



# **Nugal Empowerment for Better Livelihood, Puntland State, Somalia**

## **Annual Report**

Reporting period: January to December 2015

DCI-HUM/2014/339-988



This project is funded by  
The European Union



A project implemented by  
World Vision Australia

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## Acronyms

BF	Business Facilitator
DNH	Do No Harm
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GIK	Gift in Kind
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IPACS	Integration of Peacebuilding and Conflict-Sensitivity
IPIP	Integrating Peacebuilding in Programming
KII	Key Informant Interview
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoE&HE	Ministry of Education & Higher Education
MoLYS	Ministry of Labour, Youths, and Sports
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PMC	Project Management Committee
PWD	People with disability
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
WV	World Vision
WVA	World Vision Australia
WVS	World Vision Somalia

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## 1. Introduction



*Fathia, 26 years old and a mother of two, is part of the first intake of TVET tailor training through the Action.*

The Nugal Empowerment for Better Livelihood Project is a 36 month Action delivered by World Vision under contract to the European Commission. This Action aims to bring greater opportunities to vulnerable families who are dependent on the informal economy and labour market in Nugal region, Puntland State, Somalia. The Theory of Change underpinning the Action is that lack of skills severely constrains livelihood opportunities in the target districts, giving rise to conflict and illegal or dangerous activities among young people. To address this, the Action will provide support to existing and new structures enhancing livelihood opportunities for targeted groups, as well as supporting the social inclusion of vulnerable groups through improved access to basic social services.

The project formally commenced on January 1, 2015 and launched externally in mid-March of the same year. This report covers the first twelve months of implementation, representing the inception and early implementation phase of the project. During this time, the focus of the Action was on planning, consultation and refinement of Action strategy and activities, then moving to full implementation starting with the selection of appropriate beneficiaries after joint assessments in July and August 2015.

The Nugal Empowerment for Better Livelihood project addresses project indicators which over time will form a cumulative measure of project progress and achievements. A baseline for these indicators is still to be measured. Originally planned for Year 1, the baseline study has been moved to February 2016 due to the selected consultant pulling out and the need to repeat the tender process.

## 1.1 Project data

Action Title	<b>Nugal Empowerment for Better Livelihood Project</b>
Contract Number	<b>DCI-HUM/2014/339-988</b>
Contracting Authority	Europe Aid: The European Union represented by European Commission
Contracted Amount	2.400.000 €
Contractor	World Vision Somalia/World Vision Australia
Target Region/Country	Nugal region, Puntland State, Somalia
Project Start Date	1 January 2015
Project End Date	31 December 2017
Duration	36 months
Project Manager	Megan McGrath
Final beneficiaries / target groups	<p>The project target groups are people dependent on the informal economy, with focus on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) marginalised women and girls</li> <li>2) people with disability (PWD)</li> <li>3) out-of-school youths (boys and girls)</li> <li>4) ex-militia</li> <li>5) internally displaced peoples (IDPs)</li> <li>6) returnees.</li> </ol> <p>Within Somalia, no data currently exist on the prevalence of people engaged in the informal economy. While targeting the above groups, the Action will create on-going benefits for broader communities of the five districts in Nugal region, in Puntland, Somalia: Dangorayo pop: (300,000), Eyl pop: (70,000), Godobjiran pop: (9,446), Garowe pop: (46,000), Burtinle pop: (50,000). Total population is 475,446.</p>

## 1.2 Stakeholders

<i>For the beneficiary</i>	<p>Megan McGrath  <i>Portfolio Advisor, Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs</i>  <i>World Vision Australia</i></p> <p>Anne Hölscher  <i>Program Officer</i>  <i>World Vision Somalia, Somalia Resilience Program</i></p>
<i>For the EU Delegation</i>	<p>Mohamed Sabul  <i>Education Program Manager</i>  <i>Delegation of the European Union to the Federal Republic of Somalia</i></p>

**Specific Objective 1:**

- People dependent on the informal economy in Nugal Region of Puntland State of Somalia are empowered to access greater livelihood opportunities.

**Indicators:**

1. 8900 vulnerable households have diversified income sources
2. 75% of target beneficiaries report sustained, liveable income as a result of the project

**Specific objective 2:**

- Vulnerable groups in Nugal Region of Puntland state of Somalia have greater access to basic social services and protection mechanisms.

**Indicators:**

3. 70% of target beneficiaries report improved access to community based social services
4. 70% of target beneficiaries report meaningful inclusion in community discussions
5. 11,300 vulnerable households in target communities report that they feel better protected in times of need

## 2. Assessment of implementation progress: executive summary

*This report covers the first year of the project implementation from January 01, 2015 to December 31, 2015.*

The first six months of the Action formed the inception phase of the project. This included staff recruitment, a four-day start-up workshop for Action staff and partners and, within this event, an official public launch of the project in Garowe, Puntland on March 17 2015. The launch session was attended by among others the EU Delegation, the Minister of Labour, Youth and Sports, several Puntland government officials, the mayors of the five target districts, local and international NGOs and stakeholders in education and skills training in Puntland, and WV staff. The start-up workshop was important for building the Action in a way that would contribute directly to Priority Area 1 for the European Union in Somalia, education. The agreed project framework provides basic or non-formal education (NFE), work-related training and TVET training. It supports the most disadvantaged and hard to reach groups, in particular girls and women, and upholds their basic rights including protection from all forms of abuse and exploitation.

Other activities implemented during the inception phase were Do No Harm (DNH) assessment, establishment of project management committees (PMCs) in the five target districts, and identification and preparatory training of 10 project interns. As well, planning commenced for conducting joint assessments in the five target districts.

The project's start-up was affected by issues around conflicting mandates between the Ministry of Labour, Youth, and Sports (MoLYS) and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE). This was finally resolved midyear through a presidential decree which clearly outlined the roles of the two ministries, allowing the signing of MoUs with both government ministries to take place. From this time, the Action's activities began to implement. TVET, NFE and BF beneficiaries were selected and placed in skills training, while TVET centres were identified and assessed on their current capacity.

