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# USAID/Somalia—Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS)

## Quarterly Progress Performance Report *FY 2016, Quarter 1* *(October 1 – December 31, 2015)*



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Arts and Culture Festival  
Gaalkacyo  
October 2015

**Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS)**

**FY 2016 Q1 PROGRESS REPORT**

October 1 – December 31, 2015

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## 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
ISWA	Interim South West Administration
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
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

## **I. TIS 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 goal of TIS is to mitigate conflict, promote stability and community cohesion, and strengthen citizen-government relationships. TIS works closely with local government entities in Somaliland, Puntland, Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS), Interim South West Administration (ISWA), and Galmudug Interim Administration (GIA). In the recent quarter, TIS responded to many self-identified community priorities throughout Somalia for the purpose of strengthening the overall stability of the country.

### **Situation Update**

In the past quarter, many changes occurred in the political landscape of Somalia. Puntland President Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gas welcomed the re-election of Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS) President Ahmed Mohamed. Since the establishment of JSS, the local governments in the region have been refining their roles and responsibilities. Recently, the JSS President gave the Dhobley District Commissioner (DC) full authority to manage the army, police, and the Somali National Army (SNA). A conflict broke out between North and South Gaalkacyo, which was resolved with the help of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) and the international community. A new district commissioner was appointed in Gaalkacyo. Ahlu Sunnah wal Jamaah (ASWJ) continues to assert its authority in the GIA while negotiations are ongoing to determine ASWA's role in the new regional government. ISWA celebrated its first anniversary this year.

### **Overall Achievements**

In this reporting period, TIS organized a five-day arts and culture festival in Gaalkacyo where 3,250 people attended, the majority of whom were at-risk youth. The festival engaged citizens from both North and South Gaalkacyo, promoting stronger social cohesion and conflict mitigation. TIS continues to promote women's empowerment. This quarter, TIS facilitated two basketball workshops for women in Kismayo and Gaalkacyo, and supported the formation of a steering committee in Garowe that advocates for the inclusion of women and girls in sports. In order to strengthen and build citizens' trust in government, and improve public service delivery, TIS facilitated three sanitation awareness campaigns in Puntland, where 420 community members and government officials participated. TIS recognizes the important role capacity building plays in strengthening local governments and in supporting the peace building process in Somalia. TIS conducted multiple capacity building workshops, including good governance, conflict mitigation, information technology (IT), and communication training. Over 250 government staff benefitted from these trainings. In Somaliland, TIS held four major community dialogue events (CDEs) to hand over blacktop roads in Erigavo and Laas Canood, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) headquarter building, and an extension building for the Ministry of National Planning and Development (MONPD).

### **Program Update**

By the end of December 2015, TIS administered 349 grants valued at \$26,368,189.50: of which 310 grants worth \$20,543,245.65 were completed or closed. Thirty-nine grants valued at \$5,824,943.86 are under implementation, and approximately \$175,328.49 remains to be reprogrammed pending USAID approval.

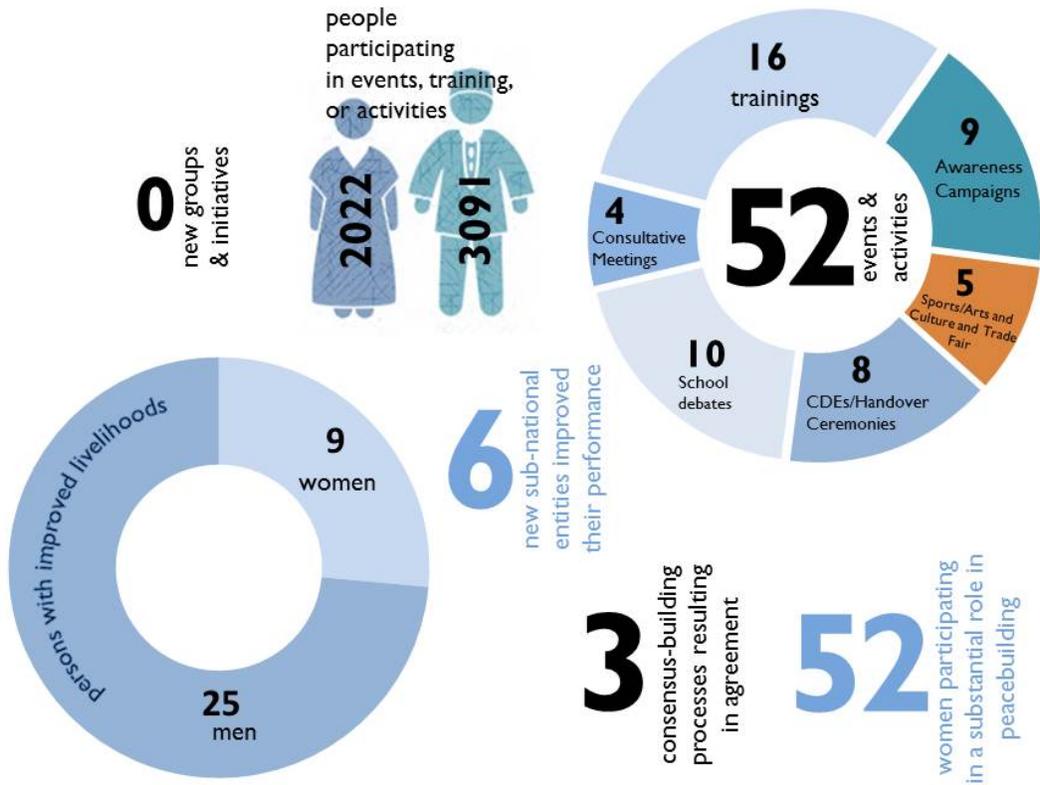
### **Challenges**

Construction remains a continual challenge. Al-Shabaab roadblocks and heavy rain in October 2015 affected the flow of essential goods to Xudur, delaying the completion of the construction projects. In Kismayo, the progress of road construction continues to prove slow. The contractor's asphalt machine is old and routinely breaks down, negatively affecting the quality of the road. The Matabaan District Commissioner (DC) refused to sign two grant agreements. He criticized the companies selected through the competitive TIS procurement process, citing that they were not from Matabaan. Recent conflict between South and North Gaalkacyo caused increased security threats and delays in program delivery. As a result, Geoconsult could not continue to work on foundation testing of TIS constructed facilities and the ongoing conflict awareness raising activities faced delays.

### **Plans for Next Quarter**

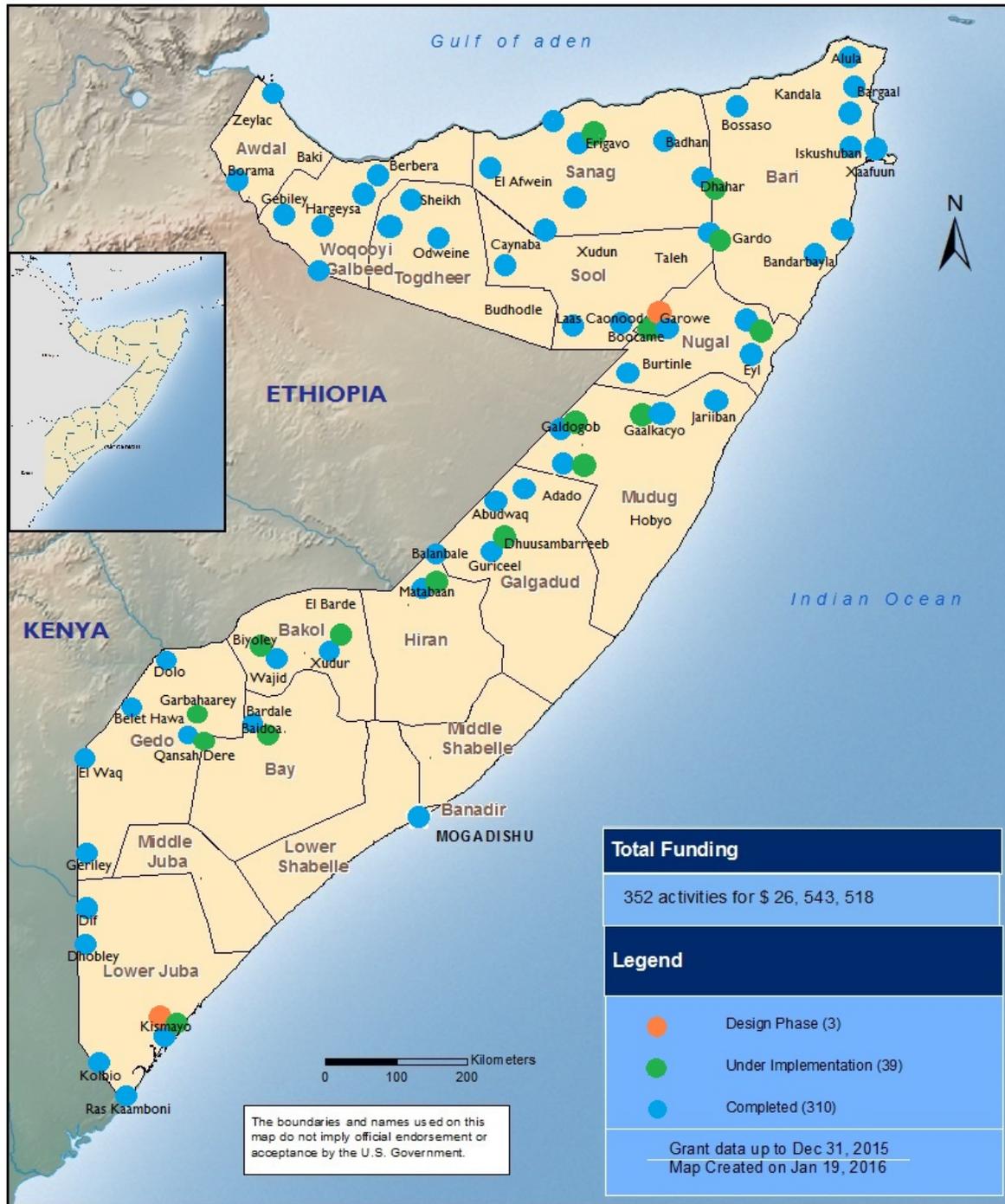
Next quarter, TIS plans to increase confidence in all levels of governance through the delivery of targeted, strategic interventions that improve service delivery and promote community and government interaction. TIS should complete all construction activities in Xudur and Galdogob. TIS will close the office in Somaliland as all work in the region should come to an end. Soft programming will remain the priority. The Kismayo Arts and Culture Festival will take place in February, as well as the good governance conference in JSS. TIS will continue to support regional administrations.

# TIS-QUARTERLY IMPACT SNAPSHOT (INFOGRAPH)



**GRAPHIC I: TIS ACTIVITY SNAPSHOT**

**USAID TIS- DAI Activities Across Somalia**  
**Overview: March 2011 - December 2015**



## II. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (QUALITATIVE IMPACT)

### 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 that government is responsive to the community's needs. Moreover, TIS activities strategically strengthen the delivery of quality of services 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 help administrations better serve citizens' needs. These structures frequently provide government offices and meeting spaces with the capacity to 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 examples highlight how infrastructure and equipment improve public service delivery and strengthen trust.

