



SSWC YOUTH ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

>>>>>> (2025–2029) <<<<<<<

SAVE SOMALI WOMEN AND CHILDREN

NOV 2025



Message From The Board of Directors



The Board of Directors of Save Somali Women and Children proudly presents the **Youth Engagement Strategy 2025–2029**, a blueprint for empowering the largest and most dynamic segment of our society who are our youth. This strategy is rooted in our belief that Somalia's young people are not a challenge to be managed but a powerful resource to be nurtured.

Across our country, young Somalis are already leading by example by organizing environmental campaigns, supporting education drives, and building networks of peace and innovation. Their determination, creativity, and digital fluency remind us that real progress begins when youth are given space to lead.

Yet, the realities they face are stark. Too many remain excluded from education, employment, and decision-making. The gender gap continues to hold back thousands of bright young women who could otherwise lead transformative change. This strategy is therefore both a **call to equity** and a **call to action**. It commits SSWC to creating inclusive platforms where young women and men participate meaningfully in governance, in program design, and in community leadership.

We will stand alongside youth as partners, mentors, and advocates. Through structured participation mechanisms such as youth councils, digital engagement platforms, and community-based youth committees, we will ensure that the voices of Gen Z and the aspirations of Gen Alpha are embedded at the core of all SSWC interventions.

The Board recognizes that empowering youth is not only a development imperative, but it is a moral one. It is an investment in peace, progress, and justice for future generations. As custodians of SSWC's vision, we are deeply committed to ensuring that this strategy turns words into action and aspirations into results.

Together, we will build a Somalia where young people, especially young women rise as leaders of communities, creators of opportunity, and champions of change.

Board of Directors

Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC)

Message From The Executive Director



Somalia's youth are the heartbeat of our nation, energetic, hopeful, and brimming with potential. They are the generation that carries within them the dreams of a peaceful, equitable, and thriving Somalia. Today, over 70 percent of our people are under the age of 35. This is not merely a statistic but a call to action. It reminds us that the future of our country depends on how well we invest in our young women and men, nurture their talents, and open pathways for their voices to shape our collective destiny.

The **SSWC Youth Engagement Strategy 2025–2029** is our response to that call. It is an ambitious and heartfelt commitment to transform how we engage with youth — from passive recipients of aid to active co-creators of change. We see Generation Z as innovators and partners, capable of leading community transformation, and Generation Alpha as our future trailblazers who must be supported through inclusive, playful, and digital-first learning environments.

At SSWC, we recognize that our youth face immense challenges: unemployment, limited education, gender disparities, and social exclusion. Yet, we also witness their creativity, resilience, and passion every day where young women establish local initiatives, where volunteers mobilize for clean environments, and in digital storytellers shaping new narratives of hope.

Through this strategy, SSWC will amplify those voices. We will create youth advisory councils, establish local youth committees, and appoint Gen Z “champions” across our programs to ensure young people have a seat at every table. We will embrace digital tools, from mobile learning and gamification to social media campaigns to engage, educate, and empower. And above all, we will make space for girls and young women to lead safely and boldly, as architects of Somalia's future.

Our vision is a nation where youth are not waiting for change but leading it. Together with our partners, communities, and government institutions, we reaffirm our dedication to a Somalia where every young person be a girl or a boy, a student or an entrepreneur, Gen Z or Gen Alpha can learn, lead, and live with dignity.

Amina Hajji Elmi
Executive Director
Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC)

Message From The Senior Management Team (SMT)

Somalia's future is written in the hands of its youth. With more than 70 percent of our people under the age of 35, Somalia stands among the youngest nations in the world — a nation whose heartbeat is defined by its young women and men. Despite the hardships of unemployment, limited education, and the lingering effects of conflict, Somali youth have proven to be resilient dreamers and doers, they are a generation determined to heal, innovate, and lead.

The **SSWC Youth Engagement Strategy 2025–2029** builds upon this spirit. It is our pledge to move beyond seeing youth as beneficiaries of aid, and to recognize them as **equal partners and agents of change**. This strategy is inspired by the courage of Generation Z, our digital-native young adults who are already leading in classrooms, communities, and online spaces, and by the potential of Generation Alpha, our children whose creativity and curiosity will shape tomorrow.

