



TRAINING REPROT

Training on livelihood skill/green recovery for urban youth including
IDPs in urban locations

June 7-10 2023 in Bosaso District



Duration	4 days
Participants	25
Venue	Hay-dhaafin Hall

GLOSSARY

GREENING The process of pursuing knowledge and practices with the intention of becoming more environmentally friendly, enhancing decision-making and lifestyle in more ecologically responsible manner, that can lead to environmental protection and sustainability of natural resources for current and future generations.

GREEN JOBS	Jobs that contribute to preserving or restoring environmental quality, while also meeting longstanding demands and goals of the labour movement, such as adequate wages, safe working conditions and workers' rights (UNEP et al., 2008).
GREEN SKILLS	The knowledge, abilities, values and attitudes needed to live in, develop and support a sustainable and resource-efficient society (CEDEFOP, 2012).
SUSTAINABLE Development	Development that meets the needs of the present DEVELOPMENT without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (UNCED, 1987).
RETRAINING	Training enabling individuals to acquire new skills giving access either to a new occupation or to new professional activities (CEDEFOP, 2008).
TRANSFORMATION	A process of allowing institutions to change to adapt to the changing functions and expectations, or to shift according to the changes in the functions over time (Campbell, 2007).
UPSKILLING	Short-term targeted training typically following initial education or training, and aimed at supplementing, improving or updating knowledge, skills and/or competences acquired during previous training (CEDEFOP, 2008).

Background and context

Workshop background

Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world, a situation of complex emergencies aggravated by the negative climate change impacts including recurrent droughts, Flash floods, epidemic diseases plus the absence of a functioning national government for over 30 years has also resulted in a significant loss of human capital, technical knowledge and capacities; problems which continue to hinder stability and economic development throughout the country. The population in general lacks both the technical skills/knowledge and the funds to initiate or resume any kind of income-generating activities, thus exacerbating the country-wide situation in terms of poverty, job insecurity, and social instability.

Fragile livelihoods, highly vulnerable to shock, and high unemployment rates are challenges that are exacerbated by the absence of adequate infrastructure. Overall unemployment rates are amongst the highest in the world; 67% among people aged 14 to 29, and 74% among women. The urban economy urgently requires technology and skills transfer to be able to improve productivity and increase access to new markets. Dire living conditions and a system of sustained exclusion have adversely affected the lives of vulnerable urban communities such as IDPs and poor host communities. In the 2011 Somalia Human Development Report Somalia ranked 161 out of 163 countries worldwide in terms of human development.

Since the formation of Puntland Government in 1998 late, notable progress has been registered in public sector growth, although slowly. Even in other states in Somalia, the public sector has very limited capacity to create employment opportunities for the youth. The level of unemployment in Puntland continues to remain high, mainly, in urban areas. IDPs encounter mass unemployment concerns as they continuously rely on unskilled temporally works, The majority of urban IDPs living in Puntland are involved in daily wage activities. However, most of them lack job and livelihood opportunities. Limited vocational skills training is also an issue for IDPs and urban youth.

Training summary

Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) supporting UNDP has been implementing a project aimed at reducing the disaster risks through strengthening the capacity of the community leading to action which will improve their resilience.

The project has included a component on design of green/skills and livelihoods training activity for the urban youth IDPs. Livelihood and life skill training which is an important component for disaster risk reduction to ensure livelihood sustainability and empower urban youth including IDPs as decision makers in their own lives.

Training dates: 7th to 10th June 2023 attended by 25 participants from Urban youth, Local authorities, Ministry of labour and IDPs in Bosaso.

Opening of the training

The training had opened by, Ali from IDPs, his opening speech, Today, young people under the age of 25-30 are the largest generation of youth in Puntland. They represent more than half of the Puntland's population, living mostly in developing in urban centers, Rural villages and IDPs camps, We must provide them with the skills they need to create new lifestyles and develop green jobs. Building a green future must start with training and education like this training. It must start by listening to young people, by engaging their creativity and acting together, in conclusion his speech "green economy needs green skills to work"

The overall goal of the Training

- Building capacity of on livelihood skill/green recovery for urban youth including IDPs in urban location to enable internally displaced person (IDP) women and men to create safe and sustainable livelihoods and employment

Training result

- The expected result was to determine clear recommendations for existing livelihoods on how to contribute to the sustainable development and the achievement of decent work for youth.