##### **Court System Restores Justice and Promotes Stability in Dhusamareeb (DAIGLD013)**

Judicial systems failed immediately after the collapse of the central government of Somalia in 1991. Despite the liberation of Dhusamareeb, the capital city of Galgaduud Region, from Al-Shabaab in April



Residents wait for scheduled hearings outside courthouse in Dhusamareeb

2011, the city fell short of upholding the rule of law because the government did not have a courthouse. Instead, citizens turned to traditional elders to mitigate conflict and provide justice. These traditional elders lacked the capacity to solve many cases, and their methods would often create more conflict. Ahmed Nuur, a local resident, said, “Often the elders were incapable of solving disputes because their goal was to please everyone and avoid verbalizing who is right and who is wrong when solving disputes.” Without a courthouse, the government struggled to assert its judicial legitimacy.

During the TIS planning session in April 2013, the Galgaduud community stressed the importance of investing in a regional court in order to promote peace and stability in the region. USAID completed the courthouse in February 2014.

Today, citizens feel the impact of the USAID constructed courthouse that lends legitimacy to the local government. Cadceed Sheikh Doon, an elder, said, “The court system is far better than the traditional methods of solving disputes, because most of the traditional elders used experience and wisdom to solve such disputes rather than relying on evidence and legal aspects of the cases.”

The government’s judicial system has also helped establish legal rights for women. Xawo Dhagacade, a business woman, said, “We are very satisfied with the court system as it enables us to solve our issues in a legal way rather than with violence. The traditional methods of solving family disputes always ignored the rights of women and favored men, but now the [government’s] regional court gives us rights as women.” The court also increased the residents’ confidence in government, and residents appreciate the local government’s role in restoring the judicial system. Xawo said, “We thank the local administration for building a court that addressed historical injustices and promoted peace and stability in our district.”

USAID has constructed two courthouses in Gaalkacyo and Dhusamareeb, benefitting approximately 280,000 citizens. TIS-built courthouses contribute to USAID’s stabilization goals in Somalia by increasing citizens’ confidence in the government, mitigating conflict, and restoring rule of law.

### **IT Equipment and Training Improves the Public Service Delivery Capacity in Cadaado (DAIADA001)**

Cadaado District faced marginalization and underdevelopment until recently. The Cadaado local administration struggled to provide basic services to their constituents. One of the major challenges for the Cadaado Administration was the absence of information technology (IT) equipment, such as computers and printers.



An Cadaado district staff member uses IT equipment provided by USAID.

Due to their limited IT capacity, Cadaado administrators filed documents, registered individuals, and processed paperwork by hand. As a result, many official documents disappeared, causing confusion and frustration for community members and government officials alike. Mohamoud Wardhere, a local government official, said, “Without IT equipment, we struggled to register citizens for ‘cash for work’ programs and other government services. This led to the community not trusting us when they turned in paperwork for official applications and registration.”

To assist the local government in addressing this challenge, USAID provided IT equipment and basic computer training to the Cadaado Administration in June 2015. Today administrators in Cadaado have transitioned away from manual to electronic filing, registration, and documentation of the public records. Abdullahi Omar, the Director of Planning for the Cadaado local government, said, “The IT equipment has solved one of the most important issues in our district, which is registering and issuing land certificates. We can now register, design certificates, and keep the data of land ownership in our electronic files. This process has reduced conflict over land in our district and the community is happy with the new electronic system and the services we provide.”

Citizens in Cadaado are also noticing the improvement in the local administration’s capacity, which has led to greater trust in their government. Asha Abdullahi, a beneficiary of the Cadaado cash for work program, said, “Now, it is easier to check my name on the list of cash for work beneficiaries because the list is typed, printed, and pinned on the community notice board. This makes the process more transparent and I am very satisfied with how the government is providing this service.” Citizens in Cadaado have also noticed improved professionalism from the local government officials. Abdullahi Abdi, an Cadaado citizen, said, “When I came to register the new land I bought in Cadaado District, the local government gave me printed documents instead of hand written papers. I am very satisfied with the professional way our district assisted me.”

USAID has provided capacity building training to more than 300 government staff in Somalia. By training local administrators in information technology, good governance, and communications, government officials can provide better services to their constituents. This government capacity building initiative supports USAID’s stabilization goals in Somalia by enhancing the delivery of public services, increasing transparency, and strengthening confidence in the 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 communications, 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 trust and confidence by the community.

#### **Good Governance Training Improves Efficiency and Transparency in Bossaso (DAIGAR087)**

Bossaso is the commercial capital of the autonomous Puntland Region in northeastern Somalia. Within the city, government and citizens faced significant challenges to stability, including weak governance and public service delivery. While citizens rely on their government to address these issues, a trust deficit between the administration and local residents remains. Part of the problem lies in the fact that civil servants lack technical skills and a solid understanding of their roles and

responsibilities. Ahmed Dacar, procurement officer at Bossaso municipality, said, “Our key challenge was a lack of training for the newly hired staff and a job description to refer to. In addition, staff had low skill levels, thus performance of the government was below expectations.”

To strengthen the human and technical capacity of the local administration of Bossaso and to support peace and stability, USAID facilitated a three-day Good Governance workshop for 20 local government. The workshop introduced key concepts, such as ethical leadership, civic engagement,



Bossaso local government staff provide services to citizens

decentralization, social accountability, public finance management, participatory planning, budgeting, expenditure tracking, and procurement monitoring.

Five months after the training, Bossaso municipality staff continue to apply the skills and knowledge they gained. For example, the procurement team changed how they buy goods. Since the training, they now use a competitive procurement method, by which the municipality advertises all opportunities and chooses winning bids in a transparent way. Ahmed Dacar, procurement officer, said, “After the training, the procurement department changed the process of selecting vendors. When we are looking for a vendor, we now advertise through public newspapers, local radio, and webpages in order to make the process fair and select the best vendor. The evaluation process is transparent because multiple people participate.” Yusuf Adam, a local government staff member, added, “Since the training, there has been a huge change in our office. We have transformed the way we conduct our work. Everyone knows their roles and responsibilities, which was not the case prior to the training. The staff are now more efficient and accountable because everyone’s role is clear.”

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### **Road Maintenance Training Increases Life Expectancy of Road and Equips Government Staff in Erigavo (DAIHGA090)**

Road maintenance skills are rare in Somalia, even within the local administrations responsible for road upkeep. Local governments often do not have the capacity for maintenance, and thus roads deteriorate much more quickly than they should. Erigavo, the capital city of the Sanaag Region of

Somaliland, is no exception. Kiin Dubbad Kaatun said, “Before the recent USAID-constructed road, there was no other tarmac road here. Thus, there were no road maintenance skills.”

In a February 2013 planning session, the Erigavo community, local government, youth, and women prioritized the rehabilitation of the road in order to stimulate the economy, promote stability, and increase community cohesion.

USAID completed the constructed a six-



kilometer tarmac road, the first in the region, this quarter, and facilitated a one-day road maintenance workshop to ensure the sustainability and long-term impact of the road. Fifteen local government staff attended the training, including five women. The training covered repair techniques, different types of cracks, and factors that negatively affect the road, such as water and waste. The training also emphasized the importance of community ownership in maintaining the road. Yasin Yusuf Geelle a participant, said, “We have been trained on how to prevent anything that can damage the road, including heavy vehicles and waste... We were also reminded that it is everyone’s responsibility to take part in maintaining this road.” Saed Ali Yusuf, another trainee, added, “The training taught me about the importance of preventing waste from going into the [roadside] drains. I think that with the knowledge gained, we will be able to sustain the road.”

TIS Engineer trains Erigavo Local Government staff on road maintenance

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### **A.1.3. Improved Public Education Services**

The ability of government facilities, including schools, health centers, and markets, to deliver basic services to citizens serve 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 public education by building and furnishing primary and secondary schools, as well as delivering essential school supplies. TIS contributes to improving the trust in local government through education.

### **Backpacks and Solar Lanterns Improve the Quality of Education and Student Performance in Kismayo (DAKIS008)**

Kismayo, the capital city of Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS), is the third largest city of Somalia. Before the civil war, children from Kismayo enjoyed free education provided by the government. The universal education system fell apart after the collapse of the central government of Somalia in 1991. Consequently, all of the schools within the city became private institutions. Due to the privatization of the education system, many families could not afford to send their children to school. Recently, the Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS) opened government schools where children could attend without a fee. However, many parents could not afford school supplies, which results in poor academic performance for their children. Amin Adan Farah, a parent, said, “I send my children to school without books and pens. Their performance in class is very poor and I



cannot afford to buy schools supplies because I don't have a job.”

Students use USAID-provided school supplies in the classroom in Kismayo

In a community meeting February 2015, the government, youth, and women's groups prioritized backpacks, school supplies, and solar lanterns in order to increase attendance among youth, improve academic performance, and discourage violent extremism.

In August 2015, USAID delivered backpacks filled with school supplies and solar lanterns to four hundred school students (200 to boys and 200 to girls) from Kafaalo Academy Ganaane Primary and Secondary School. The support has already demonstrated an impact. Yasmin Adan Ali, a 15-year-old student, said, “Since I received the solar lantern and the school supplies, I have been studying a lot, and my grades have improved from a D last year to a B last term. My dream is to be the top student in my class next term and with the solar lantern and school supplies that is possible.”

Khadija Burhan Muhumed, a 19-year-old senior, added, “Having proper school supplies motivated me to study. I am no longer ashamed of my notebooks. My goal for this year is to complete my high school certificate and join university.”

USAID has constructed, rehabilitated, and/or provided support to 46 schools, serving more than 12,500 students across Somalia. These education 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.

### **New Classrooms Improve Access and Quality of Education in Dhobley (DAIDOL018)**

The town of Dhobley is located in the Afmadow District of the Lower Jubba Region of Somalia. The collapse of the Central Government of Somalia in 1991 led to the destruction of school infrastructure and dismantled the education system in Dhobley. The incursion of Al-Shabaab further damaged the little infrastructure remaining. The Somali government and AMISOM forces liberated Dhobley in April 2011, but the city still suffers from an influx of internally displaced people, and limited education facilities

for children. The schools that exist have limited classroom space and outdated furniture and equipment that do not support a positive learning environment. Abdinasir Ahmed, a fifteen-year-old eighth grader, said, “Our classrooms were too small and could only accommodate fifteen pupils at most. We were squished in classrooms, which made it hard to focus. Writing notes was a struggle because the blackboard was so small, and copying our teacher’s notes was a challenge. We often did not finish the syllabus, and falling behind in classes was the norm.”



Students attend class in USAID constructed classrooms in the Dhobley Primary School

In a planning session held in November 2012, the Dhobley peace committee and the local administration identified the provision of basic educational infrastructure as a stabilization priority. In October 2013, USAID completed the construction of three classrooms and one staff room.

The construction of the USAID-funded classrooms has improved the learning environment of Dhobley Primary School. Both students and teachers notice the difference. Abdiwahab Weli Muhammad, deputy head teacher, said, “The construction of the classrooms gave us a conducive environment for learning. It was hard to teach in the previous classrooms.” Similarly, Abdinasir added, “As students, we are now in a really good place. The classrooms are spacious enough to accommodate more than forty pupils. The blackboards are large enough for each lesson and it is easy to take notes. We also finish our syllabus now because there is less distraction, and it is easier to focus in these classrooms. We no longer worry when rain comes, because rain does not come inside of our classroom like it used to.”

The newly-constructed classrooms also enabled more children from to attend school. School committee member and parent, Ahmed Shilow Abdi, said, “Before the construction of the new

classrooms, I was able to send only two of my four children to school, due to lack of space... After the construction of the classrooms, all of my children are allowed to be enrolled.”