Our vision is clear: **to create pathways for every young Somali to learn, lead, and thrive**. Through this strategy, SSWC will establish youth advisory councils, local youth committees, and Gen Z “champions” across all programs to ensure that young people co-design, monitor, and drive our work. We will particularly focus on empowering young women and girls, breaking down barriers that limit their voices, and creating safe spaces where they can learn, grow, and lead.

Digital engagement will be at the heart of this approach. SSWC will leverage Somalia's high mobile and social media connectivity to reach and engage youth through mobile learning, social media campaigns, and gamified education platforms. By doing so, we will not only meet youth where they are on their phones, in their schools, and in their communities but also amplify their voices to national and global platforms.

Together, we envision a future where Somali youth drive community transformation leading peace clubs, pioneering local enterprises, championing education, and promoting environmental and social justice. They are not the leaders of tomorrow; they are the leaders of today.

The Senior Management Team of SSWC extends deep gratitude to our partners, donors, and youth advocates who walk alongside us in this mission. As we embark on this new chapter, we reaffirm our belief that **when young people are empowered, Somalia's future is secure**, vibrant, inclusive, and full of possibility.

Acknowledgements



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The consultant extends sincere appreciation to the Executive Director of SSWC, for the visionary leadership, strategic guidance, and unwavering commitment throughout the development of SSWC's Youth Engagement Strategy as part of its strategic planning process for the 2025 – 2029 period. The direction and encouragement were instrumental in ensuring that the plan reflects SSWC's mission, values, and long-standing dedication to protecting and empowering Somali women, children, and youth.

Special thanks are also extended to the Senior Management Team for their active participation, technical input, and constructive feedback during the planning and validation processes. The consultant further acknowledges the invaluable contributions of program managers and field teams across SSWC's operational areas — Mogadishu, Baidoa, Afgoye, Beletweyne, Jowhar, Baraawe, Dhusamareb, Adado, Abudwaq, and Galkacyo — whose practical experience and dedication to humanitarian and development work informed the content and priorities of this strategy.



Finally, heartfelt appreciation is conveyed to SSWC's partners, donors, and community representatives whose insights, collaboration, and shared vision for a more inclusive, resilient Somalia continue to inspire and strengthen the organization's work. Their support and engagement were critical in shaping a forward-looking strategy that aligns with both local realities and national development priorities.



Table of Contents



Message From The Board of Directors	2
Message From The Executive Director	3
Message From The Senior Management Team (SMT)	4
Acknowledgements	5
Table Of Contents	6
Acronyms	7
Context: Somalia's Young Population	8
Youth as Beneficiaries and Agents of Change	10
Youth-Specific Participation Mechanisms	11
Digital Engagement and Tools	12
Sector Strategies	13
Education	13
WASH (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene)	14
Camp Coordination & Management	15
Women's Empowerment	16
Peacebuilding and Governance	17
Shelter	18
Livelihood & Food Security	19
Cross-cutting Digital Approach	20
Alignment with National & Donor Priorities	21
Recommendations Summary	21

Acronyms

CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DRA	Danish Relief Alliance
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
LNSA	Local Non-State Actors
MCH	Mother and Child Healthcare
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation Accountability & Learning
NEET	Neither in Employment, Education or Training
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSA	Non-State Actors
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
MPCA	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
OPEX	Operating Expenditure
PESTEL	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, and Legal.
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SNYP	Somalia National Youth Population
SSWC	Save Somali Children and Women
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats
TVET	Technical Vocation Education and Training
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Context: Somalia's Young Population

Somalia is one of the world's youngest countries. Estimates indicate over 70–75% of Somalis are under age 30–35¹. High fertility and past conflicts have produced a huge youth bulge. This cohort faces severe challenges: youth unemployment / Neither in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) rates are extremely high (e.g. >40% of youth are out of school or work²), and education levels are low (~68% of youth have had no formal schooling¹). Women are especially affected (only ~30% of employed youth are female¹). Despite this, Somali youth are often described as resilient “game changers” motivated to rebuild their nation¹.



