


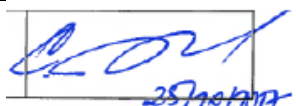


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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
Period (Quarter-Year): July – September 2017

Project Name	<i>Midnimo (Unity) - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Jubbaland and South West States</i>
Gateway ID	00103708
Start date	01/12/2016
Planned end date	30/11/2018
Focal Person	Mr. Sam Grundy (IOM), Ms. Teresa De Ministro (UN-HABITAT) (Email): sgrundy@iom.int / teresa.del-ministro@UNHABITAT.org (Tel): +254 73 4444 022 / +254 702 632 719
Participating UN entities	IOM and UN Habitat
PSG	1 and 4
Priority	PSG 4: Economic Foundations Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development Stabilization Priority 2: Support to establishment of local governance structures in newly recovered areas, linked to reconciliation Priority 3: Coordination of governance and delivery activities at the local level
Milestone	
Location	Jubbaland and South West States, Somalia
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	USD 4,000,000
MPTF:	USD 2,700,000
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF:
	Trac:
	Other: UNTFHS

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	IOM	David Derthick	Chief of Mission	Chief of Mission 
2.	UN HABITAT	Doudou Mbye	Senior Human Settlements Advisor & OIC Somalia Programme	 25/10/2017



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Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
IOM	\$0	\$1,620,000		
UN HABITAT	\$0	\$1,080,000	N/A	N/A
Total	\$ 0	\$ 2,700,000		

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
IOM	\$ 105,649.55	\$ 248,245.58		
UN HABITAT	\$ 191,504.09	\$ 356,686.01		
Total	\$ 297,153.64	\$604,931.59		

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

1. Increased capacity of local authorities and government line ministry focal persons as a trained Core Facilitation Team facilitating a successful five-day community consultation in Baidoa district in July 2017. This effort led to identification and prioritization of community based projects in a form of a Community Action Plan.
2. Enhanced leadership of the Ministry of Interior which supported a community consultation exercise and the formulation of a Community Action Plan for Kismayo reflecting the communities’ priorities. This effort resulted in various partners including GIZ, UNDP, IOM, UN HABITAT, WFP and Mercy Corps pledging to align their programmes to respond to the priorities identified through the community consultation process.
3. Development of ‘A Strategic Framework for Municipal and Engagement with Displaced Communities in IDP Settlements on Spatial Strategic Plans’ to help urban planners link community priorities with strategic/adaptive urban planning.
4. Improved peaceful coexistence amongst diverse socio-economic groups through positive social interactions and common identity initiatives in Kismayo. Community-wide art, culture and recreational activities were attended by 100 IDPs, returnees and host community members.

SITUATION UPDATE

The operational context in Somalia is still affected by protracted conflicts and repeated natural calamities including the recent drought. A drastic increase in displacement this year due to the drought is putting additional strain on scarce resources in existing and new IDP settlements. IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2017), for example, revealed that Baidoa town (Baidoa district, Bay region) currently hosts one of the highest caseloads of drought displaced people in Somalia (over 200,000). In addition, conflict related displacements continue to

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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increase. Provisional figures from PRMN indicate that approximately 26,000 individuals were newly displaced in Jubaland and South West States between 1 and 19 September 2017, of whom 5,000 people by conflict and 16,000 people due to drought-related reasons. In August 2017, 48,000 people (20,000 by conflict; 27,000 by drought) were displaced in the same states.

Within the reporting period, the Project Manager transferred to another country. Two Project Officers are covering the gaps until the recruitment process is finalized. This transition did not affect the implementation of the project in any way.

On a positive note, a couple of landmark events took place in South West State and Jubaland States, with great potential for strengthening stabilization and durable solutions through enhanced local governance. More specifically, the approval of the Local Governance Laws in both Jubaland and South West States has enabled the launch of local district council formation processes.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

Communities residing in areas impacted by displacement and returns are able to coexist peacefully; access basic services and the means to sustain a living; security of tenure; withstand recurrent drivers of instability and participate fully in civic life, including through a strengthened relationship with accountable, responsive and transparent local leadership.

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Government structures and institutions at federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to respond to the various needs of the population in Southern and Central Somalia.

