will be defined by a compilation of the results of a qualitative and quantitative study designed to measure changes of respondents' perception of accountability and legitimacy of local governments in Somalia. The questions will also address changes of perception in local governments' ability to respond to community needs and deliver essential services.

### 1.10 Promote increased social cohesion

This indicator will be defined by a compilation of results of a qualitative and quantitative designed to measure changes of respondents' perception of decision-making involvement and participation in community-based activities and projects.

**Comment:** The social cohesion figures are based on an average of responses to 6 questions.

Full report on stabilization indicator surveys will be available at the end of November 2014..

### **III. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (Qualitative Impact)**

#### **A. CONFLICT MITIGATION**

During the fourth quarter, TIS facilitated 27 events that include consensus based stabilization planning sessions bid processes, ground-breakings, civic engagement and social reconciliation events, and project handovers with the aim of building mass support for peace in the following areas: Bay, Galgaduud, Galkayo/Puntland, Galkayo/Galmudug, Gedo, Lower Juba including Kismayo, Puntland and Somaliland.

The cumulative total for the reporting year (1 October 2014-30 September 2014) is 78 events.

#### **Countering Violent Extremism, Crime, and Piracy**

One of the greatest obstacles to stability in Somalia remains lack of access to quality education, youth unemployment, and disenfranchised young Somalis. Many TIS projects provide youth healthy alternatives to violent extremism, crime, illegal migration, and piracy. The following projects highlight TIS initiatives that attempt to engage youth and integrate them into Somali society.

#### **Sports for Peace and Reconciliation in Southern Somalia**

The citizens of Baidoa suffered under Al-Shabaab. Youth were particularly vulnerable. The militants forbade youth to play soccer or express themselves through art or other cultural means. The soccer field became a dump site. Shortly after Al-Shabaab withdrew from Baidoa in February 2012, community members asked the USAID-funded Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS) project, implemented by DAI, to rehabilitate the soccer field. Facing high unemployment, youth in Baidoa remained at risk of recruitment from Al-Shabaab, clan militias, and crime. The restoration of the soccer field to its prominence before the war would help to reestablish a sense of stability in the city, while providing youth healthy alternatives to extremism and crime.

USAID joined efforts with the local administration, citizens, and the Baidoa Olympic Committee to rehabilitate the sports compound, and handed over the soccer field to Baidoa citizens in February 2014. Eight months after the completion of the project, some 500 Baidoa citizens packed into the spectator stands to watch two teams—Midnimo and Happy Boys—battle it out as part of a two-month soccer tournament sponsored by partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The tournament, titled “Peace and Integration Tournament among Youth in Baidoa,” has drawn hundreds of fans and 30 teams from villages all across the area and hundreds of fans to the soccer field to enjoy healthy competition. Scheduled to end in mid-December, players from different clans and social-economic backgrounds forget their differences and engage in soccer. For the price of 2000 Somali Shillings (about ten US cents), a soccer fan can enter the field and cheer for a favorite team from the covered bleachers. The sports committee uses the income to maintain the facilities.

“Under Al Shabaab the stadium was a dumping site for garbage,” says Abdulkadir Sharif,

Chairman of the Baidoa Olympic Committee. “Then TIS came in and rehabilitated it. The youth that come here are from different communities or clans. They play together to prove their unity, putting aside their differences and staying away from drugs, militancy or violent groups, hence fostering peaceful coexistence.” Said Fahad Ya’qub Ali, a 26 year-old player on the Midnimo soccer team said, “We witnessed the stadium was a slaughterhouse for Al-Shabaab and a garbage dump for the neighboring residents... We were forbidden to play soccer in here by Al-Shabaab, so most of youth fled to other places like Mogadishu, Hargeisa and East African countries. After the rehabilitation of the stadium, we immediately restarted the soccer matches in Baidoa again. Hundreds of youth are coming here every day. You can see now how the spectator stands are full of youth even if it is raining.”



Soccer Match at Dr Ayub Stadium in Baidoa

### **Reducing Appeal of Piracy through Alternative Skills Training in Puntland**

In 2012, along the coastal areas of Puntland, many young people lacked education and marketable job skills, making them vulnerable to sea piracy. Youth complained of “idleness” while the Puntland National Youth Policy states that youth are at risk of suicide and piracy. Under-skilled, and unemployed youth fuel instability, illegal migration, radicalization and violent conflict that undermine efforts to promote peace, security, democracy and socio-economic development.

In September 2012, the TIS launched an Alternative Skills Training program for 350 young people, both male and female, in Jariban, Xaafun and Banderbayla. TIS conducted skills training workshops in auto mechanics, electricity repair, tailoring, computer literacy, fiberglass repair, and micro-enterprise training. TIS also provided tool kits to assist young people in launching small businesses.



Two graduates of TIS vocational skills training install electricity at a local shop in Balibusle

The project that closed in August 2014 has already had an impact on young people and their families. Twenty-three-year-old Said Abdurahman Hassan, for example, launched a tailoring business in Jariiban. “The tailoring skills I got from TIS motivated me to open this shop,” he said. “First I started with my sewing machine only... Then I got some money from the work I do, and I started selling many items here.” From the modest tailoring income, he expanded his shop to sell vegetables and other food items and employed his mother.

Two mothers, Amina Haji and Safiyo, established a tailoring shop in Jariiban. Safiyo said that establishing a “business and securing an income is the motive that brought us mothers together.” Fadumo, another young entrepreneur said, “I hope to continue learning this skill [sewing]. It’s easy and fun for me, and also it’s a productive and lucrative business.”

A group of graduates in Balibusle raised money to open the village’s first electricity repair shop that covers the entire village. One of the owners, Said Mohamed Dhubad, said, “On the day the electricity training started, there weren’t any electricity repair shops in our village. So the group collected money and opened an electricity shop. Before this, electricity installation was difficult and expensive. Now technicians just go and do the job.” Electricity is also dangerous, causing deaths, especially during heavy rains, so the team raises awareness on the hazards of electricity. “The community learned the risks of electricity and the precautions it needs.”

