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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Period (Quarter-Year): Quarter 2, 2017

Project Name	The Kenya- Somalia refugees and peacebuilding cross border pilot project for voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable Reintegration in the areas of return
Gateway ID	PBF/IRF-152-SOM-104073
Start date	17 th January 2017
Planned end date (as per last approval)	30 th June 2017
Focal Person	(Name): Dhieu Pascal
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Participating UN entities	<i>Somalia: UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, IOM, ILO</i> <i>Kenya: UNHCR Kenya</i>
PSG	5
Priority	
Milestone	
Location	Baidoa (Bay region, Somalia), Dadaab (Kenya)
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	3,000,000
MPTF:	3,000,000
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: 3,000,000
	Trac:
	Other:

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNHCR Somalia	Takeshi Moriyama	Deputy Representative, Executive	
2.	UNHCR Kenya	Ivana Unluova	Assistant Representative (Program), Executive	
3.	ILO	Ilias Dire	Acting CTA	
4.	IOM	Gerard Waite	Chief of Mission	
5.	UNICEF	Steven Lauwerier	Country Representative	
6.	FAO	Rudi Van Aaken	Head of Programmes	



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7.	WFP	Edith Heins	Deputy Country Director OIC	
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Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNICEF	\$245,000	\$245,000		
IOM	\$245,000	\$245,000		
ILO	\$245,000	\$245,000		
WFP	\$245,000	\$245,000		
FAO	\$245,000	\$245,000		
UNHCR Kenya	\$350,000	\$350,000		
UNHCR Somalia	\$525,000	\$525,000		
TOTAL	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000		

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNICEF	\$117,849	\$117,849		
IOM	\$8,313	\$8,313		
ILO	\$75,500	\$75,500		
WFP	-	-		
FAO	-	-		
UNHCR Kenya	\$181,912	\$181,912		
UNHCR Somalia	\$406,979	\$406,979		
TOTAL	\$790,553	\$790,553		

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

1. 319 Persons of Concern (PoC) (234M, 85F) placed in various training institutions in Kenya to undertake skills development and livelihood courses including a labor market assessment conducted in Baidoa
2. Rehabilitation of Shigaale Market and 21 water points completed. Construction of 60 twin latrine blocks, 6 temporary learning spaces with gender segregated twin latrines and 14 shallow wells completed.
3. Land preparation, cultivation, seed distribution, tools, planting and training of 450 farmers on 1 hectare of farmland each is completed.
4. 75 teachers trained on delivering child-center methodologies and approaches, psychosocial support for returnee children, prevention of Gender Based Violence and lifesaving skills to deliver quality education to students of the target districts.
5. Social mobilization activities for social cohesion and resilience conducted. To have community support, preliminary consultation forums involving youth, women, leaders and gatekeepers conducted.

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)



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SITUATION UPDATE

The humanitarian situation continues to remain precarious. While the Gu rains have started in parts of Somalia, much of the damage to crops and livestock has been done and the humanitarian situation is expected to continue to get worse. 700,000 people have been displaced by drought between January and June 2017. Out of 12.3 million Somalis, over half (6.2 million) are in need of humanitarian assistance. This huge influx is affecting service delivery.

The absorption capacity of Baidoa and its surrounding remains low for returnees with limited coverage of basic services. There are 180 IDP sites around Baidoa. 184,788 arrivals into Baidoa and 115, 542 departures have been recorded by the UNHCR led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) between January and June 2017 contributing to the increase of the estimated IDP population with limited basic services.

During the reporting period, 28,711 refugee returnees have also been voluntary repatriated from Kenya to Somalia. Total Somali returnees from Kenya between 2015 to 30 June 2017 is 68,601 persons of concern.² Baidoa has an extended caseload of returnees and IDPs with a huge number of vulnerable host community who need support together with the project target group.

As the Joint Programme began its initiation in late 2016 and only received funding during the 1st quarter of 2017, it focused on setting up mechanisms and plans with the government. Government requested re-programming of all funding towards drought; however, PUNOs were able to increase understanding of counterparts of the valuable contribution of the Programme to promote resilience of affected communities, thereby having a positive effect on medium-term drought response. Drought situation in Somalia continues to hamper cropping. The planned activities (food related) with WFP and FAO were re-scheduled to the second half of the year to ensure the appropriate season and conditions for successful implementation.