Day 1- proceedings (LIVELIHOODS, DISASTERS, AND THE ENVIRONMENT)



The consultant started her sessions (Fadumo)

Session1: Disaster Vulnerability Context

Disasters can cause many adverse on human, environment and livelihoods, one disaster, therefore, can wipe out development (including infrastructure and livelihoods) that may have taken generations to build. Although there are differences between humanitarian and development activities, it is clear that disaster preparedness, recovery, and reconstruction are all links in the disaster-to-development continuum. A simplified version of this continuum is shown below

There are therefore strong and critical links between disasters, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Humans depend on ecosystems to alleviate the effects of disasters and to provide resources for their livelihoods. In many regions of Puntland, people are vulnerable to disasters as a result of poverty, disputes over natural resources, and the hazard-prone areas that they inhabit.

The model presents three main categories of vulnerabilities:

- **Trends:** population trends, economic trends, resource trends (including increasing tensions and confrontations over resources), government and political trends, technological trends, etc. Not all trends (e.g., technology, medical advances) are negative.
- **Shocks:** natural disasters, conflicts, economic or financial shocks, epidemics, etc. Shocks can destroy assets directly or force people to dispose of assets as a coping strategy.
- **Seasonality:** seasonal fluctuations in prices, production, health, and employment opportunities.

This session began with discussions on changing livelihoods in Bosaso town. There is an increased wealth and livelihood strategy differentiation between ex-pastoralists and pastoralists. The key messages about the changing livelihoods are that:

- There is a great shift from rural to urban settlements that is quickly changing the livelihood strategies for the different populations,
- Yemans and Syrian Refugees changed the labour market in Bosaso causing jobless for the Urban youth including IDPs, Because cheap labour, extra working hours with less price, better skills than urban youth and IDPS.
- Animal rearing is becoming more and more commercialized causing pressures on natural resources
- Populations are moving into more diversified and cash-based livelihood strategies and engagement in formal and informal employment,
- More rural populations across most livelihood groups are focusing on education for their children, so that they can transition into more stable and lucrative livelihoods

Session 4:

Livelihood Assets

Households with many livelihood assets are generally more resilient or better able to withstand shocks than are households with fewer assets. resilient pastoralists can afford to lose or sell a few animals and still have enough to build up their herds again after the emergency passes.; resilient small and big traders have sufficient cash to buy new stocks of raw materials after a disaster has destroyed their previous stock such as SAFARI mall super market in Bosaso. Below are the types resources:

- **Human capital:** skills, knowledge, health and ability to work
- **Social capital:** social resources, including informal networks, membership of formalized groups, and relationships of trust that facilitate cooperation
- **Natural capital:** natural resources such as land, soil, water, forests, animals, and fisheries
- **Physical capital:** basic infrastructures such as roads, water and sanitation, schools, and producer goods, including tools and equipment
- **Financial capital:** financial resources including savings, credit, and income from employment, trade, and remittances

Session 6

DEFINING VULNERABLE YOUTH

the consultant reveal many circumstances that influence young people in Puntland particularly in Bosaso. described vulnerable youth as:

- Out-of-school youth: dropouts and those looking for work, including unemployed university graduates
- Those from poor/IDP/minority/marginalized families
- Girls, especially those forced into early marriage
- Boys recruited as drug dealers or terrorist groups, al-Shabaab
- Youth who migrate illegally
- Inadequate education/skills and high inflation negatively affect their chances of employment/business start-up, possibly exacerbating their use of khat as a means of temporary escape.
- Substance abuse also contributes to poor health, further decreasing the likelihood of steady employment.

This presentation and discussion formed the basis of the identification of the different livelihood groups that were used to build the problem trees for each of the livelihoods through group work. The different livelihoods identified were:

- Urban/Peri-urban,
- Agro-pastoralists
- Pastoralists
- Fisheries

Session 7

Livelihood Outcomes

Livelihood outcomes are the goals to which people aspire, the results of pursuing their livelihood strategies. Livelihood approaches stress the importance of understanding and supporting poor people's efforts to achieve these goals.

Examples of livelihoods outcomes include:

- Increased income
- Reduced vulnerability
- Increased well-being
- Improved food security
- More sustainable use of natural resources

Livelihoods outcomes are important because they help us understand the results of peoples' livelihood strategies in a particular context, why people pursue particular strategies, what their priorities are, and how they are likely to respond to new opportunities or constraints.

Session 3

Common livelihoods

In most rural areas of Puntland, approximately 60 % of the population is involved in pastoral as a way of earning a living. **Small-scale farming, fishing, rearing livestock business and different types of labours** are some of the common livelihoods that these populations survive on.

Livelihood in the community

Livelihoods comprise **the capabilities, assets and activities required for living**. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base.