The Action's objective for increasing birth registration, and as a result access for vulnerable children and adolescents to services and citizen rights, has been challenged by poor or

non-existent processes for civil registration. In the second half of 2015, WV began a series of meetings with government and other agencies with a view to coordinating effective solutions to this problem.

The Action procured a number of project materials during this time, including two vehicles (a pick-up double cabin and a station wagon) and five lap top computers for staff use. WV held a project review meeting with MoLYS and MoEHE in September in Garowe to consider progress, lesson learned, challenges and next steps. The event emphasised the importance of coordination and strong working relationships to ensure the project meets its intended objectives.

During the period under view, the Action implementation was supported by the EU Delegation to Somalia. World Vision had the privilege of monthly meetings with the focal person of EU Delegation for this project, Ms Marion Mitschke. During these meetings, Ms Mitschke not only guided World Vision on EU regulations but also referred World Vision to guidance on how to engage with government stakeholders based on previous Europe Aid projects in Puntland. World Vision has been very much appreciative of Ms Mitschke's inherent knowledge of the EU's strategy for Somalia which helped ensure the Action contributed to the European Union Strategy for Somalia. Her support has been critical during the first year of project implementation. As Ms Mitschke has now transitioned to the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Azerbaijan, her colleague Mr Sabul has taken over the project. World Vision is committed to continue this excellent working relationship with Mr Sabul.



*Handicrafts made by TVET students, Hormud TVET Centre, Burtinle*

The first batch of NFE trainees graduated in December 2015, a significant moment for the Action as it gains momentum. However, at this stage it is still too early to report specifically on objectives and indicators for the Action. Targets for upcoming reporting periods have been set so that future progress reports can include indicator tracking.

### 3. Results and Activities

Despite the initial delay, the Action is now on course, with almost all planned activities for 2015 accomplished on time.

Both target communities and government partners are very enthusiastic about the Action's direction. In particular, the livelihood component resonates with the target communities.

Details of activities pertaining to the three results and their specific targets are itemised below.

#### Result 1: Enhanced incomes and livelihoods of target vulnerable groups

##### **Targets:**

*By the end of the project:*

- 85% of programme beneficiaries (n=24,000) meet Silver rating on the Livelihood Activity Report, demonstrating improved employability.

Training is under way for the first batch of selected beneficiaries in business facilitation training (170), vocational skills (500), and NFE (500). The NFE trainees graduated in December while the other courses will continue through TVET centres in the five target districts. While activities proceed well and according to plan, at this stage it is not possible to measure the improved employability of the beneficiaries.

- 75% of graduates (n=1,500) from the vocational stream of Technical and Vocational Education have gained employment.

The first batch of 500 TVET beneficiaries are currently still in classes and are expected to graduate in March 2016. After they graduate, it will become possible to follow up by assessing the number of beneficiaries who are employed. This information should be available by the next semi-annual report.

- 1,500 beneficiaries who enroll in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) successfully complete the training.

Progress towards this indicator can be measured and reported in the next semi-annual report, after the completion of the six-month course. So far 500 TVET trainees are in training sessions in the five target districts.

- 75% of participating small business owners (n=8,900) have an increase in annual net business profit of more than 30%.  
The first round of Business Facilitation training sessions is currently under way. Some of the beneficiaries in this program are already business owners, while others do not own a business yet. Of the small business owners, some have reported that they are better skilled in keeping books, business planning and saving cash reserves. Measuring against the target will begin in the months after the students graduate in March.
- 90% of targeted Business owners (n=8,900) have improved knowledge, values and abilities for business development.  
Kindly refer to the explanation above.
- 1380 new successful small businesses developed (as a result of both TVET & Business Facilitation).  
BF beneficiaries comprise current business owners and those intending to venture into business after acquiring training. Measurement of this indicator can start once the first round of BF trainees have completed the six-month course.

**Activity 1.1: Conduct baseline assessment, including capacity assessment and gaps analysis of CBOs**

*Ongoing, to complete by June 2016*

Originally planned for Year 1, the baseline study has been moved to February 2016 due to the selected consultant pulling out and the need to repeat the tender process.

In the meantime, in June and July 2015, Forcier Consulting conducted a joint assessment in preparation for commencement of activities. The findings informed, among other things, beneficiary selection criteria, the type of skills to be offered, and the feasibility of the business facilitation approach in the Somalia context. Five different assessments were combined in this joint assessment:

- Informal safety nets for social protection;
- Social services mapping;
- Cross-sectorial beneficiary and labour market assessment for vocational skills;
- Analysis of vulnerability types in the community, and;
- Assessment of cross-sectorial business development opportunities and need for self-employment.

The assessment commenced on June 22 with field data collection, FGDs and KIs of the beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The final report was released on 10<sup>th</sup> of August 2015, and was shared with the donor and all the project partners.

The assessment results indicate that the majority of the respondents in the target districts prefer three types of vocational training: tailoring, carpentry, and electrician skills. The assessments also confirmed that poor social services exist in all the five target districts of Dangorayo, Godobjiran, Eyl, and Burtinle, though Garowe is slightly better off due to its status as a capital city. Many people own small businesses entities, like tea kiosk and small retail shops, and the local communities are eager to learn business skills in all districts. Though there are no structured community business associations in the target districts, the clear need for business skills supports the feasibility of the Action focus.

The findings from these assessments have been used as a reference for designing all subsequent activities including beneficiary registration, selection of TVET & NFE centres, allocation of the beneficiaries among districts, and choice of skills training to be provided to TVET beneficiaries. Vocational training sectors comprise what centres normally offer as well as the skills requested by communities in the assessment: tailoring, computer, mechanic, electrician, beautician, fishing, cooking, arts, and mobile repair.

**Activity 1.2: Start-up workshop with all stakeholders**

Completed,  
June 2015

World Vision conducted a four day start-up workshop for project staff and partners from 15 – 19 March 2015. In total, 24 WV and partner staffs participated in the workshop. The Start-up Workshop Report, which was shared with EU and partners mid-year, contains more details on the event, its aims and its outcomes.