Under Outcome 1, only 700 students from Baidoa population showed interest. So far, 319 students have been vetted and enrolled with the remaining to be registered during the next reporting period. Target needs to be adjusted from 750 to 670.

Under Outcome 2, the targets need adjustment for food assistance from 1200 to 750 households.

The rollout of post-return monitoring activities were also delayed due to prolonged discussions around the purpose of post-return monitoring and the development of relevant tools.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT	
Peace and development in Somalia and the Baidoa region in particular is further consolidated through successful return and integration of refugees from the Dadaab Camp.	
SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT	
Prospective Somali returnees have enhanced capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance	
Output 1.1: Capacity building in peace building and conflict resolution for 3,000 voluntary returnees	
	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR³

² Source: <http://www.unhcr.org/ke/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/07/Voluntary-Repatriation-Analysis-30-June-2017.pdf>

³ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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INDICATOR	TARGET	THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
Indicator 1: # of returnees trained in peace building and conflict resolutions.	3000	25	25
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.2: Strengthening of refugee skills and enhancing livelihoods			
Indicator 1.2.1 : # of persons provided with entrepreneurship/ business training	750	319	319
Indicator 1.2.2: # of beneficiaries with businesses registered	750	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Somalia returnees in Baidoa co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development.			
Output 2.1: Equitable access to social services, enhanced capacities for peace and social reconciliation for returnees in Baidoa			
Indicator 2.1.1: # of persons benefitting from social services provided in newly resettled areas	3000	2,706	2,706 (75 teachers, 450 farmers, 1831 children, 350 cash for workers)
Indicator 2.1.2: # of returnees recorded and tracked in PRMN as successfully integrated and coexisting well with host communities	3000	0	0
Indicator 2.1.3: # of seminars and trainings to increase knowledge on displacements conducted	25	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: Provision of basic needs and services to returnees, IDPs and host communities in Baidoa			
Indicator 2.2.1: # of children attending primary school	1300	1,831	1,831
Indicator 2.2.2: # of teacher training and incentives	60	60	60
Indicator 2.2.3: # of children receiving teaching/learning materials	1300	600	600
Indicator 2.2.4: # of beneficiaries who received food assistance	1200	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.3: Employment opportunities created and economic infrastructure improved.			
Indicator 2.3.1: # of short term jobs created	200	0	0
Indicator 2.3.2: No. of beneficiaries with business/entrepreneurial skills;	100	0	0
Indicator 2.3.3: #of assets selected for grants & # of Teaching and Learning Spaces (TLS) constructed/rehabilitated	10TLS constructed & 5 classrooms rehabilitated	6 TLS constructed	6



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UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.4: Reduced vulnerabilities and enhanced coping capacities to shocks for both the returnees and the local community through coherent humanitarian and early recovery to development response in return/newly recovered areas.			
Indicator 2.4.1: # of short term jobs created and number of beneficiaries receiving agricultural package	160	0	0
Indicator 2.4.2: # of beneficiaries receiving livestock package	160	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.5: Management of the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)			
Indicator 2.5.1: # of monitoring missions conducted	50	120	120
Indicator 2.5.2: # of PoC assisted from monitoring conducted	3000	1233	1233
Indicator 2.5.3: # of Humanitarian response initiatives based on PRMN	10	5	5
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

NARRATIVE

Outcome 1: Prospective Somali returnees have enhanced capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance

Thanks to the project’s deliverables so far, prospective Somali returnees have enhanced their capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance. 319 PoCs are enrolled in various training institutions both in Nairobi and in Dadaab to undertake skills development and livelihood courses. The trainings are focused on Solar/Electrical installation, plumbing, motor vehicle maintenance services (vehicle mechanic, vehicle electricals and wiring, vehicle spray painting and panel beating, motor rewinding), Gas/Arc welding, solar Installation technology (pre-trained on electrical & mechanical wiring), Leather works, Painter decorator, Sign writing, motorcycle and small Engines mechanic and Home decoration. Mobilization, mapping of project beneficiaries and development of training content/materials have been carried out. To have community support, preliminary consultation forums involving youth, women, leaders and gatekeepers have been conducted.

Outcome 2: Somalia returnees in Baidoa co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development.

