



PUNTLAND YOUTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Annual Report 2021

Prepared by PSA Management Team

About the PSA

Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA) is local non-governmental, non-profit organization established in 2002 by a group of enthusiastic young educated members of society. This was after being alarmed by the devastation of war and natural disasters and the subsequent political instability. During the entire period of turbulence, in-school and out of school youth faced the brunt. Many were orphaned at a tender age, dropping out of school. Others faced the trauma of family instability and displacement and others were forcefully conscripted to fight in wars that they essentially knew little about. The youth-the most hopeful, most dynamic and most productive were instead being plunged into despair and a forlorn life. In the absence of any protection and proper guidance, the youth turned to drugs, to vice, to hate for one another and were wholly sucked into the hate cycle.

PSA was established with the hope that in the Youth lay immense potential for self-protection and national development. Youth offered an excellent avenue to restore the nation back to its course of independence, stability and development. As a united front, we were a big proportion of the population. We prayed for peace and at the same time resolved to do everything to protect young and old from various threats.

There is a saying that “Two shorten the road” which is our motto and depicts our commitment to proactively and collectively act as a positive force on the road map for rebuilding our country.

Vision

An environment where youth move together in playing a pivotal role in self-preservation, enlightenment and peaceful co-existence amongst groups that contributes positively to development.

Mission

PSA exists to mobilize, nurture and support youth to collectively appreciate and uphold universally positive values like peace, human rights, freedom, family stability, peaceful and effective governance structures, environmental conservation, positive culture and improved livelihoods for all.

THEMATIC AREA (Strategic Objectives 2021-2025)

Focus area 1: Education Skills & Training

Strategic Objective 1:

Continue the emphasis on building a quality education system that is affordable to all through strengthening the infrastructure of educational institutions and acquisition of instructional resources.

Strategic Objective 2:

Enhance the educational opportunities for all young Puntlanders to all levels of the educational system which is commensurate with their interests and abilities, through achieving universal free primary schooling system, introducing mobile schools in rural areas and introducing school nutritional and feeding program in all schools

Focus area 2: Youth Participation & Leadership Development

Strategic Objective 1:

Strengthen the awareness of young people and the wider community regarding active and responsible citizenship through playing part in formulation of school curriculum relating to citizenship and Islamic values education; including encouraging initiatives which train young people on mutual respect and tolerance; gender equality, forums and training opportunities on leadership skills through identifying and implementing programs and actions that build patriotism.

Strategic Objective 2:

Provide support for young people to actively participate in community affairs through supporting programs that encourage and offer community service, volunteerism, and youth peer support.

Focus area 3: Disarmament, Security & Peace Building

Strategic Objective 1:

Develop awareness of peace building through campaigns that will motivate youth organizations to be involved in peace building programs, formulation of national educational curriculum peace building courses, organize a annual youth peace conference and create a youth organization that is dedicated to, and works for peace.

Focus area 4: Sustainable Development and Environment

Strategic Objective 1:

Enhance environmental knowledge and awareness among the youth through enhancing school curriculum in regard to environmental awareness; including encouraging involvement of young people on environmental initiatives and programs through holding special days, events and awards that encourage and celebrate youth involvement in sustainable development and environmental projects.

Focus area 5: Gender & Human Rights

Strategic Objective 1:

Educate and sensitize youth on their rights and obligations by developing youth friendly materials on human rights that include gender and human rights, protection of children and young people.

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Acknowledgement to Our Partner Friends

We at Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA), consider the partnership beyond the projects. For us it's an investment in long term relationship which lays down the foundation of trust, empathy and serious understanding of the core business of friends who have Common Purpose.

Purpose, which is Paramount and unaffected with agreements or disagreements and gives us the courage to standby with each other in dignified manner during plentiful or even in deficit of resources or other such things

Without the guidance of our Board Members and Hard work of team PSA, it would not have been possible to achieve the goal

With love, we appreciate our Partners and friends for their consistent support and be together to reach out to thousands of underprivileged individual families, women, children, youth and Community People.

Board of Directors chairperson

It is with humility and thanksgiving that we reflect on the year that was (Financial Year 2021), which was a busy time for the Board. It was the year when the COVID-19 pandemic continued to overwhelmed the world and consequently affected PSA's Area Programmes and donor funding. There were also 1 board transitions, capacity building opportunities and reflections as we implement the FY 2020-2025 strategic plan.

The realignment of the PSA's strategic imperatives was entrenched in the new strategy (FY2021-2025) to ensure that the organisation's operations are evidence of its identity and calling. Indeed, the strategy will enable the organisation to deepen its impact on vulnerable families and their communities by expanding its reach into the fragile contexts.

As PSA, we believe we have effectively made a positive impact on the target communities. The prospects of further partners are very bright. PSA will continue to work in livelihood, protection, development and crucially in peace building efforts. Peace and security are the number one issues if any development is to occur. This report shows what constraints our team faced. The report then presents our conclusions and recommendations. The key recommendation from this report is that PSA needs to consolidate achievements by sustaining various interventions. We thank the various development partners who selflessly give their resources and government for its support and trust in PSA. We hope we can be afforded an opportunity to continue serving our people. We thank our beneficiaries, staff and all our collaborating partners.

Thank you all indeed

Abdirahman Osman Yusuf

Chairperson PSA

Executives Director's Foreword

I am delighted to present to you the 2021 annual report of Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA). This year's report gives an overview of the achievements of the organization, a summary of key collective achievements and some member features. We have seen many changes take place in 2021 in Somalia and the work of NGOs comprising PSA being increasingly felt. By strengthening our presence, we have been able to build stronger relationships with key stakeholders.

