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USAID/Somalia—Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS)

Quarterly Progress Performance Report *FY 2016, Quarter 2* *(January 1 – March 31, 2016)*



Girls' Basketball Tournament in Kismayo, March 2016

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Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS)

FY 2016 Q2 PROGRESS REPORT

January 1 – March 31, 2016

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASWJ	Al Sunna Wal Jamaa
AMISOM	African Union Mission to Somalia
BOQ	Bill of Quantities
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
ISWA	Interim South West Administration
LAT	Latitudes
LONG	Longitudes
MCH	Maternal and Child Health Center
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MP	Member of Parliament
MPWH&T	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Transport
SC	South Central Somalia
SOM	Projects Implemented in all of Somalia/No specific region
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

CONTEXT UPDATE (By Region)

Somaliland

The newly-appointed Head of the UN Assistance Mission to Somalia, Michael Keating, made his first official visit to Hargeisa on 13 March 2016. Somaliland's Foreign Minister, Saad Ali Shire, received the delegation and addressed pressing issues facing citizens, including the drought, which threatens the lives of up to 200,000 residents. Other topics discussed included political, economic, and development matters.

Several news agencies reported that a Somaliland coastguard officer was killed, and two others were wounded after a gun-battle with Djiboutian naval patrol boats off of the Indian Ocean on Monday 12 March. The clashes started after Djiboutian patrol boats intercepted four illegal fishing vessels that were under Somaliland coastguard's protection near the Djibouti maritime boundary. It was not clear if the foreign fishing vessels ventured past the Djibouti's maritime border before coming under attack by Djiboutian forces.

Puntland

The President of the Puntland State, Abdiwali Ali Gas, continued to challenge the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) regarding the process of the upcoming 2016 elections. President Gas rejected the 4.5 tribal based elections formula adopted in 2004, and proposed a district-based election. The Federal Government of Somalia argued that the country is not ready for a district-based election, and proposed the continuation of the 4.5 tribal-based elections process. Mediation between the Puntland State and the FGoS is still ongoing.

In February 2016, Al-Shabaab attacked the coastal districts of Suuj and Garacad in Puntland, Somalia. Several boats, carrying hundreds of Al-Shabaab fighters, descended onto the shores. An estimated 200 Al-Shabaab members were killed, and over 100 captured and detained in Puntland prisons.

South Central

The Interim South West Administration (ISWA) successfully completed the selection of regional parliamentarians. The new parliamentarians, including thirty women (20% of the assembly) were sworn in as legislators, which places the ISWA assembly as the most gender-balanced regional administration in Somalia. ISWA also experienced significant Al-Shabaab attacks this quarter. The capital city of ISWA, Baidoa, suffered two deadly attacks caused by improvised explosive devices (IED), claiming the lives of over 30 people and injuring many others.

Security in the Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS) continues to be a challenge. On 15 January 2016, Al-Shabaab militants attacked a Kenyan army base in the town of El Adde, located in the southern Gedo Region. Reports estimate that around 200 Kenyan soldiers, fighting for AMISOM, were killed. On 28 March, the people of Jubbaland executed a comprehensive agreement on peace and reconciliation in Kismayo.

Galmudug Interim Administration (GIA) continued to struggle in gaining full control of its jurisdiction. Both Al-Shabaab and Al Sunna Wal Jamaa (ASJW) remain a threat. In the Elbur District of the Galgaduud Region, the Somalia National Army (SNA), backed by peacekeepers from the African Union (AU), battled with Al-Shabaab insurgents, killing at least nine militants and wounding ten. ASWJ continue to control of the strategic town of Dhuusamarreeb. The Sufi-inspired militias have been fighting with the GIA for the control of the strategic towns in the region.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS) project responds to the complex crisis that evolved in Somalia due to twenty-five years of conflict. The overall program goals of TIS are to mitigate conflict, promote stability and community cohesion, and strengthen citizen-government relationships. TIS works closely with local government entities, including Somaliland, Puntland, Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS), Interim South West Administration (ISWA), and Galmudug Interim Administration (GIA). In the past quarter, TIS responded to many self-identified community priorities throughout Somalia for the purpose of strengthening the overall stability of the country.

A. Key Narrative Achievements

During this reporting period, TIS focused on countering violence extremism (CVE) by engaging at-risk youth and investing in arts and culture programs. In Kismayo, TIS organized a five-day arts and culture festival where 3,500 people attended, the majority of whom were at-risk youth. TIS also facilitated an arts and culture activity that engaged over one thousand students and out-of-school youth from four districts of Puntland, including Garowe, Bossaso, Qardo, and Gaalkacyo. TIS continues to empower young women through the promotion of girls' sports and providing livelihood training. This quarter, TIS facilitated basketball camps in Kismayo and Garowe where 71 girls participated. In addition, TIS trained 20 women and provided sewing machines in Xudur, Bakool Region.

In order to strengthen citizens' trust in government and improve public service delivery, TIS facilitated several sanitation awareness campaigns and delivered three shovel tractors in Garowe, Bossaso, and Qardo. TIS recognized the important role that capacity building plays in strengthening local governments and supporting the peace-building process in Somalia. TIS conducted multiple capacity building workshops, including good governance, information technology (IT), and communication training. Over 120 government staff benefited from these workshops. Lack of electricity hinders the ability of newly emerging federal states (IGA, ISWA, and JSS) to properly deliver public services. TIS addressed this gap by delivering solar kits to government offices in Kismayo, Gaalkacyo, and Baidoa. In order to ensure the sustainability of the solar kits and street lights, TIS trained 19 government officials in solar maintenance in Kismayo, Gaalkacyo, Baidoa, and Erigavo.

B. Quantitative Highlights

By the end of March 2016, TIS administered 354 grants valued at \$26,543,518, of which 314 grants worth \$20,017,897 were completed or closed. Twenty-three grants, valued at \$4,103,926, are under implementation.

C. Activity Administration

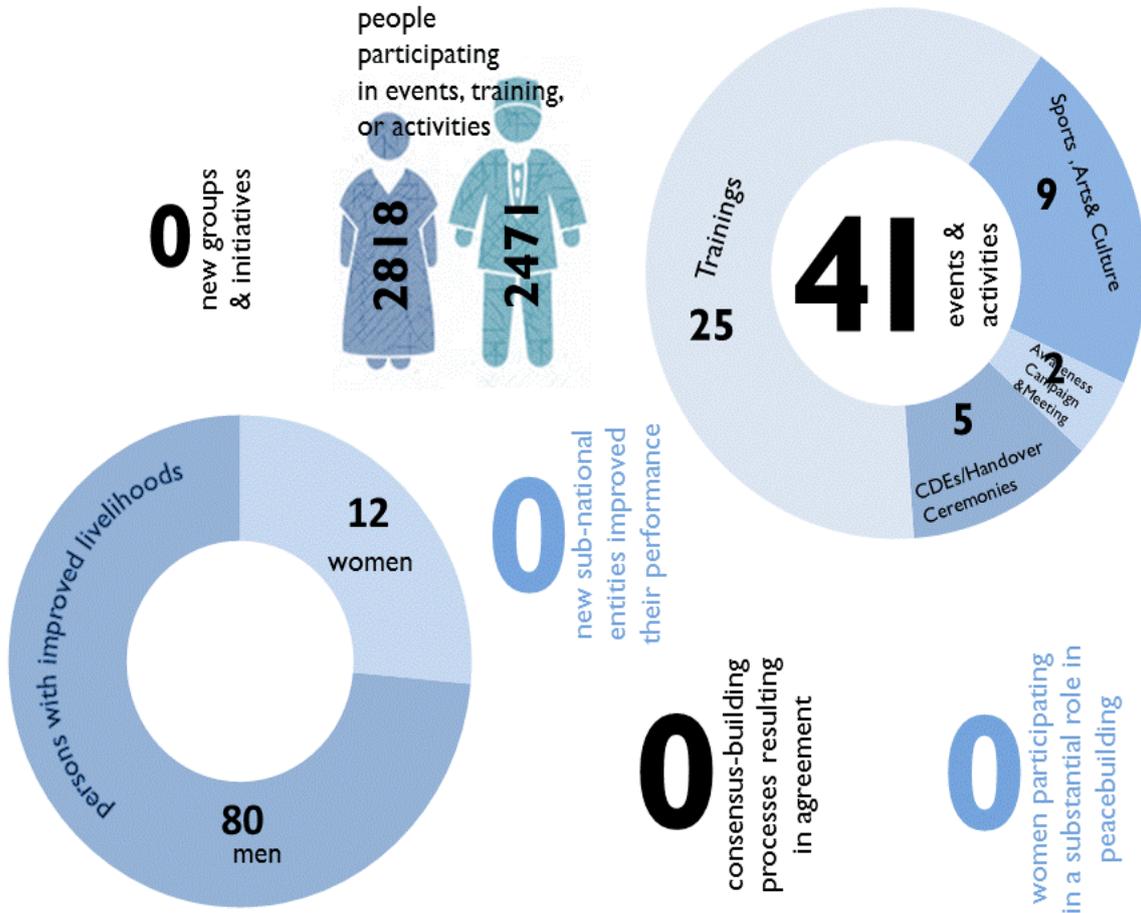
This quarter, two TIS-DAI key staff members resigned, including Operations Manager, Bill Barkle, and Senior Grants Manager, Erica Bonanno. TIS successfully refilled these positions. Ryan Schear is the new STTA Operations Manager, and Salat Abdillahi was promoted to Senior Grants Manager.