Under the PBF Programme, rehabilitation of Shigaale Market and 21 water points has been completed. Construction of 60 twin latrine blocks, 6 temporary learning spaces with gender segregated twin latrines and 14 shallow wells has also been completed. 150 waste management kits have been distributed in 28 IDP settlements in Baidoa. Land preparation, cultivation, seed distribution, tools, planting and training of 450 farmers on 1 hectare of farmland each has been completed. Social mobilization activities for social cohesion and societal resilience have been conducted. Safe drinking water for children and their families through provision of water vouchers has been provided. 75 teachers trained on delivering child-center methodologies, psychosocial support for returnee children, prevention of Gender Based Violence and lifesaving skills to deliver quality education to students of the target district. After consultations with the local administration for repair of



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roads, the tender and bidding process is complete but the construction work is to commence in July 2017. ILO has also conducted a labour market assessment in Baidoa.

Activities by IOM under the PBF Peacebuilding fund are to commence in the second half of the year. IOM's activities under this project builds on the ongoing MIDNIMO project. With funding from the complementary PBF funded MIDNIMO programme, IOM completed initial preparatory activities in Baidoa. A five-day training was held to build the capacity of a core facilitation team, which will implement a five-day community consultation in July. This community consultation will result in a prioritization of community-based activities, to be implemented by IOM and others.

The ongoing project is enhancing the capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic process through access to basic infrastructure and creating livelihood opportunities to promote reintegration of refugee returnees in hosting communities of Baidoa - a key district that is actively receiving returnees.

Other Key Achievements

- Strengthened coordination and meetings with partner agencies at local and regional level including with the local government.
- A Joint monitoring plan agreed between concerned Government agencies (Ministry of Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs and South West State Commission for Refugees and IDPs) and the implementing UN agencies and UNHCR to conduct joint monitoring of activities related to PBF. There has been coordinated sharing of data on return areas as well as joint beneficiary selection processes that utilizes data on returns from Kenya who arrived during the first quarter of 2017.

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

With 180 IDP sites in and around Baidoa, and an extended caseload of returnees, IDPs and host community, the absorption capacity of Baidoa and its surrounding is low. Due to the limited resources, the project had to prioritize its responses using set criteria developed with the project stakeholders including the local administration. WFP and FAO have planned for activities to commence from second half of the year with no budget changes. WFP and IOM planning joint community consultations to avoid duplication of activities. Following a careful review, some areas need adjustment in targets and timeframes. The project received funding in the first quarter and hence the duration of the project may need extension to one month- the expected closure date is 31st of July 2018.

UNHCR Somalia as the lead agency closely coordinates with all PUNO to discuss bottlenecks and progress. Work plans are developed by all agencies and focal points assigned to report on and meet regularly to discuss the progress of the committed activities. Given the project is very relevant to the Baidoa context and there is dire need for assistance, the project partners and the donors should find possible avenues to get additional funding to expand its interventions.

Regional events in 2016 and 2017 also influence Somalia. Joint cross border meetings were organized in 2016, particularly with Kenya as it hosts the largest number of Somalis and secondly because of the announcement of the closure of Dadaab Refugee Camp and the expiry of the Tripartite agreement. The Government of Kenya reaffirmed its commitment to voluntary repatriation of refugees in conditions of safety and dignity in accordance with international norms as specified in the Tripartite Agreement between the Government of Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR signed in late 2013. Working closely together within this framework, both Governments agreed to support the creation of conditions conducive for voluntary return and sustainable reintegration in Somalia. In May 2016, the Government of Kenya announced that, as a result of security, environmental and economic burdens, it would close Dadaab Refugee camp, which housed over 284,000 Somalis. This stance seemed to soften on 25 June with a statement by the Tripartite Commission, which informed of a reduction of 150,000 people in the camp by the end of 2016. With extended talks and mediation, the closure of the camp was extended until May 2017. Kenya's High Court ruled the government's decision to close one of the world's largest refugee camps and encourage the Somali inhabitants