*Group photo of the official project launch participants in Garowe-Puntland on 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2015, including Ms Mitschke and Mr Sabul from the EU Delegation.*



The start-up workshop included the official launch event on 17 March attended by 45 people including representatives from the EU Delegation to Somalia, MoLYS and other government ministries and relevant departments, WV Somalia National Director, Nugal regional Governor, and the five Mayors of the target districts of Garowe, Burtinle, Dangorayo, Eyl and Godobjiran. Representatives of other national and international agencies working in Puntland also attended.

**Activity 1.3: Establish community based project management committees in each district**

Completed,  
June 2015

Project Management Committees (PMCs) were established in the five target districts of Garowe, Eyl, Dangorayo, Godobjiraan and Burtinle. Between them, the five PMCs comprise 54 members (35 male and 19 female). To avoid confusion or duplication of structures in different contexts, the formation of the committees was highly participatory and transparent, with communities taking part in selection, ownership and accountability of committee



outcomes. The following criteria were considered during the committee selection: willing to work voluntarily, trusted by the community (religious and traditional leaders), resident of the district and planning to stay in the district for the next few years, representative of different groups (women, youth and different clans), hardworking, active and dependable. Each committee is now networked with representatives from their respective district council on government policy issues.

**Activity 1.4: Carry out a Cross Sectorial Beneficiary and Market Assessment**

Completed,  
August 2015

This activity was absorbed into the joint assessment design and took place in July and August 2015. Kindly refer to Activity 1.1 for more information.

**Activity 1.5 – Identification and selection of partner centres to implement TVET and NFE trainings**

Completed,  
September  
2015

To select the most suitable centres, the Action began with capacity assessment of all TVET and NFE centres in Nugal region, conducted in collaboration with government partners including MoEHE, MoLYS, and the Office of the Governor, and District Administrations. The exercise began on August 30, 2015 and took 10 days to complete.

*Committee members and Action staff, Burtinle*

The team used the following pre-agreed criteria to select the centres:

- Centres with reasonably adequate equipment
- Centres with a sufficient number of qualified trainers
- Centres with previous experience in TVET & NFE implementation
- Centres with legal government registration or license
- Marginalised and women led centres
- Minority led centres
- Avoid selection of centres owned by the same clan to avoid conflict.

After thorough discussion and analysis, the team agreed unanimously to select 23 centres which met most of the prerequisite criteria, as follows:

**1) Garowe district:** HAWO TAKO, MUSTAQBA, SWA, MODERN, KALLO, GVTC, and ALHIKMA

- 2) **Godobjiran district:** HORDA, YOWDA, SHFC, SAREEDO, and SOSDA
- 3) **Eyl district:** UGBAD, and HORSEED
- 4) **Dangorayo district:** HANAD, ACCED, and RAVCO
- 5) **Burtinle district:** BVTC, KALKAL, MAJATUA, NASTEX, HORUMAR, and HORMUD

MAJATUA and KALKAL were selected because they were managed by marginalised groups and women groups, and the project aims to improve the capacity and status of these groups.



*A young woman attends NFE with her baby, Nasteex TVET, Burtinle*

### **Activity 1.6: Identification of TVET and Non-Formal Education (NFE) trainees**

*Ongoing for life of project*

With TVET centres identified and their capacity along with population demand better understood, the Action allocated numbers of students for the centres in each district, as follows:

- Garowe: 208 TVET, 100 NFE
- Dangorayo: 63 TVET, 100 NFE
- Burtinle: 103 TVET, 100 NFE
- Godobjiran: 63 TVET, 100 NFE
- Eyl: 63 TVET, 100 NFE.

On September 20, 2015, beneficiary registration officially began in the five target districts in close collaboration with government partners and Project Management Committees. Introductory meetings were held for PMCs in each district to sensitise them on a number of issues around:

- Selection criteria
- Process of registration
- Deadline for registration
- Required number of beneficiaries to be registered per district and the skill type to be offered in each centre

By September 25, 500 TVET and 500 NFE beneficiaries had registered in all target districts. Verification took a further week and the final list was officially announced on September 30 before training commenced on October 1. Beneficiaries were able to choose the type of skill they wanted to pursue, including the three priority areas identified in the start-up assessment.

NFE training takes three months, while TVET training is six months. The first batch of NFE ended on December 31, 2015, and the current TVET will end in March 2016. The current TVET trainings with 500 trainees will end by March

2016 and the next batch of TVET and NFE trainings will start in April and March 2016 respectively.

The first batch of 500 NFE trainees sat their final examination on January 10 2016<sup>1</sup>. Those students who successfully passed the exam and are interested to continue may then transition to either TVET or business facilitation training. A survey with the initial class found that 96% would prefer to transition to TVET and 4% to business training.

For TVET, participants who pass the final examination in March 2016 will be provided with start-up kits for their income generating activity/business. The types of start-up kits are yet to be determined, and will be based on assessment of specific needs of the trainees. In the past start-up kits included sewing machines, beauty salon kits, and computers, electric and mechanical tools. Past projects have also complemented the kits with GIK materials such as fabric for tailoring trainees, and the feasibility of a similar approach will be considered as part of the start-up kit planning.

***Activity 1.7: Develop referral system for NFE graduates to TVET or Business Facilitation, and from entrepreneurship TVET stream to a Business Facilitator***

*Ongoing, to be completed by April 2016*

The strategy for building livelihood capacity among the most vulnerable encourages NFE participants to continue, where qualified and interested, to the other streams of TVET or BF training. Due to limited places, not all will be able to transition. In light of this, the Action required a referral mechanism that could select and place those most suited for continuation. To make sure that referral was fair and participants were likely to succeed in further training, the following criteria were developed and adopted:

- NFE trainees who score 70% and above in the exam prepared by the centres and supervised by the Action and MoEHE.
- Trainees with recommendation based on the observations of centre management.
- Weighted consideration for beneficiaries above 14 years of age, who are not likely to have other chances to pursue forms of education.

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<sup>1</sup> Not within the time period of this report; results will be reported in the January – June 2016 period.

- Trainees who showed strong willingness and commitment throughout the training sessions and with minimum absenteeism.
- Individual trainee preference for TVET or BF referral after successful completion of three months of NFE course.