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#### **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 of markets and health services. Roads also improve security, traffic safety, trade, and economic development. The rehabilitation of airstrips also opens up new economic opportunities in the community. The examples below highlight how transportation infrastructure can counter violent extremism.

#### **Road Decreases Cost of Transportation and Stimulates Economy in Kismayo (DAIKIS002)**

Kismayo, the capital city of JSS, is once the third largest city of Somalia. Since the fall of Barre’s regime in 1991, the city has suffered immensely. Sub-clan conflict, Al-Shabaab rule, and weak governance led to the destruction of public infrastructure, including roads. The road connecting the center of the city and the airport flooded during the rainy season and discouraged customers from shopping in downtown markets. Nafisa Hassan, a fruit vender, said, “During the rainy season, the road leading to the market used to flood. Most customers would not come.”



Public transportation uses the USAID-rehabilitated road in Kismayo

During a planning session in February 2014, the community and government prioritized the rehabilitation of the road in order to stimulate the economy and promote stability.

Even though the construction is not yet complete, businessmen and women already feel the positive impact of the new road. Some business owners report their monthly revenue has doubled. Fartun

Hassan, a petroleum vendor along the road, said, "Before the construction of the road, I used to sell 30 liters of gasoline and 65 liters of diesel a day. After the construction of the road, I now sell 50 liters of gas and 370 liters of diesel a day. The number of vehicles using the road increased." Hotels have also experienced increased business. Yusuf Ahmed, the manager of the Alkhayraad Hotel, reported a 350 percent increase in business. He said, "The construction of this road brought us a business boost. The revenue of Alkhayraad Hotel jumped from \$900 a month to \$3400 last month."

The time that commuters spend on public transportation, commuting to and from work, has decreased significantly because the route network has improved with the new road. Abdifatah Ali Subane, a local resident, said, "I used to have to take five buses per day, but now I only take three."

As a result, the cost of transportation also decreased. Resident Abdimalik Abdullahi said, "Before the road construction, my daily transport costs were about 7,000 Somali Shillings, but now I only pay 3,000 Somali Shillings... a decrease of more than fifty percent. I can now use the 4,000 Shillings left over to buy bread for my children."

USAID has funded the construction of 86 kilometers of road, benefitting an estimated 5 million people. Roads contribute to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by stimulating the economy, mitigating conflict, reducing Al-Shabaab's ability to plant IEDs, and restoring citizens' confidence in the government.

#### **Repaved Roads Stimulate the Economy in Garowe (DAIGAR054)**

Garowe, the capital of Puntland, is traversed by a north-south highway that connects the Bossaso port in the north to South Central Somalia. Transportation infrastructure has declined steadily in the district due to limited road investment, aging road networks, and lack of road rehabilitation. Until very recently, the main tarmac road passing through



New USAID-funded repaved road in Garowe

Garowe was very narrow and congested, causing conflicts between pedestrians and drivers. The courts are backlogged with accidents and subsequent conflict cases pending. The poor condition of roads has also contributed to economic slowdown. Ahmed Ali, a local business owner, said, "Small businesses like mine are left behind due to inadequate infrastructure." Abshir Mohmaoud, another businessman, said, "During the rainy season, poor road conditions forced my colleagues and me to close our businesses early. The streets were flooded and inaccessible, which meant fewer customers."

To address these challenges, USAID rehabilitated two blacktop roads and one gravel road in Garowe. Completed earlier this year, the investments in transportation infrastructure have already created many new businesses. Abshir Mohmaoud, a businessman, said, “With the availability of the new modern road, I can run my business confidently. Now, we have many customers and we operate our business until late at night.”

Following the completion of the road improvements, citizens have reported reduction of traffic in the heart of the town, decrease in the number of accidents, improvement in public transport, and improved trade with other parts of Puntland. Anab Mohamoud, a local resident, said, “Citizens who drive on the road are no longer afraid of accidents. Business people have also started renovating properties along the newly-built tarmac road and are converting vacant buildings into gas stations, grocery stores, hotels and supermarkets. We are proud of this record.”

In Somalia, TIS has constructed 86 kilometers of road benefitting an estimated 5 million people. This road contributes to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by improving livelihoods and development, mitigating conflict, reducing Al-Shabaab’s ability to plant IEDs and restoring citizens’ confidence in the government.

## **A.2. CONSENSUS-BUILDING RESULTING IN AGREEMENT**

The TIS’s consensus-building sessions bring together members of different clans and sectors of society—including government, youth, women, elders, religious leaders, and business leaders—to set aside differences and reach an agreement on priorities and projects that will benefit the entire community. The TIS process provides a platform 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. The resulting agreements, based on community consensus, help to increase public trust and confidence and government.

### **A.2.1. Stabilization Planning Sessions**

Three consensus building meetings were held in Baidoa to discuss the conversion of the markets. On December 2-3, 2015, a meeting was held to discuss community priorities regarding the markets. In attendance were community elders in Baidoa, religious leaders, clan elders, women representatives and youth; with the aim of coming up with viable alternatives and sustainable community owned projects. The community identified and requested conversion of the three markets to sub-district wards and a meeting hall in each.

### **A.2.2: Consensus-Building: Influencing Policy, Practice, and Procedure**

The key to policy change is for the community and the government to agree on action plans. TIS supports local government and communities to reach a consensus and jointly drafted documents which will be used to improve public services.

## Formation of Steering Committee Leads to Government Commitment to Support Girls' Sports in Garowe (DAIGAR090)

While you can find boys playing soccer all across Puntland, girls find very few opportunities for sports and physical fitness. Deputy Mayor of Garowe Osman said, “The young boys alone benefit from sports facilities and activities in Puntland, while our young girls lack this opportunity... We are not happy about this and must rectify this situation.” Lul Dahir, a youth in Garowe, said, “We lack alternatives to improve our physical and mental health. Even when we have the means, people in our community consider it against the social norm for girls to play sports, therefore making it difficult for girls to justify it to their families.”

During a community planning session held in December 2014, citizens prioritized the need to design opportunities for girls’ and women’s sports. In January 2015, USAID conducted a one-week girls’ basketball camp for first-time players. Although three girls’ teams continue to play today, many obstacles still face girls’ sports, including no free public court available to girls in Garowe, lack of public awareness on the value of young women’s physical fitness, and curriculum that does not include physical education for girls in Puntland.

To address some of these issues, USAID held a two-day stakeholders’ meeting in October 2015. The Puntland Ministries of Labor, Youth, and Sports; Women Affairs; Ministry of Education; and the Garowe municipality, as well as sports experts, women players, and community members met to discuss challenges and design a strategy for promoting girls’ sports in Puntland.



Steering committee meets to develop a ten-point action plan to promote girls’ sports in Puntland.

The stakeholders formed a steering committee to promote girls’ sports in Puntland. To complement USAID’s provision of a chain link fence and privacy screen around an existing basketball court in Garowe, the committee secured commitments from the mayor to donate the compound to youth with special schedules for girls (and free access), and security when girls are practicing.

In addition, the committee developed a **ten-point action plan** that included messages for an awareness campaign (funded by USAID), advocating for safe spaces for girls’ recreational centers all across Puntland, trained male and female girls coaches in all 38 districts, and incorporating physical education into primary and secondary education for girls.

Speaking of the action plan, Fawziya Mohamed, girls' basketball coach and committee member, said, "Today, I am thrilled that an action plan was developed, which will bring opportunities for the girls in sports in Puntland." Deputy Mayor Osman said, "Through our meeting today we realize the need to improve the participation of girls' sports. We need to provide them an [equal] opportunity and help them to learn to play."

The Director General of the Ministry of Youth, Labor and Sports, Ahmed Abdullahi, said, "It was a great meeting to think about sports for our young girls. We want to help our young girls. I hope that this project will change things." The Minister said, "Moving forward today, this action plan will ensure the sustainability and collective responsibility of all to help every girl participate [in sports]."

### **A.3. 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 worth investing in. Similarly, TIS supports youth engagement in the decision-making processes in order to counter violent extremism, crime, and human trafficking.

#### **A.3.1. Supporting Women**

TIS attempts 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 six community events, such as waste management awareness raising campaigns, consensus-building activities, construction of a maternity ward, promotion of sports, and arts and culture events. Below are examples that highlight TIS' support to women.

#### **Women's Basketball Training Counters Violent Extremism in Kismayo (DAIKIS006)**

Kismayo, the capital city of Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS), is located in Lower Jubbaland Region of Somalia. During Al-Shabaab's rule in Kismayo, extremists imposed many restrictions on local citizens, especially women. To assert their authority, the group banned traditional Somali sports and entertainment throughout the city. Prior to the collapse of the Somali central government in 1991, women's sports was relatively common. However, decades of conflict, lack of a



functioning government and the subsequent rule of Al-

Newly formed girls' team practices passing during in a USAID-facilitated basketball training

Shabaab hindered the practice of sports by young women in the region. Cultural views and the lack of adequate funding, necessary equipment, and space also prevented many young women from joining in sports. Hawo Mohamud Mohamed, eighteen-year-old, said, “I have always loved playing basketball, but the option to play was never available. It is not common for young girls in our community to play sports. The laws of Al-Shabaab created a sense of fear and mistrust and discouraged us from engaging in sports.”

In a planning session held in February 2015, the community and Ministry of Social Affairs of Jubbaland identified the need to revive sports for young women in Kismayo. In December 2015, USAID conducted a one-week basketball camp in Kismayo. Two teams with women aged 16-20 participated in the training. Nura Abdi, a nineteen-year-old participant, said, “Sports in general has the potential to create trust, and allows us women to unite as one. This training gave us the opportunity to overcome our fears and mistrust that we faced in our community, and provided us a platform to express ourselves in a positive way.” Hawo Mohamud Mohamed added, “This training gave me the opportunity to feel human again because I can finally engage in sports without the control of others and fear of punishment.”

Coaches involved in the training have recognized the impact of the training. Fatumo Barre, one of the coaches, said, “This was the first time [since the war] that a basketball training and practice was held for women in Kismayo. It was a really good experience for women and will encourage more basketball competitions in the near future.” The Minister of Social Affairs, said, “As a government, we want to encourage young women and girls to play in national and international tournaments. This will bring back the pride and fame of Kismayo women and girls’ basketball of the 1980’s.”

USAID has constructed, rehabilitated, and supported ten sports centers and dozens of sports initiatives that serve more than 50,000 at-risk citizens across Somalia. By engaging women and youth in sports programs, USAID is providing healthy alternatives to violent extremism contributing to peace and stability in Somalia.

### **Maternity Ward Reduces Mortality Rate in Ceel Waaq (DAIDOL002)**

Ceel Waaq is a border town in Gedo Region in southwestern Somalia. Following the collapse of the central government of Somalia in 1991, residents faced a myriad of health challenges. Women lacked a safe facility, often delivering in unsafe conditions without proper sanitation and equipment. Under these circumstances, mothers often lost excessive amounts of blood and suffered prolonged labor, resulting in increased mortality rates for both mothers and children. The only alternative for pregnant women living in Ceel Waaq was to travel across the border into Kenya—an option that for most, was ultimately too costly and high risk. Cadeey Mohamud, a mother of three and resident of Ceel Waaq, recalled these challenges, “My first two children were delivered in Kenya because there was no proper healthcare facility in Ceel Waaq. When I was pregnant with my third child, the Kenyan government decided not to let any Somali enter their country. Because I did not have any other option, I attempted to cross the border while in labor, but the Kenyan police refused to let me into the country. I was left to bleed heavily to the point where my life and my unborn child’s life was put into danger. Fortunately, I survived, but that was not the case for my child, who passed away immediately afterwards.”