### **Improving Access to Quality Education in Herale**

Lack of access to basic education is one of the most pressing problems in the region. The Heraale local administration has been working to improve access as well as quality. For example, local officials insisted on including science into the curriculum. So when the Herale community asked USAID to build two new classrooms onto original three-room Huurshe School to address overcrowding, TIS responded with the



Mr Abubakar Adan – a teacher at the Huurshe primary school

construction and furniture to accommodate 420 new students. Speaking at the handover of the new classrooms, Abubakar Adan, a teacher at the school, said, ***“Education is the best thing that a young boy or girl can receive. It is very encouraging that TIS has constructed additional classrooms. This has provided many young boys and girls with hope and will deter them from engaging in criminal activities”***

## **Reducing Appeal of Extremism through Basic Education Facilities in Dhobley**

After the liberation of Dhobley in Lower Juba from Al-Shabaab left in February 2011, thousands of citizens returned, placing a strain on public resources. In August 2011 at the TIS planning session the community reached a consensus on construction of a school as their stabilization priority. TIS therefore constructed a three-classroom primary school for 120 students.

In October 2012, the community asked TIS to double the size of the school to reduce tension in the community over limited access to education. TIS agreed to the project, provided the school also accept disadvantaged students, such those from minority clans and low income families, and those at-risk of exploitation by Al-Shabaab. In July 2014, TIS completed the new classrooms that now provide space for 120 new students.

The Dhobley Administration also kept its commitment to reserve space for disadvantaged students and is even encouraging back into the classroom dropouts who fell victim to armed groups. District Commissioner, Hassan Mohamed said, "Through our efforts to bring stability in Dhobley, the peace committee managed to facilitate this (education) investment."

Children like Hassan Yare Abdullahi see the value that the new classrooms offer. "I am fortunate to be of a generation who are benefitting from the primary school." he said. "Previously, my contemporaries went to school in makeshift classrooms and were extremely vulnerable to trigger-happy armed groups. So they dropped out of school and were deprived of any meaningful education."

Parent Hibaq Abdullahi Yussuf said, "Before I had to send my children as far as Kisimayo (for school)... It was a nightmare... Now, I don't worry about my children's welfare anymore."



Hassan Yare Abdullahi, a 12 year old student in Dhobley seated with his classmates

## Community Dialogue Events and Consensus Building

A Community Dialogue Event (CDE) typically occurs when the handing over a TIS project to the community. This celebration marks the community's successful completion of a consensus-based project identified, planned, and monitored jointly by the local government, civil society, and the private sector. Citizens shape these events, and Somali cultural heritage play a prominent role in the celebration. The event is not the end of the consensus and dialogue, but rather provides a platform for government and community to discuss sustainability of the project and to explore further opportunities to collectively forge greater peace, security, and stability.

### Community Dialogue Event Encourages Trust in Guriceel

Over 140 community representatives, including religious leaders and representatives from women's groups and youth, attended a ceremony to hand over an administrative block and a women's center in Guriceel in Galgaduud Region. The celebrations included traditional Dhanto dance. Speaking on behalf of a Guriceel women organization Zeinab Farah said, *"The Guriceel district administration block is a unifying factor for all of us in Guriceel... where all residents can go to receive local services. All residents of Guriceel should be behind our local administration, maintain peace and give the administration a chance to lead us and deliver services to us."* Commenting on the new women's center, Mama Dhabo Kiin, said, *"This building will give us a center where we can continue our work of promoting peace and stability... Women are pillars of their families and can and should promote peace, love and unity in the community..."*



Members of the public cheer and watch the performance of the dancers in Guriceel

## Burao Peace Conference Marks Progress for Conflict Resolution in Somaliland

In Somaliland, the Councils of Elders (*Nabaddoon*) have long served as the unquestioned authorities to preside over disputes. The *xeer* traditional legal system serves as a functioning conflict resolution mechanism in the absence of a strong judicial system. Citizens—particularly in remote areas—frequently first turn to the elders to resolve conflicts. As a result, elders serve as judges and help arbitrate disputes. With the emergence of a stronger regional government in Hargeisa, cultural and legal friction naturally surfaces between clan elders who have played this critical role for generations and the Ministry of Interior that has the legal mandate to provide national security and reconcile disputes among clans. At times, the Ministry and elders in eastern Somaliland have at times worked at cross purposes, even while acknowledging that both have a stake in building peace and stability.



Warsame Saleeban Ali, Caqiil (clan elder) from Sool Region of Somaliland

On Saturday June 15, 2014, the USAID-funded Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS) project, implemented by DAI, facilitated the Burao Peace Conference on behalf of the Ministry of Interior. Nearly 200 participants from Sool, Sanag, Sahil and Togdhere regions attended this one-day dialogue session—the third such USAID-funded conference in Somaliland. These three peace forums served as the first such platforms that assembled elders and government officials to recognize each other's roles in contributing to peace and conflict resolution, and to forge a constructive path forward. The conference focused on establishing a common, inclusive, and transparent discourse towards strengthening peace and security in eastern Somaliland. Fifty-four-year-old Warsame Saleeban Ali, an Caqiil (clan elder) from Sool said, "If we are seen as partners with a purpose, then there can be great improvements... in fostering peace and justice."

The inclusive composition of the conference marked progress. Women made up nearly one quarter of the dialogue's participants, a rare occurrence. The mere fact that women took part in this high profile government dialogue was significant to 28-year-old Nimco Ahmed Abdi, local council member from Gabiley Region. "Today signifies the reason I came into this calling, being present at this peace conference as a woman and a government representative."

Most significantly, government and clan elders reached agreement on four important issues. Clan elders agreed for the first time to respect court findings as final, to recognize the

jurisdiction of government law enforcement authorities, to view harboring criminals as a crime, and to turn over murder suspects to the government if *xeer* arbitration fails.

### **Promoting Dialogue and Reconciliation in Balanbale**

In April 2013 when identifying priorities for the USAID-funded Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS) project, implemented by DAI, community-planning committee insisted on social halls for the administration blocks in Galgaduud. The committee—comprising 52 women, youth, religious leaders, community elders, government officials, and minority clan members—cited a complex set of clan dynamics, violent struggles over water and land, and revenge killings as drivers of instability in the region. Citizens required a neutral venue where communities could convene rival clans and groups with competing interests to meet and resolve disputes.



Elders attend Civic Dialogue Session in Balanbale

To further supplement the indigenous conflict mitigation efforts, TIS conducted a series of three-day civic dialogue sessions designed to provide 800 participants with additional conflict-sensitive, peace building tools in all six districts between May and August 2014. Local social affairs officer, Abdishukri Rijaal said, "We will use the hall... to reconcile neighboring clans of Diir and Marehan who fought several times in the area."