D. Subsequent Reporting Period's Work Plan

Next quarter, TIS plans to increase confidence in all levels of governance through the delivery of targeted, strategic interventions that improve service delivery and promote community and government interaction. TIS will convert three markets to administration buildings in Baidoa. In Puntland, TIS will facilitate community dialogue events (CDE) to officially hand over three projects in

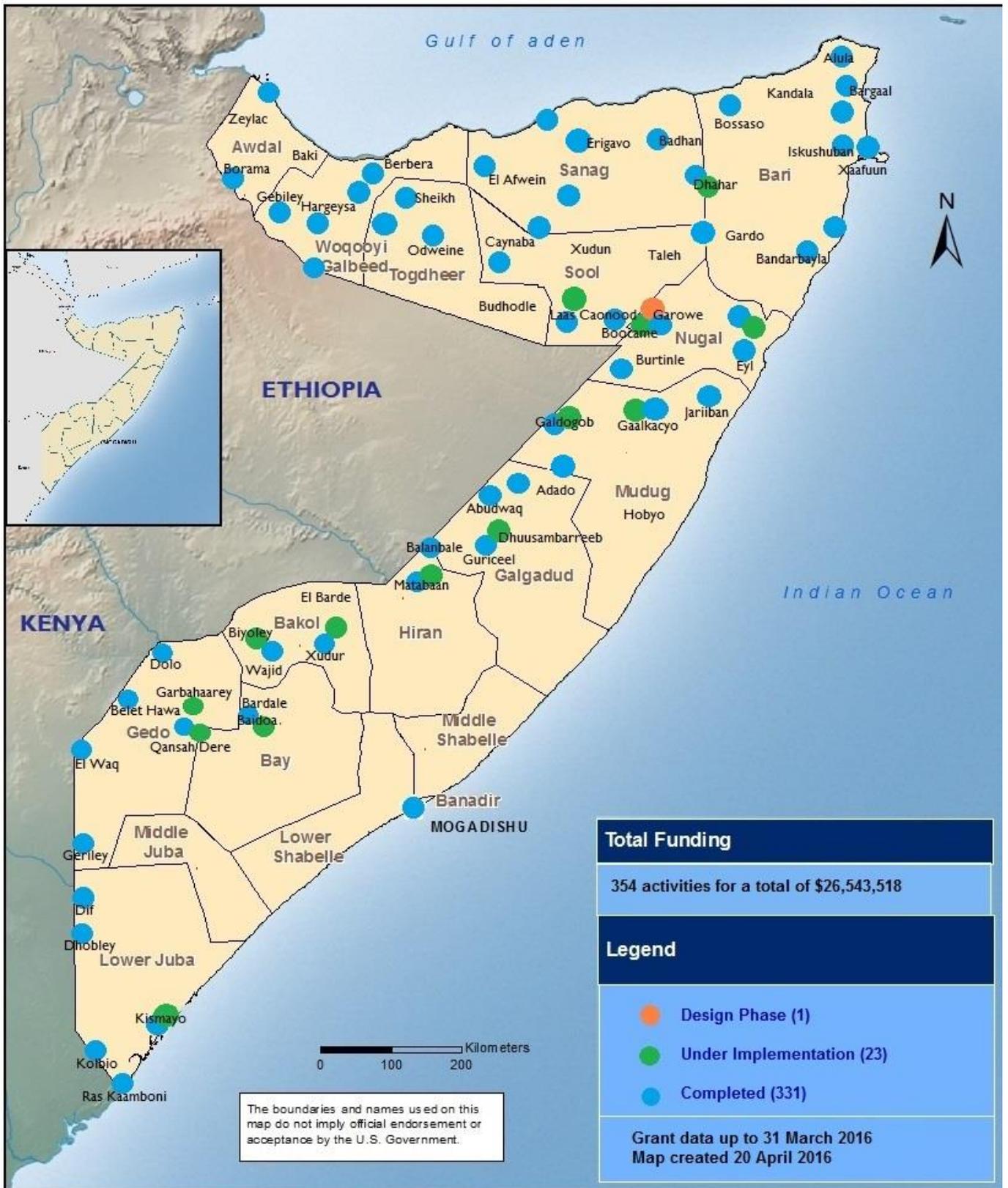
Galdogob, including a women's center, sports facility, administration building, and the Ministry of Interior building in Garowe. TIS will organize a girls' basketball camp and tournament in Galdogob.

TIS-QUARTERLY IMPACT SNAPSHOT (INFOGRAPH)



GRAPHIC I: TIS ACTIVITY SNAPSHOT

USAID TIS- DAI Activities Across Somalia
Overview: March 2011-March 2016



II. KEY NARRATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

A. INCREASE CONFIDENCE IN ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE DELIVERY OF TARGETED, STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS THAT IMPROVE SERVICE DELIVERY

Recovering from twenty-five years of civil war, Somalia struggles with a lack of public services, weak government institutions, and a trust deficit between citizens and the government. In order to overcome these obstacles, local governments must demonstrate improved capacity to deliver services and perform essential functions. TIS programming is designed to build community consensus, strengthen government outreach and engagement of communities, and improve public service delivery.

A.1. IMPROVED PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The process of strengthening trust between local governments and their constituents is premised on their capacity to deliver quality services to citizens. As a result, TIS promotes local administration engagement with citizens in planning, decision-making, and monitoring processes to ensure the government is responsive to the community's needs. Moreover, TIS activities strategically strengthen the quality of services delivered through provision of public infrastructure, equipment, and improved skills.

A.1.1. Government Administration Infrastructure and Equipment

This quarter, TIS infrastructure, such as public offices, social halls, and courts, helped the government better reach and serve constituents. TIS also procured furniture, goods, and equipment to provide administrations with the tools to better serve citizens' needs, conduct their daily business, and fulfill their mandate, while offering community members a safe space for dialogue, conflict mitigation, and engagement with their public leaders. The following example highlights how infrastructure and equipment improve public service delivery and strengthen trust.

Community Hall Promotes Conflict Mitigation and Women's Decision-making in Dhuusamarreeb (DAIGLD011)

Dhuusamarreeb, the capital city of the Galgaduud Region, suffered from a weak governance and underdevelopment for the past two decades. The Somali civil war that began in 1991 destroyed the city's public facilities, such as community halls. Women, in particular, lacked a safe venue to meet and discuss important issues affecting their lives and their community. The absence of a community hall significantly reduced the role of women in peacemaking and conflict mitigation in the region. Bishaaro Ahmed, a local community member, said, "[In the past] we did not participate in the peace process or conflict mitigation meetings between clans because we lacked a safe venue to discuss important issues and develop our leadership skills. We were excluded from most of the decision-making discussions in our community."

During a planning session held in April 2013, the Galgaduud community identified the need for a community hall to provide a venue for members of the community, especially women, to mitigate conflict and promote peace. Completed by USAID in February 2014, today the community regularly uses the hall to mitigate conflict between clans, host peace-building seminars, and conduct stability and good governance training.

The USAID-constructed hall provides a venue for women to participate in training and engage stakeholders in conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities. Amina Tahlil, a member of a Dhuusamarreeb women's group, said, "The hall gives us a lot of chances as women to obtain knowledge on peace, stability, and good governance topics.



Dhuusamarreeb women facilitate a peacebuilding and conflict resolution seminar in the USAID-constructed community hall

Previously, we did not have a neutral space like this to gather and learn new skills that can earn us respect in our community." Sahro Xadi, a mother in Dhuusamarreeb, and a participant of a conflict mitigation and leadership workshop, said, "I gained a lot of knowledge about leadership and how to mitigate conflict among clans feuding in our area. Now I believe women can promote peace and stability in an area and men do not have to be the sole peace makers."

The hall has helped to restore the voice of women and enable them to participate in the decision-making process in their region. Amina Tahlil added, "Before this hall was built, we were not able to raise our voice, because we did not know anything about conflict or its causes, but now we regularly attend conflict mitigation meetings and make contributions towards peace in our district."

USAID has constructed and rehabilitated more than 20 community-meeting halls, serving more than 1.5 million citizens across Somalia. Meeting halls contribute to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by mitigating conflict, strengthening peace building, and improving citizens' trust in their government.

A.1.2. Performance Improvement Training for Government Officials

TIS and local administrations realize that improving capacity to engage citizens and to deliver public services requires more than physical space, furniture, and equipment. Government officials require communication, technical, and governance skills. To complement investments in infrastructure, TIS also provides training to government staff so that they are better able to provide public services, thereby strengthening the community's confidence and improving coordination. The example below highlights how TIS builds the capacity of the government, improves their relations with constituents, and strengthens intergovernmental coordination.

Good Governance Conference Produces a Seven-Point Action Plan for Improved Communications and Coordination in Kismayo (DAISOM046)

Conflict lasting more than two decades left the people of Jubbland State of Somalia (JSS) economically, politically, and socially devastated. The collapse of the central government in 1991 led to destruction of government infrastructure and capacity. In May 2013, the Jubbland Administration made significant progress in establishing a new government, and elected Ahmed Madobe as President of the JSS. Despite this progress, poor coordination between various levels of government within the Jubbland Administration remains. The relations between the local, district, and regional levels of government remain weak, resulting in a trust deficit and gaps in communication between various levels of government. The Deputy Governor of Gedo, Abdirahman Abdullahi Adan, recalled these challenges. He said, “As a government, we faced difficulties in coordination. Our current staff could not coordinate to solve matters and address conflicts arising between different government offices. There was also poor information exchange and a lack of an established chain of command system among the government departments.” The Mayor of Kismayo, Ibrahim Mohamed, added, “Poor management and coordination between our

staff led many to misunderstandings involving policies and government ruling in the region. This affected our ability to govern properly and manage our day-to-day activities.”



Good governance training participants receive certificates from the Minister of Interior and Security-Jubbland, Mohamed Warsame Darwish

staff led many to misunderstandings involving policies and government ruling in the region. This affected our ability to govern properly and manage our day-to-day activities.”