This year we held various activities and programmes towards bettering the lives of communities in Puntland and to see them thrive, this support has given us tremendous hope that more of this work can become life changing for thousands of lives across Puntland.

I am excited to see PSA at this threshold as we ready ourselves to share our experience, knowledge and skills with more organizations working with various vulnerable groups and communities. We've set up a dedicated team for training and capacity building, which will grow to serve more and more professionals within PSA. I would like to thank everyone who has supported us, financially and in all manner of other ways. I would especially like to thank UNHCR, UNICEF, SSF and Puntland government for being our close proactive partners and associates in influencing and shaping PSA's strategic direction alongside with the Board members. We draw great strength from the support we receive on our journey from all of our donors, supporters, well-wishers and mentors who continue to motivate us.

Strengthening and expanding our humanitarian work is not our only priority, however. We invest an increasing share of our resources in advocacy, innovation, learning and capacity building in order to deepen our impact on more lives at a faster rate. We look forward to another year as we set ourselves a new benchmark for growth and build our training and capacity building work to serve thousands more people across the country. I feel excited as we embark on this new expedition in changing and transforming lives.

To all, thank you

Dr. Faisal Abdirahman Abdullahi Executive Director

Executive Summary

The year 2021 was yet another remarkable year with significant achievements for PSA. It is our pleasure to share the 2021 Annual report with you.

Our Annual Report provides an overview of the work of Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA) in 2021 fiscal year.

First, we are grateful for all the staff, partner organizations and agencies who worked tirelessly to effect changes at their various levels through concerted efforts across the board. It is these efforts that keep moving us closer towards our goal according to our Strategic Plan, which focuses on alleviating and transforming lives across Puntland.

The Board of Directors (including the Executive Director) continues to offer critical strategic guidance for PSA. We are especially grateful because they are available for consultation and assist the organization to achieve its maximum potential by offering the requisite guidance and direction.

The programmes rolled out were significant in a number ways as PSA marked its nineteen (19) years of existence as National Non-Governmental organization.

For 2021, our projects were namely: protection, livelihood, health, youth rehabilitation and emergency support, we also held various international days' commemoration; in addition PSA entered partnership with various funders in extending its scope of operations. The document serves to give a summary picture of what transpired over the year. The main report is divided into 5 sections: Introduction, Programme achievements, Lessons learnt, challenges then conclusions and recommendations

As ever, we remain committed to PSA Vision, Mission and Values. It is this commitment that drives the contemporary programmes that PSA implements. Our success is deep rooted into cherished principles accountability, mutual partnership and community engagement.

It is through partnership, support and understanding that the all PSA work is achieved. We thank all our partners who have supported our work this year by assisting in advocacy and implementation of sensitive interventions. We are also grateful to our development partners who supported our finances, thereby allowing all operations to run smoothly.

To all, we say: Thank you

1.0. INTRODUCTION

Climate change, fractured geopolitics and the continued effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have created fundamental shifts in society, changing the game for organizations, agencies, government and individuals. The uncertainties brought about by the pandemic and the increasingly complex environmental impact has made the humanitarian interventions ever more challenging.

Due to an unprecedented drought caused by failed rains in the last four consecutive seasons which led to drying up of pastures, water sources, crop failure and the consequent negative impact on the health and nutrition of children and population in general, the year 2021 has been particularly a busy and demanding year in resolving the underlying effects of drought and supporting communities to pick themselves up and be self-sustaining and self-reliant once again.

For these, we implemented projects that reflect the real needs of the targeted beneficiaries. Part of our intervention involves quality monitoring and support supervision (M & SS) and/or monitoring and evaluation (M & E) service.

2.0. PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS

Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA) core scopes are livelihood, child protection, GBV, health, education, HIV/AIDS, cultural conservation, emergency aid, peace building and human rights based development as well as an advocacy programmes.

2.1 PROTECTION PROGRAMME

DIVERSION PROGRAM

PSA in partnership with UNICEF from November 2020 to October 2021 implemented a DIVERSION project that targeted children in conflict with the law in the district of Garowe in Puntland Somalia, the project entailed provision of comprehensive diversion package that comprised counseling and psychosocial support, community service, mediation and case management, and for most vulnerable children, diversion fee and reintegration packages such as vocational Skills, literacy, entrepreneurial skills training & opportunity.

The program also targeted staff from justice and security sectors, social workers and case management and mentors. The groups benefitted from capacity building aimed at strengthening protection, prevention and response to violations of children especially those affected by the conflict and support their participation in peace building activities.

Activities Undertaken

Output 1: Piloting of the diversion programme for children in Garowe

Developing and printing training manuals, guidelines and check list (Manual - Guideline - Register - Checklist - Entry/Status & Release Forms)

PSA With the support of UNICEF and MOJRAR, the development and printing of training manuals, guidelines and checklists was successfully concluded, including case management tools, SOPs, service mapping including referral pathway and validate based on global best practice, research and evidence (sufficiently referenced throughout the document).