*Practising henna skills as part of beautician training, Burtinle*

Because of the interest already expressed by NFE trainees in continuation to vocational training, the number of referrals solely depends on the availability of space. Once the examination results are announced in January the above selection criteria will be applied to refer NFE graduates to either TVET or business facilitation trainings. This is expected to be completed by February 2016 and the successful candidates will begin classes on April 1 2016.

**Activity 1.8 - Facilitate beneficiaries to attend either entrepreneurship or technical TVET training**

Ongoing based on course intakes over life of project

A total of 500 beneficiaries have now been placed in 23 TVET centres in the five target districts of Garowe, Dangorayo, Eyl, Godobjiran and Burtinle. Those with formal education were enrolled in Institute Based Vocational Educational Training (IBTVET) which offers computer training. Those with little education have joined Enterprise-Based Vocational Education Training (EBTVET), a more structured form of the traditional apprenticeship approach which has a long history in Somalia. This course is normally needs-driven, practical, and focused on the application of trade skills in a real working environment. Literacy is not a prerequisite. The selection of the TVET beneficiaries took place transparently with the PMCs leading the process together with representatives of MoEHE and MoLYS. Criteria targeted the most vulnerable groups including people living with disabilities, orphans, unemployed and out of school youths, female-headed households, marginalised groups, ex-militias, IDPs, refugees and returnees.

The Action facilitates payment of tuition fees of \$50 per beneficiary per month in TVET centres, and \$250 per NFE facilitator per month to provide training.

**Activity 1.9 – Improve standards of select vocational centres, equipping them with learning materials as needed**

*Ongoing to be completed in January 2016*

After the selection of TVET centres (see Activity 1.5), the Action undertook a capacity gap assessment in October 2015 to find out infrastructure support required by the 23 partner centres in order to provide a conducive learning environment for beneficiaries. Based on the outcome of this assessment, the Action has procured essential materials and equipment, to be distributed in January 2016. The items include desk top computers, scanners, printers, stationaries, chairs, and tables.

This equipment will strengthen the capacity of the centres to implement TVET & NFE training. Centre managers are very enthusiastic about this support which they believe will go a long way in providing efficient services to the target beneficiaries of the Action.

**Activity 1.10: Improve standards of vocational centres by reviewing of selected government curricula with a focus on the inclusion of life skills/business development skills**

*Ongoing pending government decisions*

Several meetings regarding curriculum revision between WV, NRC, and MoEHE have taken place in October, November and December 2015. Initially the Ministry was hesitant since they are prioritising revision of school curriculum (primary and intermediate). However, continued efforts from agencies like WV and NRC are assisting to raise the profile of TVET review. At the last meeting in December 2015 it was agreed that:

1. The need for a TVET curriculum revision exists. In particular, the curricula for electricians, tailoring, metal work, carpentry, automotive, beauticians and fabric ('tie and die') need revision.
2. Conflict Sensitivity Education (CSE) is to be incorporated into all existing and new syllabus.
3. MoEHE needs to identify and select consultants for curriculum development.
4. The director of TVET at MoEHE was to consult with MoLYS officials and share the final selected courses to WV by Sunday 20th December 2015.

5. MoEHE will develop a tentative budget for the development and revision of syllabus. The Action is waiting on MoEHE to consult further with MoLYS, which has the mandate of TVET activities, and decide on a final list of subjects so that curriculum development for marketable subjects can be moved forward.

**Activity 1.11: Improve standards of vocational centres by providing TVET and NFE facilitators with training on curriculum implementation, the management of training safety standards and lesson planning**

Completed  
December 2015

The Action recruited a consultant to conduct training for 50 representatives of the 23 TVET and NFE centres (one trainer and one manager from each centre) and four government officials from MoEHE and MoLYS. Training took place December 14 to 17 2015 in Garowe. Of the total participants, 24 were female and 26 male. The training covered topics including: management and leadership, lesson planning and preparation, class management, creating a child-friendly environment, measurement and evaluation of results, child development and growth, and gender mainstreaming in learning centres.

During the training session the Nugal Regional Education officer (REO) emphasised the importance of the training and urged participants to apply the skills and knowledge they learn to build the capacity of their trainees. He further praised the support of World Vision to the people of Nugal region, and expressed appreciation for the skills training and its contribution to creating self-reliant and sustainable communities.

*A TVET trainer teaches carpentry to young students, Kal Kal Centre, Burtinle*



**Activity 1.12: Improve standards of vocational centres by providing TVET facilitators with training on revised curriculum**

Commencing  
2016

This activity has not yet been implemented as curriculum revision discussions are still on-going between WV, MoEHE, and other stakeholders.

**Activity 1.13: Improve standards of vocational centres by training MoE/MoLYS and TVET management staff on management and supervision skills**

Completed  
August 2015

The Action recruited a consultant to conduct training for TVET management representatives and district council members of the five target districts, as well as project staff and partner government ministry staff. In total, 51 people (27 male, 24 female) participated in three days of training August 25 – 27, 2015. Topics covered during the workshop included leadership skills, employee motivation skills, supervision skills, good management and documentation practices.

Participants expressed satisfaction with the training outcomes. They promised to transfer knowledge gained from the workshop to their work place, and indicated that they wanted to share the knowledge with their constituencies and other government institutions which they represent or connect with. In terms of future trainings, a suggestion was made for the continuation of such topics, and also inclusion of time management and financial management topics.

**Activity 1.14: Support the MoLYS' internship strategy by identifying private sector partners and facilitate youth internships**

Completed  
December 2015

The Action through MoLYS supported the internship initiative for youths out of schools, and in particular the graduates. During the first year, the Action assisted ten college graduates seeking employment with placement in public sector workplaces to provide them with practical experience in their chosen disciplines. This is part of Puntland government human resource development strategy, increasing the employability of young educated people as

well as creating a competent government and public sector workforce. In total, 34 candidates applied for the 10 positions, advertised on the radio. The following selection criteria were applied: recent graduates from universities with no prior working experience, qualified for the position available, good conduct, familiar to the local context, and finally an endorsement from the Ministry of Labour (after interview). MoLYS and WV have since been sharing responsibility for the internships, with WV paying a monthly incentive through the Ministry, and the Ministry submitting supporting documentation on attendance, performance and progress of each intern.