In order to address weak governance and poor coordination between different levels of government, USAID and the Ministry of Interior of the Jubbland State of Somalia (JSS) facilitated a three-day conference on good governance for government officials and community leaders in January 2016. Fifty-four participants, including 45 government officials—including 16 females—and nine civil society members attended the conference. The training enabled participants to gain a solid understanding of governmental systems and structures, and improved coordination between levels of government, and increased citizens’ trust in the government. Yusuf Mohamed Ibrahim, Deputy District Commissioner of Badhadhe District, said, “In this workshop, I learned that effective governance and leadership are necessary to improve communication between our staff. We were also given the opportunity to have an open discussion on common matters affecting us and how to overcome those challenges. This is extremely important for the administration of my city to work together with other Jubbland government departments.”

The conference improved citizen-government relations across Jubbland, and even gave youth a platform to engage government officials, which helps to mitigate the push factors of violent extremism. Abdirahman Bishaar Shuceeb, a youth leader from Kismayo, said, “Through the training, we developed strategies to create better communication between the Kismayo community, local government, and administrators from other regions of Jubbland. We were also able to share our concerns and have our voices heard from members of government across the region.”

Leaders within JSS remain committed to promoting effective communication and integration between all levels of government, and developed a Seven-Point Jubbaland State Communications and Coordination Action Plan:

- Develop official communications policy guidelines
- Disseminate the official communications policy to relevant government officials
- Establish cordial working relationship between all levels of public administration
- Establish Jubbaland communications and coordination office
- JSS to provide transportation for government officials
- Establish and furnish offices for officials to enhance communications
- Provide additional capacity building on good governance, communications, and coordination at district level

USAID has provided capacity building training to more than 500 government staff in Somalia. By training local administrators in information technology, good governance, conflict mitigation, conflict-sensitive programming, and communications and outreach, government officials can provide better services to their constituents. This capacity building supports USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by enhancing the delivery of public services, increasing transparency and access to information, and strengthening citizens' confidence in the government.

A.1.3. Improved Public Education Services

The ability of government facilities, including schools, health centers, and markets, in order to deliver basic services to citizens serves as the benchmark for the effectiveness of government. Citizens view an administration's ability to provide access to basic education, for instance, as one of the most critical services that a nascent administration can provide. TIS helps local governments across Somalia establish or enrich public education by building and furnishing primary and secondary schools, as well as delivering essential school supplies. The example below highlights how TIS contributes to improving the trust in local government through education.

New Classrooms Improve Access to Education for Girls in Cabudwaaq (DAIGLD018)

Cabudwaaq District in Galgaduud Region witnessed the destruction of public facilities since the onset of the civil war in Somalia in 1991. Deterioration of schools has contributed significantly to the increase of illiteracy rates and served as a barrier to quality education. Among the most vulnerable were young girls, who were excluded from going to school due to cultural views that devalue girls' education. This perception discouraged many girls from attending school and seeking higher education. Jamilo Abdi, a member of an Cabudwaaq women's group, said, "Many young girls were willing to learn and go to school, but faced discrimination during the school admission. School administrations favored boys, and therefore they gave the limited space available in the public schools to male students."

During a planning session in May 2014, the Cabudwaaq community prioritized the construction of extra classrooms at the Shire Jama School to increase access to basic education for young girls, promote empowerment, and counter violent extremism. In October 2014, USAID completed the extra classrooms.



Female students attend English class inside USAID-constructed classroom.

The construction of new classrooms at Shire Jama School has improved access to education for girls. As a result, the attendance of girls at Shire

Jama School doubled. Jaabir Mohamed, Shire Jama School's principle, said, "Many young girls were admitted into the school since we now have the space to accommodate more students. Before the construction of the classrooms, we had 240 girls. Now, there are 462 girls attending the school. The girls perform better in all subjects and are catching up very quickly."

The new classrooms also raised awareness among parents and changed their attitude towards girls' education. Falastiin Abdullahi, a parent and gender activist in Cabudwaaq, said, "The new classrooms helped many parents send their daughters to school. Now our campaign to educate and empower young girls is succeeding since many girls have been admitted and passed with good grades in school. The new classrooms are changing the traditional belief that girls should remain at home. This is motivating girls to pursue their studies, and is reducing early marriage which is a big problem in our community."

USAID has constructed, rehabilitated, and/or provided support to 46 schools, serving more than 12,500 students across Somalia. These educational activities support USAID's stabilization goals in Somalia by improving access to quality education, providing healthy alternatives to violent extremism and increasing trust in government.

A.1.4 Construction and Rehabilitation of Transportation Infrastructure

This quarter, TIS invested in transportation infrastructure. Newly repaved roads increase public trust in local government, and link smaller villages to larger hubs for markets and health services. Roads also improve security, traffic safety, trade, and economic development. The example below highlights how transportation infrastructure can improve access to businesses and counter violent extremism.

Road Improves Public Access in Gebiley (DAIHGA052)

Situated 60 kilometers west of Hargeisa, the town of Gebiley is the headquarters of Gebiley District, one of the newly-created districts in Somaliland. The transportation network had declined steadily due to limited investment, aging road system, and lack of rehabilitation. The poor roads served as obstacles to stability by presenting economic development challenges and limiting access to other communities. Ahmed Farah, a young citizen, said, “There was no apparent road system in this part of the town. The residents needed a road to drive around the city.” Faduma Hassan, a female resident, said, “It was challenging to travel to nearby villages and access local shops in order to receive our basic needs. The road was

difficult to walk on and dangerous.” The poor condition of the roads also created obstacles for young people in search of healthy alternatives to crime and violence. Ibrahim Ahmed, a young soccer player, said, “I usually go to the soccer field in the evenings to play. The road was so bad that I sometimes lost my

interest in going to the field at all.”



Community members utilize the USAID-paved road in Gebiley

In order to address this gap, USAID paved the road in 2013. The rehabilitation of the road improved access and mobility for local residents. Faduma Hassan, said, “We now have access to the town, and it is easier to travel to different localities. Moreover, a number of small shops were opened along the road which made basic shopping needs easily accessible to us.”

The road enabled youth to engage in healthy activities, countering the push and pull factors of violent extremism. Ibrahim Ahmed said, “I appreciate the construction of this road. The road has made the soccer field more accessible than ever before. Before I would stay in the streets with nothing to do, as going to the field was a mission, but now I go to the field often and play soccer with my friends.”

USAID has invested heavily in the construction or rehabilitation of transportation infrastructure, including 86 kilometers of road and one footbridge, benefitting an estimated five million people in Somalia. Improved transportation infrastructure contributes to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by improving the economy, providing livelihood opportunities for youth, and restoring citizens’ confidence in the government.

A.2. CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

Cross-cutting activities are vital to TIS. Women, for instance, are considered the backbone of Somali society, and TIS recognizes that the role that women play in supporting local administrations, good governance, community planning, and consensus-building is very important and worthy of investment. Similarly, TIS supports youth engagement in the decision-making processes in order to counter violent extremism, crime, and human trafficking.

A.2.1. Supporting Women

TIS strives to maximize gender equity in each activity in order to mitigate conflict, improve governance, and strengthen confidence in the government. We engage women and girls through equal and equitable participation in consensus building, public services, and infrastructure activities. In this reporting period, TIS reached women through ten community events, such as waste management awareness campaigns, promotion of sports, and arts and cultural events. Below is an example that highlights TIS' support to women.

Basketball Tournament Empowers Young Girls and Promotes Women's Sports in Puntland (DAIGAR090)

In Puntland, women and girls face some of the most difficult challenges in their community: unemployment, violence, and human trafficking. Prior to the collapse of the Somali central government in 1991, women often participated in sports, including regional basketball competitions. After the war, women lost their right to engage in constructive social activities, including physical fitness. They felt compelled to fully cover themselves, stay indoors, and abandon sports and other recreational activities in order to guard their personal safety. In addition, Al-Shabaab's conservative ideology spread, rendering girls' sports socially unacceptable and shameful. Faizo Abdullahi, a basketball player, said, "Before the civil war, my peers and I had the freedom to play sports. After the civil war, and especially when extremist



ideology started to spread in Puntland, women and girls could no longer be a part of the sports community. The communities considered girls' sports shameful and illegal. They claimed that it damaged the integrity and social morals of women." Aniso Abdiazis, a 20-year-old, added, "Communities in Puntland shamed any women who played sports, so many decided not to participate due to the stigma associated."

In a planning session held in December 2014, the community identified the need to revive sports for young women in the region in order to provide healthy alternatives to violent extremism, reduce crime, and human trafficking.

USAID responded by supporting the formation of the first two organized girls' basketball teams, sponsoring a basketball camp for two teams and volunteer coaches, and a one-day tournament in January 2015. After the basketball camp, the number of girls' teams playing expanded to three, but the women still faced many problems: no free safe space to play, little public awareness of the value of girls' physical fitness, and no organized body to promote girls' sports. To respond to these challenges, USAID funded an advocacy campaign that included the formation of a steering committee to advocate for girls' sports.

Today the steering committee consists of representatives from the Puntland Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Education, sports experts, former women players, and community members. The committee developed a ten-point action plan, including support for an

awareness campaign to promote women's sports, the need to identify safe

spaces for women to play all across Puntland, training male and female coaches for girls' sports in all 38 districts, and incorporation of physical education into primary and secondary education for girls. Several months after its formation, the committee succeeded in securing two safe spaces for women to play basketball in the city. They also brought back

attention to women's sports in Puntland. Due to the efforts made by the steering committee, government officials are now committed to supporting women's sports across Puntland. Abdirahman Sheikh, the Minister of Labor Youth and Sports, said, "For a long time, women's sports were not prioritized by the ministry. Now we have changed our thinking, and the ministry is committed to supporting women's sports. We believe every woman in Puntland should have access to sports, because it improves their health and makes them resilient. My ministry will make sure that we advocate for policies that will enable women to have equal access to sports."