In August 2014, the community in Balanbale was put to the test. As the community had predicted back in April 2013, the Balanbale hall indeed served as a safe and neutral space where the rival clans could voice their grievances.

With a capacity of 200, the Balanbale social hall hosted rival clans to discuss a violent land dispute between the Diir clan of Heraale and Marehan clan of Balanbale. The initial meeting assembled the council of elders and government partners to discuss a cease fire. A second set of meetings added the business community and prominent figures to assist in the negotiations.

Although the process of conflict resolution is lengthy, and stakeholders are still attempting to resolve the disputes, the community is now better equipped to deal with complex issue. Rijaal explained that the "holding capacity of hall" has already facilitated conflict mitigation efforts on a larger scale than before. "For the first time we have brought together youth, women, council of elders, and the administration under one roof." In the past, he went on to say, that they had to meet businessmen in one place at one time, council of elders at another time, and so on, sometimes stringing out the process for days.

## B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION

### Trust Building Initiatives

TIS designs all activities to build citizens' confidence in the Somali government. The following activities highlight some of our achievements in building trust and strengthening government citizen relationships.

### Improving Government-Citizen Dialogue on Good Governance

During this reporting period TIS facilitated civic dialogue between government and citizens to promote accountability and responsive governance in 10 locations of South Central Somalia. In Galgaduud, Lower Juba, and Gedo around 2,585 people participated in the dialogue sessions, of which approximately 40% were women. The dialogue sessions applied peace-building best practices and a conflict sensitive approach to enable meaningful discussion around issues of new local governance structures, the Somali Provisional Constitution, good leadership, the importance of electing responsive and accountable government representatives, utility of a common vision and working towards the common good.



The civic dialogue activities in Dhusamareeb

The discussions among local administrations, civil society, and citizens promoted democratic values and strengthened trust between government officials and their constituents.

An elder from Dollow, Mohamed Aden Said, *“The people of Dollow are speaking to each other now after the dialogue sessions, and many people have better relationships and also have a better understanding of the work of the local administration and their roles and responsibilities.”*



Civic dialogue in Belet Hawa

The sessions also appealed to youth, attempting to counter violent extremism by giving youth a platform to voice opinions directly with government.

Abdullahi Hassan, a 22 year old, Dollow youth member said: "As the youth of this region... we have to work with the members of the parliament. It's made up of more than 200 members. Here in Gedo, we have 14-18 representatives" whom to engage. Duraan Abdi Olad of a Adaado said, "The program was very important for Adaado youth. It taught us not to get drawn into conflicts because the conflicting parties also use youth members to fight" their battles.

For many women, the sessions help clarify key issues for the first time. Fatuma Abdi, a member of Dhusamareeb district administration, said, "The program taught us that women's position in society is vital for peace, conflict mitigation, and decision making."

Ahmed Abdullahi, a civil society member in Heraale, said, "We have learned... to elect our leaders on basis of education background and leadership qualities, and not on basis of wealth and tribe."

Cadceed Sheikh Doon, an elder from Dhusamareeb said, "The Program... was even educating illiterate people about peace and promoting dialogue among the communities."

### **Improved service delivery in Dhusamareeb**

Dhusamareeb is the capital of Galguduud Region and serves as the center of the Dhusamareeb District. Dhusamareeb was an Al-Shabaab stronghold until they were ousted in April 2012. The Dhusamareeb administration offices were completely destroyed during

the civil war. In September 2012, the community prioritized the construction of an administration block with a social hall where citizens could engage government to discuss issues of safety, security, and public service delivery.

Speaking at the handover of the newly constructed district administration block, District Commissioner Moalim Abdirahman Gedaqorow said, ***“As the District Commissioner of Dhusamareeb, my staff and I didn’t have a proper office. We were housed in a rented house, but today we have an office owned by the district administration where we can concentrate on delivering services to our people.”***



Dhusamareeb community members performing traditional dance during the Community Dialogue Event

While commenting on the projects, he also highlighted the importance of the new regional court: ***“The construction of the court will ensure that citizens of Galgaduud are able to come to this court to get justice. This will prevent people from resorting to fighting as a way of solving a problem.”*** Mama Sirat Shidee, a resident of Dhusamareeb, commented, ***“For the first time in many years we have an official courthouse where anyone who is aggrieved can seek justice, including women. I will advise women to use the court to seek justice.”***



Dhusamareeb community in the newly TIS constructed Dhusamareeb social Hall

### **Citizens and media hold government officials accountable**

The government-owned TV channel known as Somali National TV (SNTV) based in Mogadishu broadcasts a weekly program called “What have you achieved as a government?” throughout Somalia. The program specifically asks district commissioners’ what they have been doing in office.

On three occasions in 2014, SNTV caught up with local administration representatives from Adaado (April), Heraale (August), and Dhusamareeb (August) to inquire about development progress in their districts. All three



DCs cited TIS projects as major government

Adaado Deputy DC, Nuur Yarrow Haile During the interview with Somali National TV

achievements. The Adaado Deputy DC Nuur Yarrow Haile, said, “Several development projects worth \$300,000 have been going on in Adaado... For example, the construction of the administration block for the local government, a women’s center, and a football stadium. When asked what the importance of these project, he responded, “The local government offices will improve service delivery to the people and develop closer working relationship between the community and local administration.”

### **USAID Road Improves Safety and Livelihoods in Borama**

Borama, the capital of Awdal Region in western Somaliland, has suffered from an aging network of transportation infrastructure. A two-kilometer stretch of the main road running from the Borama livestock market past the municipality to Amoud University had fallen into disrepair. This dilapidated road was hampering social, educational, and economic development in the city. In 2012 the USAID-funded Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS) project, implemented by DAI, agreed to rehabilitate 1.7 kilometers of main road



Shop owner Abdirisq Hassan Yusuf shows his wares

provided the private sector and community rehabilitated the remaining 1.3 kilometers. In addition the private sector raised \$14,000 to expand the width of the road.

Today the completed road has had a positive impact on the 50,000 citizens who travel, work, shop, and study downtown. Abdirisq Hassan Yusuf, the owner of a jewelry store along the road, explained how his local government’s investment has improved sanitation, scenery, and safety in the area. “Before this area was congested and there were no places to park cars,” he said. There weren’t “even designated driving lanes.”