Livelihood problems

Deterioration or destruction of livelihoods. Loss or depletion of productive assets. Long term reliance on coping mechanisms which were previously only used in times of acute food insecurity. Environmental degradation and deterioration of natural resources.

Day-2 proceeding (Green skills in relation to ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN DISASTER RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION)

The consultant made detailed explanation and definitions of "Green skills" in relation to DRR and DRM

What is a green economy:

"Green economy is an urgent need to reach sustainable development around the world for our generation and for generations to come.

"Green economies must include everyone. No society, no man or woman can be left behind. We must all protect the planet for the future we want.

A green economy can be seen as a pathway to sustainable development, which is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In a green economy, the environment is a determining factor of economic production, value, stability, and long-term prosperity, as a source of growth and a spur to innovation. The question is – what does a green economy look like?

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) defines a green economy as "one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities." It is an economy that is low-carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. In a green economy, growth in income and employment are driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Green economy: making it happen

The transition to a green economy is about change at all levels: individual, community, organization, national, regional and international. All human activity is involved in this change: technology, production, consumption and waste. It requires changing social and economic systems to break the poverty cycle and ensure fair and decent employment for all.

A successful transition to a green economy requires a collective vision, creativity, action and support from a broad cross-section of society, including governments, the private sector and consumers. Governments can introduce policies that can stimulate green investment and enable a green economic transition; the business sector can introduce policies that allow companies to systematically integrate sustainable development in their corporate strategy; and consumers can exercise their purchasing power by demanding goods and services that foster a green economy

A green economy: this is possible

The UNEP report *Towards a Green Economy* states that a transition to a green economy may increase wealth and natural capital, alleviate poverty and deliver better management of natural resources. Over a period of six years, this transition can also produce a higher rate of GDP growth – a classical measure of economic performance. This is not just something governments and business are involved in: it requires everyone to support the strategies and take the opportunities they offer

Session 1

Defining green skills = The abilities needed to live in, develop and support a society which aims to reduce the negative impact of human activity on the environment are called green skills.

Moving to a green and climate-resilient economy requires a dramatic shift in the existing skills of the workforce. An early investment in skills development will help to mitigate the impact of climate change, particularly on vulnerable communities. In Puntland, the majority of the population is employed in the informal and traditional rural sectors, which are highly vulnerable to climate impacts, Hence, MoHADM realized the need arises to train workers in these sectors in climate change adaptation.

Green skills and jobs. What are they? Green skills are **those skills needed to adapt products, services and processes to climate change and the related environmental requirements and regulations.** They include the knowledge, abilities, values, and attitudes needed to live in, develop and support a sustainable and resource-efficient society.

Importance

Green skills contribute to **preserving or restoring environmental quality for sustainable future** and include jobs that protect ecosystems and biodiversity,

Day 3-proceedings (COMMON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF LIVELIHOODS ACTIVITIES)

In order to understand the methods for minimizing the environmental impacts of livelihoods activities, it is useful to begin with a discussion of some common environmental challenges. They can be grouped into the following categories: 1) overharvesting of natural resources; 2) loss, degradation, and fragmentation of land; 3) pollution; and 4) invasive species.

Session 1

Overharvesting of Natural Resources

In many cases, livelihoods depend on the sale of products that originate from natural capital, that is, physical resources such as trees, fish, agricultural plant, or animal products. In addition, some communities use natural resources as reserves to tide them over during an emergency or crisis period. Unless products

are developed and managed so that the natural capital is renewable for the long term, there can be detrimental human and environmental impacts associated with livelihoods products as described further below.

Loss, Degradation, and Fragmentation of Land

Habitat and associated ecosystem services perform vital functions for society and wildlife. Therefore, the loss, degradation, and fragmentation of habitat are paramount environmental and societal issues. For example, if entire trees are cut down to provide charcoal and animal fencing, there can be a negative impact on a community's water supply, or erosion could prevent the community from using the land for grazing and agriculture. Thus, how, when, and where to convert a natural resource (such as cutting down forested areas to clear land for an agricultural field) needs to be considered carefully in terms of other needs and opportunities.

Pollution

Pollution is the addition of unwanted substances into the environment as a consequence of human activities and can come in several forms, including the addition of nutrients (e.g., from fertilizers) to land and waterways; the addition of sediment or soil particles (from erosion from hillsides and drainage systems); and the input of chemicals (e.g., pesticides and chemicals used in manufacturing processes).