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- ✓ **Youth Majority:** ~75% of Somalis are under 35 (SNYP data)³. Generation Z (born ~1997–2012, now ~13–28 years old) forms most of today's workforce; Generation Alpha (born 2013 onward, now ≤12) are digital-native children preparing to enter school.
 - ✓ **Digital Connectivity:** Technology is pervasive: mobile penetration is very high (~58% of population has a mobile subscription – one estimate says 90% of individuals⁴) and social media use is growing fast (about 3 million Somali social media accounts, ~16% of population¹, mainly Facebook, YouTube, TikTok). Virtually all youth use smartphones for WhatsApp/Facebook⁴.
 - ✓ **Employment & Education:** Somalia's youth unemployment and NEET rates are among the world's highest (e.g. Yemen, Somalia among the top OIC countries at ~40% youth NEET²). Most youth lack formal schooling (68% no education¹).
 - ✓ **Generational Traits:** Gen Z youth are “digital natives” who prefer interactive, social, reward-driven engagement⁵. Gen Alpha are literally “born digital”⁶ (global Gen Alpha reaches ~2 billion by 2025⁷, so early childhood education should leverage apps, video, gamified learning.
 - ✓ **Gender Gap:** Young women face special barriers – only ~30% of employed youth are female, and female unemployment is roughly double male¹. Women and girls need targeted support (e.g. safe learning spaces).



Somali young volunteers are already mobilizing for community causes. For example, a beach cleanup in Mogadishu “started with only six volunteers, but the campaign has now grown, attracting thousands of volunteers”⁸ – mostly Gen Z university and community youth. This illustrates the organizing capacity of Somali youth. SSWC should harness such leadership by supporting youth-led projects in education, WASH, environment, etc.



1. <https://somalia.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-01/Youth.pdf>

2. <https://cesr.sesric.org/files/article/883.pdf>

3. <https://moys.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/National-Youth-Policy.pdf>

4. <https://al-fanarmedia.org/2018/07/somaliland-uses-phones-to-help-improve-schools/>

5. UN DESA Policy Brief No. 149: Promoting Youth Participation in Decision-Making and Public Service Delivery through Harnessing Digital Technologies | UN DESA Publications

6. Generation alpha demographics 2025: key stats, data & emerging trends. <https://techpoint.africa/guide/generation-alpha-demographics/>

7. Demographics of Generation Alpha – Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Generation_Alpha

8. Roundup: Youth-led campaign in Somalia tackles plastic pollution on beaches, boosts marine ecosystems-Xinhua. <https://english.news.cn/africa/20231011/85bd9b166d374def9e48d5ea1fb6c921/c.html>

Youth as Beneficiaries and Agents of Change



This strategy sees Gen Z youth as partners and Gen Alpha as young beneficiaries. Engaging them appropriately means building skills and opportunities for Gen Z while nurturing Gen Alpha's education and values.

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- **Gen Z (~13–28 years):** Treat them as co-creators. Involve them in program design and governance (e.g. youth advisory councils or committees³). Train them as peer educators, community health or camp volunteers, and local facilitators. Empower youth to lead outreach (e.g. social media campaigns, music or theater on social issues) – they can design content that “is friendly, fun and creative”⁵. Provide leadership and vocational training so they can run small businesses or start social enterprises (noting that creative sectors can drive self-employment¹). In short, Gen Z should be active drivers of development: shaping programs, monitoring accountability, and leading community projects (peace clubs, women’s leagues, etc.).
 - **Gen Alpha (≤12 years):** Engage them primarily as learners and future agents. Design age-appropriate, playful engagement: school clubs, scouting, and digital games for learning (math, languages, hygiene). For example, use educational cartoons, mobile apps or SMS quizzes to teach basic WASH and health behaviors – building on youth affinity for screens⁵⁶. Early civic education (through storybooks, games) can instill social values. Involve Gen Alpha in schools and youth centers; their activities should be supervised by trained adults. Mobile and radio programs (as in Dadaab camp, where thousands of children use phones for lessons⁴) can reach these children.



Youth-Specific Participation Mechanisms

To ensure youth voices shape SSWC's work, SSWC should establish dedicated youth structures:

- ✓ **Youth Advisory Council:** Form a council of young people (balanced by gender and region) to advise on strategy and programs. This echoes Somalia's Youth Policy calls for "youth-led platforms" and "community-based youth mechanisms"³. The council would meet regularly with senior management to review projects (education, WASH, etc.) and recommend improvements.
- ✓ **Gen Z Champions:** Appoint young staff or youth volunteers as "champions" in each project/sector. These liaisons (ideally ages 18–25) would ensure programs remain youth-friendly, gather peer feedback, and amplify SSWC on social media.
- ✓ **Local Youth Committees:** In field sites (communities, schools, IDP camps), establish youth committees or clubs. These committees help organize community actions (clean-ups, health drives), provide feedback on SSWC initiatives, and increase accountability. Female-specific groups or "girls' clubs" should be created for young women's empowerment, aligning with the policy emphasis on safe female spaces³.
- ✓ **Partnerships with Government Youth Bodies:** Collaborate with the Federal Youth Ministry and existing youth councils. For example, integrate with the emerging National Youth, Peace & Security Coalition (as envisioned by Somali National Youth Policy³) to give youth formal roles in local governance and peacebuilding.