But the local government cleared “the site of rubbish, rocks and dirt prior to construction. Now cars pass with no problem. There is a clear division (of lanes) and generally the whole area is a lot neater and cleaner.”

According to Abdirasaq, the improved sanitation in the area has directly impacted his business. Previously, he said, “A lot of dust would come in and we would wipe the cabinets numerous times a day. But with the road, this is not necessary.”

Abdirasaq went on to explain how the road has significantly stimulated the economy as well. “This area has become the market center for Borama... because of the road. There are just more people and traffic, and my shop is more visible to customers... Business has gone up 30% since the completion the road.”

The road construction has also strengthened trust between the government and community. Citizens recognize that local administration is listening to their needs and securing resources to address those needs. For citizens of Borama, the rehabilitated road represents the government’s commitment to the 50,000 community members who regularly use the road. Abdi Xashi, the owner of Carwo Xashi, the largest department store along the road, is a case in point. “We are happy the local government constructed this road for us and appreciate they saw the need for the road and prioritized its construction,” he said.

### **Building Confidence in Government Service Delivery in Puntland**

The construction of roads in Puntland is working to increase trust between government and citizens. On 31 July, 2014, Puntland President Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas presided over the ground-breaking ceremony for the road to improve the network in Garowe. He underscored the importance of infrastructure development in Puntland as a major contributor to local peace and stability.



President Abdiweli speaking at ground-breaking ceremony on 31 July, 2014

In the last year, TIS has launched construction of six roads in Garowe, Bossaso, and Qardho. These roads help to mitigate conflict by improving and increasing road networks which promote connections between different groups, improve public transport and increase market accessibility creating additional economic activity. A seventh TIS-rehabilitated road in the town of Qardho is near completion and expected to improve public transport and accessibility in the town.



Qardho tarmac road under construction

### Promoting community cohesion through road repair in Hargeisa

The TIS rehabilitation of 775 meter gravel road in Xera Awr Kood Buur District of Hargeisa is a perfect example of how citizens, private sector, and government can join forces to improve facilities in a community. After TIS completed the road, business owners, private citizens, and the Hargeisa Municipality raised funds to tarmac the road.

Mahamud Mahamed Qalib, an elder from the area, who led the collection of funds for the upgrade, explained how there was a real community effort. He said, “Xera Awr community contributed \$35,000 for the tarmacking of the road. Most of the funds came from the private sector but everyone contributed with collections as little as \$1 up to thousands from well off business owners.”



Mahamud Mahamed Qalib speaks about raising funds to tarmac the road

He went on to say, “our local government helped us also. I mean they couldn’t provide funds but they contributed with 32 loads of gravel for the road, and they lent shovel wheel loader equipment from the local government to use for tarmacking the road.”

Shop owner, Kahdra Abdullahi Digale, said, “I commend the government for prioritizing the construction of this road because it’s a strategic area which has great social and economic benefits... It has become safer for cars to use the road (smoother road) and the construction of it has brought bustle and interest into the area which has made the overall area safer because before the road it was cut off and isolated and so more thieves were around after

dark. However since the construction of the road and subsequent use of it, new businesses are popping up putting up lights outside their businesses making the area safer to walk by at night.”



Shop owner Kahdra Abdulahi Digale speaks about the road rehabilitation

### **Construction of Administration Compounds Provide Neutral Space to Mitigate Conflict in Belet Hawa**

TIS rehabilitates or constructs local government structures in order to provide administrations with space to provide public services. In some cases, the structures and meeting halls provide safe space for citizens to engage government in dialogue or mitigate conflict. In the case of the Belet Hawa administration block, Canab Sheikh Abdi a Belet Hawa, member of the local peace committee, said,

*“The administration block has really helped us. Many offices are here.*

*The public social affairs office, the deputy district commissioner’s office, the women’s group’s office, and the youth representatives’ office. I can’t possibly stress the importance of the administration block as being a neutral venue for the resolution of conflicts in our community. In addition, this administration block has returned governance to Belet Hawa. It has brought together all branches of government. It is like a one stop shop for all government services.”*



New Belet Hawa administration block

## **C. CONSENSUS BUILDING**

### **Facilitating Inclusive Decision Making Processes in Project Design**

This quarter, TIS facilitated a planning session in Bardale. During the entire reporting period (October 2013 through September 2014), TIS facilitated 12 planning sessions in Boame, Dhahar, Kismayo, Galmdug, Galkayo, Hudur, Abudwaq, Baidoa, Bardale, and three in Hargeisa.

TIS facilitates community planning sessions to bring members of different clans and sectors of society—including youth, women(40%), elders, religious leaders, government, and business leaders—to set aside differences and reach consensus on priorities and projects that will benefit the entire community. These planning sessions set in motion a longer process of coordination and consensus throughout the implementation, monitoring, and handover of the projects. The entire TIS process provides platforms for inclusion, respect, and voicing opinions that ultimately strengthen trust among different community members that may have had little tolerance for one another before the first meeting.

### **TIS Procurement Process and Kismayo**

When TIS invited contractors to a bidders conference and orientation for the upcoming road rehabilitation in Kismayo, many contractors expressed their skepticism. They felt that as part of “business as usual” in the city, TIS would also award contracts to usual suspects. They didn’t believe TIS would advertise the road tenders in local media, convene and train a bid evaluation committee that represented the community and TIS staff, would open bids in a public forum, and evaluate proposals on a pre-determined set of criteria.



Contractors at the Mayor’s office await the bid opening

A few weeks later, after the selection of bids had taken place, upon learning his company had won, one of those skeptics, Abdirashid Sheikh, told TIS staff, “Now I know that every company however small or big has equal chance of competing, a process which was unheard of before. You proved me wrong. I now believe that the evaluation process was fair and transparent.”

Even unsuccessful contractors voiced their confidence in the TIS process. Shafii Urdoh, Chairman of Jubaland Chamber of Commerce and owner of an experience contracting company said, "I feel I was a strong contender but then I accept the result because the evaluation process was transparent and fair. I blame my staff for not filling the bid books correctly."

### **Greater inclusion Bardaale District**

In Bay Region of Southern Somalia, Bardaale District has a history of complicated clan conflict and suffering under Al-Shabaab. Somali National Forces and AMISOM liberated the town in 2013. In September 2014 during the three-day planning session, community members cited Al-Shabaab predations of the local population, including informal fee extortion and religious persecution against moderate Muslim clerics. The planning session brought together over 25 community members, including representatives from the local administration, civil society, private sector, religious groups, youth and women's groups, and representatives from the FGoS. Community members set aside differences and reached a consensus on how to allocate \$200,000 to promote stability and peace in the regions. The community prioritized stabilization projects that would rehabilitate the airstrip, provide solar street lights, furnish an existing women's center and provide youth with sports gear.