The process comprised Development of ToR for study on diversion practice and existing literature and recruitment of a consultant, conducting inception meeting to introduce and consult with stakeholders and agree on expected results of

the research, training of data collectors and actual data collection, data analysis and internal presentations, validation meeting with key stakeholders

Children in conflict with the law enrolled under the pilot diversion programme

Within the period a total of 330 cases were enrolled under the diversion program based on the stipulated criteria; the juveniles underwent all the prerequisite procedures that entail screening, assessment, registration and counseling including being given preliminary comprehensive care. The gender disaggregation of the youth under the program were 262 boys and 68 girls, the nature of their offenses ranged from gang fights, stealing (mobiles and money), disobedience to parents, malicious property damages and other minor offences.

Some of the enrolled juveniles were referred to PSA by community committee leaders during PSA various community awareness and engagement meetings in residential areas and villages around Garowe.

The youth also received a formal caution on the consequences of failure to adhere to the programs requirements, which was led by the police department. It involved the juvenile, their guardians, diversion task force members and a police officer who described consequences of failure to adhere to program requirements, one is by “rescinding” diversion and returning the youth to formal juvenile justice processing. Typically this would mean that the youth is charged on the alleged offense for which formal processing was originally declined in favor of diversion.

Establishment of Taskforce

A multi-sector task force of six member was formed, the members were drawn from the relevant stakeholders comprising 1 member from the ministry of justice, rehabilitation and religion (MOJRAR), 1 member from Ministry of Women Development & Family Affairs (MOWDAFA), 1 member from CID, 1 member from prosecution department, 1 from police and 1 member from PSA. The taskforce in conjunction with the social workers were responsible for providing recommendations, advice and guidelines pertaining the program’s implementation.



Training and Capacity Building

On capacity building, PSA/SSF facilitated and conducted staff and stakeholders training on manuals, assessment reporting, case management tools, SOPs and service mapping; The training took place from 16th - 26th February 2021 at Gobsoor Hotel, Garowe and was attended by 70 participants drawn from the following institutions, agencies and organizations:

- Diversion Committee members
- Probation Officers
- Juvenile Judges
- Social workers
- Police and CID
- Prosecutors
- MOJAR
- Rehabilitation centres staff
- CSO
- ADR
- Youth and women groups

In addition, in line with the project, from 21st to 25th March 2021, PSA held an orientation workshop which was attended by fifteen (15) participants who are members of diversion program taskforce drawn from various organization, institutions and agencies, namely; 1 representative from the Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation (MOJRAR), 5 members of Diversion Task force, 2 Probation Officers, 2 Police officers, 1 CID officer, 1 Prosecution officer and 3 Social Workers. The training was on Juvenile Justice Act (JJA) task force TOR, diversion eligibility, human & child rights, suitable interrogation styles, case management tools, psychosocial support, child friendly service provisions and referral pathways

Screening of cases

Within the period a total of 330 cases were enrolled under the diversion program based on the stipulated criteria; the juveniles underwent all the prerequisite procedures that entail screening, assessment, registration and counseling including being given preliminary comprehensive care. The gender aggregations of the youth under the program are 262 boys and 68 girls, the nature of their offenses range from gang fights, stealing (mobiles and money), disobedience to parents, property damages and other minor offences.

All the 330 cases underwent screening and assessment, which was done to determine their mental health, substance abuse, and risk needs; the information from the screening and assessment was used for determining eligibility and service planning. The exercise was important in overseeing the provision of services (provided by direct service or through referral), which included substance abuse and mental health treatment services, mentoring, family counseling, educational assistance programs (school/job placement), caregiver respite/support, life skills training, parenting classes, and support groups for caretakers of youth with disabilities.

Children Counseling

Individual counseling per child for all the 330 cases was facilitated and conducted, the counseling was imperative for the diversion program where youth well-being and healing was put into consideration, the counseling is part of mental health treatment, ranging from individual psychotherapy and counseling to more intensive mental health services, as well as services that are not “diagnostically specific”—for example, anger management programs.

Psychosocial therapy also helped them in various difficulties like coping with daily life; the impact of trauma, and specific mental disorders, like depression or anxiety. The program is conducted in both individual and group counseling. The sessions also help the children to change behavior and overcome problems in desired ways. It also aims to improve an individual's well-being and mental health.

Follow up support

All 330 cases enrolled, among the general cases, 300 of them were supported through immediate care which included provision of meals for 15 days for each child, in addition the follow ups for all the cases was also done from time to time by diversion officers who always provided immediate contact point and follow up support to all cases by working closely with police and prosecutors. Efforts were made to ensure follow ups were facilitated at the earliest opportunity possible. Follow Ups are significant in determining if the interventions are working as expected and if not to offer early change of course or any alterations to the care plan.

Output 2. Community prevention and awareness raising outreach on CICL and programme implemented.

IEC materials with messages produced and disseminated

IEC has become an effective medium for bringing awareness, providing information, eradicating misunderstanding, and championing community engagement. Health Sector: Under Diversion program IEC played a pivotal role in awareness raising, outreach and enlightening community on CICL objective, goals and expectations.

On this, PSA designed and printed IEC materials namely; brochures, stickers, caps and metal posters. This was after together with other stakeholders, held a meeting to review, rectify and validate the C4D messages to be printed on metal posters and other IEC materials.

The metal posters were erected at designated locations such as police station, market place, some risk prone neighborhoods and city entrances, the number of designed and printed IEC material were; 100 stickers, 100 caps, 500 brochures and 10 metal posters.