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to return home as unconstitutional. Judge John Mativo said in his ruling that “The government’s decision specifically targeting Somali refugees is an act of group persecution, illegal, discriminatory and therefore unconstitutional.” The court ruling is seen as positive as it reaffirms the principle of non-refoulment [forced return] of refugees, the international obligations of the Kenya state, as per the 1951 Geneva Convention, and the 1969 Organization of African Union Convention, to provide protection to refugees. While the court ruling in effect prevents the authorities from the enforcing a closure of the Dadaab refugee camps, reduction of the camp population size is a reality and efforts to support spontaneous voluntary returns are ongoing. Considerable emphasis is made on the voluntariness of returns and more specifically on the need for refugees to only make such a decision in a free and informed manner. By further raising refugees’ awareness on their prerogatives, panic or confusion observed following initial declaration on camps closure in May 2016 was progressive. Interestingly, the Government of Kenya further indicated in a consistent manner that it would abide by its international obligations vis-a- vis refugees, including by refraining to forcibly return anyone in need of international protection. This has contributed to reassure refugees about their continuous presence in Kenya as long as needed. Many activities are funded beyond May 2017, which was the deadline mentioned by the government which suggests that implementation of the cross-border Peacebuilding project will continue alongside the voluntary repatriation process and other durable solutions.

Peacebuilding impact

This project has been benefitting from the work of the Tripartite Commission. At the technical level, UNHCR Kenya and Somalia conduct monthly cross-border coordination meetings as an operational platform of the Tripartite Agreement to monitor and guide implementation of protection and assistance under the Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration Pilot. The PB Fund’s flexibility allows it to support this cross-border peacebuilding initiative to incorporate lessons learned for a scale up of activities. Information sharing has become more coherent and reliable and both sides have been building their responses upon the information shared. It is too early to assess positive impact on peacebuilding at this stage especially with some activities that could not be implemented in this reporting period but there is increased dialogue between host and displaced communities through social mobilization and community engagement. Evidence from CECs’ activities show that inclusive education provided in the IDP schools had a visible impact on promoting tolerance among children of different ethnic backgrounds. Reintegration and co-existence projects have contributed in building trust and absorption capacity of host communities as all assistance include beneficiaries with particular focus on gender and line ministries’ involvement reducing factors that could disrupt peace processes. Activities in support of reintegration and co-existence projects in particular, have been contributing in building trust and absorption capacity of host communities as all assistance starting from initial meetings to beneficiary selection and implementation, include beneficiaries with particular focus on gender and line ministries/departments’ involvement which results in harmony and peace. Such joint programming for peace building hence reduces factors/elements that could disrupt peace processes.

Catalytic effects

PRMN products are informing the drought response in Somalia. PRMN displacement reports and maps are cited in most project applications and reports. PRMN products are also used for programming and project designing.

There were some drop out of learners who initially showed interest in undertaking courses at Dadaab as some had families and existing income generating activities, which they did not want to abandon. The community leaders, stakeholders including the government institutions are engaged in an effort to mobilize learners in doing the courses. With growing number of persons of concern showing interest in the project, the agencies anticipate leveraging additional funding to cater for excess numbers.

Through peaceful co-existence initiatives, persons of concern involved in peaceful co-existence and reintegration projects in the areas of displacement benefit largely. IOM is also building the programme activities under this PBF project on activities



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under the PBF fund and IOM/UN-HABITAT implemented MIDNIMO programme, which is focusing on social cohesion and durable solutions, thereby envisioning creating a catalytic effect between the two programmes in Baidoa.

Now that the local governance law has been passed, this project would work towards involving government gradually and try to engage them as the lead for community relations and coordinating delivery.

Gender

The activities aimed at building resilience and enabling returnees in conflict resolution management are focusing on the potential of women, establishing links between women in both displaced and resident communities and promoting the creation of active women community groups that will lay the groundwork for peaceful returns. Selection of beneficiaries is ensuring equal opportunity of women, men, youth and persons with specific needs. In addition, the project is ensuring that youth and women are fully involved in participatory planning at the village level to identify potential peaceful co-existence projects for implementation. To ensure that all people affected by crisis benefit equally, gender considerations is integrated into assessments, planning and programming following actions to help achieve gender equality in emergency shelter activities:

- Equal Participation
- Holding meetings with women and men together and separately at times for their convenience.
- Recognizing & Addressing Differences.
- Ensure that male and female heads of households and single women and men have the same access to all assistance/ services.
- Establish monitoring and accountability mechanisms that can rapidly alert and address obstacles to equal access.
- Gender-sensitive participation and decision-making approaches adopted.
- Equitable and gender-sensitive participation adopted.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁴	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	7 (all outputs)	2
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁵	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	3 contracted under PBF fund and 20 staff not contracted but administering PBF project	10

Human Rights

The peace building joint project is designed in a way to promote human rights and protection of vulnerable groups. The PRMN Component of the project tracks movements regardless of any ethnicity, political affiliation or otherwise. PRMN is used as a tool for protection interventions and support of victims of human rights violations. Such protection risks include but are not limited to risk of extra-judicial killing, arbitrary arrest and detention. Similarly, the reintegration component of the project targets beneficiaries from all groups and against this background supports return and reintegration of refugee and IDP returnees and enhancing absorption capacity in areas of return, which is of paramount importance to achieve peaceful co-existence.