After discussions with the European Delegation, the internship program will be phased out effective January 2016. This is due to budget constraints, and also that the activity does not contribute significantly to the Action objectives.

***Activity 1.15: Diversifying household livelihood strategies through community-level gap assessments of local markets by the business facilitators***

<i>Completed November 2015</i>
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Four business facilitation officers were recruited to specialise in the Business Facilitation (BF) curriculum, receiving intensive ToT in the concepts from October 21 – 30, 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya. These individuals will now carry out the BF training in Garowe, Burtinle, Dangorayo and Eyl district. Since Godobjiran does not have significant urban centres, it will not conduct BF training.

The first activity for the BF officers was to conduct a community-level gap assessment of local markets in their respective districts. Major and common findings included:

- A lack of business skills and limited business knowledge among small business owners
- The majority of small businesses are run or owned by women
- A lack of quality business facilitation training centres
- No awareness among business owners of government departments dealing with business issues
- Limited or lack of knowledge of existing financial institutions

As direct implementers of this assessment, the BF officers have benefited from a comprehensive understanding of the knowledge, skills and attitudes of local business people, as well as insight into how to address these challenges. Solutions generated include referral to financial institutions to expand capital and business viability, supporting the formation of local Business Associations to give members stronger bargaining powers, and creating awareness on legal business documents required to run a business. The assessment also acted as an entry point for the Action, in creating relationships with business owners that could lead to support and training opportunities in the future.



Participants in the first round of Business Facilitation training, Garowe

**Activity 1.16: Business facilitators provide business development training (including business idea generation) to groups of beneficiaries that have already established small businesses and those that want to**

Ongoing based on course intake over life of project

After registering in early December 2015, 170 business owners in four districts are currently receiving weekly business training from BF officers. This will continue for six months, including formal curriculum and demand-led coaching. The first batch of BF trainees are expected to graduate May 30, 2016. BF trainees completed a baseline/entry survey to gauge current levels of knowledge and skills, which will help to assess progress and to support those who may be starting at a disadvantage or learning more slowly.

The BF officers have since linked these business owners with the Puntland Ministry of Commerce to establish close working relationship. This ministry had been very supportive of the business activities, including collaboration with the Action on community sensitisation forums in the four target districts where BF is relevant. Community business associations (CBA) have been established in all target districts, and in turn have selected officials to oversee day-to-day requirements of the groups. In total 5 CBAs were formed, 2 in Garowe and one each in Burtinle, Dangorayo and Eyl districts. The Action have assisted all the CBAs to acquire legal registration from the Ministry of Commerce, to enable them to operate legally in their local districts. The CBA comprises of Garowe 80 (in two separate groups), Dangorayo 30, Eyl 30, and Burtinle 30.

**Activity 1.17: Business facilitators provide monthly business coaching to small business entrepreneurs**

Ongoing based on course intake over life of project

The business training is in the third month, and the business coaching has started for those who need special follow up individually. So far only a small number of beneficiaries have requested one-on-one coaching because the idea is quite new in the Somali context.

**Result 2: Strengthened social cohesion, inclusion and protection for marginalised groups**

*Targets:*

- *5,000 children registered and issued birth certificates*  
Child registration systems were not in existence in all target districts. After identification of this gap there has been significant engagement with other stakeholders in birth registration such as the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice, INGOs and UN agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP), and a pilot process has been proposed, but detailed planning is still coming together. The Ministry of Interior has the mandate, and currently coordinates child registration processes in Puntland but lacks capacity. The inter-ministerial group has drafted the state child registration strategy, which will be shared by other stakeholders before it is taken to parliament for legislation. Once endorsed, the stakeholders will look at the modalities of who will support what.
- *8,700 marginalised persons/groups of persons are actively engaging in community dialogue*  
5 community dialogues have taken place in the five districts of Nugal Region about removing barriers to the participation of marginalised people in social services, especially TVET and NFE. In total, 75 people representing different community groups including elders, women, youth, religious leaders, business people, minority representatives and local municipalities participated in the dialogues.

- *85% increase in number of target beneficiaries reporting that they feel supported within their community*  
*Indicator cannot be measured at this point.*
- *Target beneficiaries report mechanisms protecting children and other marginalised persons strengthened*  
*This indicator will be measured after the child protection training is rolled out to the beneficiaries in early 2016.*
- *Improved psychosocial wellbeing of men, women and youth*  
*This will be measured after rolling out the psychosocial training to the community.*

**Activity 2.1: Carry out a community based assessment of the barriers affecting the marginalised groups and individuals**

Completed  
August 2015

This activity has been absorbed into the joint assessment design and took place in July and August 2015. Kindly refer to activity 1.1 for more information.

**Activity 2.2: Carry out a Do No Harm assessment to find issues that fuel conflict in communities, and identify and promote traditional conflict resolution mechanism**

Completed  
June 2015

During the period under review, the project conducted Integration of Peacebuilding and Conflict Sensitivity (IPACS) assessment of the Nugal Empowerment for Better Livelihood Project to inform effective implementation and to facilitate integration of peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity. The assessment was conducted in five target districts in Nugal Region of Puntland State of Somalia, namely: Dangorayo, Eyl, Godobjiran, Garowe and Burtinle. IPACS assessment uses a combination of Do No Harm (DNH) analysis and Integrating Peacebuilding in Programming (IPIP) assessment. Prior to assessment Do No Harm (DNH)/conflict resolution & peacebuilding training was conducted for project staff and government ministry staff (MoLYS, MoEHE) in Garowe, May 25 – 28, 2015.