In a planning session held in 2011, the Ceel Waaq community identified the construction of a maternity ward as a stabilization priority. USAID completed the construction of the ward in January 2013. The new clinic significantly reduced the mortality rate for women and eliminated the need to cross the border in order to access medical care. Cadeey Mohamud said, “After I became pregnant last year, I was worried but thanks to this new ward, I delivered safely. I did not have to travel to Kenya to deliver. Also, it was not common for women in Ceel Waaq to get checkups regularly while pregnant, but now that has changed. I am pregnant with my fifth child now, and I come to see my midwife in the new center once a month.”



Cadeey Mohamed and her son receive care in USAID-funded maternity ward

The clinic also improved the health of infants by providing quality postnatal care. Cadeey Mohamud added, “My child receives all of his required immunization shots. He is less sick in comparison to my other two children that I delivered in Kenya, because of the medical attention he receives here.”

USAID has constructed, rehabilitated, or provide support to ten health care centers, serving more than 230,000 citizens across Somalia. Support to medical facilities contributes to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by improving public service delivery and increasing citizens’ confidence in the government.

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

Trust deficit between the population and the government remains an obstacle across Somalia. In most areas, an absence of dialogue and participatory political processes between the citizens of an area and the local administration 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. PROMOTING DIALOGUE**

Dialogue is a necessary component of the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia. Dialogue led by the community and government is also critical in establishing participatory political processes where the community comes together with the local administration to promote good governance,

and discuss the future development of their area. To increase dialogue, TIS activities support Community Dialogue Events (CDEs), peace conferences, and constructs and rehabilitates venues where dialogue can take place.

### **B.1.1. Community Dialogue Events (CDEs)**

#### **Road Provides Employment Opportunities for Youth in Erigavo (DAIHGA090)**

Erigavo, the capital city of the disputed Sanaag Region of Somaliland, has remained underdeveloped. Cars could not reach many parts of Erigavo by road. The poor conditions of roads affected students, business women and men, and the economy of the city in general. Hassan Mohamed, a 20 year-old student, said, “My school was far from home, it used to take me thirty minutes to walk, and by the time I reached school I used to be out of breath, tired, and not ready to learn.” In addition, poor road networks isolated the city, hindered the



Officials speak at the Community Dialogue Event in Erigavo

government’s delivery of social services, and hindered private sector development. Ismail Haji Nur, the Mayor of Erigavo, said, “The municipality struggled to improve the conditions of the roads. Poor road infrastructure slowed the service delivery of the government, business growth, and education.”

In a planning session held in February 2013, the Erigavo community, local government, youth and women’s groups prioritized the rehabilitation of the road in order to stimulate the economy, promote stability, and increase community cohesion.

USAID completed the road during this reporting period and organized a community dialogue event (CDE) to celebrate the official handover of the road to the community. An estimated 150 government officials and citizens attended the CDE to share information, improve channels of communication, and increase confidence in government.

Already the newly built road has reduced the cost of transportation, created new business opportunities, and improved public service delivery. Saciid Barre, a community member, said, “This road has reduced the cost of transportation drastically. In the past, the only option of transportation was to rent a truck, which used to cost us \$10-15. Now, there is a number of *bajajs* [motor rickshaws] that transport people for 2000 Somaliland Shillings [25 US cents].” The construction of this road also created business opportunities for youth. Abdirisq Ahmed Abdi, a 20-year-old, said, “When the construction of the road started, I was in Berbera and unemployed. When I heard about

the construction of the road, I came back and bought a *bajaj*. Now I transport people within the city and earn \$10 dollars per day.”

USAID has constructed and rehabilitated more than 86 kilometers of road, benefitting an estimated five million people in Somalia. Rehabilitated roads contribute to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by improving the economy, providing livelihood opportunities for youth, and restoring citizens’ confidence in the government.

## **B.2. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

Al-Shabaab prohibited traditional methods of conflict resolution, sports, arts, and cultural activities—like dancing and singing. TIS attempts to help citizens mitigate conflict through grassroots level organizing to restore Somali arts, culture, and sports activities to their original prominence in an effort to promote peace and stability. 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.2.1 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.

#### **Soccer Field Revives Sports as Healthy Alternative to Extremism in Xudur (DAIHUR003)**

The Xudur soccer field built in 1974 by the Somali Central Government hosted regional tournaments for soccer, and track and field. Since the collapse of the Somali central government in 1991, the field’s conditions deteriorated due to lack of maintenance. In 2009, when the extremist group Al-Shabaab took control of the district, they ban all sports. Zakaria Mohamed



Xudur soccer team pre-match for peace tournament

Hussein, a 22-year-old resident, said, “During Al-Shabaab’s era, anyone who attempted to play sports or watch games was arrested and flogged.” The

extremist group also used the field as a punishment center to carry out amputations and executions. In March 2014, AMISOM pushed Al-Shabaab out of Xudur, but the dilapidated condition of the soccer field remained a problem.

In June 2014, the citizens of Xudur identified idle youth as a driver of instability and proposed the renovation of the soccer field as a stabilization priority. Community members agreed that a renovated soccer field would provide youth with alternatives to violent extremism and crime.

Even though the spectator stands and the changing rooms are still under construction, youth fill the field on a daily basis. The USAID-rehabilitated soccer field has become a venue for hosting football games between ten different teams of Xudur. Zakaria said, “We can now play soccer and enjoy ourselves.” USAID also provided uniforms. Hassan Isack, a 24-year-old soccer player, said, “I have never owned a complete football uniform before... I now feel like a real player.”

USAID has constructed, rehabilitated, or supported ten soccer fields serving more than 50,000 at risk youth across Somalia. By engaging youth in sports, providing healthy alternatives reduce the appeal of violent extremism and increasing trust in government, TIS is supporting USAID stabilization goals in Somalia.

### **B.2.2. Conflict Mitigation**

Youth-driven conflict mitigation seeks to enhance holistic conflict mitigation intervention designed to address youth violence. TIS attempts to involve youth in conflict mitigation processes and raise their awareness through mobile theaters, school competitions, radio talk shows, public service announcements, art murals, and billboards in ten target locations.

### **Conflict Awareness Raising Campaign Decreases Conflict and Promotes Peace and Stability in Gaalkacyo (DAIGKY012)**

Over two decades of civil conflict and ongoing clan hostility that erupted after the overthrow of the military regime of Siyad Barre in 1991 left Gaalkacyo in turmoil. Youth in the region have suffered one of the highest unemployed rates in the world, leaving them vulnerable to human trafficking, crime, and violent extremism. Recently, youth began setting up illegal roadblocks in a number of



Galinsoor community shows their willingness to collectively fight against illegal road blocks after conflict mitigation conference

nearby towns, including Bandidley, Dagaari, Sadax-Higlo and Galinsoor. Halimo Nero, a member of the local conflict mitigation committee established with the support of TIS, said, “Gaalkacyo youth are victims of problems caused by unemployment, drugs, and clan conflict. Those three factors encouraged the youth to set up illegal roadblocks. We have lost many of our young boys to this type of activity. It has contributed to the destruction of our families and conflict in our communities.”

During a planning session held in December 2014, the community identified the issue of illegal roadblocks and vulnerable youth as a driver to instability. To address this issue, USAID facilitated a three-day conflict mitigation training for twenty members of the Gaalkacyo Women’s Association (GMA), followed by a conflict mitigation conference where 75 participants attended, including those from Gaalkacyo, Bandidley, Dagaari, Sadax-Higlo and Galinsoor attended. Trained participants went back to their communities to conduct additional conflict mitigation awareness raising.

In coordination with local communities, the trained participants visited schools to educate youth on the dangers of roadblocks and illegal activities. Drama groups presented plays highlighting these risks. The campaign gave communities new tools to address conflict and increased their confidence in the local authority. Asha Farah, a member of Daggari District, said, “The awareness raising campaign delivered messages through drama, poems and songs and educated the community on issues of tribalism, illegal roadblocks, and violent extremism in a creative way. I would like to thank our local leaders for this magnificent awareness raising campaign..”

The campaign also built the confidence of youth to continue raising awareness about illegal roadblocks without fear. Nastehe Mohameed Jama, chairperson of Bandedley Youth Association, mobilized youth to get involved in the campaign, said, “After a well-organized and coordinated campaign, I have no fear. The youth have collectively overcome the fear of talking about illegal roadblocks. This demonstrated that youth only need encouragement, and after that they can take the lead in mobilizing their community to go against what is wrong.”

USAID has supported trauma healing and conflict mitigation in Galgaduud and Mudug Regions of Somalia, reaching an estimated 4000 people. Conflict mitigation activities contribute to USAID stabilization goals in Somalia by reducing the appeal of violent extremism, promoting peace and community cohesion, and increasing trust in local government.

### **B.2.3. 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 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 or meetings. The following examples demonstrate the impact of community centers and halls constructed across Somalia.

#### **Community Hall Contributes to Cease Fire in Burtinle (DAIGAR058)**

In the past, the Burtinle municipality, in Nugal, Puntland lacked adequate public facilities, including a formal meeting space where community peacebuilders can mitigate conflict and promote

reconciliation. Given Burtinle's history of conflict and instability—often resulting from ongoing revenge killings and violence between regional clans—the lack of a safe, neutral space for peace meetings has hindered peace workers' ability to promote conflict resolution processes. Burtinle's Secretary General, Abdihafid Mohamed, said, "In the past, the community lacked a venue for hosting peace building events, including conflict mitigation and developmental meetings. There was simply no space to communicate and create social cohesion. This left many issues unresolved and small conflicts led to larger ones."

In August 2013, citizens of Burtinle and the local administration prioritized the construction of a community hall as a stabilization project.

Completed in February 2015, the USAID-funded community hall now serves to promote peace. Aasha Geelle Mohamed, a local citizen, said, "This community hall for us is a peace center. Meetings



Burtinle elders and women attend a meeting in the community hall

are now held here including community consultations, clan reconciliations, awareness campaigns, and [meeting venues for] high profile government delegations."

In September 2015, the community hall hosted a peace and reconciliation meeting between two warring clans from the northern Sool Region and the Nugaal Region. Because the conflict had led to many deaths, elders from both clans travelled to Burtinle, a neutral district, in an effort to end the ongoing revenge killings. Mohamed Yusuf, a community elder from the Nugaal, said, "This community hall helped greatly during the reconciliation efforts. The two clans in conflict were able sit and discuss these issues together." The reconciliation efforts led to a cease fire. He added, "Although there is still tension between the clans, we have managed to get both parties to agree on a cease fire."

The USAID-funded hall has also increased citizens' trust in the government. "This community hall is playing a significant role when it comes to building cohesion between members of the community. We want to thank the Burtinle local government and its citizens for hosting a reconciliation event as big as this," said Mohamed Yusuf.

USAID has constructed and rehabilitated more than twenty 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.