Community dialogue and mobile outreach

As part of raising awareness on diversion program within the community, PSA conducted 24 community dialogue and mobile outreach (twice a month), around various neighbourhoods in Garowe mainly around Hantiwadag, Hodan, 1da Augusto, Waberi, Wadajir and Israac neighborhood. These neighborhoods are the most risk prone zones of Garowe, the events were attended by community members both men and women, so far 840 community members have been reached, the community outreach is important because problems facing children emanate from the community and within the restorative justice framework under which diversion is anchored, the community is an important stakeholder; responsible for working with offenders on understanding the consequences of their actions, discouraging them from re-offending, and providing them with an atmosphere of reconciliation and social acceptance as they reintegrate into the community.

Output 3: Innovative youth forum convened by young people, with findings report drafted to guide future implementation of diversion programmes and other youth programmes for children in conflict

Consultations session convened to design and plan youth forums.

On 29th April, PSA held a youth consultation forum attended by 24 youth leaders from various youth groups, youth organizations and umbrellas, colleges and other institutions, the objective was to increase the youth knowledge and awareness on diversion program and its benefits and to ensure voices of youth are properly represented in program implementation. In addition, we used the session to provide the young people with the opportunity to present their concerns and ideas on how the planned youth forums should be conducted and what should be considered for it to be successful, we also requested them to help in the planning of the forums and in inviting their peers for the forums in the near future

Youth forums

10 youth led forums were conducted which brought together young people, youth-led organizations, non-governmental organizations, and government departments to deliberate and agree on a common vision and roadmap to partner with young people in exploring ways and means of promoting juvenile diversion program and also as an opportunity for the youth to voice their views and ideas as part of their participation in the Diversion program.

Output 4: Development and operationlization of M&E Systems that provide key insights into the impact of the programme upon the children and communities

Development of M&E tools and checklist for monitoring progress of children who enter into the programme

PSA came up with Internal Monitoring Processes and tools with the most important monitoring process being production of periodic reports based on regular data collection that provided information about the program's activities, juveniles' characteristics, achievement and challenges of the program. Other monitoring processes involved site visits to program providers, interviews or surveys with program participants, program audits of providers' program records, and the providers' submission of periodic reports.

Mapping of service points

The service mapping was conducted to provide an assessment of the case management system; examine quality of key support services and identify protection services for children under diversion program in key locations.

These services were provided directly or through referrals, depending on need basis, the service comprised substance abuse and mental health treatment services, mentoring, family counseling, educational assistance programs (school/job placement), caregiver respite/support, life skills training, assistance in obtaining Medicaid, parenting classes, and support groups for caretakers of youth with disabilities.

Evaluation

In October, the final project review and evaluation was conducted, the exercise was process which documented project outputs and impact. The aim was to determine the relevance and level of achievement of project objectives, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability which the review identified lessons learned/recommendations.

The process also allowed us to ascertain, review and assess the extent to which the programme delivered on its targets, and establish whether it has met its program objectives.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Project

In 2021, PSA in partnership with UNHCR implemented Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Project that its main objective was to strengthened Coordination and partnerships among CCCM cluster members in Bosaso, Garowe, Qardo, Burtinle & Armo.

The project was meant to strengthen the predictability and effectiveness of multi sectorial interventions at site level and/or areas of concentration of sites, that result into reinforcement of CCCM coordination mechanisms at appropriate levels, sharing of information with stakeholders and improve sites management, including improving community engagement, participation, living conditions and safe access to services in the sites to increase and ensure involvement and participation of the affected community.

The project was also envisaged to strengthen safe access to multi sectorial services at site level through improved site management and coordination and improve living conditions of displaced people through site development, care and maintenance, including strengthening community self-management and access to information for displaced populations and support opportunities for displaced people to achieve durable solutions

Service monitoring and service mapping

In the entire project's five (5) sites of Bosaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo in Puntland, PSA conducted service mapping on monthly basis for the 12 months of the project to find out the services available, existing gaps and priority areas for interventions. The service mapping and monitoring tools expound more on what need to be done, WHERE, WHEN and by WHO, this also included fresh IDP camps selection in collaboration with local governments and other stakeholders, this was necessitated by the need to avoid overlapping in scope of activities with other partners, the exercise will also help to provide accurate and complete data that reflects the real situation of IDPs.

Site Verification:

The first site verification was on the new camp verification assessment exercise after the consolidation of IDPs camps by the Bossaso Municipality, the camps were merged from the previous estimation of 40 to the current 22, the merging of the camps was necessitated by Bosaso town physical planning directive which they said will improve service delivery including preventing scattering of IDPs camps across the municipality in a bid of improving land utilization and service delivery, in some cases; four IDP camps in Bosaso were merged into one camp, and the current official camps in Bosaso are 22.

More so, in January, PSA with the support of UNHCR conducted site mapping to establish and compiled a list of all IDP camps PSA operate as CCCM partner in Bari, Karkar and Nugal regions. In total, a total of 41 IDP camps was established to be under PSA operations; 13 being in Bossaso, 7 being in Gardo, 15 being in Garowe, 3 in Armo and 3 in Burtinle.

Site improvement and maintenance activities:

Solar lights rehabilitation and maintenance

In August 2021, the solar lights assessment exercise in Bosaso and Garowe sites was rolled out as planned, PSA/UNHCR is rehabilitating non functional solar lights at the two IDP sites, A total of 80 street solar lights were assessed and 50 were prioritized for rehabilitations. The advertisement for the works was done and the winner of the bid announced and awarded the tender. In September the rehabilitation work for 50 solar lights in Garowe and Bosaso was successfully concluded, the solar lights will help in mitigating gender-based violence and keep the IDPs more secure and PSA continues to receive encouraging and positive reception messages from the IDP community expressing their gratefulness and appreciation.