During the community meeting, Bardaale District Commissioner Mohamed Isaq said, *"I am delighted with the criteria... used to select representatives from the community. I feel like all the Bardaale community is present here today."*

Bardale Women's Association Chairlady Fadumo Hassan said, *"We have been ignored for a long time. Our opinions and ideas as women have never been valued in any decision making. Today we are happy to be given this opportunity to participate in programming and making important decisions in our community."*



Bardale Womens Associate Chairlady Fadumo  
Hassan

## Revival of Arts and Culture in Kismayo

Somali arts and culture were strong more than twenty years ago. Al-Shabaab forbade this type of traditional expression through arts, music, and dance during their control, and even executed artists. Groups of artists, poets, and musicians in Kismayo, for instance, have played a crucial role in spreading peace messages and performing at political conferences to inspire delegates. According to these artists, they managed on occasion to diffuse tensions that threatened reconciliation conferences from collapsing because of political differences.



Bambey Women's Group who are artists (singers and dancers) in February 2014

TIS is supporting several youth and women artists in Kismayo across all the clans who promote peace through poetry and music. For example, TIS is providing costumes and musical instruments to musicians.

Abdullahi Mohamed, a member of a band said, ***“This is a huge boost for Kismayo arts and culture groups who have endured the constant threat of Al-Shabbab for a long time and are determined to bounce back bigger and better”.***

## GENDER

### Promoting the Voice of Women in Peace Building

#### **Women assume a central role in social protection and peace-building in Adaado**

Women have always been active in Adaado in Central Somalia. Two years ago, women leaders argued that if provided with a central meeting facility, they could consolidate

the efforts of 22 different women's organizations in and around Adaado and make an even greater impact in peacebuilding and reconciliation. USAID's Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS) program implemented by DAI assisted the local administration in the construction of the women's center. This new facility has allowed Adaado women leaders to flourish.

In April of this year, they joined forces with the local administration to provide care for 18 Somali children rescued from child traffickers until they could be reunited with their families in Mogadishu and Lower Shabelle. More recently, women's groups have convened meetings to discuss central state formation. And recent advocacy efforts resulted in a commitment from UNDP to construct a maternity wing at the Adaado District Hospital.

Local activist Mama Asha Sandhere said, "Before the Adaado Women's Center, we never had a place to meet as Adaado women, meet with delegations from outside, with international organizations, or a place to market our handicrafts." She went on to say that the new center provides a venue for meetings with organizations, like "UNDP that resulted in the Adaado maternity wing."



Mama Dahabo Ahmed Arab recites a poem during the TIS facilitated community dialogue event in Adaado

Today the women's center provides a safe space for over 600 women to assemble and engage in social, economic, and political activities. The center also provides them with a venue to coordinate peace and reconciliation activities that focus on reducing the attraction of militancy for youth. The compound also houses a vocational training center where women learn job skills and find livelihood opportunities.

The Adaado Women's Group painted and decorated the center with handicrafts. They have also adorned it with messages of peace, like "No Peace, No Life." The center has also given women confidence to voice their opinions on political issues. Adaado Women Group Vice Chair, Mama Dahaba Ahmed, said, ***"Before TIS constructed this building, we used to meet in rented premises and we used to feel shy in giving our views. Soon we will invite all the women of Galgadud and Galkacyo to this premise in order for them to fully participate in the formation of the central state and for them to sieze their 30% share [seats in parliament] according to the Constitution of Federal Government of Somalia."***

## The Kismayo Women's Caucus

TIS is supporting the Kismayo Women's Caucus whose membership defies clan barriers. The organization represents over 650 women, in their volunteer effort to unbury Kismayo from two decades of rubble, litter, and neglect. With TIS in-kind support for sanitation equipment—such as wheelbarrows, rakes, shovels, brooms, gloves, boots, among others—the Caucus has mobilized members from the five main constituencies in Kismayo to clean the streets, unclog sewers and drains, and remove litter from potholes.



Halima Aynab Elmi member of Kismayo Women's Caucus speaking at the TIS planning session in February 2014

Batran Mohamed, Chairlady of the women caucus said: **“This is the first time the women have received such support. As they celebrate their second anniversary, they feel honoured and motivated.”** The unique spirit of volunteerism and commitment to work across clan boundaries should serve as a healthy example to others in Kismayo.

## LESSONS LEARNED

- **Lesson Learned:** As a result of political and environmental complications that create considerable delays (particularly in border areas), TIS will discourage certain water projects, such as boreholes at planning sessions.
- **Lesson Learned:** TIS must continue to find ways to inform deputy district commissioners, social affairs officers, and other community members on TIS updates to prevent any sense of alienation.
- **Lesson Learned:** Based on the engineering problems for the Xaafuun Road, TIS Garowe engineers must be more rigorous in their design and take into consideration the composition of the land, especially in locations near the coast.
- **Lesson Learned:** TIS had adopted a new policy informing all grantees to designate an alternative signatory with full authority to make decisions and sign documents in the absence of the primary signatory in order to avoid delays when grantees are traveling or out of the office.

#### IV. ACTIVITY PROGRESS (QUANTITATIVE IMPACT)

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATING IN USG SUPPORTED EVENTS, TRAINING, OR ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO BUILD MASS SUPPORT FOR PEACE AND RECONCILIATION										
INDICATOR NUMBER: I.I										
UNIT: DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender										
Number of people	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	M	Sub-Total	Total			
							Reporting Period 30/Jun/14	Reporting Period 30/Sep/14	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
	Somaliiland	DAIHGA012,DAIHGA013,DAIHGA016,DAIHGA045	07/01-09/30	28,450	15,780	44,230				
	Puntland									
	Galgaduud	DAIGLD006,DAIGLD009,DAIGLD014,	07/01 – 09/30	50,004	40,207	90,211				
	Bay	DAIBAR001-Bardale Planning Session	07/01 – 09/30	6	19	25				
	Gedo and Lower Juba	DAIDOL006, Civic Dialogue in Kismayo, Belet Hawa, Dollow and Luuq	07/01 -09/30	6,464	5,796	12,260				
	Bakol		07/01 -09/30			0				
	Galmudug		07/01 -09/30			0				
				85,066	62,027	146,726				
<b>Additional Criteria</b> If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	Reporting Period 31/Mar/14	Reporting Period 30/Jun/14	Reporting Period 30/Sep/14	End of Activity Target				
		Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Gender*: Women (W), Men (M)	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Somaliiland										
Puntland										
Galgaduud										
Baibda										