Output 1.1: District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained and included in the core facilitation group for community consultations	24	0	10
Frequency of follow-up meetings held	Quarterly	4	9

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Output 1.2: Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns. (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes).

Number of district level government authorities coordinating through regular meetings with the community leadership, leading the implementation	24	12 (ongoing with the same individuals)	12
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² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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schedule and interacting with the community leadership to facilitate the participatory planning and recovery processes		reported in the last reporting period)	
Number of government staff trained on relevant subjects including data management, data analysis, and use of data	24	0	10
Number of information products (including assessments and data collection) developed in coordination with the government entities supported through this Project.	10	6	6
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.3: State level / local radio and TV programs are aired and SMS messages disseminated to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements.			
Number of radio and TV programs broadcasted SMS messages disseminated on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision	6 radio, 4 TV, 4 SMS messages	0	0
% of audience who participated in the feedback survey expressing their improved understanding of the benefit of joint planning and a common vision.	65 %	0%	0%
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.4: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading.			
Number of bylaws, directives and regulations drafted and ready for approval by competent authorities	3	0	0
Number of Spatial Strategic Plans developed, validated by stakeholders and ready for approval by authorities	1	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.5: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading			
Number of toolkits developed for: Land use planning in IDP settlement, Spatial development plans, Land dispute resolution	3	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			



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Output 1.6: A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is in place and used by relevant duty bearers			
Framework document agreed upon with the relevant authorities and stakeholders	1	1	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.7: Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at regional level are developed			
Number of final draft terms of reference aligned with the Regional Constitution ready for approval	1	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Targeted communities in Southern and Central Somalia are able to define and drive their own recovery, durable solutions and community security.			
Output 2.1: Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.			
Number of individuals participating in community based planning process disaggregated by gender and socio-economic status	1,200	100 (55 male and 45 female including women, youth, religious leaders, elders, business community and civil servants).	436 (257 male and 179 female)
Number of core facilitation teams formed and trained	6	0	2
Number of community driven planning exercises completed	12	1	4
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: Drivers of instability and tensions as well as priority projects for conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence as well as durable solutions and recovery (e.g., basic needs and means to sustain a living) are identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in Community Action Plans.			
Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place	12	1	4
Number of Community Action Plans developed	12	1	4
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.3: Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E.			



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Number of CAGs and CBM&Es formed and the number of participants disaggregated by gender	12	1 CBM&E	4
Number of community based monitoring plans developed	6	2	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.4: Target population and communities have improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living as well as to conflict resolution and community security, through the community driven and defined priority projects for peaceful co-existence, durable solutions and recovery			
Number of beneficiaries with improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living	2,880	0	0
Percentage of returnees, IDPs and host community members who express improvement in their perceptions of their physical safety and security	50%	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.5: Selected communities in target locations are supported by technical (community) advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works and implementation of cash for work activities.			
Number of community advisors hired per pilot project site	1	0	0
Number of projects selected by communities are submitted to the advisors	TBD (minimum 2 per site)	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.6: Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC)			
Number of committees trained	6	0	0
Number of training sessions held	9	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.7: Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.			
Number of community meetings held per target site	18	0	0
Number of community selected projects are supported by technical advisors and finalized	4	0	0



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Number of mixed use settlement areas identified by communities and authorities for small scale resettlement	2	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

NARRATIVE

IOM and UN HABITAT, under the *Midnimo* Project, continued to provide technical and capacity building support to municipal authorities and relevant government departments to facilitate durable solutions in areas impacted by displacement and returns. This was promoted through facilitating participatory community consultative process, sharing Community Action Plans with wide range of stakeholders and the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements in Jubbaland and South West States. The Government of Somalia and particularly local administrations in project areas increasingly took ownership in leading social cohesion and durable solutions initiatives, including allocating land for implementation of community based projects, coordinating community wide culture, art and recreational event and launching the Community Action Plan.

The following detailed the activities carried out specifically during the Quarter 3 reporting period:

Output 1.1: District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery.