	Result (Yes/No)
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⁴ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁵ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	Yes
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	7 (all outputs)
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
	1 (Output 1.2)
Other	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
<p>Describe nature of cost sharing: The Commission of Refugees and IDPs at national level as well as the Ministry of Returnees and Diaspora Affairs (MORDA) have been fully involved in all the planning and monitoring of the project since its inception. At the sub-national level, MORDA co-chairs the coordination meetings with UNHCR and is fully involved in monitoring of the project. MORDA contributes all logistics relating to organization of the meetings.</p>	
<p>Support to Drought Response</p> <p>PBF enabled UNHCR Somalia to reach drought-affected populations through the data gathered from PRMN. It enabled not only UNHCR Somalia but also other partner agencies to use the data for programming purposes. Through PBF, rehabilitation and construction of important infrastructure in Baidoa is complete. Land preparation, cultivation, and seed distribution, tools, planting and training of 450 farmers on 1 hectare of farmland each is also completed and has been helpful in reaching the drought-affected population. As a pre-famine scale-up, local authority recommends to consider expanding the project scope to include rehabilitation of key water points such as shallow wells and construction of latrines to avert ongoing AWD/ Cholera outbreaks in the region.</p> <p>PBF enabled UNICEF education in emergencies response in 15 schools in Baidoa, accommodating more children (more than 1,800) than initially targeted (1,300) through construction of temporary learning spaces and distribution of learning and recreational materials.</p> <p>WFP and FAO food related activities have been moved to the second half of the year for better response.</p>	
<p>Communications & Visibility</p> <p>Communication and visibility of the PBF project intervention is part of an obligation for all external actions funded under the project. These contain communication and visibility measures, which are based on specific communication and visibility plan of action, already discussed and agreed by UNHCR and partners involved in the implementation of the project at the start of project implementation and supported with the budget lines on information, education and communication materials.</p> <p>In Somalia, while visibility is hampered to an extent due to the UN being one of the targets of the militants, taking advantage of events to showcase work of this project and visibility is undertaken in press releases, leaflets etc. The Fact Sheets, Situation reports bearing the logo of the PBF contribution can be viewed here: http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/country.php?id=197 & http://www.unhcr.org/donors.html</p>	



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Looking ahead

The ongoing project will enhance the capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community participation through access to basic infrastructure, education and creation of livelihood opportunities to promote reintegration.

Main activities planned:

- Construction of 04 TLS
- Rehabilitation of 21 water points
- Monitoring of farms for harvesting and marketing
- Peace building trainings
- Social mobilization campaigns
- CECs established & trained
- 15 School-based Child-to-Child clubs established
- School cash grants & teacher incentives administered
- Educational & recreational materials distributed
- Community consultations, including prioritization process followed by implementation of small scale projects
- Handover of roads to Baidoa district municipal authorities.
- Skills training & job placement for 100 PoC
- Community based participatory planning & consultations
- Implementation of asset creation activities including food assistance
- Continued training activities for learners at Dadaab followed by their own businesses in Somalia
- 160 households with livelihood packages
- Monitoring, reporting, establishing complaints mechanism
- PRMN exercise will continue and PRMN Reports will serve to inform decisions for all agencies and partners for responses in all sect
- During the Deyr 2017, cropping season (August-September) FAO will target the 160-returnee agro-pastoral households in Baidoa district with livelihood packages consisting of agricultural inputs and vaccinate livestock. These livelihood packages will include provision of agricultural inputs consisting of quality cereal, pulse and vegetable seeds, fertilizer, farming tools and training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and provision of a livestock package consisting of eight productive animals (sheep/goats) vaccinated (against SGP and PPR) and treated against common diseases, worms and external parasites. With the received agricultural inputs, each household will produce enough cereals to feed three families for six months.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁶	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Renewed Al-Shabaab attack and/or threats to communities (ProDoc)	Medium	Security Risk Assessment and determination of programme risk levels
Project delay due to dispute among the communities (ProDoc)	High	Correct targeting beneficiaries and ensuring their participation in all the steps.
Exclusion of some marginal groups(ProDoc)	Medium	Extensive local assessment and intervention
Misappropriation of funds(ProDoc)	Medium	All expenditure will be closely scrutinized in the Project Steering Committee and Management
Renewed Al-Shabaab attack and/or threats to communities (ProDoc)	Medium	Security Risk Assessment and determination of programme risk levels
Duplication/overlap of interventions (New)	Medium	Effective coordination done at the country level, regionally and with the clusters.
The political environment becomes less stable and access to target district significantly reduced or blocked (New)	Medium	At present, the political situation in Baidoa appears stable. A highly participatory approach, including mobilisation carried out with targeted groups at district, sub-district and neighbourhood level.