INDICATOR TITLE: **NUMBER OF SUB-NATIONAL ENTITIES RECEIVING USG ASSISTANCE THAT IMPROVE THEIR PERFORMANCE**

INDICATOR NUMBER: 1.3

UNIT:		DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender											
Number of sub national entities	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W		M		Sub-Total		FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	End of Activity Target	
				Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	W	M				W
	Somaliiland												
	Puntland												
	Galgaduud												
	Baidoa	Bardale local administration	07/01-30/09							1		1	
	Gedo and Lower Juba												
	Bakol												
	Galmudug												
				<b>Total</b>						1			1
<b>Additional Criteria</b>													
If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking													
Gender*: Women (W), Men (M)		Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period 31/Dec/13		Reporting Period 31/Mar/14		Reporting Period 30/Jun/14		Reporting Period 30/Sep/14		Target	
		Achieved		Target		Achieved		Target		Target		Target	
W		M		W		M		W		M		W	
Somaliiland													
Puntland													
Galgaduud													
Baidoa													
Gedo and Lower Juba													

INDICATOR TITLE: **NUMBER OF USG-ASSISTED CONSENSUS-BUILDING PROCESSES RESULTING IN AN AGREEMENT**

INDICATOR NUMBER: **1.4**

DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender																
UNIT: Number of consensus building process	Geographic Location		Activity Title		Date		W		M		Sub-Total					
		Somaliland				07/01-30/09										
	Puntland				07/01-30/09											
	Galgaduud				07/01-30/09					1		1				
	Baidoa		Bardale planning session		07/01-30/09											
	Gedo and Lower Juba				07/01-30/09											
	Bakol				07/01-30/09											
	Galmudug				07/01-30/09											
	<b>Total</b>										<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				
<b>Additional Criteria</b> If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	<b>Baseline</b>		<b>Results Achieved Prior Periods</b>		<b>This Reporting Period 31/Dec/13</b>		<b>Reporting Period 31/Mar/14</b>		<b>Reporting Period 30/Jun/14</b>		<b>Reporting Period 30/Sep/14</b>		<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>End of Activity Target</b>	
	W	M	Achieved	Achieved	Target	W	M	Target	W	M	Target	W	M	Target	W	M
Gender*: Women (W), Men (M)																
Somaliland																
Puntland																
Galgaduud																
Baidoa																
Gedo and Lower Juba																

**INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF PEACE-BUILDING STRUCTURES ESTABLISHED OR STRENGTHENED WITH USG ASSISTANCE THAT ENGAGE CONFLICT-AFFECTED CITIZENS IN PEACE AND/OR RECONCILIATION PROCESSES**  
**INDICATOR NUMBER: 1.5**

UNIT:		DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender				
Number of structures	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date		Sub-Total	
			W	M		
	Somaliland Puntland					
	Galgaduud	Center for Peace and Democracy(CPD), SOYDEN, six district administrations in Galgaduud– Abudwaq, Guriceel, Heraale, Dhusamareeb, Balanbaale, Adaado		07/01-30/09	8	
	Baidoa				0	
	Gedo and Lower Juba	ASEP, Agency for Peace and Development(APD), 4 district administrations in Gedo and Lower Juba		07/01-30/09	6	
	<b>Total</b>				<b>14</b>	

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period 31/Dec/13		Reporting Period 30/Jan/14		Reporting Period 30/Sep/14		FY 2013 Target		FY 2014 Target		End of Activity Target	
	W	M	Achieved		Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Gender*: Women (W), Men (M)																
Somaliland																
Puntland																
Galgaduud																
Baidoa																
Gedo and Lower Juba																

INDICATOR TITLE: **NUMBER OR PERSONS WHOSE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES ARE IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF USG-FUNDED WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

INDICATOR NUMBER: 1.6

DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender						
Number of people	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W		Sub-Total
					M	
	Somaliland		01/07-30/09			0
	Puntland	DAIGAR038, DAIGAR053, DAIGAR054, DAIGAR055, DAIGAR057, DAIGAR058, DAIGAR062, DAIGAR063, DAIGAR067	01/07-30/09	6	203	209
	Galgaduud	DAIGLD018, DAIGLD004, DAIGLD015, DAIGLD010	01/07-30/09	792	44	836
	Baidoa					0
	Gedo and Lower Juba					0
				<b>Total</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>247</b>
<b>1,085</b>						

Results:

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods	This Reporting Period 31/Dec/13		Reporting Period 30/Jun/14	Reporting Period 30/Sep/14	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	End of Activity Target
	W	M		Target	Achieved					
	W	M	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Gender*: Women (W), Men (M)										
Somaliland										
Puntland										
Galgaduud										
Baidoa										
Gedo and Lower Juba										

INDICATOR TITLE: **PROPORTION OF FEMALE PARTICIPANTS IN USG ASSISTED PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO INCREASE ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE ECONOMIC RESOURCES (ASSETS, CREDIT, INCOME OR EMPLOYMENT).**

INDICATOR NUMBER: **GNDR 2**

UNIT:		DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender				
Number of people	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	M	Sub-Total
	Somaliland Puntland	DAIGAR038, DAIGAR053, DAIGAR054, DAIGAR055, DAIGAR057, DAIGAR058, DAIGAR062, DAIGAR063, DAIGAR067, DAIGAR010, DAIGAR005	01/04-31/06	6/	209	6/ 209
	Galgaduud	DAIGLD018, DAIGLD004, DAIGLD015, DAIGLD010	01/04-31/06	792/	836	792/ 836
	Baidoa			-	-	-
	Gedo and Lower Juba			-	-	-
			<b>Total</b>	<b>798/</b>	<b>1045</b>	<b>798/ 1045</b>

Results:

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline		This Reporting Period 31/Dec/13		Reporting Period 30/Jun/14		Reporting Period 30/Sep/14		FY 2013 Target		FY 2014 Target		End of Activity Target	
	Results Achieved Prior Periods		Achieved		Target		Target		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Gender*: Women (W), Men (M)														
Somaliland														
Puntland														
Galgaduud														
Baidoa														
Gedo and Lower Juba														



## **V. PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

TIS routinely conducts grant performance monitoring visits to project sites. Monitoring visits are led by the project's well trained and experienced staff, including Field Coordinators, Project Advisors, M&E/Info Officers, Engineers and Site Supervisors in Puntland, Somaliland, all locations in South Central Somalia. The Nairobi team continues to provide compliance support and verifies all field reports through site visits. An additional layer of monitoring consists as Grant Managers and Procurement Officers verify the performance reported. The project oversight committees also engender Somali ownership, provide additional oversight, and report any irregularities TIS projects.