Digital Engagement and Tools



All engagement will harness digital media – crucial given Somali youth are heavy mobile and social media users. Key tools include:



Mobile Learning (m-Learning): Develop and distribute content by mobile phone. Examples: SMS quiz games on health/WASH; WhatsApp or interactive voice-response chatbots for Q&A (e.g. on hygiene or rights); or apps with educational videos. Somaliland's experience – using phones to gather school feedback via "community scorecards"⁴ and sending textbooks after parent SMS alerts – shows what's possible. SSWC can partner with telecoms to send free SMS lessons, and use offline-capable apps for areas without continuous internet.



Youth-Led Social Media: Support youth influencers and groups to run campaigns on Facebook, TikTok, Instagram. Content can include instructional videos (e.g. how to purify water), PSA dramas, or peer testimonial series. SSWC may train small teams of youth videographers and provide platforms (e.g. YouTube channels, TikTok challenges) to voice youth perspectives.



Gamification: Incorporate game elements to motivate participation. For example, a WASH campaign might include a digital "handwashing challenge" with points and badges, similar to India's Paryavaran Saathi chatbot which gave points and prizes for youth actions⁵. Educational games (like UNHCR's My Life as a Refugee) could be adapted to Somali contexts. The key is short-term rewards and peer competition, since youth "have a higher tendency to win competitions and receive immediate rewards"⁵.



E-Participation Platforms: Use online forums and virtual town-halls for youth consultation. For instance, SMS polls or a local youth "chatbot" could solicit opinions on project design. Lessons from UNICEF's U-Report (used in 68 countries) suggest polling youth via chatbots or SMS produces actionable feedback on issues like employment⁵. Even low-tech solutions count: community radio programs (with call-in via mobile phones) can engage rural youth in governance discussions.

Sector Strategies



Education

- **Access & Continuity:** Expand non-traditional education channels. Support community e-learning hubs with solar power and tablets. Broadcast radio/TV lessons for children and offer mobile-textbook services. (E.g. Somalia's COVID plan used radio and distributed tablets⁹; in Kenyan refugee camps, thousands of students use phone-based quizzes for learning⁴.)
- **Digital Literacy:** Work with schools/TVET centers to train teachers and students in basic ICT. Provide teacher training on e-learning content and student mentorship. Collaborate with telecoms for school connectivity.¹⁰
- **Vocational Training:** Partner with the Ministry of Youth and donors to expand TVET programs aligned to labor markets (as SNYP recommends).
 - Include trades in agriculture, carpentry, mechanics and ICT to prepare youth for jobs and entrepreneurship.
- **Girls' Education:** Implement scholarships, stipends or transport stipends for girls. Ensure schools have separate latrines and safe spaces. Engage young women as peer mentors. Address norms that exclude girls from school (given female youth are disproportionately out of work¹).
- **Life Skills & Civic Education:** Incorporate peace, rights and governance topics into curricula. Use school clubs and mock youth parliaments to practice leadership. Support youth-run science/tech clubs.



9. Somalia | Technology | Education Profiles. <https://education-profiles.org/sub-saharan-africa/somalia/~technology>

10. Digital Literacy in Somalia: A Pathway to Holistic Education and Sustainable Development by Abdikadir Issa Farah :: SSRN https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5466927



WASH



(Water, Sanitation, Hygiene)



Youth Hygiene Committees: Involve youth (especially girls) in designing and leading hygiene promotion. Train “WASH champions” among student groups and youth groups to teach correct handwashing and latrine use.

Behavior Change Campaigns: Launch youth-driven multimedia WASH campaigns. For example, gamified handwashing contests or social-media challenges can go viral among Gen Z⁵. Use local languages, youth influencers, and small rewards (prizes, recognition) to reinforce messages.