#### B.2.4. 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 allowing freedom of expression.

#### Music Instruments Provide Healthy Alternatives to Violent Extremism in Xudur (DAIHUR008)

Xudur is the regional headquarters for the Bakool Region in Somalia. When Al-Shabaab controlled Xudur, they prevented youth from participating in sports, music, and cultural events. Mohamed Adan, a singer and member of an arts and culture organization, recalled this period. "During the time of Al-Shabaab, music was



Abaay Abdi Omar, a member of a local band, performs (above). Over one hundred people watch the concert in Xudur (below).

forbidden. We could not sing or perform. It was a difficult time for us," he said. In many places, Al-Shabaab even destroyed musical instruments. Even after Xudur's liberation, musicians lacked instruments to perform. Mohamed said, "We were unable to take part in ceremonies, peace and reconciliation meetings, and wedding celebrations. We were also unable to organize plays and concerts."



In November 2014, citizens asked USAID for musical instruments to support local artists' efforts to promote peace and reconciliation. Somalis have traditionally used Arts and Cultural activities as conflict mitigation and peacebuilding tools. In July 2015, USAID delivered the musical instruments to the community.

This quarter, artists held a concert to promote peace and unity, at which over one hundred people attended. Abaay Abdi Omar, a 21-year-old singer, said, “After the delivery of musical instruments, we formed two bands. [Now] we perform together at special occasions for the community... When we sing, we sing about peace and unity. The crowd sings along and enjoys this.”

Many youth who attended the concert appreciated the new freedom they experience. Ahmed Aliyow, a 24 -year-old, said, “We gathered here to watch this concert today. Over one hundred people are in attendance. We were unable to enjoy music during Al-Shabaab’s reign, so we are very happy to attend this.”

USAID has supported the restoration of Somali Arts and Culture across the country, reaching an estimated five thousand 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.

### **Arts and Culture Week Bridges Political Divides in Gaalkacyo (DAIGKY010)**

Gaalkacyo has been devastated by a longstanding civil conflict and ongoing clan hostility between different tribes that erupted after the overthrow of the central government in 1991. Political tensions have divided the city. Gaalkacyo North today serves as the headquarters of the Mudug Region of Puntland, and Gaalkacyo South for

the Galmudug Interim State (GIA). Most citizens

never venture from one side to the other. Sacdiyo Abdiweli, a 19-year-old woman from North Gaalkacyo, said, “Today is my first time to come to this side of the city. I was scared to cross the border, and was told I could be harmed. I did not know what I would find when I came here.”



The Mayor of South Gaalkacyo Osman Aideed and Mayor of North Gaalkacyo Abdiaziz celebrate opening day of the Arts and Culture festival (above) and young dancers perform (below).



USAID organized a five-day Arts and Culture festival to engage citizens from both North and South Gaalkacyo, and to promote stronger social cohesion. In a Memorandum of Understanding, both mayors agreed that they would not mention the Puntland State or GIA in any press releases or at any events. Instead, all of the banners would mention the unifying term *Gaalkacyo*. The agreement also outlined that festivities would take place on both sides of the district: Three days in South Gaalkacyo in the USAID-constructed Arts and Culture Center and two days in North Gaalkacyo. The two administrations appointed five individuals each to a steering committee. Four out of the ten steering committee members were women. The steering committee members helped to ensure that the events adhered to the MOU, and activities kept a balance between north and south. For example, the project attempted a fair distribution of the vendors providing arts and cultural attire, banners, transportation, and refreshments. The joint steering committee also identified common themes for the festival, including common identity, social integration, peace, and stability.

On October 22, 2015, the five-day Arts and Culture festival kicked off. On the opening day, both mayors made a rare appearance together, making remarks of unity of Gaalkacyo and peaceful co-existence. Abdiaziz Jama Nugaal, the Mayor of Gaalkacyo-Puntland, said, “Today marks a historic day for the people of Gaalkacyo. It is the first time in over 25 years that we are sitting together under one roof, unified, and leaving the politics outside.”

Traditional dance, poetry recitation, and theatrical performances by teams from North and from South Gaalkacyo promoted themes of peace, common identity, and unity. On the fifth day, the teams combined performers to produce mixed teams from North and South. Some of the mixed teams performed songs of unity. Jacfar Abdalla, 28-year-old dancer from South Gaalkacyo, said, “I thought it was a crazy idea [to mix the teams] in the beginning. But when we danced together for the first time, I felt our unity. I never thought this would happen.”

The Arts and Cultural festival also included an exhibition on traditional Somali handicrafts, such as weaved baskets, mats, attire, and food utensils made from plants to animal skins. Nasro Hassan Sabriye, a mother from South Gaalkacyo, described a *Dhiil*—a container for storing camel milk. “A *dhiil* is used for keeping milk for a long period. It is made by women like me in our rural communities. It gives me great pleasure to show this today at the event.”

An estimated 650 people attended each day of the event. Abdullah Shire Hassan, an elder from South Gaalkacyo, said, “In my generation, arts, and culture united us as a people and allowed us to show great respect for each other through poetry. I really enjoyed the culture event here today.” The interaction also served as a connector between North and South Gaalkacyo communities. Nineteen-year-old Sacdiyo Abdiweli said, “I am happy I made the decision to cross the border and join my colleagues here to participate in the traditional dances. I have made new friends, and in the future, I will be more confident to cross over to meet them.”

Mohamed Ali, a steering committee member, said, “[In the past] people on both sides held misconceptions and fears about each other. Convincing them to participate in the planning was difficult. However, after the first days’ attendance, citizens on both sides realized that it was no longer impossible, but very much achievable.”

During the closing day, Osman Aideed, the Mayor of South Gaalkacyo, said, “The Arts and Cultural week has been an incredible experience for us. It has brought us together as a community, and we see each other as people, and not the politics that divide us.” The mayor added that his

administration would continue with efforts to bring people together. “As a leader in this community, we pledge that this will not be last time that our communities come together and work on our [mutual] best interests.”

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

Improved service delivery and economic growth contribute 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, reducing drivers of conflict. TIS also supports improved economic opportunities, particularly for women, by conducting 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 done through skills training, job creation, and equipment procurement.

#### **Skills Training Creates Employment Opportunities for Young Women in Banderbayla (DAIGAR003)**

In the aftermath of the civil war, many women have become reluctant breadwinners for their families in Somalia. In remote, coastal villages of Puntland, such as Banderbayla, women frequently suffer limited economic opportunities, lack of access to education, and limited job opportunities. Nineteen-year-old Saynab Mohamed said, “It was hard making a living. I was



unschooled and unskilled so we relied on the little my husband used to bring from family members and friends. Sleeping hungry was the norm for my young family.” Saynab Mohamed, 19 years old, opened a shop after USAID entrepreneurship and business skill training

In August 2011, USAID invited participants from five different coastal districts in Puntland to participate in a planning session held in Djibouti. Participants identified the lack of marketable job skills and high youth unemployment as the key drivers of instability. USAID responded by training 90 youth from Banderbayla District on livelihoods skills and provided micro-enterprise tool kits, such as electricity repair and mechanics tools.

After the training, Saynab opened a shop in her hometown. She is now making a living and supporting her family. She said, “I am now a businesswomen and I am happy because I am no longer dependent on anyone. I also started teaching my husband the skills that I learned from the training. We now work together to better our family.”

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.

### **C.I.I. Skills Training**

#### **Vocational Training Provides for Youth in Marketable Job Skills in Baidoa (DAIBDA003)**

The district administration in Baidoa is making significant strides in improving peace and stability in the area. However, it lacked the ability to provide employment opportunities for local youth. The idle youth are at high risk of being recruited by Al-Shabaab. While men carry weapons, young women can pass along intelligence to extremists. Ali Moalimo, a parent, said, “As a parent, we are scared about the future of our youth as many of them are not engaged in any meaningful work and there is a constant threat of Al-



Shabaab recruiting them.”

Girls learn sewing skills at the Baidoa vocational training center

During the TIS stabilization planning session in June 2012, the Baidoa Local Administration and community identified the construction of a vocational training center for youth as a stabilization priority. Local citizens argued that the center would provide marketable job skills. More than a year after the completion and hand over of the center, citizens have seen the fruits of the investment.

The center is currently run by Intersos, an international organization that trains youth with skills such as carpentry, electrical repairs, and tailoring. Currently, there are 99 students, of which 27 are female. Aliyo Hassan, a 17-year-old carpentry trainee, said, “Before the center was constructed, youth were idle with nothing to do. Many youth were at-risk of joining militia groups, being trafficked or indulging in drugs. We had little hope for our future... Following the construction of this center, many youth enrolled and have gained valuable skills that have helped them earn a living. Many have opened carpentry, electric, and plumbing shops in the town.”

The center is also increasing their confidence in government. Aden Osman, a 21-year-old plumbing trainee, said, “With this training center, I am assured that I will be a benefit to the community, and will contribute to stability and development of Baidoa. We appreciate the efforts of our local administration in considering this need and recognizing the importance of youth in the promotion of peace and development.” Fadumo Ali, a 16-year-old said, “There are 27 young women learning tailoring skills at the center. We believe that the successful completion of this training can help enhance our income earning potential and improve the standard of living for those who depend on us. It will also add to the development of our community.”

USAID has trained more than 550 youth on a range of skills as well as provided tool kits for the trainees to help them utilize their skills after training to generate income. Training youth in livelihood skills contributes to USAID stabilization goals by reducing the appeal of piracy and violent extremism and increasing citizens’ trust in the government.

### **C.1.2. Goods and Equipment**

TIS identifies women who wish to establish businesses, but lack the necessary equipment. For example, in Jariiban, there was a need for tailoring services and the women wanted to start businesses, but they did not have the proper machines. TIS provide equipment and supplies for women, as described below.

#### **Livelihood Skills Training Leads to Employment Opportunities for Women in Jariiban (DAIGAR023)**

Jariiban District, located in the Puntland State of Somalia, is a coastal city formed in 1968 by the Somali Central Government. Since the aftermath of the civil war, local residents have suffered tremendously. Years of conflict, in



Sa'dia Gulet, a newly-trained tailor, sewing clothes for her customers

conjunction with constant inter-clan violence, the rise of piracy, and the current instability of the country have left a negative impact on the employment and livelihoods of women. Nasteexo Abdilahi recalled these challenges, saying that, “Women in our village suffer the aftermath of the horrible impact of piracy. A lot of women in the community didn’t have skills and never attended school or training. As a woman, earning a living is one of the toughest challenges I faced.”

When USAID invited representatives of five coastal districts from Puntland to a planning session in August 2011, participants identified the lack of skills and unemployment among women as key drivers of instability. USAID responded by training 170 women from three villages in livelihood skills and provided micro-enterprise kits, such as sewing machines and computers.

Sa’dia Gulet, a mother of two, is one of the participants who received tailoring training as part of the USAID-funded program. Since the training, she succeeded in opening a tailoring business. She said, “I am happy with the skills I gained from the training. It helped me very much and has become my only source of income. It’s a simple job that I can do and has empowered me as a woman... I have my own tailoring business now, and I have loyal customers that come to me regularly... In addition, my business empowers other women, because when they see me working in a traditionally male [dominated] field. It gives them hope that skills can be gained and earning their own income is possible.”

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.

## **C.2. NEW GROUPS AND INITIATIVES**

New groups and initiatives can help resolve conflict, and reduce the drivers of conflict by bringing citizens from different backgrounds together to identify and reach a common goal. In addition, when citizens are actively involved in improving their communities, they are less likely to fall prey to recruitment by extremist groups or other criminal elements. Supported by TIS, citizens coalesce around issues ranging from social services, to sports and women’s issues. However, it is often simply the act of coming together that helps citizens realize their similarities, and allows them to work together to resolve a conflict or promote peace and reconciliation in their region.