Distribution of Garbage collection equipments

PSA distributed garbage collection materials as part of intervention to improve the hygiene and sanitation of the IDPs camps in the area. The equipment distributed were wheelbarrows, shovels and gloves. In general, 3950 households in Bosaso benefited from the distribution. Whereby, each camp received 5 wheelbarrows, 5 shovels and 5 pair of gloves. In Qardo 1340 households from 7 sites benefited from the equipments through improvement of sanitation in the camps. Whereby, each camp received 5 wheelbarrows, 5 shovels and 5 pair of gloves.

In Garowe 2430 households from 10 camps, benefited from the distribution. Whereby, each camp received 5 wheelbarrows, 5 shovels and 5 pair of gloves. In Burtinle 660 households from 3 camps in Burtinle benefited from the distribution. Whereby, each camp received 3 wheelbarrows, 3 shovels and 3 pair of gloves. In Armo 270 households from 3 camps benefitted, each camp received 5 wheelbarrows, 5 shovels and 5 pair of gloves. The garbage collection equipments would be used communally through sharing. The garbage collection equipment distribution was done in close cooperation with all the 5 respective municipalities and local governments. In addition, before the distribution of the items, PSA first came up with an internal standard operating procedure (SOP) for PSA that guided PSA on the distribution process.

Eviction risk data collection:

PSA intervened on IDPs intra-camp relocation; one was in Tawakal IDPs camp in Bosaso that affected approximately 150 people, mostly women, children and the elderly. Immediately PSA received the information PSA activated the referral pathways by timely notifying and sharing the information with all the relevant agencies including UNHCR and NRC to intervene through provision of emergency support and assistance. Also, PSA shared information to all concerned parties including protection and CCCM clusters in Gardo on Jamacada IDPs relocation to BuuloQodah And hormuud by the local government.

CCCM Community Engagement and Advocacy:

PSA held a number of community advocacy and engagements that help the community to familiarize themselves with the scope of project and to understand each of their respective roles and responsibilities, including policies such as PSEA and other code of conducts.

PSA also conducted the HLP awareness and advocacy campaigns that started in all the five sites of Bosaso, Garowe, Qardho, Burtinle and Armo. A total of 150 families were reached, on gender disaggregation; a total of 105 female and 45 male were reached. The main purpose of the awareness campaign was to educate and sensitize the communities on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights, rules and procedures.

Inter-agency complaints feedback mechanism (CFM)

As a way of facilitating seamless communication on complaints as part of complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), PSA concluded setting-up a toll-free hotline number which is accessible, safe and easy to use; all the 5 sites of Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe, Burtinle and Armo benefit from it. The platform helped to build a culture of transparency and accountability, and improve the quality of the project.

In regard to the unveiling of toll free number (#390), PSA also held awareness and sensitization campaign to IDPs by education them on how to use it and its objective including the issues they should report on; one being sexual exploitation and abuse, so far PSA has reached 2000 community members through house to house campaigns and community forums and meetings, PSA also printed 200 stickers that have been prominently displayed in all major community gatherings areas.

Establishing site governance structures:

PSA held several meetings with government and non-governmental organizations, the objective was to establish and strengthen referrals and also come up with ways of working together in addressing all issues and grievances that may arise in regard to project implementation, some of the agencies that PSA held talks with are WFP and KULMIYE including other inter-cluster organizations under WASH clusters, FSC and education.

In addition PSA attended the trainings and meetings including localization workshops organized and facilitated by the CCCM national cluster, also PSA participated in the CCCM cluster monthly meeting. Also within the period, PSA also held meetings with more than 10 government and non-governmental organizations, the objective was to come up with ways of working together in addressing all issues and grievances that may arise in regard to project implementation and the referral of the complaints from the IDP, the agencies that participated in meetings were inter-cluster organizations, they welcomed the initiative, and promised to work closely with us.

Building capacity of community and local authority focal points:

Under capacity building; 300 individuals ranging from locals, PSA staff, Government and partner staff were trained. The objective of the trainings was to strengthen the capacity of all stakeholder in terms of CCCM structures, improve the coordination of the sites between the CCCM actors and the affected population, improve the maintenance of the sites and provision of services, enhance community participation in the development of their IDP camps, sensitize on camp management system and information sharing. Identify how to mainstream cross-cutting issues, including GBV, into a camp/collective camp's responses and identify areas that may require additional support activities in the ongoing project, as well as measures for preparedness.

Coordinate the establishment/ efficient use of referral pathways:

PSA made referrals to the relevant agencies and authorities for more than 208 cases on GBV, CP, Education and health from displaced families in all the 5 IDP sites under the CCCM (2021) project, the referral pathways assisted in assistance/service delivery to those identified as vulnerable including SGBV cases through coordination.

Distribution of solar lanterns:

The exercise commenced with assessment and selection of the solar lanterns distribution beneficiaries, where PSA managed to register 130 families across 13 IDPs camps which PSA are operating in Bosaso, from each IDP camp, 10 families that fit the selection criteria were selected. More so, in Qardho, a total number of 70 families were selected across the 7 camp in which PSA operates in Qardho, 10 most vulnerable families were selected from each camp.

A total of 400 solar lanterns were distributed as follows: 130 Bosaso, 110 Garowe, 70 Qardho, 40 Armo and 50 Burtinle. The recipients are now at less risk of gender-based violence (GBV), their children will be able to do homework after school, and they may be able to generate more income if their shops and small businesses can operate at night.