Girls compete during a USAID-sponsored basketball tournament in Garowe in 2016 (above); Waxol team member, on the left and former basketball player, Farhiya Ali, on the right, hold championship trophy (below)



Furthermore, in early February 2016, USAID launched a second basketball camp for 12 new girls and kicked off a week-long tournament for four girls' teams: Horsed, Sahan, Waxol, Rugta and Ganacsiga. During the final game, Waxol won over Ganacsiga on 3 March 2016.

The basketball camps, tournaments, and the formation of the steering committee have reshaped how policy makers view women's sports in Puntland. Aniso Abdiazis, a female participant, said, "Since we started playing, the perception of the community completely changed. People who used to shame us no longer do so. We also have a well-respected [steering] committee that supports and advocates for us. In the community, we now get more respect." Nuuro Shire Isse, a 24-year-old, added, "Even though we have a long way to go in terms of creating a cultural shift, it is safe to say that our participation in basketball captured the attention of our government, the media, and changed perceptions in our community. We now have an audience, consisting of mothers, children, and youth, who came to watch our game tonight, many will watch our game on television, and we will be able to motivate other young women to join sports. By letting Somali TV stations film us, we are sending a strong message that says playing basketball is not shameful."

The tournament also motivated young women, previously afraid to play basketball due to the stigma associated with women's sports, to partake in sports. Amina Mohamed, a spectator and a university student, said, "Even though I always liked the idea of playing basketball, it was hard to try because people would say bad things about you. After seeing these brave women playing without fear, I decided I will join them next time they are playing. Watching their game motivated me and made me realize that I have the right to play."



Spectators and coaches cheer for players during the tournament in Garowe

Bringing the culture of basketball back to Garowe also helps counter violent extremism. Abdirahman Sheikh, the Minister of Labor, Youth, and Sports, said, "Basketball provides a healthy alternative to young women. Instead of staying home and getting involved in illegal activities, it occupies their time and gives them a platform to release their energy in a positive manner. Staying home and doing nothing can be dangerous for young women. They can easily fall victim to extremist groups."

USAID has constructed, rehabilitated, and supported fourteen sports centers and dozens of sports initiatives that serve more than 50,000 at-risk youth across Somalia. Support for youth sports contributes to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by providing healthy alternatives to violent extremism, promoting community cohesion, and strengthening citizens' trust in local government.

B. INCREASE DIALOGUE ON PEACE, RECOVERY, AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOMALIA

Trust deficits between the citizens and the government remain an obstacle across Somalia. In most areas, an absence of dialogue and participatory political processes between local administrations and the constituents contribute to this deficit. To help build trust, TIS supports numerous events, workshops, and activities—assembling participants from civil society, government, and the private sector—to promote peace and reconciliation. By improving dialogue and participatory processes, TIS helps strengthen good governance.

B.1. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Al-Shabaab prohibits traditional methods of conflict resolution, sports, arts, and cultural activities—like dancing and singing. TIS attempts to help restore traditional conflict mitigation mechanisms through the restoration of Somali arts, culture, and sports activities. These activities are particularly important for engaging young men and women who face high unemployment and the push and pull factors of violent extremism. By involving citizens—especially youth—in conflict mitigation processes, and productive events and activities, the community can increase peace and stability.

B.1.1 Sports for Peace

Sports provide Somali youth with healthy alternatives to crime, human trafficking, and violent extremism. The stories below highlight how sports can promote peace and stability and counter violent extremism.

Basketball Court Provides Healthy Alternatives to Extremism for Youth in Gaalkacyo-Galmudug (DAIGKY013)

Over two decades of civil conflict and ongoing clan hostility erupted after the overthrow of the military regime of Siyad Barre in 1991, leaving Gaalkacyo in turmoil. Specifically, youth suffered from one of the highest unemployment rates in the world, leaving them vulnerable to human trafficking, crime, and violent extremism. Raage Omar Adam, a 24-year-old, said, “The town offered few healthy options for youth. Youth were idle with nothing to do but create trouble in the community. The choices youth had included sitting in a restaurant and chewing *khat*, joining clan militia or extremist groups, setting-up illegal checkpoints, or leaving town. The only sports field we had was always overcrowded during the day and dark during the night. Therefore, youth opted for unhealthy ways of expressing themselves.”

In a November 2014 community meeting, citizens of Gaalkacyo-Galmudug identified idle youth as a driver of instability. They asked USAID to construct a basketball court inside the sports center to engage more youth in constructive activities that promote peace and stability. In September 2015, USAID, in partnership with the Gaalkacyo local administration, completed the construction of a concrete basketball court and bleachers. One month later, USAID provided a coach to hold the first basketball camp for 20 youth for the first time in Gaalkacyo since the civil war.

During this reporting period, TIS caught up with youth who continue to use the court on a regular basis. Mohamed Abdi Hassan, a 25-year-old, said, “I was one of the youth that received basketball training back in October, and my life has transformed since. The new sports center made my life meaningful. Instead of taking drugs or getting involved in criminal activities, I now organize my peers regularly and we play basketball.” Bilaal Hassan Afrah, a 20-year-old, added, “When youth are engaged in sports they are less likely to leave [the country illegally], and that



Youth play basketball on the USAID-constructed basketball court

is what we experienced in Gaalkacyo recently.

Previously, in one month’s time, two to three friends would leave town. The number of my friends engaged in human trafficking recently diminished. Nowadays I see maybe one friend leaving every three months, and that is because they now have an alternative.”

USAID has constructed, rehabilitated, and supported fourteen sports centers and dozens of sports initiatives that serve more than 50,000 at-risk youth across Somalia. Support for youth sports contributes to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by providing healthy alternatives to violent extremism, promotes community cohesion, and strengthening citizens’ trust in local government.

B.1.2. Infrastructure Promotes Social Reconciliation

Community members and local administrations need a physical space to host dialogue and participatory political processes. TIS, therefore, supports the construction of social halls, women’s centers, and community venues that can be used for such meetings. These buildings can host community meetings, social events, arts and culture performances, and can be utilized for women and youth events. The following example demonstrates the impact of community centers and halls constructed across Somalia.

Conference Hall Mitigates Conflict and Increases Community’s Trust in Government in Baidoa (DAIBDA001)

Following the collapse of the Somalia central government in 1991, Baidoa, the capital city of the Bay Region, suffered violent clashes between clans for over two decades. Most recently, the invasion of Al-Shabaab plagued the city. In February 2012, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS)—backed by AMISOM troops—liberated Baidoa from Al-Shabaab’s control. In order to reverse the damage of two decades of war, the Baidoa community formed a peace committee to support the government in their effort to promote peace and mitigate conflict. However, lack of space to meet and resolve conflict limited the committee’s effectiveness. Ali Hassan Mohamed, a 65-year-old member of the Baidoa Peace Committee, said, “After the formation of the peace committee, we were unable to properly perform our duties in cases ranging from clan conflict to domestic violence to robbery,

property disputes, and political disputes. The community could not rely on us, because we did not have a place to meet.”

In a planning session held in Baidoa in 2013, the community prioritized a conference hall to enhance the capacity of the peace committee and contribute to stabilization. USAID, in collaboration with the local regional government, constructed and furnished a conference hall in April



2014. Two years after the completion of the hall, the community continues to benefit from the impact. The conference hall provides a venue to resolve community conflicts before they escalate to violence. Duniyo Ibrahim, vice chairman of the peace committee, said, “The hall gave us a space to meet and solve our community issues. Previously we did not have a place to meet. It was not easy for citizens to locate us. But now we regularly meet and solve five to seven disputes every week.” Abdullahi Hussein Barre, a 53-year-old peace committee member, added, “Due to the lack of a proper functioning local court system, and limited capacity of the local administration, the Baidoa Peace Committee provided an alternative justice system for the community. We solve cases that can easily disrupt the peace by utilizing the conference hall. For example, we settle many local disputes in the region, with the most notable being the successful settling of a two-year land dispute involving two families from two different local sub-clans. The previous efforts made by local elders failed to alleviate the problem, so the peace committee stepped in. Generally, the committee is composed of different clans and sub-clans in order to remain neutral on dispute matters. As a result, the committee solved the dispute over the parcel of land within a week.”

Baidoa Peace Committee meets in USAID-constructed conference hall to resolve conflicts within the community

USAID has constructed or rehabilitated and supported more than 20 community-meeting halls, serving more than 1.5 million citizens across Somalia. These facilities contribute to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by mitigating conflict, strengthening peacebuilding, promoting democracy, and strengthening citizens’ trust in their government.

B.1.3. Arts

Like sports, arts and cultural events bring people together to engage in productive activities that build a sense of community and cohesiveness. Arts and culture can also increase dialogue about peace and stability by providing the population a positive platform to share their feelings and allow freedom of expression.

Arts and Culture Festival Engages Youth and Counters Violent Extremism in Kismayo (DAKIS012)

In Kismayo, located in the Lower Jubba Region of Somalia, artists have traditionally used music, dancing, and other art forms to mitigate conflict, promote peace and stability, and create community cohesion. However, this fell apart after the collapse of the government in 1991. The subsequent rule of Al-Shabaab dismantled traditional arts and culture practices. Amina Ibrahim Farah, a local resident, said, “We suffered disasters and conflict that led to a loss of culture, total transformation of our clothing style, and our way of life. During Al-Shabaab rule, we were told not to practice our traditional cultural performances. Therefore, most of our culture was forgotten or



Kabebey dancers perform at the Kismayo Arts and Culture Festival (above) and woman describes handicrafts (below)

misunderstood by younger generations.” Shariifo Hussein, a 20-year-old Kabebey dancer, recalled her experiences of dancing in her village as a young child. “We used to stay up all night dancing during harvest season in my village, or when celebrating a wedding or the birth of a new baby...Then Al-Shabaab came and prohibited us from dancing. They claimed dancing was un-Islamic, thus we stopped any form of dancing and entertainment,” she said.