### **Impact Assessments**

TIS also conducts routine assessments grant-by-grant to measure the impact of project. The monitoring and evaluation teams carry out assessments on completed activities to measure how completed grants have impacted the lives of the communities and contributed to greater trust in the government, and strengthened consensus among clans and different groups. TIS documents the beneficiary feedback through photos, interviews, snapshots, and weekly and quarterly reports. Many of the stories in this annual report are a result of the impact assessments.

### **Third Party Monitoring**

Further to the above measures, USAID's Monitoring and Evaluation Project for Somalia (MEPS), through their third party monitors routinely conducted field verification visits to projects in Somaliland, Puntland, Galgaduud and Baidoa. TIS has learned several important lessons from third party monitoring reports and has taken steps to address issues as they are identified and reported.

For example, TIS reflected on how to better design schools in communities in Puntland, including understanding how to be more gender sensitive when planning the layout of bathroom facilities so as to ensure that parents feel comfortable sending their daughters to school. This lesson helped our engineers redesign facilities to provide a more gender sensitive approach that includes separating toilets not only for schools in Somalia, but for our other construction projects where appropriate. This lesson was shared with all TIS DAI engineers, and applied to other grants, including the construction of classrooms for primary education in Boocame (DAIGAR066) and a secondary boys' school in Hudur (DAIHUR004), among others.

The TIS team also learned about how to better design livelihoods programming (DAIGAR023 and 026). The impact of the livelihoods work TIS implemented for youth in Puntland was stunted by limited time and materials allocated for training. For subjects such as financial literacy and tailoring, training must be longer than three months, a sufficient number of kits must be available during and after the course, and the manuals must be translated into Somali for the trainees to be able to understand the subject matter well enough to then turn new skills into productive jobs.

TIS also gained insight into how to better identify the right groups for these programs. It is not just the youth who need to be prevented from turning to illicit work, but also adults who have already engaged in activities such as piracy and are in need of new skills and opportunities to ensure that they don't return to the same illegal work.

Third party monitoring reporting also provided insights on how to better ensure the sustainability of complex procurements (DAIGAR036). There is a great need for a number of provisions to enhance the capacity of various government administrations to better fulfill their mandates for the public. However, providing complex equipment, such as road survey equipment, must be done only after understanding the current technical capacity of the grantee to operate the equipment properly, coupled with a tailored end user training by a certified expert to ensure that the equipment will be well maintained and properly operated for years to come.

This lesson was also relevant for the shovel loader for Las'anod Municipality in Somaliland (HGA072). Planning meetings revealed that the government had not yet hired the intended operators but the administration promised to do so before the equipment arrived. The TIS team also included end-user training into the grant. TIS restricted use of the equipment until both operators had joined and underwent proper training on operation, maintenance, and safe use of the heavy duty machinery.

With construction being a significant part of TIS work, third party monitoring by Ecotech provided helpful feedback on features to consider when designing the layout of administration buildings, including water harvesting tanks, ramps at building entrances, and storm water drainage systems where possible. For example, a ramp has been added to the Ministry of Interior Headquarter building in Somaliland (DAIHGA010) and in the designs for the entrance to the Ministry of National Planning and Development Headquarter extension (DAIHGA079).

### **Internal Review and Institutional Learning**

Further internal review and sharing of lessons learned across the Somali regions has led to other improvements in how TIS DAI implements its activities.

A new challenge that came up in Borama, Somaliland and parts of Puntland. The heavy rains of 2013 damage some TIS roads (DAIHGA020, DAIGAR053). TIS has modified these and future designs withstand heavier rains. The engineering team also created a new procedure that parties must immediately report on changes in site conditions or weather to manage and anticipate changes. Peer review and discussion should be encouraged to come up with the most optimal designs.

Another important lesson learned after internal review across regions is the conditions under which markets will be useful investments for communities. Construction of markets prioritized by communities Baidoa and Hargeisa remained vacant. Community consultations revealed that in Hargeisa, the vendors would have preferred shade to block the stalls from the sun, a perimeter wall to for security, and locking storage areas so that they would not have to carry goods home every night. In Baido, TIS is working with partners of the Somali Stability Fund (SSF) to provide micro enterprise training to the women who will use the markets to make them functional.

## **VI. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING**

All the construction done during quarter four fell in the low risk category so projects will have insignificant environmental impact.

For all the projects the Engineer together with the communities developed mitigation measures for adverse effects with a responsibility matrix to help in mitigation. The mitigation measures were included in the design stage by the engineers (to be implemented by contractors during construction and the communities during maintenance period). The Engineers and supervisors were responsible all through the project ensuring mitigation measures are undertaken correctly and sufficiently.

Mitigation measures were also included in the Engineer Quality Control Report to assist engineers assess compliance at every stage.

## **VII. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER ACTIVITIES**

In Bargaal, TIS is coordinating with CARE International who have constructed two latrines (for girls) and an office and library to support Bargaal Secondary School (built by TIS). In the border areas, TIS is coordinating with Peace III PACT program to enhance information sharing. DAI works on a regular basis with IOM on issues related to TIS programming. In particular, DAI has been coordinating with IOM consultant Ahmed Adan at the Ministry of Information to coordinate on issues related to Arts & Culture and to strategic communications.