⁶ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
	28/03/2017 19/05/2017 6-8/06/2017	Learners for the cross boarder Baidoa project have been enrolled in NRC Youth Education Programme (YEP) centers undergoing short training courses e.g Tailoring , web designer and computer skills which will help them to use the skills when the return back to Somalia. Monitoring of project undertaken by Country office Programme oversight unit. Field monitoring of 9 IDP schools in Baidoa conducted by UNICEF education staff	Need for enhanced community mobilization to be undertaken by the PTA and camp leaders for more girls to be admitted in the center and additional recourse to be allocated for courses that has impact to the Learners during planning, UNHCR /NRC to monitor progress of Learning for Baidoa Learners. Visits conducted jointly by Bay Regional Education Officer, confirmed a completion of 6 TLS construction with gender sensitive WASH facilities. All visited schools suffer lack of school furniture, textbooks and learning materials at a time of visits. UNICEF to monitor and accelerate the progress of material distribution to all target schools.
	25/01/2017	The Board members were determined after consultation with all partners. A meeting was held at the start of the project to discuss the outputs, work plans and coordination. The next meeting is due soon.	Review and finalization of the work plan and activities.
	30/06/2017 07/07/2017 14/07/2017	Every Friday of the week there is a coordination meeting for all the three partners (RET, DRC & NRC) at Dadaab level where partners presents project progress in relation to mobilization of beneficiaries and actual enrollment in classes for those undergoing high impact short courses in centers managed by NRC & DRC.	Gradual beneficiary identification process due to low education level for most of the Baidoa PoC's. Educational qualification has been removed as a pre-qualification for student registration and enrollment for those undergoing high impact courses. The rollout of peace building, conflict resolutions trainings and participation in democratic governance activities was delayed due to prolonged discussions on funds transfer to RET International which has now been sorted out
	29 June 2017 20 June 2017 15 May 2017	Field Level meetings in Baidoa to discuss linkages between PBF across the border, challenges	Review of activities against timeframe; Mid-year review plan. Planned monitoring visits, Linkages with line ministries.



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.		Returnees and Host community	24 to 28 May 2017	15	15	30	Trainer of Trainers for 30 community members for the farming community on resource management and general agricultural practices	Baidoa	AVORD/UNHCR
2.		Returnees, IDPs and Host community	3 – 8 April 2017	70	50	120	Peaceful co-existence Training	Baidao	IOM
3.		IDP teachers	19-26/06/2017	42	18	60	Trained on delivering child-center methodologies, psychosocial support for returnee children, prevention of Gender Based Violence and lifesaving skills to deliver quality education to students of the target districts	Baidoa	UNICEF
4.		IDP teachers	19-26/06/2017	10	5	15	Trained on Child to Child Approaches (CtC facilitators training)	Baidoa	BREC master trainer of training (UNICEF implementing partner)
5.		Returnees	2017	104	44	148	Electrical/solar power installation, plumbing, mechanical, tailoring, welding, hairdressing, web development	NITA Center Nairobi/ Athi River	NITA
6.		Returnees	2017	58	30	88	Henna, barbering, house-keeping, brick and block making, solar and DSTV installation, ICT training	NRC YEP - Dadaab	North Eastern National Polytechnic
7.		Returnees	2017	29	1	30	Web development and Graphic designing	NRC YEP - Dadaab	Computer society of Kenya
Totals:				328	163	491			