Main findings included:

- The top three conflict identified are: clan conflicts, resource based conflicts and political conflicts.
- Women and children are badly affected by unending cycle of conflict and violence. Women have taken up the role of bread winners and the protectors of their families, traditionally a male domain.
- The importance of hiring local staff familiar with the context and its cultural sensitivities.
- The need to strengthen productive relationships at different levels with all the stakeholders through consistent sharing of information, dialogue and discussions, joint problem solving and decision making.
- Project design processes need to be appropriate to local context.
- Addressing contextual issues such as injustice and discrimination, issues that cause youth frustration and often force them into poor decision making on livelihood and lifestyle.
- Support participation of children as peace agents in their communities.

***Activity 2.3: Strengthen social protection through an awareness raising campaign on social protection as a means to address the livelihood challenges of marginalised groups***

*Pending staff resource; commencing February 2016*

Plans are under way as of December 2015 to recruit a specialist on protection to train Action staff and then beneficiaries. A facilitator from World Vision's East Africa Regional Office is likely to take up the role, with training scheduled for January and February 2016.

***Activity 2.4: Strengthen social protection through training existing committees (community development groups) on child protection***

*Pending staff resource; commencing February 2016*

This activity was rescheduled to February 2016 after staff have received protection training to be conducted by facilitator from World Vision's East Africa Regional Office in January, 2016.

**Activity 2.5 - Strengthen social protection through mobilising and carrying out birth registration**

*Ongoing, pending government decisions and resources*

Birth registration is essential for citizen identification, allowing Somali children to apply for official documents and access basic services. The Action aims to assist 5,000 children (of all ages) with birth registration by the end of the project, including a target for Year 1 of 1,000 children. This target has not been met due to ongoing negotiations with stakeholders also working to improve the registration process. The mandate to oversee registration is unclear between three ministries: the Ministry of Interior, of Health and of Justice. As a result, particularly in rural areas, there is no process at all in place for many parts of Puntland including Nugal. The ministries lack human resources and necessary equipment to provide the service without significant planning and support.

WV's focus has been on connecting interested agencies including UN bodies and the government for a coordinated and effective approach to implement civic registration projects (birth & death, marriage & divorce). WV held a series of meetings between October and December 2015 with ministries of interior, health and justice and UN and international organisations such as WV, UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, and UNICEF. The outcome of the meeting was that government ministries with a stake in the civic registration activities would hold separate meetings to agree on clear roles and responsibilities of each entity. Likewise, international and UN agencies met to update one another on the activities of each agency related to civic registration and birth registration. The next step is a planned joint meeting in February 2016, between the government ministries, INGOs and UN agencies to decide on the next course of action.



Mural outside the Hormud  
TVET training centre, Burtinle

**Activity 2.7: Strengthen social protection by mapping existing service providers at district level and develop community-based referral mechanisms**

Pending staff resource; commencing February 2016

This will be done by February after protection training is conducted for the project staff in January, 2016.

**Activity 2.10 – Strengthen social inclusion by marginalised groups actively participating in community dialogue to understand and address barrier issues**

Ongoing over the life of the project

As a starting point to this objective, two-day community dialogues took place in all five target districts in September 2015. In each district 15 participants (total of 75 participants, 43 male and 32 female) from different community groups including religious leaders, community elders, IDPs, representatives of minorities, lawyers, business people, government officials, women and youth groups, came together to discuss and debate barriers faced by marginalised people and how they can be overcome.



*A community dialogue takes place, Burtinle, August 2015*

Methods used to engage and coordinate the dialogue meetings included group discussions and presentation, question and answers sessions, and brainstorming on issues around marginalisation and how to build an inclusive society. A number of issues were highlighted that excluded certain people from the development agenda in their community, based on clans, social status, physical ability and socio-economic background. Main points discussed were:

- How to improve social inclusion of marginalised people in all the spheres of development in their community?
- The common barriers for marginalised people to have access to social services?
- How can those barriers be removed and strong social inclusion mechanism be created (solutions to barriers)?
- How to ensure marginalised people have equal chance with host community to access and participating TVET & NFE trainings?
- The local stakeholders to move forward and address the agenda of social inclusion for marginalised people?

The community unanimously agreed to do the following in their communities to ensure everyone feels cared and fully participate and feel include in the local development.

- To strengthen the justice system in general.
- To improve Islamic religion involvement in all social activities.
- To consult with elders of the marginalised population to know the type of TVET skills they prefer.
- Action to facilitate accessibility of marginalised people to TVET/ NFE trainings.
- To conduct discussion forums between marginalised people and host community.
- To provide psychosocial support to marginalised people
- To advocate legislation regarding inclusion of protection rights of marginalised people in the Puntland constitution.
- To promote community awareness and mobilisation towards addressing concerns of marginalised people.
- To promote power sharing, and equality of social responsibilities and social services
- To encourage public linkage, cohesion and inclusion.
- To establish districts public relation offices.

- Puntland to sign international human rights conventions to safeguard the interest of all.
- To conduct awareness campaigns against old traditions of social discrimination.
- To initiate community committees in each district to work with government in changing community attitudes relating to social discrimination.
- To encourage inter-marriages between of marginalised group and other community members.

The community pointed out that the above suggested solutions can be implemented jointly or individually by the following actors and stakeholders. After the identification of the actors, the community will subsequently develop an action plan to ensure the relevant group do their work efficiently, and develop and share the work plan by January 2016, with:

- Puntland Government (executive, parliament, councils and district administrations)
- Traditional elders
- Religious leaders
- Intellectuals and educators
- Judiciary and Courts
- International actors
- Community in general.
- Parents
- TVET and NFE managers
- International NGO's
- Human Rights actors
- Local NGO's

***Activity 2.11: Strengthen social inclusion by marginalised groups actively participating in dialogue with TVET centres to understand and address their barriers to inclusion***

*Pending staff resource; to be completed in 2016*

***Activity 2.12: Strengthen social inclusion through a gender training for all target beneficiaries, sensitisation and follow up***

*Rescheduled to next year after gender training planned for staff in January 2016.*

***Activity 2.13: Strengthen social inclusion by capacity building of marginalised groups through self-advocacy training and rights awareness***

*Pending staff resource; to be completed in 2016*

## Result 3: Strengthened voice for marginalised people to influence livelihood institutional and policy frameworks

### Targets

- *80% of communities where the most marginalised report increased engagement with policy and being listened too by community or district leaders*  
*This indicator can be measured in the subsequent reports, when the project staff will be trained on advocacy skills next year.*
- *70% of communities have prioritised livelihood issues for the most marginalised*  
*Can only be measured in subsequent reporting when some of the activities meant to measure the indicators are accomplished.*
- *At least 1 policy and strategy has been reviewed and aligned to contextual needs*  
*None of the activities required for this indicator have been planned or accomplished.*
- *20 CBOs active in program have been trained in advocacy skills*  
*Awaiting a facilitator to train the staff on advocacy which will later be rolled out to the beneficiaries.*

None of the activities under this result were achieved, since the crucial skills of advocacy training have not yet been offered to the staff who in turn will roll out to the beneficiaries.