### **C.2.1. Groups**

TIS supports the creation of new groups through in-kind grants and technical support. However, some groups are also formed independently after TIS makes investments in infrastructure and services. This quarter, two new women’s basketball teams formed in Kismayo as a result of USAID technical assistance to support women’s sports.

## C.2.2. Initiatives

### Basketball Camp Unites Young Girls from North and South Gaalkacyo (DAIGKY013)

The central city of Gaalkacyo has suffered the longstanding civil conflict and ongoing clan hostility that erupted after the overthrow of the central government in 1991. Political tensions have led to a divided city. Gaalkacyo North serves as the headquarters of the Mudug Region of Puntland,



Girls warm up at the USAID-funded girls' basketball camp in Gaalkacyo

and Gaalkacyo South for the Galmudug Interim State (GIA). Most citizens never venture from one side to the other. Gaalkacyo youth often fall victim to inter-clan conflict, crime, human trafficking, and violent extremism. While boys recruited by Al-Shabaab carry weapons, girls frequently pass along intelligence. Many organizations offer activities—like soccer—for boys, but few opportunities exist for girls. Hamdi Abdi Adan, a 20-year-old girls' basketball player, said, "We did not have a court to play on, or a team to play with. I was interested in the game, but I never had any chance to play."

In October 2014, community members from Gaalkacyo South highlighted the lack of public sports facilities, awareness, trainers, and sports equipment for girls as an obstacle to peace and stability. Parents and community members asked USAID for healthy alternatives for Gaalkacyo youth.

USAID responded by providing a basketball court inside the women's center, equipment, and training. Recently, TIS launched a two-week girls' basketball camp for girls, designed to instill healthy alternatives for young women, raise public awareness on advantages of girls' sports, and to bridge gaps between the North and South. The camp brings girls from the north to play in the south, and vice versa. The camp has already provided young women with the opportunity to meet and interact with counterparts from the other side of the city for the first time. Iraq Ahmed Abdullahi, a 19-year old girl from Puntland, said, "Apart from the good skills I have acquired, I also appreciate that I have met different groups from Galmudug who are with us now for the training. We had different perceptions of each other, which were wrong. Now, we know each other better." Mulki Mudey, one of the activity trainers, said, "I am impressed by the interest and commitments of the young girls who want to learn the game. Both teams are disciplined and united."

The training has encouraged young women to engage in sports and promote peace through the game. Zeinab Ahmed Mohamed, a 19-year old from Puntland, said, "Both teams have surely learned new skills and are committed to encouraging more girls to join sports, as well as to promote peace and stability of Gaalkacyo through this beautiful game."

USAID has constructed, rehabilitated, and supported ten sports centers and dozens of sports initiatives that serve more than 50,000 at-risk youths across Somalia. By engaging youth in sports

programs USAID is providing healthy alternatives to violent extremism contributing to peace and stability in Somalia.

#### **D. LESSONS LEARNED**

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

- During the initial stages of the projects in Matabaan, there were several misunderstandings, including the expectation of the Matabaan DC to select subcontractors for TIS-DAI. Moving forward, before starting operations in new areas, TIS-DAI will sign letters of commitment with all grantees that they will abide by the standard policies for in-kind grants and TIS-DAI procurement procedures.
- After realizing that the community was not using the existing markets in Baidoa and Hargeisa, TIS learned that the community requires more programmatic guidance in the selection and prioritization of projects. As a result, program experts should assist the community in this process by asking questions on relevance, existing facilities, and the sustainability of selected projects. In particular, existing markets can be rehabilitated, but new markets require extensive market assessments.
- Verification reports from SPSS indicated that training materials should be translated into Somali and available to trainees in hard copy form, when applicable.
- Verification reports from Huduma suggest that in order to sustain the construction of community infrastructure, government officials need to receive training on maintenance on roads and facilities. TIS had already drafted road maintenance plans for all blacktop roads, but now we are drafting facilities maintenance plans and conducting training with local government partners for new facilities.

#### **E. Challenges**

- The District Commissioner (DC) of Matabaan turned away trainers who were in Matabaan to conduct training on conflict mitigation, because of a misunderstanding on how procurements under in-kind grants work. The issue has since been resolved through high level mediation, including through the assistance of USAID's Yussuf Abdullahi.
- Matabaan District Commissioner (DC) continues to be a difficult partner. He said the two companies selected through the competitive TIS procurement process to delivery in-kind support were not from Matabaan, even though they have district-issued certificates signed by the DC. The TIS team is in negotiation with the DC to resolve this issue.
- Puntland Basketball Federation Committee said that the newly fenced women basketball court in Garowe could not yet be utilized. The chain-link fence is not tall enough and the privacy material not thick enough to prevent young men in the adjacent soccer field from

standing on the wall and watching the girls play. TIS is in the process of raising the fence and changing the privacy material.

- The progress of Section I of the Kismayo road remains a challenge. The contractor's old asphalt machine continues to breakdown routinely. The unavailability of specific size gravel is negatively affecting the quality of the road. The contractor complains that the local security forces routinely suspend all activity on the road (including their work) when VIPs plan to travel, creating significant delays each month. TIS engineers are on site on a daily basis, providing technical assistance to the contractor and monitoring the road quality.
- A convoy travelling to Xudur, carrying WFP supplies, was attacked by Al-Shabaab. One soldier was killed, and another injured. A driver was kidnapped. As a result, vehicle owners and drivers are more reluctant than before to transport construction materials to Xudur.
- Several challenges surfaced for the Kismayo Trade Fair. While an estimated 1,000 people attended the first day of the event, ISWA security personnel turned many people away, including some of the TIS-DAI staff. Additionally, the steering committee levied a much higher fee than expected for exhibitors, which likely discouraged some businesses from attending. (This fee was not cleared with TIS-Nairobi).
- TIS issued stop work orders to the contractors identified for the conversion of the Horseed Market to a vaccination center after our team learned neighbors have encroached on the property. SOS mentioned that they may no longer be interested in the site. TIS worked with the DC and held community consensus building meetings to resolve the issues.
- TIS issued a stop work order to the contractor identified for the conversion of the Bardaale Market to Upper Juba University. When the field team visited the market, they learned that soldiers are residing in the market. TIS worked with the DC and held community consensus building meetings to resolve the issues.
- The Somaliland Ministry of Interior arrested TIS contractors installing streetlights in Hargeisa and confiscated their equipment. TIS-DAI SPA facilitated discussions with the Minister, the Mayor, and the contractor, and the personnel and equipment have been released

### III. ACTIVITY PROGRESS (QUANTITATIVE IMPACT)

F Indicators	*FY2016 Targets		FY2016 Q1 Actuals		Grand Total	% Achieved against target
	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	5113	77%
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		52	59%
1.3 Number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance	3		6		6	200%
1.4 Number of USG-assisted consensus-building processes resulting in an agreement	2		3		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%
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	34	7%
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		9/34	90%
GNDR- Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peace-building process supported with USG assistance.	70		52		52	74%

\*FY2016 Targets pending USAID approval

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 –Hygiene and sanitation training	01/11/2015	10	6	16
DAIGAR073 –Community Dialogue Event		31/10/2015	130	131	261	
DAIGAR090 – Handover Ceremony-Garowe		30/11/2015	0	7	7	
DAIGAR095 – Good Governance Training-Galdogob		23/11/2015	9	19	28	
DAIGAR096 – Hygiene and Sanitation Training-Qardho		25/11/2015	10	10	20	
DAIGAR097 – Hygiene and Sanitation training- Bosasso		26/11/2015	8	7	15	
DAIGAR096 – Garbage Collection Awareness Campaign/Clean up day–Qardho		27/12/2015	150	50	200	
DAIGAR097- Garbage Collection Awareness Campaign/Clean up day–Bossaso		28/12/2015	70	30	100	
DAIGAR099 - Garbage Collection Awareness Campaign/Clean up day –Garowe		22/12/2015	90	30	120	
DAIGAR091-Conflict sensitivity training		10/10/2015	14	16	30	
DAIGAR090-Stakeholder Meeting		04/10/2015	6	10	16	
Somaliland		DAIHGA090 –Community Dialogue Event-Erigavo	29/11/2015	60	90	150
		DAIHGA081- Community Dialogue Event –Las Anod	26/11/2015	35	65	100
		DAIHGA100 – Sports tournament	29/11/2015	20	130	150
	DAIHGA088 – Solar Light Training	21/12/2015	0	6	6	
	DAIHGA090 – Road Maintenance Training	11/12/2015	6	10	16	
	DAIHGA079- Community Dialogue Event	28/12/2015	25	55	80	
	DAIHGA010/088-Community Dialogue Event	30/12/2015	120	280	400	
	DAIHGA098-Machine Operators training	24/12/2015	0	4	4	
Baidoa	Community Consultative Meeting-Bardale	21/12/2015	22	08	30	
	Community Consultative Meeting-Horsed	21/12/2015	15	15	30	
	Community Consultative Meeting-Howlwadag	03/12/2015	15	10	25	
	DAISOM046-ISWA Good Governance Conference	20/10/2015	9	41	50	

Jubbaland	DAIKIS006-Handover Ceremony	28/12/2015	22	22	44
	DAIKIS006_Physical Fitness Training	25/12/2015	4	32	36
	DAISOM045-Basic Computer Training	20/12/2015	6	11	17
	DAISOM045-Good Governance Training	6/12/2015	3	31	34
	DAIKIS010-Trade Fair	10/10/2015	400	600	1000
	DAIKIS006-Basketball Training for girls	6/12/2015	24	1	25
Galmudug	DAIGKY011-Waste Management Training	24/12/2015	0	8	8
	DAIGKY011-Waste Management Campaign/Clean up day	15/12/2015	30	12	42
	DAIGKY012-Mitigating Youth Driven Conflict Through Awareness/Dialogue	11/12/2015	406	812	1218
	DAIGKY012-Schools Debate	15/12/2015	203	406	609
	DAIGKY013-Basketball for boys	01/10/2015	0	20	20
	DAIGKY009-Basketball for girls	17/10/2015	40	0	40
	DAIGKY012-GWA Conflict Mitigation Training	17/10/2015	20	0	20
	DAIGKY012-Galmudung Arts and Culture	28/10/2015	6	9	15
	DAIGKY011-Handover Ceremony Sanitation Dumping Truck	11/11/2015	0	56	56
	DAIGKY012-Conflict Mitigation Conference	27/10/2015	34	41	75
<b>Total</b>			<b>2022</b>	<b>3091</b>	<b>5113</b>

**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)					<b>2022</b>	<b>3091</b>								<b>4000</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>3300</b>		