During a planning session in 2014, citizens identified the divisiveness of five communities of Kismayo as a barrier to peaceful coexistence. They requested musical instruments and other support to revive arts and culture in order to bridge the gap between Kismayo communities and build peace. USAID responded by providing musical instruments, costumes, and funding a five-day arts and culture festival for the purpose of promoting peace, reducing violent extremism, and reviving Somali arts and culture. The festival—consisting of a citywide student competition, henna face and hand paintings, traditional fashion exhibits, traditional dance performances, antique handcrafts, and

authentic traditional Somali cuisine—took place from 7 February to 11 February 2016, and attracted 3,200 participants.

The arts and culture festival had an immediate impact on youth. Eighteen-year-old Abdiqadir Isaq Barre said, “One of the key challenges that Kismayo youth faced was lack of recreational activities. This arts and culture festival gave us a healthy way to express ourselves and learn about our culture at the same time. For example, the festival gave me the opportunity to express myself in a non-violent way.” Shariifo Hussein, said, “Now, I am thrilled to have regained the freedom to sing and dance Kabebey again after all of these years. It is very liberating knowing no one will punish me for what I enjoy doing.”

In addition, the arts and cultural event played an important role in reviving Somali culture for younger generations. Abdiqadir Isaq Barre said, “I used to hear about Somali dances, but I had never seen a live performance before. At the festival, I learned how to dance Saar, Dhaanto, and Kabebey. A group of my friends and I decided that after the festival we will gather in our neighborhood and continue to learn more traditional dances.



Youth participate in Dhanto dance (above); Saar dancing is performed at the Kismayo Arts and Culture Festival (below)

Learning additional dances will help us avoid violent groups.”

Furthermore, the festival demonstrated the importance of promoting arts and culture for the youth and encouraged teachers to advocate for the inclusion of arts in the school curriculum. Ahmed Osman, a math teacher at Juba Primary and Secondary School, said, “This experience was very



enlightening for students. The community and school board now see the importance of arts education and the positive influence it has on students. This festival helped us recognize the importance of introducing arts education in schools.”

The festival also helped to address some of the push factors of violent extremism by strengthening the relationship between youth and the local government. Hassan Abdullahi Mohamed, a 20-year-old, said, “I never saw government and citizens sitting side-by-side before. For me, government was an entity to be scared of and stay away from. My perspective has changed. Seeing government officials with the people definitely changed my opinion towards them, and I now trust the government more.”

The festival also strengthened citizen’s trust in government. Fadumo Sheikh Mohamed, a parent, added, “One of the major impacts of the arts and culture week was citizens and government integration. Many people do not trust the government in this city, but this event changed that. Citizens witnessed a changed government who stands with its people.”

During his speech at the festival, Jubbaland State Vice President, Abdullahi Sheikh Ismail, said, “I see a different Kismayo today. The city is united. This event played a critical role in trust building within the local community and I am committed to continuing to promote cultural revival activities in the future.”

USAID has supported the restoration of Somali Arts and Culture across the country, reaching an estimated 8000 beneficiaries. Arts and Cultural activities contribute to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by mitigating conflict, reducing the appeal of violent extremism, promoting peace and community cohesion, and increasing trust in local government.

C. SUPPORT COLLABORATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR, AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Improved service delivery and economic growth contributes to peace, stability, and good governance. However, after decades of civil war and conflict, these two elements failed in many districts and regions. To increase access to quality public services, TIS supports the creation of new groups and initiatives that will improve existing, or offer new, services that should reduce the drivers of conflict. TIS also supports improved economic opportunities, particularly for women, by promoting workforce development and livelihood improvement programming. By improving collaboration between government, private sector, and civil society to deliver new services and improve access to economic resources, the project is also increasing social cohesion across Somalia.

C.I. LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

TIS provides livelihood opportunities to vulnerable populations, such as youth and women, so that they are better equipped to provide for their families, avoid conflict, and become self-sustaining. This is accomplished through skills training, job creation, and equipment procurement.

Vocational Training Center Improves Livelihood Opportunities of Young Women in Baidoa (DAIBDA003)

The collapse of the central government in 1991 led to a destruction of infrastructure and limited government capacity in Baidoa. During this period, youth fell victim to criminal groups, human traffickers, and violent extremists. The ongoing violence and instability particularly impacted the lives of young women. Under-educated and unskilled women became particularly vulnerable. Hawo Nuur Balley, a student, said, “We waited to see some change in the education sector for long time, but nothing seemed to avert the disaster. Even after Al-Shabaab fled the region, the education sector remained weak and un-changed. There weren’t any opportunities to gain employment skills.” Halimo Malim Ismail, a parent, added, “I used to foresee disaster when I saw my children sitting at home

with no hope of receiving education or skills. There seemed to be no way to fix the situation, and their future remained unpredictable.”

In a planning session held in Djibouti in 2011, citizens of Baidoa identified a vocational training center as a stabilization priority. USAID completed the construction and equipped the center in 2014. Today, the center hosts 197 students, and provides skill training in information technology, tailoring, hair-styling, and henna tattooing.

Recently, TIS visited the center. Maryan Ahmed Hussein, a tailoring student, said, “My sister graduated from this center. She learned tailoring skills, and she now has her own tailoring shop. She can provide for our family, and pay the school fees for my two younger sisters. This encouraged me to join the center. I will not waste this opportunity, and my hard work will soon pay off. I am fortunate to join the vocational training center.”

The educational support provided by USAID enhanced the morale of youth, and improved the education system in the region. Many youth are now optimistic because the center has given them a chance to receive a meaningful education, and introduced them to a better life. Nuurto Yusuf Mohamed, a 16-year-old student at the vocational training center, described her life as a domestic worker. “Life was distressing. Too much domestic work and no appreciation left me frustrated. I was constantly criticized, and at times



Female students participate in an IT class in the USAID-funded vocational training center

physically assaulted. My past was not good,” she said. Nuurto left school when she was in third grade, because her parents could not afford the school fees. Now she is studying at the center. She continued, “I have been at the center for one month, and I am confident I will be respected for my new knowledge. I will not be treated as a maid anymore, because people will see me as someone who can add value to the community and my family in the future.”

USAID has provided livelihoods skills support to more than 550 youth in Somalia. TIS livelihoods support contributes to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by countering violent extremism, and increasing citizens’ trust in local government.

III. PROGRESS AGAINST TARGET

F Indicators	*FY2016 Targets		FY2016 Q1 Actuals		FY2016 Q2 Actuals		Total for Q2	Cumulative Totals(Q1 +Q2)	% Achieved against yearly target
	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	3300	3300	3091	2022	2471	2818	5289	10,402	158%
1.2 Number of USG supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors to the conflict	88		52		41		41	93	106%
1.3 Number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance	3		6		0		0	6	200%
1.4 Number of USG-assisted consensus-building processes resulting in an agreement	2		3		0		0	3	150%
1.5 Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding, dedicated to resolving the conflict or the drivers of the conflict	3		0		0		0	0	0%
1.6 Number of persons whose livelihood opportunities are improved as a result of USG-funded workforce development programs	370	95	ST:25 LT: 0	ST:9 LT: 0	ST:80 LT: 0	ST:7 LT: 5	92	126	27%
GNDR2 - Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)	150/510		9/34		12/92		12/92	21/126	57%
GNDR- Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peace-building process supported with USG assistance.	70		52		0		0	52	74%

*FY2016 Targets pending USAID approval

A. 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: 1.1						
UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender					
Number of people	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	M	Sub-total
	Puntland		DAIGAR099-Shovel Tractor Handover Community Dialogue Event	25/01/2016	17	24
		DAIGAR096-Shovel Tractor Handover Community Dialogue Event	26/01/2016	50	60	110
		DAIGAR097-Shovel Tractor Handover Community Dialogue Event	04/02/2016	70	84	154
		DAIGAR096-Tractors Operators Training	03/02/2016	0	2	2
		DAIGAR097-Tractors Operators Training	23/01/2016	0	1	1
		DIAGAR090-Girls Basketball Training	18/02/2016	15	0	15
		DIAGAR090- Girls Basketball Tournament	03/03/2016	40	0	40
		DAIGAR100-Arts and Culture Competition in Garowe	27/02/2016	22	33	55
		DAIGAR100-Arts and Culture Competition in Bosaso	25/02/2016	13	41	54
		DAIGAR100-Arts and Culture Competition in Galkayo	28/02/2016	21	34	55
		DAIGAR100-Arts and Culture Competition in Qardho	19/02/2016	21	38	59
		DAIGAR100-Arts and Culture Closing Ceremony	13/03/2016	250	140	390
		DAIGAR104-Waste Management Awareness Campaign	31/03/2016	120	60	180
		DAIGAR103-Media Ethics Training	17/03/2016	06	10	16
		DAIGAR094-Football Tournament	09/03/2016	0	140	140
		DAGAR099- Tractor Operators Training	24/02/2016	0	02	02
Somaliland		DAIHGA099-Solar Maintenance Training in Erigavo	30/01/2016	0	05	05
		DAIHGA088-Streetlight Training in Hargesa	21/02/2016	0	06	06
Bay		DAISOM045-Good Governance Training	25/01/2016	06	14	20
		DAISOM045-Basic Computer Skills Training	28/01/2016	06	14	20
		DAIBDA018-Media Ethics Training	11/02/2016	05	25	30
		DAIBDA018-Basic Computer Training Ministry of Women and Family Affairs Ministry.	14/02/2016	18	0	18
		DAISOM045-Solar Panel Maintenance Training	28/02/2016	0	04	04