Livelihood Coping mechanism

Group work

When livelihoods are negatively affected by a shock or a crisis, households may rely on various mechanisms which are not adopted in normal day-to-day life, to cope with reduced or declining access to cash and consequently to food these include:

1. Charity
2. Any type of labor for Food
3. Sold household assets
4. Sold productive goods
5. Credits
6. Displacement

Barriers preventing access to livelihoods

Group work

- Lack of family/person connections
- Barrier in accessing livelihood activities.
- Mobility or transportation issues
- Lack of assets
- Illiteracy and lack of formal training
- barriers in accessing livelihoods. Moreover,
- lack of formal training
- Increased competition for jobs
- IDPs status or risk of exploitation at work do not have significant influence.

Day four

Session 4

Session 1

Opportunity to Build Back Safer (Recovery)

Disaster recovery and rebuilding attempts to build back in a few years what often took generations to develop. This recovery process represents **an opportunity to build back safer**, creating more environmentally sound communities than existed before the disaster.

Once the immediate, life-saving needs are met in the earliest phases after a disaster, governments, aid agencies, and multilateral organizations have an opportunity and responsibility (as their policies and standards describe) to ensure that **recovery** and **reconstruction** activities support and strengthen longer-term development to achieve long-lasting outcomes for disaster-affected communities.

The goal of post-disaster recovery should be to move beyond pre-disaster conditions in order to enable the longer-term development needs of disaster-affected people.

“Too often, disaster responses in the form of relief aid have not contributed to long-term development and, worse, actually subverted or undermined it. There is no reason why this should continue to be the case. If the number of times external agencies intervene in disaster responses is actually increasing – and it is – then the necessity for designing relief interventions so that they contribute to long-term development becomes all the more important. Relief efforts directed at “getting things back to normal” will do just that and no more, leaving people as vulnerable to the next crisis as they were to the last”

Session 2

Nature-Based Solutions and the Green Economy

Broadly speaking, nature-based solutions refer to “actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits

A green economy, is an economy that improves human wellbeing and builds social equity whilst reducing environmental degradation, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,”

- ✚ Nature-based solutions may help to mitigate the extent of climate change, and hence the levels of economic disruption and societal harm.
- ✚ Nature-based solutions can help us to adapt to the effects of climate change by reducing harm and damage from extreme events such as flooding, sea level rise and extreme heat events. This

use of natural and semi-natural features to reduce the impacts of natural and climate-induced hazards is known as ecosystem-based adaptation and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction.

- ✚ Nature-based solutions can also provide a wider range of benefits in support of a society that is resilient and better placed to cope with climate-related shocks and stresses.

Putting People at the Heart of Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Recovery

Putting people at the center of development, and protecting lives and livelihoods, lies at the core to the mission of the MoHADM priorities to build resilient communities in Puntland.

When people have access to quality education and training, health services and social protection, they are better equipped to escape poverty and lead productive lives. They are also more resilient for when things go wrong and are better equipped to weather or a climate shock. Helping them to return to skills development and economic activities will support faster recovery and transform individual lives. Creating income-generating opportunities for the next generation help people support themselves and their families.

Green	Resilience	Recovery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focus on transition in Livestock, Agriculture, Food, water, Land, transport, cities. ○ Support policies to produce required skill mix and build social support ○ Support solutions that sustain natural capital, create jobs, and do not undermine future growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in risk management to prepare and prevent for climate change Mainstream risk management principle in all sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore and normal functioning of the community affected Provide again their destroyed livelihood means Rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed facilities Support solution that do not leave any one behind
<hr/> <p>Cross cutting issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Invest in human, physical, Social capital and natural ✚ Micro-economic and structural policies and institutional strengthening <hr/>		

Table 1:

CASE STUDY: GREEN RECOVERY IN XAAFUUN, SOMALIA, AFTER THE 2004 TSUNAMI
 Reconstruction efforts in Xaafuun, Somalia, following the 2004 tsunami pinpoint the importance of environmentally appropriate site selection for a relocated community. Xaafuun is one of the few permanent fishing settlements on the northeastern Somalia coast, oscillating between 250 and 600 families depending on the season. In the damaged settlement, houses had been built at sea level near the beach, which had destabilized the fragile dune ecosystem of the area. Strong, sand-laden winds would regularly hit the village during the monsoon season, often burying structures and causing health problems, particularly for children, pregnant women, and the elderly

To find a safe and environmentally sustainable site, a multidisciplinary team of urban planners, an economic development expert, and an environmental specialist collaborated to formulate the reconstruction plan. Key issues of sustainability included the potential for settlement expansion and construction in close proximity to both fishing and market locations. Protection from the elements was another important consideration, since Xaafuun is subject to strong winds and sand from the adjacent sand dune habitat. The team also looked at the suitability of a new site with regard to public infrastructure for water delivery systems, sanitation systems, and roadway access points

The new location called for a carefully considered, integrated settlement layout with appropriate types of shelter, rather than a simple replication of what existed before. A preparatory sketch-plan discussed with all stakeholders allowed for swift land allocation to different agencies for immediate reconstruction activities. Meanwhile, a more detailed settlement layout was prepared by UN-HABITAT. A new mosque, a Koranic school, a meat market, a women's center, and a health center have been built.