**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	Hygiene and Sanitation Training	01/11/2015	1	11	
DAIGAR073		Community Dialogue Event	31/10/2015	1			
DAIGAR090		Handover Ceremony Garowe	30/11/2015	1			
DAIGAR095		Good Governance Training-Galdogob	23/11/2015	1			
DAIGAR096		Hygiene and Sanitation Training-Qardho	25/11/2015	1			
DAIGAR097		Hygiene and Sanitation Training- Bosasso	26/11/2015	1			
DAIGAR096		Garbage Collection Awareness Campaign/Clean up day -Qaedho	27/12/2015	1			
DAIGAR097		Garbage Collection Awareness Campaign/Clean up day -Bossaso	30/11/2015	1			
DAIGAR099		Garbage Collection Awareness Campaign/Clean up day Garowe	22/12/2015	1			
DAIGAR091		Conflict sensitivity training	10/10/2015	1			
DAIGAR090		Stakeholder Meeting	04/10/2015	1			
Somaliland		DAIHGA090	Community Dialogue Event-Erigavo	6/12/2015	1		9
		DAIHGA081	Community Dialogue Event -Las Anod	28/12/2015	1		
		DAIHGA100	Sports tournament	31/10/2015	1		
	DAIHGA088	Solar Light Training	21/12/2015	1			
	DAIHGA090	Road Maintenance Training	01/12/2015	1			
	DAIHGA079	Community Dialogue Event	28/12/2015	1			
	DAIHGA010/088	Community Dialogue Event	30/12/2015	1			
	DAIHGA098	Machine operators training	24/12/2015	1			
	DAISOM046	ISWA Good Governance Conference	20/10/2015	1			



	DAIGKY012-Schools Debate in Umada school DAIGKY013-Basketball for boys DAIGKY009-Basketball for girls DAIGKY012-GWA Conflict Mitigation Training DAIGKY012-Galmadung Arts and Culture DAIGKY011-Handover Ceremony for Sanitation Dumping Truck DAIGKY012-Conflict Mitigation Conference	16/12/2015 16/12/2015 01/10/2015 17/10/2015 17/10/2015 28/10/2015 11/11/2015 27/10/2015	/ / / / / / /	
<b>Total</b>			<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

**Results:**

<b>Additional Criteria</b> <i>If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking</i>	<b>Baseline</b>	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
			<b>52</b>				<b>50</b>	<b>88</b>	

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	DAIGAR090- Supporting Girls' Sports in Garowe through Provision of Equipment and Training		Ministry of Labor, Youth and Sports	1
	Bay Bakool, Lower Jubba Gedo Galmudug	DAISOM045-Strengthening the Capacity of Governor's Offices-SC Somalia in Service Delivery		-Bay regional administration -Bakool, regional administration -Lower Jubba regional administration - Gedo regional administration - Ministry of interior-Galmudug Interim Administration	5
<b>Total</b>					<b>6</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/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			6				20	3	

INDICATOR TITLE: <b>NUMBER OF USG-ASSISTED CONSENSUS-BUILDING PROCESSES RESULTING IN AN AGREEMENT</b>									
INDICATOR NUMBER: <b>1.4</b>									
UNIT: Number of Consensus- Building Processes	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender								
	<b>Geographic Location</b>	<b>Activity Title</b>			<b>Date</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>		
	Baidoa	-Bardale community consultative meeting			02/12/015	1	<b>3</b>		
		-Horsed Community Consultative Meeting			02/12/015	1			
		-Howlwadag Community Consultative Meeting			03/12/015	1			
<b>Total</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>			
Results:									
<b>Additional Criteria</b> If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	<b>Baseline</b>	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
			<b>3</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	

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				
	<i>Geographic Location</i>	<i>New Group/Initiative</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sub-total</i>
				0	0
	<b>Totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Results:

	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
		<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
<b>Additional Criteria</b> <i>If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking</i>			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
		Jubaland	DAIGBH003- Rehabilitation of administrative offices	19	15	9	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>		

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		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)			9	25										350	1150	95	370		



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				
	<b>Geographic Location</b>	<b>Activity Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>
	Baidoa	Bardale community consultative meeting	02/12/2015	22	22
		Horsed Community Consultative Meeting	02/12/2015	15	15
		Howladag Community Consultative Meeting	03/12/2015	15	15
<b>Total</b>			<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	

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
Gender*: Women (W)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
			52				35	70	

## **IV. PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

The program continued to utilize its partnership model in the monitoring of program activities for the period. The participatory model continued to enhance reporting processes, and similarly facilitate ownership and accountability of program activities with 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 period completed the second Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for the program resulting in several considerations and revisions as follows: The review of GNDR-2 indicator to measure both short and long term labor (previously it measured only long term labor), the review of the definition for indicator 2.2.3-5 to replace the outcome level assessment expectation in reference to improved performance for sub-national entities receiving USG assistance, and review of the measurement for indicator 1.6.1-12 to include only those new groups and new initiatives that receive funding from the USG. In January 2016, the program will submit for USAID approval the proposed targets for the year 2016 necessitated by the extension of the program from an end date of March 2016 to an end date of September 2016.

The M&E Unit continued to provide leadership in improving the quality of data collection and impact documentation from the field. The program introduced a document review form with various levels of review initiating at field level and completing at M&E Manager level, where approvals for quantitative data will be provided. This tool effectively provides a well-documented audit trail for data review processes and assigns specific responsibilities for each level of review to the M&E team.

The team is focusing on building its capacity to collect, analyze, and report on qualitative impact of the program. In this quarter, the program developed a tool for the assessment of training interventions and activities. The process aims to return to training participants six months post completion of training to document training outcomes related to the specific objectives assigned to each workshop. The tool was piloted in December 2015 and is expected to end in January 2016, and consequently its dissemination to the field for further assessments in February and March of 2016. Similarly, a tool for the collection of case studies is under development with a draft in place and the pilot of the tool scheduled for January 2016. It is anticipated that the tool will effectively collect specific individual, institutional, and program components for documentation and inclusion in the final program report.

TIS continued to enhance capacity building and internal learning processes: Follow up training for all M&E field and Nairobi staff was completed in November 2015, with 8 staff in attendance. The session also provided a platform to share challenges, brainstorm solutions, and offered an opportunity for sharing best practice between regional teams for the improvement of the program cycle processes.

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.

## **V. ENVIRONMENTAL & CONSTRUCTION MONITORING**

The TIS engineering team designs and monitors all projects to ensure minimal environmental impacts during the construction and to ease maintenance responsibilities of the communities post-construction. Sometimes, communities contribute to environmental success of projects by planting grass, shrubbery, and trees. During this reporting period, TIS identified and took action on the following engineering issues.

### **1. Ministry of Interior in Garowe (DAIGAR071)**

This headquarters building comprises 14 offices, 7 toilets, a conference room on the first floor and ground floor, a boundary masonry wall, visitors' reception room, and a guard room. After completion, the building will be used by most of the departments of the Ministry of Interior. The possibility of collapse of slab or beams resulting in accidents was mitigated by the TIS-DAI engineers by conducting frequent inspections of the site to ensure that the scaffolding and props were sturdy and firm at all times prior to casting. This measure was amongst many that enhanced safety of workers during construction.

### **2. Borehole (DAIDOL017)**

This quarter, the TIS contractor completed the drilling of the borehole that produced an average yield of 85,000 liters daily or 10,000 liters per hour in Dhobley, Somalia. Upon conducting several tests on the water quality, the fluoride and sodium content were found to be four and six times more respectively to the internationally acceptable standards. Consumption of water with high amount of fluoride and sodium may cause negative health effects for humans over an extended period of time. DAI identified two suitable water treatment solutions that would ensure safe clean water and shared the information with partner PACT that may assume coordination of these efforts with the Dhobley community.

### **3. Foundations Issues (Galdogob and Garbahaarey)**

TIS identified early on in the construction process in Galdogob and Garbahaarey that that foundations built by the contractors were not according to TIS specifications. TIS-DAI stopped the work for these seven projects and conducted foundation testing to understand the issues. Structural analysis was conducted and after consultation with USAID/Huduma. The projects in Galdogob were cleared by USAID and work has resumed in December 2015. The structural analysis for the Garbahaarey projects is underway and will be shared with USAID/Huduma in January 2016.

### **4. Infrastructure Maintenance Plans and Training**

DAI Home Office guidance and SPPS and Huduma verification reports recommend that TIS provide maintenance plans and training to grantees to ensure sustainability of community infrastructure projects. This quarter, TIS issued road maintenance plans for blacktop roads to all its grantees. The first road maintenance training was conducted in Erigavo for the local municipality. This will be rolled out across the project in the next quarter.

Impact	Mitigation measures taken	Responsibility	Lessons learned
<b>DESIGN PHASE</b>			
Odor production	Buffer zone included around the facility; provide closed containers for waste storage.  Buffer will be determined by the location of the facility away from the community dwelling and planting trees to mitigate on the odors	Engineers- Design stage; Contractor – Construction stage; Communities- After completion	There have not been many projects done with extreme cases of odor
Resources contamination	Paving of storage and operation areas, drainage control system, and provision small waste water treatment unit like onsite treatment and good French drains in locations with fair drainage soils  Provision of concrete seal for the boreholes and proper location of water screens in the aquifers.	Engineers- Design stage; Contractor – Construction stage	The designs must be good and construction work properly done to ensure functionality
Dust production	Paving of access roads, also sprinkling water during the construction periods especially for road projects and construction with massive civil works	Contractor- during the construction stage; Municipality – after completion	This mitigation takes place only during construction. It is not in the municipality's priority to sprinkle roads after completion. Thus this consideration will be factored in in future designs
Landscape esthetics	Include a landscape plan, planting trees and grass on slopes to reduce erosion  Tree planting for school structures and health facilities to provide sheds and beautification	Engineers- at design; Contractor- during construction; Communities- after completion	These activities in future needs to be designed to be wholly done by the communities as part of their contribution to the project and help in ownership.
Litter	Fencing and providing a closed depression pit for unloading waste.  Disposing off litter which can be easily done on site like burning all the paper (e.g. cement bags)	Contractor- at construction stage	This was easily done by the contractors to ensure that the site was clean before hand over
Public hazards	Provision of a fence (3m high). Educating the communities on the dangers of such facilities. For the long term, communities are asked to plan and provide security guards	PM/Contractor/Communities	There hasn't been any project with public hazards

## VI. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER ACTIVITIES

During this reporting period, TIS coordinated closely with other donors and activities as described below:

- **Galgaduud:** TIS coordinated with other international organizations in Dhusamareeb to share information and discuss security issues in the region. TIS coordinated the collaboration between Italian organization COOPI and UN Mine Action Group.
- **Bay Bakool:** TIS+ received an invitation to the ISWA good governance conference in October, serving as an opportunity to introduce the new program and interview some of the participants for an assessment.
- **Border:** TIS shared information with PACT and TIS+ to discuss if they could take over two projects that TIS cancelled due to time constraints, including two water pans in Kolbio and the associated work and water treatment for the borehole in Dhobley.
- **Gaalkacyo:** TIS Gaalkacyo staff made recognizable links between multiple USAID activities, including the presence of the UNOCHA office and other clusters in the region.
- **Puntland:** Somalia Stability Fund installed solar streetlights along the TIS constructed roads in Garowe.

## VII. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO HOST GOVERNMENT

TIS proactively updates the Government of Somaliland and the 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:

- **Puntland:** USAID/TIS facilitated a stakeholders' meeting with the Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Labor; and the Ministry of Women's Affairs to improve girls' basketball. As a result, a girls' sports action plan was developed, and activities under the grant were discussed.
- **Bay Bakool:** The Interim South West Administration's (ISWA) Ministry of Interior signed a letter of commitment to ensure that the government takes responsibility for all facilities, equipment, and furniture donated by TIS in Bay and Bakool regions. By signing the letter, the government accepts that all TIS facilities will be used for their intended purposes, and ensures that the management, maintenance, operation and sustainability are in accordance with the community's goals.
- **Bay Bakool:** The ISWA conference facilitated by TIS in October 2015 hosted Ministry of Interior representatives from the Federal Government of Somalia. The representatives from the central government had the opportunity to meet with the ISWA regional authorities and learn about the challenges faced by the regional governments. The Federal Government representatives also shared experiences and best practices on communication, coordination, and good governance with the regional authorities.