Bakool	DAIHUR006-Tailoring Training Workshop	26/02/2016	20	0	20
	DAISOM045-Solar Power System Training	14/03/2016	0	05	05
Jubbaland	DAISOM045-IJA Good Governance Training	27/01/2016	07	50	57
	DAISOM045-Solar Kit Training	29/01/2016	03	03	06
	DAIKIS012- Promoting Peace through Arts and Culture Festival	11/02/2016	2000	1500	3500
	DAIKIS012-Steering Committee Meeting	12/02/2016	09	15	24
	DAIGBH003-Good Governance Training	27/02/2016	06	21	27
	DAIGBH003-Solar Installation and Maintenance Training	25/02/2016	0	03	03
	DAIGBH003-Basic Computer Skills Training	22/02/2016	05	15	20
	DAIKIS005-Dialogue and Communications Training	29/03/2016	15	19	34
	DAIKIS006-Handover of Sports Gear	28/01/2016	24	01	25
	DAIKIS006-Basketball Tournament	20/03/2016	31	04	35
Hiraan	DAIMTB003-Furniture handover Community Dialogue Event	18/02/2016	03	47	50
Galmudug	DAIGKY010-Arts & Culture Center Committee capacity building training	31/01/2016	03	05	08
	DAIGLD022-District Staff Orientation and I.T Training for Government	11/01/2016	03	10	13
	DAISOM045-Good Governance and I.T Skills training for Galmadug official	22/02/2016	02	18	20
	DAISOM045-Basic Computer Skills Training	18/03/2016	07	13	20
	DAISOM045-Solakit Training	29/03/2016	0	05	05
Total			2818	2471	5289

Results:

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods		Reporting Period 31/Dec/15		Reporting Period 31/Mar/16		This Reporting Period 30/Jun/16		Reporting Period 30/Sep/16		FY 2015 Target		FY 2016 Target		End of Activity Target	
			Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Gender*: Women (W), Men (M)			1,063,982	891,638	1469	2293	2818	2471					4000	4000	3300	3300		

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF USG-SUPPORTED EVENTS, TRAININGS, OR ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO BUILD SUPPORT FOR PEACE OR RECONCILIATION AMONG KEY ACTORS TO THE CONFLICT

INDICATOR NUMBER: 1.2

UNIT: DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender					
Number of Events/Trainings	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Total	Sub-total
	Puntland		DAIGAR099-Shovel Tractor Handover Community Dialogue Event	25/01/2016	1
DAIGAR096-Shovel Tractor Handover Community Dialogue Event			26/01/2016	1	
DAIGAR097-Shovel Tractor Handover Community Dialogue Event			04/02/2016	1	
DAIGAR096-Tractors Operators Training			03/02/2016	1	
DAIGAR097-Tractors Operators Training			23/01/2016	1	
DIAGAR090-Girls Basketball Training			18/02/2016	1	
DIAGAR090- Girls Basketball Tournament			03/03/2016	1	
DAIGAR100-Arts and Culture Competition in Garowe			27/02/2016	1	
DAIGAR100-Arts and Culture Competition in Bosaso			25/02/2016	1	
DAIGAR100-Arts and Culture Competition in Galkayo			28/02/2016	1	
DAIGAR100-Arts and Culture Competition in Qardho			19/02/2016	1	
DAIGAR100-Arts and Culture Closing Ceremony			13/03/2016	1	
DAIGAR104-Waste Management Awareness Campaign			31/03/2016	1	
DAIGAR103-Media Ethics Training			17/03/2016	1	
DAIGAR094-Football Tournament			09/03/2016	1	
DAGAR099- Tractors Operators Training			24/02/2016	1	
Somaliland				DAIHGA099-Solar Maintenance Training in Erigavo	30/01/2016
	DAIHGA088-Streetlight Training in Hargesa	21/02/2016		1	
Bay		DAISOM045-Good Governance Training	25/01/2016	1	05
		DAISOM045-Basic Computer Skills Training	28/01/2016	1	
		DAIBDA018-Media Ethics Training	11/02/2016	1	
		DAIBDA018-Basic Computer Training	14/02/2016	1	
		DAISOM045-Solar Panel Maintenance Training	28/02/2016	1	
Bakool		DAIHUR006-Tailoring Training Workshop	26/02/2016	1	02
		DAISOM045-Solar Power System Training	14/03/2016	1	
Jubbaland		DAISOM045-IJA Good Governance Training	27/01/2016	1	10
		DAISOM045-Solar Kit Training	29/01/2016	1	
		DAIKISO12- Promoting Peace through Arts and Culture Festival	11/02/2016	1	

	DAIKIS012-Steering Committee Meeting DAIGBH003-Good Governance Training DAIGBH003-Solar Installation and Maintenance Training DAIGBH003-Basic Computer Skills Training DAIKIS005-Dialogue and Communications Training DAIKIS006-Handover of Sports Gear DAIKIS006-Basketball Tournament	12/02/2016 27/02/2016 25/02/2016 22/02/2016 29/03/2016 28/01/2016 20/03/2016	/	
Hiraan	DAIMTB003-Furniture handover Community Dialogue Event	18/02/2016	/	01
Galmudug	DAIGKY010-Arts & Culture Center Committee capacity building training DAIGLD022-District Staff Orientation and I.T Training for Government DAISOM045-Good Governance and I.T Skills training for Galmudug official DAISOM045-Basic Computer Skills Training DAISOM045-Solakit Training	31/01/2016 11/01/2016 22/02/2016 18/03/2016 29/03/2016	/	05
Total			41	41

Results:

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	Reporting Period 31/Dec/15	Reporting Period 31/Mar/16	This Reporting Period 30/Jun/16	Reporting Period 30/Sep/16	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	End of Activity Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
		478	39	41			50	88	

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF SUB-NATIONAL ENTITIES RECEIVING USG ASSISTANCE THAT IMPROVE THEIR PERFORMANCE									
INDICATOR NUMBER: 1.3									
UNIT: Number of Sub-national entities	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender								
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Name of Entity	Sub-total				
	Puntland				0				
	Somaliland				0				
	Bay				0				
				Total	0	0			
Results:									
Additional Criteria <i>If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking</i>	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	This Reporting Period 31/Dec/15	reporting Period 31/Mar/16	This Reporting Period 30/Jun/16	Reporting Period 30/Sep/16	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	End of Activity Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
Puntland/Somaliland/South Central Somalia	98	0	0	0			20	3	

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF USG-ASSISTED CONSENSUS-BUILDING PROCESSES RESULTING IN AN AGREEMENT										
INDICATOR NUMBER: 1.4										
UNIT: Number of Consensus- Building Processes	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender									
	Geographic Location	Activity Title				Date	Total	Sub-total		
	<i>Puntland</i>						0	0		
Results:										
Additional Criteria <i>If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking</i>	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	Reporting Period 31/Dec/15	Reporting Period 31/Mar/16	This Reporting Period 30/Jun/16	Reporting Period 30/Sep/16	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	End of Activity Target	
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	
		125	3	0			5	2		

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF NEW GROUPS OR INITIATIVES CREATED THROUGH USG FUNDING, DEDICATED TO RESOLVING THE CONFLICT OR THE DRIVERS OF THE CONFLICT									
INDICATOR NUMBER: 1.5									
UNIT: Number of new groups/initiatives	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender								
	Geographic Location		New Group/Initiative		Date		Total		Sub-total
	Puntland						0		0
							Totals		0
Results:									
Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	Reporting Period 31/Dec/15	Reporting Period 31/Mar/16	This Reporting Period 30/Jun/16	Reporting Period 30/Sep/16	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	End of Activity Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
		0	0	0			20	3	

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

INDICATOR NUMBER: 1.6

UNIT: Number of people	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, short term, long term, age and gender							
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Age		Short-Term		Long-term	
			<30	>30	W	M	W	M
Jubbaland	DAIGBH002-Rehabilitation of Soccer Field DAIGHB005-Construction of a Maternity Ward	7 16	11 16	01 01	17 31			
Galgaduud	DAIGLD026-Construction of a Security Perimeter Wall and a Guard House. DAIADA003- Increased women empowerment through livelihood skills development	12 0	25 5	05 0	32 0	05	0	
Total		35	57	07	80	05	0	

Results:

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods		Reporting Period 31/Dec/15		Reporting Period 31/Mar/16		This Reporting Period 30/Jun/16		Reporting Period 30/Sep/16		FY 2015 Target		FY 2016 Target		End of Activity Target	
			Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Gender*: Women (W), Men (M)			1,628	3,253	9	25	12	80					350	1150	95	370		

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: Number of people	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender and age								
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	10-29	30 and over	Sub-total			
	Jubbaland	DAIGBH002-Rehabilitation of Soccer Field DAIGHB005-Construction of a Maternity Ward	30/03/2016 30/03/2016	0 0	01 01	02			
	Galgaduud	DAIGLD026-Construction of a Security Perimeter Wall and a Guard House. DAIADA003- Increased women empowerment through livelihood skills development	31/01/2016	01	04	05			
			09/01/2016	0	05	05			
				1	11	12			
Results:					*Proportion of female participants Total female=12 Total male+female=92			12/92	
Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	Reporting Period 31/Dec/15	This Reporting Period 31/Mar/16	Reporting Period 30/Jun/16	Reporting Period 30/Sep/16	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	End of Activity Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
	W	W	X/Y	X/Y	X/Y	X/Y	X/Y	X/Y	
Proportion*:X/Y Total no. of female (x), Total male+female (y)		1485/4738	9/34	12/92			23/100	150/510	

INDICATOR TITLE: **NUMBER OF LOCAL WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN A SUBSTANTIVE ROLE OR POSITION IN A PEACE-BUILDING PROCESS SUPPORTED WITH USG ASSISTANCE.**

INDICATOR NUMBER: **GNDR 3**

UNIT: Number of Women	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender				
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	W	Sub-total
	Jubbaland			0	0
Total				0	0

Results:

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	Reporting Period 31/Dec/15	Reporting Period 31/Mar/16	This Reporting Period 30/Jun/16	Reporting Period 30/Sep/16	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	End of Activity Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Gender*: Women (W)		897	52	0			35	70	

IV. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

The program continued to utilize its partnership model in monitoring the program activities. The participatory model continued to enhance the reporting processes, and facilitate ownership and accountability of program activities with both the communities and grantees.