## **VIII. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO HOST GOVERNMENT**

TIS coordinates with host government partners on a daily basis. Field teams routinely consult with local administrations on several aspects of every activity. TIS also proactively consults and updates respective ministries of the FGoS, Somaliland and Puntland on all the plans and ongoing activities. For example, in the past reporting period, TIS has coordinated with the Ministry of Interior (MOI) in Mogadishu on all expansion plans in newly recovered areas, and MOI representatives have participated in planning sessions. In September 2014, the Director of Programs met with the Permanent Secretary, Dr. Jamale of the Ministry of Interior of the MOI in Mogadishu who expressed great appreciation for the TIS process and results to date. He said that there is huge demand from local administrations advocating to the MOI that TIS expand into new areas in South Central Somalia. In Somaliland, TIS coordinated with Ministries of Information, Interior, Planning and Public Works on a number of grants awarded to those partners. During the course of the year, TIS Puntland team met regularly with the Puntland Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education the Puntland Highway Authority to share the achievements.

## **IX. SUSTAINABILITY**

TIS has assisted partners achieve increasing levels of sustainability in all areas of Somalia. Below are a few examples.

### **Galgaduud**

The TIS projects in Adaado district demonstrate how the community has taken swift ownership. The Adaado district administration office, through the town revenue collection service, has provided the funds to install a chain link on top of the boundary wall to enhance security. The Adaado Women's Center is offering a broad range of fee-for-services including meeting facilities rentals for ceremonies, such as graduation and weddings, which the center uses for utilities, repairs, and the watchman. The rehabilitated Dhusamareeb airport charges local airlines a modest user fee, which is used for maintenance. Administrators of the USAID-constructed Balanbaale Secondary school collect a modest fee to pay the teachers' salaries.

### **Lower Juba and Gedo**

In the Border areas two key partnerships have been formed as a result of TIS projects. GIZ furnished the district administration offices in Belet Hawa and provided training in public administration for government official in the first quarter of this reporting period. The maternity ward in Diff will be handed over to the community in October 2014. COSV is committed to supporting the maternity ward in Elwak.

### **Puntland**

In Eyl, TIS constructed a 25.5 km road. JPLG now plans to add an additional 8 kilometers to the road. The community is also fundraising to extend the rehabilitation even further. In Jarriban, Garacad, Xaafuun and Banderbayla,, TIS implemented pilot alternative skills training. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and International Labor Organization (ILO) have now launched similar skills development programs that expand the impact in those areas.

### **Somaliland**

Communities have started collecting modest fees at markets in Erigavo and Bhadan, sports complex at Erigavo, and the community hall in Aynabo. The fees cover maintenance costs.

### **Baidoa**

The Baidoa Women's Center charges a modest fee for hall rental for social and cultural events to cover the running costs of the compound and to produce public awareness materials on health, education and human rights. INTERSOS deliver training at the vocational center. The local Olympic Committee that manages the Dr Ayub Sports Stadium collects a modes entry fee (\$.50) for spectators. The proceeds support maintenance and running costs.

## Annex I: Schedule of Future Events

The following chart serves as a chronological list of ALL significant planned events planned for the upcoming reporting period.

Date	Location	Activity
October 3	Baidoa	Mini Planning Session
October 20-28	Gedo	Community Dialogue Events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dhobley</li> <li>• Geriley</li> <li>• Diif</li> <li>• Elwak</li> </ul>
November 7	Gedo/Garbaharey	Initial District Assessment for Garbaharey did not take place as planned for third week of October 2014 due to insecurity. TIS team travelled but the UNHAS flight did not land.
December ,2014	Puntland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handover of Burtinle social hall</li> <li>• Handover of additional rooms to Burtinle hospital</li> <li>• Handover Eyl women's center</li> <li>• Handover conflict mitigation center to Dhahar community</li> </ul>
December ,2014	Puntlad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Assessment for Galgala</li> </ul>
December, 2014	Somaliland	Community Dialogue Event Ministry of Interior
November,2014	Galkayo Puntland	2 roads construction commences
November,2014	Galkayo Galmudug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Galkayo stadium – ground breaking</li> <li>• Administration/Social hall – bid process</li> <li>• Regional Court – ground breaking</li> </ul>
November,2014	Galkayo-Galmudug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Session to program second round of stabilization activities</li> </ul>
December,2014		Hiraan District Assessments – Bula Burto and Mateban

## Annex II: List of Deliverable Products

List the “products” that were produced during the reporting period (July 30 – September 30 2104), such as Surveys, Training Designs, Trip Reports, Third Country Visit Reports, etc and attach them here.

The following can be found at dropbox link:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/40rlz1os6rnzdc2/AABUr2s-rztF-zoKiQyfBzbBa?dl=0>

- Snapshots:
  - Adaado Women’s Center, Galgaduud region
  - Dr Ayub Stadium, Baidoa
  - Promoting dialogue and reconciliation in Central Somalia
- Workshop Reports: Bardale Planning Session;
- DAI Innovative Challenge competition with video submission on Somali Community and Government Owned Stabilization Project Design for the second round  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b69n36XGLMU&feature=youtu.be>
- Situation update – Galagaduud
- Do No Harm Training and TIS-DAI Teambuilding Session. The entire TIS-DAI team participated in a “Do No Harm” training held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (September 13-16, 2014) and thereafter a 2 day Teambuilding session.

All Quarter 3 documents can be found at the following dropbox link:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/vy5ehwuqvratqg0/AACcwG7G0kS44mnrrJARjLBPa>

All Quarter 2 documents can be found at the following dropbox link:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/jjd6l6o2xtzv42x/-QMDY2hfjn>

All Quarter 1 documents can be found at the following dropbox links:

- 1) Banderbeyla and Bargaal video  
([https://www.dropbox.com/s/3hsr1ih4acmaiww/Bayla%20and%20Baargaal%20video\\_Final.mp4](https://www.dropbox.com/s/3hsr1ih4acmaiww/Bayla%20and%20Baargaal%20video_Final.mp4)) and Las'anod and Erigavo planning sessions video  
([https://www.dropbox.com/s/z39axyjq5lc56c/Las%20%26%20Eri%20planning%20sessions%20video%20HD\\_Final.mp4](https://www.dropbox.com/s/z39axyjq5lc56c/Las%20%26%20Eri%20planning%20sessions%20video%20HD_Final.mp4))
- 2) Kismayo District Assessment Report  
([https://www.dropbox.com/s/cjkay49zn06tw1o/Kismayo\\_%20District%20Assessment-Report.doc](https://www.dropbox.com/s/cjkay49zn06tw1o/Kismayo_%20District%20Assessment-Report.doc))
- 3) Political Situation update for the quarter  
(<https://www.dropbox.com/s/apvwhezaveose41/Political%20situation%20update%20-%20October%201%20to%20December%2031.docx>)