Infrastructure Participation: Train youth volunteers to help construct or maintain wells, boreholes and latrines. This gives them skills (plumbing, masonry) and ownership over facilities. In IDP camps or schools, set up youth service schedules for cleaning and water supply management.

Women & Girls Focus: Ensure water-points and sanitation are accessible to women/girls. Establish girls’ WASH clubs to discuss menstrual hygiene and GBV prevention (complementing “safe spaces”³).

Digital Hygiene Outreach: Send SMS/voice reminders on hygiene practices, and use social media to disseminate tips. Youth can create short videos or skits on WASH topics to share online.



Camp Coordination & Management

Youth Camp Committees: Include young people in camp governance structures. Youth (both genders) can serve on site management committees, helping plan distributions, site improvements and security. This builds trust and self-reliance in displacement settings¹.

Skill Development in Camps: Offer vocational courses (e.g. carpentry, first aid) for camp youth, ideally linked to camp needs (shelter repair, health outreach). Train interested youth as teacher aides or clinic assistants to serve their camp community.

Safe Youth Spaces: Set up youth-friendly spaces in camps – e.g. sports fields, computer labs or study tents – where young people can learn and socialize safely. For girls, create protected “girls’ centers” for peer support and skills training.

Communication: Establish camp radio or bulletin systems managed by youth. For instance, a weekly youth radio show (broadcast on FM and online) could share education lessons, peace messages, and information on services, giving youth a voice. Youth can also run WhatsApp groups or SMS hotlines for camp updates and feedback.

Resilience & Cohesion: Engage youth in community service (camp clean-up, tree-planting) to foster social cohesion. Youth working together with elders can bridge clan divides and build peace at the grassroots¹.



Women's Empowerment

- ✓ **Young Women's Leadership:** Establish female-led youth networks and mentorship programs. Provide leadership and business training specifically for young women. Support female entrepreneurs with microloans (e.g. for tailoring, poultry or cosmetics businesses).
- ✓ **Safe Spaces & Clubs:** As per national guidance, create women's safe spaces at the community/camp level³. In these centers young women can meet, learn literacy or vocational skills, and access counseling. Form girls' clubs in schools to build confidence and life skills.
- ✓ **Education & Vocational Training:** Encourage teenage girls into STEM/TVET programs and ensure colleges are gender-sensitive. Offer stipends to young mothers to complete education.
- ✓ **Health & Rights Awareness:** Run mobile health sessions (possibly via smartphones) on reproductive health and rights. Empower young women with knowledge of their legal and civic rights. Use social media to campaign against harmful norms restricting women's economic participation.



Peacebuilding and Governance

Youth Peace Forums: Facilitate local youth peace councils that bring together Gen Z from different clans and genders to engage in dialogue and reconciliation. Train participants in conflict-resolution skills. This aligns with Somalia's Youth, Peace and Security framework³.

Civic Education: Organize youth assemblies on governance, where young people learn about democracy and articulate their priorities. SSWC can support mock council meetings in schools or community centers.

E-Consultations: Use digital tools for youth input on local decisions. For example, SMS polls or online surveys can gather youth opinions on community issues. Learn from global models: Nigeria's youth used U-Report polls to shape a Youth Employment Plan⁵.

Youth Oversight: Involve young monitors in transparency initiatives (e.g. tracking aid distribution by GPS and publishing the data). Youth social media groups can publicize community meetings and hold authorities accountable.

Policy Advocacy: Work with youth to advocate for their rights (e.g. inclusion in local councils). Support formation of a National Coalition on Youth, Peace & Security at local/regional levels³ as a platform to voice youth peace concerns.

Shelter

- ✓ **Youth Construction Training:** Implement building workshops for Gen Z in construction trades (masonry, carpentry, plumbing). Trained youth can help erect and repair shelters (in camps and communities) under supervision, earning stipends and skills.
- ✓ **Community Work Crews:** Form youth workgroups to maintain communal infrastructure (clearing debris, improving drainage around shelters). For example, involve young men in road-repair or young women in painting and organizing shelter blocks.
- ✓ **Design Input:** Include youth (and persons with disabilities) in planning new housing projects. Their perspectives can inform layouts that are safer and more functional. Use simple digital mapping tools: youth can help map safe locations for shelters and report site needs via mobile GIS apps.
- ✓ **Social Infrastructure:** Provide spaces for youth (sports courts, performance stages) in shelter areas. Engaging activities (sports tournaments, music workshops) reduce idle frustration and strengthen community bonds.