This quarter, TIS conducted monitoring and field visits to project sites. M&E, Information Officers, Engineers, and Project Advisors in the field ensured due diligence, implementation support, and integrity for grant activities. TIS monitored the project and submitted site visit reports on an ongoing basis to ensure program quality. The grants team complemented the monitoring efforts by ensuring continued monitoring for grant compliance, administration, and cost control.

The review of GNDR-2 indicator last Data Quality Assessment (DQA) led the program to measure both short and long term labor, and allowed the team to record long term labor this quarter.

The M&E department continued to provide leadership in improving the quality of data collection and impact documentation from the field. TIS utilizes the documents introduced after the DQA, which continue to be very useful tools in various levels of data review.

As we progress to closedown phase and staff numbers continue to shrink, TIS introduced rolling basis data collection instead of the monthly process. The new data collection goal is to avoid under/over reporting, last minute rush, and to allow the Nairobi team to have enough time to process the data.

The final TIS evaluation conducted by SPSS measured two outcome indicators, increased public trust and confidence in government (I.9) and increased social cohesion (I.10). In order to avoid data collection duplication, TIS will not conduct outcome survey evaluations next quarter, which was supposed to measure the above two indicators. TIS will utilize the data collected by SPSS for the purpose of measuring I.9 and I.10 indicators.

The program continued to offer support to third party monitoring partner, SPSS, by sharing documentation for verification and quality assurance processes, both at field level in Somalia and in Nairobi. The program reviewed and responded to items of query, clarifying issues, and up taking points of learning identified through the verification process. Additionally, at the end of the verification process, TIS-DAI was able to attend two sessions on the verification findings, and engage in discussions with implementing partners on the findings and the way forward.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TIS identifies and documents lessons learned that can be applied for improved programming. During this period, TIS identified the following lessons learned:

Following the capacity building training conducted throughout Somalia, participants suggested that the training material should be written in Somali. They also suggested that the duration of the training be increased to five days to allow better coverage of the training curriculum. Moving forward, TIS translated all relevant training material in Somali. TIS worked closely with the training facilitators to ensure that the trainers analyzed and incorporated gender and community needs into the training where appropriate.

Verification reports from Huduma recommended that in order to promote the sustainability of TIS facilities, we should provide training facilities maintenance. Since the feedback, TIS has provided government officials and civil society with ten road and solar light maintenance training sessions throughout Somalia, and will continue to provide such support.

#	REQUIRED ACTION POINTS BASED ON SPSS FINDINGS		RESOLUTION
1	USAID to confirm the branding and marking requirements per sub-activity as defined in the specific conditions of approved waiver (Full / Subtle / Nuanced / No branding, as applicable)	>	USAID provided an updated B&M waiver in April 2016.
2	USAID to confirm any changes / updates of waivers for use of USAID branding and marking (this applies most pertinently in South Central)	>	USAID provided an updated B&M waiver in April 2016.
3	IP needs to confirm whether the construction is completed and awaiting handover to the local government for MOI-PL	>	TIS conducted CDE for the MOI-PL. TIS has encouraged MOI-PL to move in. MOI claims they are waiting for connection to water and electricity.
4	A number of participants did not complete the training in Bossaso.	>	Many participants were only interested in a per diem. When they learned that TIS would not provide one, they were not diligent about attending.
5	Garowe grantee was unhappy with quality of wheelbarrows provided.	>	TIS met with the grantee. The grantee was fine, but one DG under him stated that he wanted imported wheelbarrows. TIS explained that it cannot import wheelbarrows.

#	REQUIRED ACTION POINTS BASED ON SEAS FINDINGS		RESOLUTION
1	Develop an appropriate solution for box drains within Kismayo town, ensuring safety for both vehicles and pedestrians	>	TIS arrived at a resolution with USAID and Huduma in October 2015, which was to remove box drain covers and construct intermittent curbs alongside drains and provide warning signs. The contractor is ready to start but has been halted by the Mayor.
2	Improve the road surface of the concrete road in section 2 in Kismayo	>	The road surface problems have been repaired.
3	Remove of all formwork and construction debris after completion of works	>	Action: TIS/DAI will ensure subcontractors complete this work.
4	Facilitate and guide Kismayo local administration to develop a maintenance plan for roads.	>	TIS has designed road maintenance plans for blacktop and concrete and will train the Kismayo municipality.

#	LEARNING POINTS FOR FUTURE BASED ON SPSS FINDINGS		RESPONSE / IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN
1	IP to consider providing training materials in Somali language	>	TIS now translates all relevant training materials into Somali (see SPSS Round 2 M&V Report submitted 15Feb2016).
2	IP to increase the duration of the training so that it will ensure adequate time for the participants	>	Duration of the training depends on the budget and the topic. Where appropriate, TIS will expand training.
3	IP to establish oversight committees for some activities	>	Point taken.
4	IP to avoid unnecessary delays in delivery of goods to beneficiaries	>	Point taken.

5	IP to ensure road maintenance plans are in place for the sustainability of the project	>	TIS has drafted road maintenance plans for all blacktop roads that have been signed off by all grantees. TIS is in the process of training all grantees on road maintenance.
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#	LEARNING POINTS FOR FUTURE BASED ON SEAS FINDINGS		RESPONSE / IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN
1	Detailed physical survey and engineering site analysis to be distributed in order to guide road designs at onset of projects.	>	TIS is in the process of sharing as-built designs with most grantees.
2	Local government, security forces, and other stakeholders to be informed of project design and scope of project during implementation phase.	>	TIS has been doing this since inception, but in some locations (such as Kismayo) political turf battles create obstacles for implementation. TIS will try to increase information about projects with all stakeholders.
3	Contractors to follow approved project design, and when necessary changes made during work should be documented and as-built drawings done on completion.	>	Point taken.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

The TIS engineering team designs and supervises all construction projects to ensure that construction methods are environment friendly. Every attempt is made to strengthen the stakeholders' and communities' understanding on the importance of afforestation, channelizing water flow, soil erosion control, safe disposal of oil/paint waste, activities making noise in controlled environment, mandatory use of personal protective equipment during construction, and avoiding contamination of ground water, among other measures. During this reporting period, TIS identified and took action on the following engineering issues.

Kismayo basketball court (DAIKIS006)

TIS rehabilitated basketball court in Kismayo for girls' extra-curricular activities. In order to make the court safe and functional for the youth, TIS filled the surrounding areas of the court with the *murrum* material to facilitate water flow and avoid soil erosion.

Kismayo Section Two: Concrete Pavement (DAIKIS002)

A 1.3 kilometer stretch of the road in downtown Kismayo was particularly vulnerable to floods during the rainy season. This section would remain flooded for several days or weeks. To address this issue, TIS-DAI elevated this section, called Section Two, and constructed it with concrete and installed box drains to ensure water flow during the rainy season. During the last rainy season, this section remained dry.

Impact	Mitigation Measures taken	Responsibility	Lessons Learned
DESIGN PHASE			
Debris/litter /waste	Fencing and providing a closed depression pit for unloading waste; disposing of waste in an environmentally friendly manner i.e burning cement bags; salvage and re-use of materials whenever possible, like solid blocks.	Contractor	This was easily done by the contractors to ensure that the site was clean before hand over through the help of site supervisor.
Landscape aesthetics	Include a landscape plan during the design, planting of trees to reduce erosion	Engineers- at design Contractor- Construction Community - after completion	With the help of engineering design, communities should wholly participate in these activities in future
Dust Production	Paving of access roads, also sprinkling water during construction periods especially for road projects and construction with massive civil works	Contractor: during construction Municipality: after hand over	This mitigation only takes place during construction and the municipality should ensure it goes after completion.
Pollution	Drainage control system and provision of small waste water treatment unit like onsite treatment and good French drains in locations without drainage system.	Engineers- at design Contractor- during construction	Proper design was done and close supervision during construction to ensure functionality.
Injuries to workers	Ensure that crew members use correct personal protective equipment. Contractor keeps First Aid at the construction site.	Contractor under close supervision of DAI site Supervisor	Protective clothing to be used in future especially when handling cement
Improper use of environmental and sanitary resources by staff/laborers	Implementing partner provide sanitary training for all staff before occupying the facilities. Training should address the following: Proper use and maintenance of latrines. Proper use and conservation of water.	Contractor	Pit latrines to be first constructed immediately after mobilization by the contractor on site.

VII. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER ACTIVITIES

As our project is coming to an end, so does the number of collaboration with other activities. During this quarter, TIS coordinated closely with other donors on activities as described below:

VIII. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO HOST GOVERNMENT

TIS proactively updates the Government of Somaliland and Puntland State of Somalia on TIS project plans and ongoing activities. TIS also works with newly formed regional governments, including ISWA, JSS, and GIA, as well as district governments. TIS coordinates on a daily basis with mayors, governors, DCs, ministers, and other officials. TIS maintains a strong working relationship with government partners to ensure the success, local ownership, and sustainability of project activities. Key meetings between TIS and the host governments include the following:

- **Bay Baidoa:** In partnership with the Interim South West Administration (ISWA) Ministry of Information, USAID/TIS mobilized 30 local journalists and provided media ethics training.

ISWA provided security protection to the TIS team and vendors during construction and site visits.

- **Kismayo:** TIS partnered with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the mayor to host a two-day girls' basketball tournament in Kismayo's newly USAID-rehabilitated basketball court.
- **Puntland:** TIS team coordinated with Puntland Ministry of Youth, Labor, and Sports to conduct a basketball camp and tournament for girls. In addition, the TIS team worked with the Ministry of Information, Telecommunication, Post and Arts and Culture to facilitate three-week arts and culture program across four cities.