Rapid Gender Assessment and household satisfaction survey

PSA implemented the Rapid Gender Assessment tool in 2 IDP sites in Bosaso, the assessment involved 12 focus Groups Discussions (FGDs). The objective of the assessment is to understand gender roles, power dynamics and social norms and practices with regard to service provision, livelihoods, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and GBV among women and men of all ages within IDP and host communities. Second is to understand the main risks for women, men, boys and girls of IDP and host communities and map services providers and their capacity, including community-based response systems. The third is to provide practical recommendations to UNHCR and other humanitarian actors to improve gender integration and quality of services in the response.

Lastly, in the month of November, PSA conducted the CCCM household satisfaction survey to determine whether CCCM services and the CFM program reached all displaced families in the IDP camps. The exercise covered 16 out of the 20 camps that PSA operate in Garowe. Nine (9) households were randomly picked and interviewed in each camp, making a total number of households interviewed to be 144. The data was submitted through Kobo application.

Support to Qandala, Iskushuban and Alula District Council Formation Project

Introduction

PSA and SSF implemented Support to Qandala, Iskushuban and Alula District Council Formation. The project objective was to enhance community capacity to prevent, resolve and contain destructive conflicts through establishment of effective and integrated community management and dispute settlement mechanisms in Qandala, Iskushuban and Alula that will ensure communities residing in the area coexist peacefully and harmoniously.

Overall Performance:

Output 1: Supporting Puntland MoILGRD on Social reconciliation and social healing activities in Iskushuban, Qandala and Alula districts.

Activity 1.1: Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation Work (2 reconciliation meetings per district)

PSA in partnership with SSF, held two Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation meetings for Iskushuban and Alula which were held in Qardho and Bosaso.

The objective of the meetings was to support traditional leaders and other peace ambassadors to address and resolve existing and pending conflicts between communities.

The meetings focused on existing and new cases that might have negative impact to the overall peace in the target area, where 2 cases (1 per district) between communities were given attention.

Activity 1.2: Mediation and Conflict Resolution Training for Women, Youth, Media, religious leaders and Business Community

PSA/SSF with support of Puntland ministry of Interior MOIFAD conducted Mediation and conflict resolution training for District council staff, religious leaders, women, youth, media and business community in each districts of Iskushuban and Qandala.

The objective of the training was to establish a better understanding of conflict management and negotiation skills and for the targeted groups to be actively engaged in promotion of peace in their leadership roles within the district and community. After the training all the participants were very indebted for the ministry in their role of improving the community awareness in peace-building and community reconciliation, and during this period, the participants exchanged stories and experiences related to conflict management.



Activity 1.3: Sports, Cultural activities and Artistic Activities promoting Peace (4 clups per district)

Football Tournament

PSA held a football tournament in Qandala and Iskushuban as part of peace promotion campaigns, the aim was to have youth participate directly in peace-building activities using pursuits and mediums that they understand and interested in; this is because sports build social cohesion, foster relationships and social interactions amidst recurrent conflicts in the area by bringing people from different villages and clans together.

A total of 8 football teams took part in it and 14 matches were held, the tournament in Qandala commenced on 9/8/2021 to 15/8/2021, while in Iskushuban the matches took place from 13/8/2021 to 19/8/2021.

Activity 1.4: Production of a Peace-building and Social Cohesion Drama Film

A Somali poet expert both in literature and drama making was engaged for to develop the drama and present to MoIFAD and PSA for approval. Once the script is developed well-known producer and actors (actors who are adept in their acting skills) were engaged to produce the video/film (shooting and editing the film).

A short film of about 20-30 minutes was produces at the end which also included the local televisions broadcasting company was contracted to broadcast the drama so that the message reaches the targeted audiences.

Activity 1.5: Women to Women (cultural activities)

Women to Women Peace training in Qandala and Iskushuban

PSA/SSF in collaboration with the Puntland Ministry of Interior held three-day Women to Women Peace training in each district of Qandala and Iskushuban attended by 40 women drawn from women groups, district committee, police, school parent committee and Youth from both districts.

The objective of the training was to enable the women use these set of skills in promoting peace, organizing meetings and community gatherings as well as resolving and preventing conflict in their communities. The women would later be connected to traditional leaders and the district council to participate in the peacebuilding activities, town hall meetings, peace coordination meetings and other peace gatherings and social reconciliation and healing efforts under the ongoing project that supports Council Formation in Qandala and Iskushuban Districts

Women to Women Peace training in Alula

PSA/SSF in collaboration with the Puntland Ministry of Interior held three-day Women to Women Peace training in the district of Alula attended by 20 women drawn from women groups, district committee, police, school parent committee and Youth across the district.

The objectives of the training was to: strengthen young women's leadership skills, equip women with knowledge and skills to gather information and conduct conflict mapping and gender analysis of current peace and security issues , build advocacy and lobbying skills for effective engagement in new spaces and to influence key decision makers to implement peace processes and their outcomes from a gender perspective and support young women in their leadership journeys and build networks for experience and information sharing upon completion of the training.

Activity 1.6: Staging Peace Caravans

PSA staged a three-day peace caravan in each district that involved vehicles processions in Iskushuban and Qandala from 28/8/2021 to 30/8/2021 and from 18/9/2021 to 20/9/2021 in Alula, the vehicle processions went through villages markets, population centers, schools and governments offices promoting messages of peace and raising awareness on coexistence, the peace caravan featured artists, poets and musicians where musical shows, dramas, messages, Poems, cultural plays and exhibitions to promote peace was used to pass the peace messages.