The Core Facilitation Teams (CFTs) in Kismayo and Baidoa held four follow-up meetings during this reporting period – two in each location. In Kismayo, the CFT and community leaders had one meeting to finalize the prioritization and architectural design of the community based projects. The second meeting in Kismayo focused on developing a detailed plan and agreeing on the stakeholders for the launch of the Community Action Plan (including other Government Departments, UN Agencies, and NGOs etc.) to be aware of the Community Action Plan. In Baidoa, the CFT’s first meeting took place to go over the community based planning approach and to assess the adequacy of the stakeholder mapping and logistical arrangement including the invitations ahead of the five-day consultation process. During the second follow-up meeting in Baidoa, the CFT documented the Community Action Plan in the agreed standard action plan template and finalized the prioritization and design of the community based projects.

Output 1.2: Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns. (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes).

Twelve government officials in Kismayo and Baidoa continued to coordinate the Midnimo activities through regular meetings with the community leadership. This effort contributed tangibly to: the facilitation of participatory planning in Baidoa, launching of the Community Action Plan and facilitation of community wide art, culture and recreational activities in Kismayo.

In terms of the composition, the Baidoa CFT comprises of two officials from the Secretary’s Office of the Mayor and District Commissioner of Baidoa; one from the Deputy Finance Office of the Governor of Bay Region; one from the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI); one from the Secretary’s Office of the Ministry of Interior of



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South West State and the Director General of Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. In Kismayo, the CFT comprises of two officials from the Ministry of Interior Jubaland State of Somalia; one from the Governor's Office; one from the Jubaland Refugees and IDPs Affairs and two from the Department of Social Affairs District Commissioner's Office.

Furthermore, in coordination with the government entities during the quarter under review, the following six information products were developed:

- A toolkit to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements (Strategic Framework for Municipal and Engagement with Displaced Communities in IDP Settlements on Spatial Strategic Plans);
- Community-based planning facilitators' guidelines;
- Two Community Action Plans;
- Settlement assessment report; as well as
- Profiles and designs for community based projects for Kismayo and Baidoa districts.

Output 1.4: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in legislative processes for the approval of land legislation in relation to the formulation of area/town plans.

Preparatory work towards finalizing the Spatial Strategic Plans is ongoing with the land consultations planned and organized for the next Quarter. These will form the basis for establishing consensus on target areas for consultative adaptive planning exercises.

Output 1.5: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading

UN HABITAT facilitated two training sessions for enumerators and CFTs in Kismayo and Baidoa. To this effect, 400 households were surveyed in IDP settlements in Kismayo and Baidoa in order to assess dynamics for creation of new IDP and returnees settlements, to update the state of infrastructure available and to appraise whether there have been changes in priorities selected during the initial village consultations. Multiple methods of data collection were used including household surveys uploaded on digital kobo platform, key informant interviews, case studies, literature review and observations were employed. The overall aim of this exercise, was to expedite the production of tools that local authorities will need in order to deal with the displaced population, and to reassess priorities in terms of targeted interventions in the settlements. The process built the capacity of enumerators and team leaders from government and communities to conduct settlement assessments for the IDPs, returnees and host communities that require social infrastructure and other basic services. 'A Strategic Framework for Municipal and Engagement with Displaced Communities in IDP Settlements on Spatial Strategic Plans' for the purpose of facilitating urban planners to link the priorities of the communities with strategic/adaptive urban planning. This contributed to the overall enhancement of local stakeholders capacity to deliver services for the populations of concern.

Output 1.6: A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is in place and used by relevant duty bearers



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The data-collection for the elaboration of the strategic framework was planned for quarter four. It will align with the studies and analysis on *Land Conflict in Jubbaland* conducted by the UN_Habitat Global Land Tool Network and with elements emerged from the city consultations and land consultations (foreseen for third week of November).

Output 2.1: Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.

The project achieved tangible progress towards the IDPs and returnees' peaceful coexistence with their host communities and contribution towards attainment of durable solutions. In July 2017, IOM carried out a five-day community consultation in Baidoa district. A trained CFT of four members comprising of local authorities and government line ministry focal persons³ co-facilitated the event with IOM. A total of 100 (55 male; 45 female) representatives from IDPs, returnees and host communities participated in the event

Output 2.2: Drivers of instability and tensions as well as priority projects for conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence as well as durable solutions and recovery (e.g., basic needs and means to sustain a living) are identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in Community Action Plans.

The five-day community consultation process involved analysis on drivers of conflict and displacement, hazard mapping, community capacity assessment and prioritization of community based projects. Through the consultation, the participants agreed on the following prioritized projects: rehabilitation of public road and a football stadium as well as construction of a bridge and a police station.