IX. INCLUSIVITY AND ACCESS

TIS strives to make all programs inclusive to all people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized, such as women, youth, and people with disabilities. Below are some of the efforts TIS made to be inclusive of marginalized individuals in each region.

- **Puntland:** TIS organized an arts and culture program in four districts in Puntland. In order to engage diverse youth, TIS, in partnership with the Ministry of Information, Puntland State University, and local schools, selected five schools from different neighborhoods to participate in the arts and culture competition. In addition, TIS ensured that one component of the project engaged out-of-school youth, including both young women and men. The TIS team prioritized equal gender participation in all of this quarter's social activities.
- **Baidoa:** The TIS team in Baidoa conducted a ten-day IT training for 18 female staff from the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs office in February. Since very few women in Baidoa have computer skills, TIS made it a priority to equip women with IT training. The purpose of this training was to strengthen the information technology skills of women and thus, enhance their job skills.
- **Kismayo:** TIS facilitated basketball training for girls in Kismayo. The training initially started with 15 female players who were trained by one female, and two male coaches. Shortly after kickoff, an additional 16 girls joined the training. TIS also held a two-day tournament on 20 – 21 March 2016. TIS provided all of the uniforms and basketball equipment needed to create multiple teams for this tournament.

Gender inclusivity is a priority within the TIS program. During this quarter, TIS organized basketball camps and tournaments in Kismayo and Garowe, benefitting 71 girls. In order to support boys' and girls' physical education, TIS distributed sports equipment to 15 schools in Kismayo. In Baidoa, TIS facilitated Information Technology (IT) training for 18 women in order to equip computer skills to women employed within the government.

Furthermore, TIS incorporates gender inclusivity into the evaluation of all activities. To capture the impact of these efforts, TIS introduced Gender Highlight of the Week into the weekly reports. Each week, the weekly report covers at least one success story on women across Somalia.

X. SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is a key element in TIS activities. Local partners have taken up a number of activities supported by TIS in previous quarters this quarter. Similarly, TIS initiatives have inspired local administrations and communities to undertake their own projects to complement TIS's work.

- **Baidoa:** TIS supported the capacity of the governor’s office in Baidoa through the distribution of solar panel systems, and training of staff members on how to independently maintain the system.
- **Kismayo:** TIS partnered with the Kismayo Women’s Caucus in providing sewing machines, which the women used to make traditional attire for participants of the International Women’s Day celebration held on 8 March 2016.
- **Kismayo:** TIS collaborated with the mayor’s office in Kismayo to conduct a three-day workshop on communication and dialogue for government and civil society. This training engaged a total of 30 participants from the Ministry of Interior, mayor’s office, and the Kismayo Women’s Caucus group. This was a follow-up workshop to the one conducted in November 2014. The purpose of this workshop was to improve communication channels and strengthen communication between government offices in Jubbaland.
- **Kismayo:** In late 2015, TIS procured and distributed sports equipment to 15 schools in Kismayo municipality. The items distributed included jump ropes, basketballs, and soccer balls in order to promote physical fitness in the region. To complement this activity, TIS also trained 30 teachers on the importance of physical fitness for children in December 2015, with the intention of incorporating Physical Education in the school curriculum. As a result, three schools in Jubbaland incorporated Physical Education in their school curriculum, and teachers began actively engaging students in physical activities during recess.
- **Kismayo:** In December 2015, TIS provided a solar power system to the governor’s office in Kismayo. In order to ensure proper functioning of the solar system, TIS trained five maintenance workers on the governor’s staff in order to equip participants with maintenance skills.
- **Puntland:** TIS provided three shovel tractors to Garowe, Bosaso, and Qardho Districts, and trained six operators working for those administrations on equipment maintenance and operation.
- **Puntland:** TIS shared road maintenance plans with the local government, and trained 15 local government maintenance workers and engineers on proper road maintenance for the three TIS roads in Garowe.

XI. UPCOMING REPORTING PERIOD’S WORK PLAN

Planned Activities	Revised Status	Explanations for Deviations
Conversion of three markets in Baidoa	Conversion of three existing markets into administration blocks for Howlwadhag, Bardale and Horseed ward representatives	The markets were not functioning. After stakeholder meetings, the community identified the need for ward offices and meeting halls.
Installation of solar lights	Project location was initially in Matabaan, then moved to Guriceel, and finally to Bossaso.	Project was moved from Matabaan to Guriceel due to disagreement with the Matabaan District Commissioner. Following security threats in Guriceel, the installation could not be completed. As a result, it was moved to Bossaso.

and threats of penalties, the contractor failed to deliver the project in time. To date, the company covered a total of 3.3 kilometers of tarmac road, out of the 9.6 kilometers required. The Matabaan District Commissioner (DC) refused to allow TIS to implement projects in his District. He complained that companies identified to deliver furniture, for instance, were not on his preferred list of vendors. TIS moved the streetlight project to Guriceel, but death threats against TIS staff ensued. As a result the project was relocated to Puntland.

2. Personnel

Within this quarter, nine staff members resigned. The resignations provided TIS-DAI the opportunity to realign some roles without necessarily filling all positions that were left vacant. Nine new staff members were also hired during this quarter to fill out some of the vacant positions. TIS identified other needs for the close out phase. During this quarter, the Hargeisa office also wound down operations on 29 February 2016 and staff phased out, with the exception of three consultants.

Overall the staff changes have created a more focused and leaner team prepared for the final phase of TIS.

New Hires

Position	Name	Start date	Office
Communications/M&E Assistant	Caroline Miringu	21 st March 2016	Nairobi
Close down Manager	Ekaterina Zavrazhina	2 nd March 2016	Nairobi
Operations Manager	Ryan Schear	16 th March 2016	Nairobi
Grants Writer-Intern	Fadumo Mohamed	29 th March 2016	Nairobi
Grants Writer-Intern	Lindsay Bingaman	11 th January 2016	Nairobi
Finance and Admin Manager	Mary Ngugi	6 th January 2016	Nairobi
Project Driver	Lawrence Kinyanjui	6 th January 2016	Nairobi
Senior Engineer	Ajay Bankoti	28 th January 2016	Nairobi
Senior Engineer	Abdullahi Maow	21 st March 2016	Nairobi

Resignations

Position	Name	End date	Office
Operations Manager	Richard Barkle	22 nd March 2016	Nairobi
Senior Grants Manager	Erica Bonanno	3 rd March 2016	Nairobi
HR & Admin Assistant	Stella Mumbua	14 th March 2016	Nairobi
HR & Admin Assistant	Amina Ahmed	22 nd March 2016	Nairobi
Grants Administrative Assistant	Fatuma Abdirahim	16 th February 2016	Nairobi
Finance & Admin Manager	Simon Wanjogu	15 th January 2016	Nairobi
Procurement/Logistics Officer	Hani Yusuf	6 th February 2016	Garowe
Project Advisor/Engineer	Abdinur Farah	7 th March 2016	Kismayu
Project Advisor	Bedel Jama	29 th February 2016	Kismayu

Promotions

From	To	Name	Start date	Office
Grants Intern	Grants Admin Assistant	Adow Osman	25 th March 2016	Nairobi
M&E /Data Base Officer	Senior M&E/Data Base Officer	Feisal Ahmed	1 st March 2016	Nairobi
Deputy Senior Grants Manager	Senior Grants Manager	Salat Abdullahi	31 st March 2016	Nairobi
Information Officer	Senior Roving M&E Officer	Said Mohamed	1 st January 2016	Garowe
M&E Intern	M&E Assistant	Mohamed Hirsi	1 st January 2016	Garowe
Engineering Intern	Assistant Engineer	Donald Mutai	1 st January 2016	Nairobi

3. Changes in the Project

None

C. Schedule of Future Events

Date	Location*	Activity
April	Galdogob	CDE to handover administration building, women's center, and soccer field
April	Garowe	CDE to handover Puntland Ministry of Interior building
May	Garowe	Handover of dump track to Garowe Municipality
May	Bosaso	CDE to handover solar light maintenance vehicle
June	Garbaharey	CDE to handover soccer field
June	Garbaharey	CDE to handover maternity ward
May	Xudur	CDE to handover women's center, social hall, school, market, soccer field
June	Baidoa	CDE to handover Baidoa administration buildings

D. List of Deliverable Products (Required for all Awards)

TRANSFORMING LIVES STORIES

- Garbage Truck... Balli-Gubalde 5 Jan 2016
- Maternity Ward... Ceel Waaq 11 Jan 2016
- Musical Instruments... Gaalakcyo 11 Jan 2016
- School Improves Girls' Access... Cabudwaq 11 Jan 2016
- Steering Committee... Girl's Sports in Garowe 11 Jan 2016
- Solar Streetlights Improve Security in Baidoa_2 Feb 2016
- Arts and Culture Center Promotes Youth Integration and Stability in Gaalkacyo_1 March 2016
- Arts and Culture Festival Promotes Peace and Engages Youth in Puntland_1 March 2016
- Rehabilitation of Sports Complex Promotes Peace and Stability in Erigavo_1 March 2016
- Micro-Enterprise Training Strengthens the Livelihoods for Women in Bandarbayla_1 March 2016
- Solar Streetlights Restore Security in Hargeisa_1 March 2016
- Women's Basketball Camp Revives Women's Sports in Kismayo_1 March 2016
- Women's Center Promotes Inclusive Decision-Making and Empowers Women _ 14 March 2016
- School Kits Improve Quality of Girls' Education in Baidoa _ 31 March 2016
- Revival of Girls' Basketball Provides Healthy Alternatives for Young Women in Puntland _ 31 March 2016