## VIII. SUSTAINABILITY

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

- **Baidoa:** TIS signed a letter of commitment with ISWA Ministry of Interior, aimed at ensuring that all facilities and equipment are utilized and maintained by the government even after the TIS project is completed.
- **South Gaalkacyo:** In order to ensure proper waste management by the Waste Management Committee (WMC), the grantee continued sustainability and community ownership of the garbage truck. A waste management workshop was held for 8 members of the Waste Management Committee (WMC) in South Gaalkayo on December 24, 2015. The main objective of this training was to enhance the community's knowledge and capacity on waste management techniques that in turn will promote the effectiveness in maintaining good waste management practices to continue sustainability of the new dump truck.
- **South Gaalkacyo:** An Arts and Culture Committee was formed in partnership with the local administration and the Galmudug Women Association (GWA). The GWA took the lead in designing and awareness campaign and carrying out a youth conflict mitigation awareness campaign in December 2015 in Dagari, Sadah-Higlo, Bandiradley, Gelin Soor, and Gaalkacyo. Youth set up illegal roadblocks in these communities, affecting the corridors between Gaalkacyo and Galinsoor along the main highway that connects Gaalkacyo to South Central Somalia.
- **Galgaduud:** The social hall is utilized and sustained by its community. Dhuusamareeb community installed wireless internet in the Dhusamareeb community center, and members of the community use it freely.
- **Galgaduud:** Cadaado women rent out the social hall and use that income to sustain the center.
- **Kismayo:** TIS supported the capacity of the governors' office staff in Kismayo through provision of IT equipment and training of staff on how to use and maintain the equipment.
- **Somaliland:** TIS conducted training on streetlight maintenance under DAIHGA088 and the development of a streetlight maintenance plan to ensure the lights serve for the intended period.
- **Somaliland:** TIS conducted training on proper road maintenance to the local government officials in Laas Caanood for the completed road, implemented under DAIHGA081.

## IX. UPCOMING REPORTING PERIOD'S WORK PLAN

Activities for the upcoming reporting period— January 1, 2016 through March 31, 2016—are described in the table below.

**TABLE 3: Q2 FY2016 ACTIVITIES**

Region	District	Activity
Bakool	Baidoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Good governance and basic computer skills training for the Bay Governor's Office (DAISOM045)</li> <li>▪ Delivery and installation of IT equipment to the Bay Governor's Office (DAISOM045)</li> <li>▪ Installation of stand-alone solar kits for the Bay Governors' Office (DAISOM045)</li> <li>▪ Construction work for the conversion of 3 markets in Baidoa to District wards expected to start.</li> <li>▪ Installation of IT equipment at the ISWA ministries (DAIBDA018)</li> </ul>
	Xudur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Completion and hand over of a stadium, school and a social hall to Xudur local administration (DAIHU002, DAIHUR003, DAIHUR004, DAIHUR005)</li> <li>▪ Installation of stand-alone solar kits for Bakool Governor's offices (DAISOM045)</li> <li>▪ Delivery and installation of IT equipment to the Bakool Governor's Office (DAISOM045)</li> </ul>
Galmudug	Gaalkacyo-Galmudug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Completion of conflict mitigation work in Galmudug (DAIGKY012)</li> <li>▪ Training on tailoring skills for Galmudug women groups (DAIGKY009)</li> <li>▪ Training on event management for the Arts and culture Community Development Committee (DAIGKY010)</li> </ul>
	Matabaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delivery of furniture for schools, local administration and other peace building stakeholders, if the stalemate with the DC is resolved (DAIMTB003)</li> <li>▪ Installation of 50 solar street lights (DAIMTB002)</li> <li>▪ Delivery of hospital beds, mattresses and furniture, if the</li> </ul>

		stalemate with the DC is resolved (DAIMTB005)
Jubbaland	Kismayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitation of a basketball tournament in Kismayo to support sports for girls (DAIKIS006)</li> <li>▪ Hosting an Arts and culture festival to revive the role of culture in mitigating conflict and promoting peace in the region (DAIKIS012)</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitation of a basketball court in Kismayo to promote peace through sports (DAIKIS006)</li> <li>▪ Completion of road construction to improve road network and economic gains in Kismayo (DAIKIS002)</li> <li>▪ Facilitation of a good governance coordination conference hosted by the local administration and Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS) (DAISOM046)</li> <li>▪ Delivery and installation of IT equipment to the Kismayo Governor's Office (DAISOM045)</li> <li>▪ Installation of stand-alone solar kits for the Kismayo Governors' Office (DAISOM045)</li> </ul>
	Garbahaarey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction projects to be resumed, including construction of a sports stadium, administrative offices, a public secondary school, and a maternity ward (DAIGBH002, DAIGBH003, DAIGBH004, DAIGBH005)</li> </ul>
Puntland	Garowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hosting an arts and culture school competition to revive the role of culture in mitigating conflict and promoting peace in the region (DAIGAR100)</li> <li>▪ Hosting a CDE to handover of Ministry of Interior building (DAIGAR071)</li> <li>▪ Training for the Ministry of Information on media ethics and delivery of media equipment. (DAIGAR103)</li> <li>▪ Delivery, branding, and handover of shovel wheel loader to municipality and delivery of training on its use (DAIGAR099)</li> <li>▪ Delivery of two garbage trucks (DAIGAR104)</li> <li>▪ Training coaches and delivering sports gear for six women's basketball teams (DAIGAR090)</li> </ul>

	Bossaso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delivery, branding, and handover of shovel wheel loader to municipality and delivery of training on its use (DAIGAR097)</li> <li>▪ Installation of streetlights in key areas of Bossaso (DAIGAR101)</li> </ul>
	Qardho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delivery, branding, and handover of shovel wheel loader to municipality and delivery of training on its use (DAIGAR096)</li> </ul>
	Galdogob	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The following activities will be completed in the upcoming quarter: construction of administrative offices, training coaches and delivering sports gear for six women's basketball teams, and construction of soccer field (DAIGAR091, DAIGAR092, DAIGAR094)</li> </ul>
Somaliland	Laas Caanood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delivery, branding, and handover of garbage truck to Laas Caanood municipality and delivery of training on its use (DAIHGA102)</li> </ul>
	Erigavo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Installation of solar powered street lights in main area of Erigavo (DAIHGA099)</li> <li>▪ Reparations of water tank in Ardaa and maintenance training for management committee (DAIHGA097)</li> </ul>
Galmudug	Galgaduud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of fence around judicial court (DAIGLD026)</li> <li>▪ Provision of IT equipment, office furniture, supplies, a solar-powered system, and training in six regional governor's offices (DAISOM045)</li> <li>▪ Provision of two staff, IT equipment, supplies, and training for each of the eight administration offices of Galgaduud (DAIGLD022)</li> </ul>

## XI. GRANTS SUMMARY SECTION- OCTOBER I 2015- DECEMBER 31, 2015

**No new grants this quarter.**

## XII. ACTIVITY ADMINISTRATION

### PERSONNEL

Within the last quarter, 11 staff members resigned, some moving to other projects and others seeking an employment break. TIS-DAI hired 14 new staff members, of these some directly replaced those who resigned, other hiring choices were made to strengthen key departments, such as finance and procurement. Some positions, such as the HR and Admin Officer in Garowe Office, will not be filled due to the relatively short time frame left in that office. The program promoted two interns to assistants and converted two consultants to full-time staff. Overall the team changes have created a more focused and leaner staff optimized for the final phase of TIS.

### New Hires

Position	Name	Start date	Office
Grants Assistant	Saadia Maalim	October 1, 2015	Nairobi
Grants Manager	Jackline Mokeira	October 1, 2015	Nairobi
IT Assistant	Abdiwahab Mohamed	October 26, 2015	Nairobi
Associate Grants Writer	Eve Silima	November 15, 2015	Nairobi
Procurement/Logistics Officer	Victor Tsuma	December 1, 2015	Nairobi
Procurement/Logistics Officer	Gilbert Kamau	December 1, 2015	Nairobi
Field Coordinator	Omar Hassan	December 1, 2015	Nairobi
Field Accountant	Micheal Muithya	December 7, 2015	Nairobi
Field Accountant	Sheila Siteya	December 15, 2015	Nairobi
Grants Manager	Zahra Aideed	December 15, 2015	Nairobi
Receptionist/Office Assistant	Susan Nderitu	December 30, 2015	Nairobi

### Departed Staff

Position	Name	End date	Office
Procurement & Logistics Assistant	Yasmin Hussein	October 28, 2015	Nairobi
Procurement Logistics Officer	Abdilatif Mohamed	November 18, 2015	Nairobi
Procurement Logistics Officer	Cosmus Mutunga	November 23, 2015	Nairobi
Field Accountant	Mohamed Rashid	November 13, 2015	Nairobi
M&E Information Officer	Aden Khalif	October 19, 2015	Nairobi
Senior Project Advisor	Abdikarim Nur	November 15, 2015	Hargeisa
Procurement & Logistics Officer	Abdiaziz Mohamed	November 26, 2015	Hargeisa
Director of Programs	Mohamed Omar	November 12, 2015	Nairobi
Senior Communications Officer	Abdirahman Abdullahi	November 12, 2015	Nairobi
Grants Manager	Ali Hussein	November 21, 2015	Nairobi
Communications Specialist	Shukri Warsame	November 16, 2015	Nairobi
Engineer	Joffery Cheruiyot	November 17, 2015	Nairobi
Engineer	Samuel Kibiwott	December 31, 2015	Nairobi
HR & Admin Officer	Abdirahman Mohamud	December 31, 2015	Garowe

## Promotions

From	To	Name	Start date	Office
Grants Intern	Grants Admin Assistant	Fatuma Abdirahim	October 1,2015	Nairobi
VAT & Inventory Consultant	Procurement & Logistics Officer	Barbara Wasilwa	November 1, 2015	Nairobi
Finance Intern	Finance Assistant	Brian Mwau	December 1, 2015	Nairobi
Finance Assistant Consultant	Finance Assistant	Sirat Muktar	December 1, 2015	Nairobi
IT Officer	IT Manager	Abdifatah Hussein	November 1, 2015	Nairobi
Field Coordinator	Deputy Chief of Party Programs	Ibrahim Somo	December 1, 2015	Nairobi

## Annex I: List of Deliverable Products

This annex includes all products and deliverables that were produced during the reporting period.

### **Snapshots submitted to USAID:**

- Community Fair in Puntland October 21, 2015
- Meeting Hall for Dialogue in Cadaado October 21, 2015
- Music in Kismayo October 22, 2015
- Access to basic education Dhobley October 28, 2015
- Workshop for Communications in Laas Caanood November 11, 2015
- Community Hall in Burtinle November 27, 2015
- School bags & lanterns in Kismayo
- Gaalkacyo Arts & Culture Planning Committee
- Gaalkacyo Girls Basketball Camp
- Baidoa vocational training story for Muna Dec 4, 2015
- Kismayo road story Dec 4, 2015