The peace caravan laid emphasis on the need for peaceful co-existence within the local communities. This event also introduced different plights of the sectors, their rights, and distinctive roles in society. The caravan not only focuses on engaging the youth in political and social deliberations, it also aims to mobilize them into becoming better citizens of this country.

Activity 1.7: Good Governance and Civic Engagement Training

PSA/SSF and MoFAD organized good governance and civic engagement training in Qandala and Iskushuban. In Qandala, the training brought together 80 (40M and 40F) community members (40 per district) drawn from clans, women groups, and elders from the 2 districts.

These trainings objective was to sensitize participants on the council formation process, good governance, organizational management, accountability and transparency including the need of gender inclusivity as a means of improving local governance and service provision. To achieve this goal, PSA/SSF and MoFAD trained individuals and citizen groups through a transformative guidance and that was intended to connect them with opportunities for civic participation and skills to overcome structural barriers that impede their participation in public policy development, public resource allocation and distribution, and oversight of public service delivery.

Output 2: Supporting MoLGRD with the District Council Formation (DCF) and provide relevant capacity and skills-building training to both council members and permanent staff

2.1 District Council Formation (Qandala)

A total of 27 (21M and 6F) council members were selected and sworn in, the formal oath through swearing was conducted and officiated by the deputy minister of MOFID Mohamed Mosdik and the regional governor of Bari region Abdisamid.

The 27 members were chosen from the clans representatives that were shortlisted each clan through consensus and the clan leadership criteria.

The process was part of strengthening democracy by allowing the locals to choose leaders to represent them and their ideas in the council, and the selected members of the council to support and champion the citizens' interests.

2.3: District level consultative processes to review composition and existing roles & responsibilities of district-level institutions.

PSA/SSF and MoFAD held a 2-day District level consultative workshop in Alula and Qandala Districts to review composition, roles & responsibilities of district-level institutions.

The two workshops were held simultaneously from 9/10/2021 – 10/10/2021 and attended by 20 participants (3F and 17M), the participants were drawn from the district council executives, departments and agencies namely: the Police station Commander, district Health Officer, District First Instance Court officers, district education officer, ministry of education finance officer, women associations and the fisheries cooperatives including District Executive Committee and the newly elected Mayor and deputy mayor of Qandala.

The objective of the workshop was to bring together the districts leadership and outline to them on their specific roles and responsibilities including how to work together. The second objective was to conduct first coordination meeting and to create district level coordination mechanism.



Day one agenda was to given district level executives to present their responsibilities and give updates on the achievements and status of functions of their respective ministries. They also presented their TOR and explained their roles and the gaps that need to be addressed for a better service delivery.

On day two, district council including the mayor were given an opportunity to sensitize the participants on the district council roles and mandate, the participants were also given an opportunity to highlight on what they feel should be improved and how to make the service delivery more effective and efficient. In addition, in the second day of the workshop; the aspect of coordination was discussed in detail and deliberated upon.

Activity 2.4: SWOT analysis of community institutions and development of an action plan for governance improvements focusing on effectiveness, inclusiveness, and conflict sensitivity.

PSA/SSF and MoFAD held a 4-days SWOT analysis workshop in Alula and Qandala Districts, The two workshops were held simultaneously from 20/10/2021 – 23/10/2021.

The participants were members of both the District Council and representatives of each district institutions such as key elders, religious leaders, women leaders, businessmen/women, and district officials.

The objective of the workshop was to identify the capacity and weakness of the 2 local government in regard to social service, to conduct SWOT analysis to find the external factors (Opportunities and Threats) that determine the socio-economic and services delivery of the two districts and to produce list of external and internal factor that would form the basis for writing and development of district development plan DDF.

Activity 2.5 Support in Women's Council Representation in Qandala

PSA/SSF in collaboration with MoFID held a six day workshop in Qandala designed to build awareness and skills for gender mainstreaming in leadership and lobby community members to support women involvement in local leadership, the workshop brought together 20 (11M and 9F) mainly elders, traditional leaders, youth, political leaders, opinion leaders and business community across Alula district.

The meeting was to bring onboard representative of the clans who are nominating members to the council in order to lobby and convince them to nominate women into the new district council by ensuring that at least 30% quota is implemented and observed, PSA encouraged the ministry to take leadership role and advised elders and other leaders to meet this requirement. PSA/SSF also used the workshop to advice and encourage women in the district to seek council seats and mentor them on how to approach the lobbying.

6. : District council leadership skills and organizational management training

In the month of October, PSA/SSF and MoIFAD conducted District council leadership skills and organizational management training in Alula and Qandala, the training was held for four days from 12/10/2021 – 15/10/2021 and attended by 80 (48M and 32F) community leaders drawn from clans, women groups, and elders from Qandala and Alula districts.

In Qandala, the training was attended by 40 participants (10F and 30M) and in Alula the total number of participants was also 40 (22F and 18M) the participants.

These trainings objective help the district council officials to understand different types of organizations, hierarchy within organizations, responsibilities in the organizational hierarchy, and organizational management in general and to have a better understanding of conflict management and negotiation skills, with the focus being on conflicts in relation to natural resources management, where district institutions have a key role to play.

7. : Conflict management training

PSA/SSF and MoIFAD conducted conflict management training in Alula and Qandala, the training was held for four days from 16/10/2021 – 19/10/2021 and attended by 80 (56M and 24F) community leaders, Sheikhs or Beeldaaje, Sultans, traditional leaders, women groups, elders and Individuals who are already active and well regarded in their communities in terms of their role in reconciliation and conflict mitigation were specifically targeted.