As an outcome of this consultation, a Community Action Plan was developed and shared widely with Governor's Office, District Commissioner's Office, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Interior, UN HABITAT, WFP, IOM, UNDP and NGO partners. The Community Action Plan highlighted and informed these stakeholders of community needs, capacities, plans and priorities. Various institutions including IOM, UN HABITAT, WFP and UNDP pledged commitment to providing their technical, financial and in-kind support towards the implementation of the community's identified projects. The Community Action Plan includes the architectural designs of the prioritized public works and related bill of quantities (see attached Annex 4).

Output 2.3: Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E.

The two community action groups and two community based monitoring and evaluation committees established in Kismayo and Baidoa, participated in feasibility assessments for prioritized community based projects. They were also involved in developing the selection criteria for cash for work beneficiaries as well as monitoring transparent selection of eligible cash for work beneficiaries.

³ In Baidoa, Core Facilitation Team members were drawn from: The Governor's Office, District Commissioner's Office/Mayor, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Interior.



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Output 2.4: Target population and communities have improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living as well as to conflict resolution and community security, through the community driven and defined priority projects for peaceful co-existence, durable solutions and recovery

In order to facilitate multi-stakeholder action towards improving access to basic services, means to sustain decent living, safety and security for IDPs, returnees and host communities, Ministry of Interior of Jubaland State supported the Kismayo community and its leadership to officially launch the Community Action Plan at the district level. The launch event aimed at informing district development planning priorities, as well as making known community development priorities to a wide range of partners who can potentially support the implementation of the identified community based projects. Various partners including GIZ, UNDP, IOM, UN HABITAT, WFP, Mercy Corps, CARE International among others expressed their commitment to align their programmes to respond to the priorities identified through the community based planning process.

Furthermore, the project promoted positive social interactions and common identity in Kismayo through a community-wide art, culture and recreational activities event that saw the direct participation of 77 people from IDPs, returnees and host communities. To enhance visibility, branded banners were displayed during the community-wide art, culture and recreational activities as well as during the Community Action Plan launch event.

Other Key Achievements

- Finalization of the four additional districts for Midnimo implementation in Jubaland and South West States is underway in coordination with the Midnimo implementing agencies, JPLG and Daldhis partners, State Authorities and the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia.
- Facilitation of two meetings with Core Facilitation Team from the Government ministries and authorities of South West State of Somalia to discuss the role of the government, and how they can better support the program as it is a government-led program.
- Preliminary meetings held for land consultations in Kismayo and Baidoa:
 - On 13th August 2017, the Core Facilitation Team and UN HABITAT teams met with the land law consultant Mr. Jamal in Kismayo. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the implementation of the work plan, in line with our engagement with Jubaland State.
 - UN HABITAT Baidoa and Nairobi team had a meeting with the Governor of Bay region on Land laws and legislation. The Governor welcomed and pledge to support the process as this will contribute positive impact on the land laws and legislation of Southwest State of Somalia even though it is not active and functional.

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

Challenge 1: Major delays in identifying the four additional districts for expansion of the *Midnimo* Project in Jubaland and South West States. This process requires coordination and collective decision making among *Midnimo*, JPLG, CRESTAA and Daldhis partners to avoid duplication and enhance intervention impacts through complementarities.



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Mitigation - Coordination meetings with partners took place and the steps for engagement with local authorities in the new districts were agreed upon.

Challenge 2 – Delays in instrumental missions to get consensus on city consultations mainly due to unavailability of the relevant authorities. In terms of process, the draft city profiles could only be presented at the end of September, leaving a short timeframe to organize the city consultations.

Mitigation – City consultations will be combined with land consultations, and both sets of activities will be concluded in Q4.

Challenge 3 – Mandatory leave taken by the lead Urban Planner for this project. This is slowing down the planning of the rehabilitation activities, which should get back on track by the end of Q4 2017.

Mitigation – an Urban Planner from the Urban Planning and Design Branch of UNHABITAT was seconded to the Midnimo project team to fill the gap.