### Contracts

**Please list all contracts (works, supplies, services) above €60 000 awarded for the implementation of the action during the reporting period, giving for each contract the amount, the award procedure followed and the name of the contractor.**

There is no contract issued during the reporting period of amount above €60 000.

## 4. Updated action plan, Year 2

Activity	Half-year 2						Half-year 2						Implementing body
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<b>Execution Activity 1.5</b> – Adult literacy is improved through establishment of community based Non Formal Education (NFE) classes													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution Activity 1.6</b> – Adult literacy is improved by strengthening initial 3 month (NFE) classes within TVET centres													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution A1.7</b> – Develop referral system for NFE graduates to TVET or Business facilitation, and from entrepreneurship TVET stream to a Business facilitator													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Preparation Activity 1.8</b> – Identification of students who will be facilitated for TVET training													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 1.8</b> - Facilitate beneficiaries to attend either entrepreneurship or technical TVET training													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 1.9</b> – Improve standards of select vocational centres equipping them with learning materials as needed													MOLYS
<b>Preparation Activity 1.10, 1.11, 1.12 &amp; 1.13</b> – Identification of participants and meeting logistics													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 1.10</b> – Improve standards of vocational centres by reviewing of selected government curricula with a focus on the inclusion of life skills/business development skills													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 1.12</b> – Improve standards of vocational centres by providing TVET facilitators with training on revised curriculum													World Vision
<b>Execution 1.16</b> – Business facilitators provide business development training and coaching (including business idea generation) to group of beneficiaries that have already established small businesses and those that want to													World Vision
<b>Execution 1.17</b> – Business facilitators provide monthly business coaching to small business entrepreneurs													World Vision
<b>Execution 1.18</b> - Diversifying household livelihood strategies by providing start-up kits for innovative small business													World Vision
<b>Execution 1.19</b> - Diversifying household livelihood strategies by supporting the incorporation of basic technical and value adding practices and training within communities by TVET trainers"													World Vision

<b>Preparation 2.3</b> – Design, establish plan, and supplies for awareness raising													World Vision
<b>Execution 2.3</b> – Strengthen social protection through an awareness raising campaign on social protection as a means to address the livelihood challenges of marginalised groups"													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 2.4</b> - Strengthen social protection through training existing committees (community development groups) on child protection													World Vision
<b>Preparation 2.5</b> – Establish mobilization plan and strategy													World Vision
<b>Execution 2.5</b> - Strengthen social protection through mobilising and carrying out birth registration													World Vision
<b>Execution 2.6</b> - Strengthen social protection by partnering with communities to assess the efficacy of and gaps in the current informal safety nets													World Vision
<b>Execution 2.7</b> - Strengthen social protection by mapping existing service providers at district level and develop community based referral mechanisms"													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 2.8</b> - Strengthen social protection by establishing and/or strengthening village saving and loans schemes appropriate to the context"													World Vision
<b>Execution 2.9</b> – Strengthen social inclusion by developing participatory action plans by and for each marginalised group													World Vision
<b>Execution 2.10</b> – Strengthen social inclusion by marginalised groups actively participating in community dialogue to understand and address barrier issues													World Vision
<b>Execution 2.11</b> - Strengthen social inclusion by marginalised groups actively participating in dialogue with TVET centres to understand and address their barriers to inclusion													World Vision
<b>Execution 2.12</b> – Strengthen social inclusion through a gender training for all target beneficiaries, sensitisation and follow up													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 2.13</b> - Strengthen social inclusion by capacity building of marginalised groups through self-advocacy training and rights awareness"													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 2.14</b> –Strengthen social cohesion through training project staff, youth and community leaders on conflict resolution mechanisms													World Vision
<b>Execution 2.15</b> – Strengthen social cohesion by initiating community activities that promote peaceful coexistence: Sports, peace clubs, cultural forums, drama and poetry"													World Vision
<b>Execution 2.16</b> – Strengthen social protection through conducting a Training of Trainers on basic PFA for the ministry and World Vision staff													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 2.17</b> – Strengthen social cohesion through training Business facilitators, NFE and TVET trainers on PFA													World Vision & MOLYS

<b>Execution 2.18</b> – Strengthen social protection by training community leaders and marginalized groups on PFA													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.1</b> – In partnership with CBOs, establish and/or strengthen business associations in each target community													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.2</b> – Facilitating business associations to develop community plans to improve business environment													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.3</b> – Business associations review relevant livelihood and TEVT policies													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.4</b> – Conduct stakeholder workshops for policy review and update at the State and regional levels													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.5</b> – Business associations and marginalized groups create awareness about the existing TVET and business policies and standards and how they affect them and their livelihoods													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.6</b> – Train marginalised groups and other CBOs on group management skills (basic financial training, group dynamics, decision making)													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.7</b> – Train marginalized groups and business associations on advocacy skills to work with communities to articulate economic and social needs													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.8</b> – Facilitate dialogue between marginalized groups, CBOs, business associations and local leadership to prioritize livelihood issues													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.9</b> – Strengthen youth groups for active citizenship, conflict resolution and basic advocacy skills													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.10</b> – Work with partners to support government standardized Vocational Training Examination and Certification													World Vision & MOLYS
<b>Execution 3.11</b> – Advocate and promote information of an Economic and Private Sector working group to strengthen networking systems between the trainers, the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports, municipalities and the private sector													World Vision & MOLYS

## 5. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other cooperation

*How do you assess the relationship between the Beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract (i.e. those having signed the mandate for the Coordinator or the affiliated entity statement)? Please provide specific information for each Beneficiary/affiliated entity.*

WV conducted a series of coordination meetings in Year 1 with various stakeholders including the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education and Higher Education and local government authorities in the five target districts. These meetings have been opportunities to share information on project design and roles in supporting quality results during the life of the project. Review meetings also took place with the Action partners to review the progress, lesson learned, challenges, and the way forward. Minister of Labour was the guest of honour at these meetings.