Livelihood & Food Security

- ✓ **Agricultural Programs:** Train youth in modern farming techniques (drought-resistant crops, irrigation) and livestock care. Support youth cooperatives in farming or fisheries. For instance, young people could run community gardens or pasture projects.
- ✓ **Entrepreneurship:** Support start-ups in agribusiness and creative sectors. Mentorship and business-plan competitions can stimulate youth enterprises in media, crafts, technology and services[17]. Facilitate access to microfinance or mobile banking for young entrepreneurs.
- ✓ **Digital Markets:** Develop or link youth to mobile platforms for buying/selling produce. For example, SMS-based market price alerts or simple apps can help young farmers get fair prices.
- ✓ **TVET & Jobs:** Enhance technical/vocational training in line with market needs (e.g. carpentry, mechanics, IT). Leverage existing donor programs: UN and USAID already run youth mentorship and training initiatives in Somalia¹. SSWC should coordinate with these and possibly subcontract to expand coverage.
- ✓ **Cash-for-Work:** Offer short-term paid jobs for youth in community projects (road-building, clinic construction, reforestation). This provides income, skills, and a sense of purpose.

Each sector strategy must distinguish Gen Z vs Gen Alpha roles where relevant. For example, Gen Z are the direct participants in vocational or governance programs, while Gen Alpha benefit through improved schooling and family outreach (their parents/more senior youth carry out programs for them).

Cross-cutting Digital Approach



Digital tools are woven into all activities. Somali youth communicate and organize online, so every sector should have a digital component:



Social Media Campaigns: Use Facebook, TikTok, WhatsApp and local radio (with online streaming) to spread program messages. Youth themselves should co-create content (videos, memes) so that it “speaks their language”⁵.



Online Participation: Maintain active youth forums (Facebook groups, Telegram channels) where young beneficiaries give feedback on projects. SSWC can host live Q&A sessions or polls to include remote youth input.



Gamification & Apps: Embed game elements in education and behavior-change tools. For instance, a mobile app for water point reporting could reward youth who log issues. The success of Paryavaran’s chatbot in India (points for pollution-fighting actions) shows how youth respond to rewards⁵.



E-Platforms for Voice: Develop simple digital platforms (e.g. an SSWC youth portal or U-Report-style service) to ask young people about their needs and monitor outcomes. Virtual hackathons or quizzes can engage tech-savvy youth in problem-solving (emulating global examples of youth data innovation⁵).

Alignment with National & Donor Priorities

This strategy aligns with Somalia's 2023–30 National Youth Policy, which emphasizes education, skills training, leadership and peace (e.g. “support the youth not in education, employment and training”³ and “promote inclusive youth engagement in preventing violence”³). It also reflects global best practices: UN and donors in the Horn encourage youth in peacebuilding (UNSCR 2250) and digital innovation. For example, UNICEF's U-Report has been used widely to crowdsource youth views, and USAID/UN programs already fund Somali youth vocational training¹. SSWC will coordinate with these initiatives to avoid duplication.

Recommendations Summary >>>

1. **Youth Advisory Mechanisms:** Create formal youth councils and champion roles to involve Gen Z in all programs.
2. **Digital-First Engagement:** Leverage mobile and social media for education, health and civic campaigns. Use gamified apps and chatbots to motivate youth participation.
3. **Sector Integration:** In each sector (Education, WASH, Shelter, etc.), design youth-led activities: e.g. student WASH clubs, youth-led construction brigades, and young mentors for classroom learning. Provide separate tracks for young women and children (safe spaces, age-appropriate content).
4. **Capacity Building:** Invest in youth skills (computer, vocational, entrepreneurial) via training, internships and mentoring. Partner with donors already funding such programs and align with the Youth Policy's focus on TVET.
5. **Monitor & Feedback:** Use digital surveys and youth forums to get regular feedback. Encourage youth to monitor SSWC projects (e.g. via shared dashboards or WhatsApp reporting), ensuring accountability.



Get In Touch

SSWC is a Somali women non-governmental humanitarian organization at a national level founded in 1992 at Mogadishu - the capital city, by a group of Somali women intellectuals from cross-section of the community.

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