The ultimate goal of the training was to build community resilience through social cohesion and cultural competency among the people of Qandala and Alula for sustainable peace. The key objective is to build peace from and at the grass roots by facilitating a process to promote reconciliation, mediation and conflict resolution among the people and communities.

Training is also intended to provide key figures of the community (Youth, Elders, and Women's Associations) with reconciliatory peace building and conflict management knowledge.

8. Capacity building trainings

The Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Democratization requested for the postponement of the council formation process in Iskushuban district due to internal conflict associated with power sharing among the clans. As a result, it was agreed that there was a need to address the new and emerging power sharing disagreement between the communities before embarking on the council formation process.



The ministry believed that continuing with council formation process before addressing the power sharing hostility will worsen the situation and may halt and threaten future peace negotiations and collaboration with the community in formation of council that can be approved and accepted by all the communities in the area.

In line with the new occurrence, the ministry proposed to utilize the available budget in improving the capacity of the existing council members in place of the activities that had been planned for.

The training was aimed to sensitize participants on good governance, organizational management, democratization process and citizen participation and service provision including the need of gender inclusivity as a means of improving local governance and service provision, to achieve this goal, PSA/SSF and MoFAD trained the council and administration staff through a transformative guidance and that was intended to enlightened them on governance



and civic engagement that is intended to inform, engage, consult, collaborate and empower the citizenry to take control of leadership and governance within the community through different ways such as, elections or civil society activities where accountability and transparency is demanded at all stages of policy making. As part of the project there was a need to transform that culture and to ensure that citizens are partners and not just clients in the governance process through meaningful public participation.

Output 3: Implement small priority projects for each district (Peace dividends)

Activity 3.1: District Priority Projects (Peace Dividends Initiative)

As part of implementing Support to Qandala, Alula and Iskushuban District Council Formation project, the project was built on three pillars to ensure the capacities of the district in order to contribute to a stable and enabling environment for improved governance and social inclusion.

To implement the third pillar, PSA conducted forum with the community members and administrations in the three districts to establish priority needs framework to enhance peace building in the area. The forum established an actionable plan which entailed an assessment of the priority projects below.

The districts came up with an action plan through a participatory process and in consultation with all stakeholders including community groups such as women and youth.

Emergency Responses

Fire accident

Within the period a number of fire outbreak in IDPs camps were reported, where PSA and other stakeholders intervened, one was in Riga camp that affected 40 households, as a result PSA participated in joint inter cluster assessment which comprised GECPD, UNHCR, PMWDO, HRDC, NRC and local government, the assessment was imperative in ascertaining the extent of the damage and also to establish the cause of the fire; As part of the intervention, on 14th August 2021 PSA distributed blankets to 25 families that were affected by the fire incident.

In partnership with DRC, PSA provided NFIs namely mosquito nets, Jerrycan and dignity kits, clothes and soaps to 15 low-income households, this was after receiving several requests and calls for support through IDP committees on the 15 families who were so much in need of basic support in Bosaso

COVID-19 Pandemic

The coronavirus pandemic required significant adaptation of the ways we worked and how we supported human rights defenders throughout 2021. These adaptations were underpinned by a commitment to core values that provided clarity and direction in a continually changing environment.

Those values include solidarity, creativity, wellbeing and hope. Solidarity Even while physical distancing measures were implemented across the world and mask use became widespread, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the extent to which we are all connected and share the same humanity. As PSA this means solidarity with colleagues, such as through check-ins, sharing workloads, and providing compassion and support. It also means solidarity with human rights defenders, with PSA programme staff regularly reaching out to national and regional-level partners to discuss their wellbeing, situation, priorities and needs. In addition to showing solidarity, at PSA we greatly appreciate receiving solidarity and the enhanced cooperation, coordination and information sharing from many people and organizations within the human rights movement as well as from our donors

CHALLENGES

In 2021, one of the major constraints was overwhelming demand for its services despite the inadequacies in funds. There are array of community problems which called for intervention but we can do little given the budget lines, more so, in some instances there was delay in disburse the much needed funds on time or approve the budgets as earlier proposed..

Staffs, notwithstanding their determination and dedication reflect some gaps in capacity building. It is our intention to strengthen our institutional capacity through in-service on job training.

Furthermore, security is still a challenge in most parts of the country including Puntland with abductions and other terrorist acts reported almost monthly. These are issues which the authorities will be lobbied to explore best options.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the previous year, PSA accomplished many of the goals its members set for itself, and in doing so helped in changing and transforming lives.

As we move into future, some of our accomplishments will continue to develop, including the Strategic Initiatives as planned. In 2022 moving forward, PSA will continue to collaborate with potential partners in expanding its mandate and operations.

As an organization, we have the strongest conviction that what we do is playing a crucial role in transforming lives of thousands of population in Puntland region, more so the youth. We plan to involve ourselves in many more life-changing projects with the continued and invaluable support of our partners. It is our plan to hold a strategic planning exercise to assess where we have come from, where we are and where we are going in a specific timeline. This may impact on our focus and scale of operations. Whatever we will agree on will be in the best interest of the community.

We fully owe our gratitude especially the funding agencies. We assure transparency, full community participation in the design, implementation and evaluation of all projects will be adhered to. Principles of good governance and accountability will always be our core standards.