As required by the Puntland government, the project has signed MoUs with the project line ministries (Ministry of Labour, Youths and Sports and Ministry of Education). The MoUs clearly stipulate the roles, responsibilities and mandates of respective partners, a solid achievement considering early challenges and tensions on overlapping mandates for TVET between the two ministries. Even after mediation by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) no resolution could be found. Eventually the Puntland president intervened with a decree clarifying the roles of each ministry in adult education. MoLYS is now mandated to spearhead the TVET, and NFE remains with MoEHE.

Through all these happenings, the relationship between the Action and MoLYS has been very cordial, with one exception escalated to the EU Delegation around allocation of a project vehicle to MoLYS. WV initially turned down the request and has subsequently sent a letter of justification to the EU explaining that handing over a vehicle may negatively affect project activities. A final decision from EU has not yet been delivered.

As business facilitation training starts, the Action is closely collaborating with the Ministry of Commerce in the selection of beneficiaries, formation of Community Business Association, and their registration. The Ministry also invited the Action staff and some beneficiaries to the Global Entrepreneurship Conference on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2015, where the business communities in Garowe showcased their business produce and operation.

*How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?*

WVS has been operating in Puntland since 2011, and the organization has had cordial working relationship with different arms of the Puntland government, in particular the two line ministries of education and labour relevant to this project. Regular coordination meetings were conducted over the period under review to address issues and provide technical support to ensure the Action was on course. Constant engagement with the local government authorities in the five target districts has ensured smooth implementation including security for project property and safe passage of staff in the field. The Action conducts periodic meeting to update and share information with relevant government

department at national, regional and district level. The MoUs in place with the project line ministries clearly stipulate roles and responsibilities.

WV also has a framework of action with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in areas of business training and the formation and operations of CBAs. This relationship has positively impacted involvement of a large number of business owners into the business facilitation training courses.

*Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the Action.*

There is a cordial working relationship with the national government, regional and district mayors where the project operates. This was achieved as a result of the Action staff intentionally engaging and sharing project information, and involving them in all the phases of the project implementation. To avoid duplication of intervention the project has worked closely with all agencies operating in the target district, conducting periodic meetings, sectoral and cluster meetings with the relevant government ministries, UN agencies and NGOs. In this project, the key ministries of importance are Education, Labour, Interior, and Commerce. Staff also attend education and livelihood cluster meetings coordinated by MoEHE and UN OCHA respectively.

World Vision is currently liaising with JICA and WFP for complementary projects (training of TVET centre staff and Food for Training support to the TVET centres).

*Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.*

This Action is one of 17 Actions selected under the EU Call for Proposals – EuopeAid/135-181/C/ACT/Multi. In parallel, DEVCO Unit B3 has initiated a project with the title “Research, Network and Support Facility (RNSF)”. Among others, RNSF aims to create relations between the Actions and thus produce synergies and innovative approaches based on aggregating experiences, lessons learnt and results. In June 2015, DEVCO B3 held a 2.5 day seminar in Brussels involving two representatives from each Action. The Project Manager and the Technical Advisor for Livelihoods assigned to this Action participated on behalf of World Vision. During the seminar, a platform was established to accelerate linkages among these agencies through information sharing on best practices, and lesson learned. This relationship going forward will create synergies among the agencies in the actions to learn more from each other.

*If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).*

This is the first EU grant received by WV Somalia through WVA.



*Signage acknowledging EU contribution outside the Dangoray TVET Centre*

## 6. Visibility

*How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?*

The Action has purposed to outline and formalize the communication strategy of the Action to increase visibility of project achievements and ensure an effective communication of project activities, results and goals with target beneficiaries, partners and key stakeholders. The visibility plan has guided Action staff, on the communication and visibility actions to be carried out throughout the implementation of the project (Inception, Preparation, and Implementation) and set out the key dates associated with planned events.

The Action communication and visibility plan which has the following strategies employed: development of a EU logo to identify the Action, developed and use different means of communication to deliver key project messages, developed a resource-efficient communication plan to reach beneficiaries of skill building and business trainings, and finally maximizing synergies with EU Delegations for increasing visibility of the Action in each of the five districts of Nugal region of Puntland.

It has been the responsibility of Action staff to ensure EU logo is used in all the documents produced during the project (e.g. both quarterly and annual reports, letters) and in all communication activities (banners during training or awareness raising meetings, bill boards of all EU sponsored TVET and NFE centres, project assets sponsored by EU, power point presentations etc.). Some of the specific activities within the Plan were the use of the EU logo and the caption "Supported by EU" on all the banners, billboards, T-shirts, and caps prepared for all events sponsored through the Action, as shown in photos throughout this report. All communication with government authorities and other partners notes that the funding is provided by the EU.

World Vision developed a video on the Action for a Brussels seminar of projects from within the same EuropeAid Instrument. The video is expected to be made publically available, and at the time of reporting was available via the following link.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/2elnllkhkmioc8b/Upload%20to%20Nairobi.mp4?oref=e>



**Billboard showing the physical location of EU Action sponsored TVET/NFE centre in Burtinle district. September 2015**

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on the EuropeAid website? If so, please state your objections here.

World Vision has no objection to this report being published on the Europe Aid website.

## 7. Report submission details

Name of the contact person for the Action:

Megan McGrath

Signature: .....

Location: Melbourne, Australia

Date report due: 29<sup>th</sup> February 2016

Date report sent: 29<sup>th</sup> February 2016