The town plan was based on the following principles:

1. Compact settlement: this mitigates the impact of Xaafuun's strong winds on living spaces and housing units, ensures cost efficiency by reducing the total service area, and reduces infringements on the sensitive dune habitat.
2. Public border: a public zone, comprising public spaces and public buildings, faces the sea, and acts as a buffer between the residential area and the dunes.
3. Main road: this serves as the backbone of the development and is linked with the main public facilities.
4. Economic development: next to the formal market structures and the sites along the sea for a small-scale fishing industry, spaces for spontaneous economic activities and social gatherings are created.

Closing remarks

The training was closed by Mr Haaruun (Regional representative in Bari Region) thanked all the participants for their participation, he also thanked the facilitators for their facilitation, which was successful and satisfactory, and requested from the training participants to practice what they have learnt in their day to day activities

The regional Coordinator of Ministry labour and youth stated in closing said "Unemployment is high among youth, although many do some sort of informal work. While the production sector (agriculture, livestock, fisheries) has been the primary employer, youth are interested in modern or mechanized production rather than manual labor. Most youth want to work in an office, although most lack the skills to do so and opportunities are limited. Major barriers to employment are lack of skills and experience; tribalism/nepotism and corruption; insecurity (lack of freedom of movement and access to land and businesses); and gender discrimination. Youth lack access to money and assets to start their own businesses, in addition to having low education and skills.

Training timeframe

Day 1: Date			
Time	Location	Topic	Training Facilitation
8: 00 am – 900	Bosaso	Kuranic verses Registration Opening the training Training introduction and objectives Training setting and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of participant volunteered - MoHADM representative - Consultant - Consultant
9:00: 10:00 am	Bosaso	Disaster Vulnerability Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shocks - Trends - Seasonalities 	Consultant
10:00-10:30	Refreshments	All participants	-
10:30 am – 12:30 pm		Expalinations and presentation on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood Assets - Livelihood Outcomes - Common livelihoods - Livelihood in the community - Livelihood problems 	Consultant
12:30 pm – 01:15 pm	Lunch	All participants	-
01:15—02:45		Group work Group presentation	All participants
Day 2: Date			
Time	Location	Topic	
8: 00 am – 900		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap and barnstorming - Questions and answers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All participants - Consultant
9:00: 10:00 pm		Explanation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definitions of green economy 	
10:00—10:30	Refreshment	All participants	-
10:30—12:30		Explanation of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defining green skills - Green skills and jobs. - Importance - Green skills 	
12:30—01:15	Lunch	All participants	-
01:15—02:45		Group work Group presentation	All participants
Day 3: Date			
Time	Location	Topic	
8: 00 am – 900		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap and barnstorming - Questions and answers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All participants - Consultant

9:00: 10:00 am		Explanation of: Common environmental impacts of livelihoods activities: 1) overharvesting of natural resources; 2) loss ,degradation, and fragmentation of land 3) pollution; and 4) invasive species	
10:00—10:30	Refreshment	All participants	
10:30—12:30		Explanation of How community coping mechanism affect livelihood mechanism. - Livelihood sustainability - Positive and negative coping mechanism	
12:30—01:15	Lunch	All participants	
01:15—02:45		Group work Group presentation	All participants
Day 4: Date			
Time	Location	Topic	Training Type and Facilitator
8: 00 am – 900		- Recap and barnstorming - Questions and answers	- All participants - Consultant
9:00: 10:00 am		Explanation of Opportunity to Build Back Safer (Recovery) - <i>Resilience</i> - <i>Adaptation</i> - <i>Recovery</i>	
10:00—10:30	Refreshment	All participants	
10:30—12:30		Explanation of: Nature-Based Solutions and the Green Economy - Green, - Resilient, and - Inclusive Recovery	
12:30—01:15	Lunch	All participants	
01:15—02:45		Group work Group presentation	All participants
02:45-----		Closing	MoHADM representative

Training pictures of Group work and presentations with facilitation of the consultant