Peacebuilding impact

Community Based Planning was applied as the principal methodology and entry point for building social cohesion among returnees, IDPs and host communities. The community based planning/community consultations brought returnees, IDPs, and host community together, contributing to their peaceful coexistence. Local leadership, IDPs and the broader existing communities in Baidoa were able to jointly negotiate and prioritize community-based projects that they will implement to improve access to basic services, security and recreation. From community feedback, it can be deduced that the process contributed to increased acceptance of IDPs and returnees by host community members thereby promoting integration and social cohesion.

Furthermore, the Community Action Plans ensured that the needs, vulnerabilities, priorities and aspirations of the whole community, including those who are socially, politically and economically marginalized (such as IDPs), are incorporated into local development and recovery plans. This enabled target groups to be legitimately and transparently incorporated into government endorsed multiple stakeholder recovery and development programmes.

The community based planning processes also empowered the various socioeconomic groups and community members, such as women and youths, by engaging them in structured dialogue and decision-making processes. The dialogue allowed them to analyse their circumstances and conflict triggers; prioritise their needs; establish systems for dispute resolution and peaceful co-existence; and ultimately take ownership for driving their own recovery processes through community-based projects, based on priorities that they have identified.

Catalytic effects

Agreements with the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) were signed on a project that will serve as a co-funding for the current Midnimo project. This joint project with IOM, UN HABITAT and UNOPS' Risk Management Unit has three objectives. The objectives are: (1) Participatory and inclusive community-driven activities enhance social cohesion and trust among diverse population groups and with local authorities (IOM component). (2) Spatial approaches are streamlined in functioning systems and processes to support enhancement of human security (UN HABITAT component). (3) Future programmes on durable solutions are evidence-based and build on learning (IOM, UN HABITAT, Risk Management Unit of UNOPS). UNTFHS focuses only on Jubbaland State.



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The 24-month UNTFHS project has just started on 1 September 2017. This project’s catalytic effects on the UNTFHS project will be reported as the implementation progresses starting the next Quarter.

The *Midnimo* project is also complementing the UNHCR-led PBF project on voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable reintegration of refugee returnees from Kenya implemented in Baidoa as well as European Union funded REINTEG project on filling gaps in facilitating sustainable returns. Both of these projects will implement some of the priority public works projects that have been identified through community based planning processes that led to the development of a Community Action Plan.

GIZ, Mercy Corps and UNDP agreed to channel their resources to support livelihoods and infrastructural development priorities identified through the Midnimo’s community based planning processes. Additionally, synergies with IOM shelter project in Via Afmadow, GIZ water project and NRC/UN HABITAT *Innovative Solutions* shelter project in Kismayo are leveraging additional resources to facilitate social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and attainment of durable solutions. The three settlement areas are the main sites designated by the government for the creation of residential areas for internally displaced and refugee returnees. In order to address concerns regarding the potential of local integration for protracted displaced and refugee returnees, the teams are strategizing on how to transform settlement areas into properly serviced neighborhoods. GIZ is focusing on water provision, NRC and UN HABITAT are looking at permanent prototype houses and the *Midnimo* Urban Planning team will develop a strategy for improved connectivity between those sites and the Kismayo urban core.

In Kismayo, UN HABITAT is also collaborating with the Global Land Tool Network that is finalizing, with support from the UN Department of Political Affairs, a *Land and Conflict* study in Jubbaland. Findings of the study will be incorporated into the strategies for devising output 1.7 and output 1.4 of the *Midnimo* Project.

Gender

During the quarter under review, the *Midnimo* project incorporated a gender dimension in the following sets of activities: ensuring equal representation and participation of men, women and inclusion of boys and girls in the planned community consultation and planning processes as well as arts, cultural and recreational activities. The cultural, arts and recreational event that took place in Kismayo saw 32 women/girls and 45 men/boys equitably participating in drama, talent exhibition and an open quiz on issues related to Somali culture and history. The project has also mainstreamed gender disaggregated data collection and reporting to enable analysis of trends and the effect of the project on roles, power dynamics including decision making, access to services and opportunities amongst women, men, girls and boys. Both women and men were selected to be part of the established community action groups and community based monitoring and evaluation committees. The agreed modality for public work projects through cash for work have considered opportunities and tasks that are appropriate to women and men respectively. To encourage female participation, locations and timing of community-based activities such as community consultation and community wide culture, art and recreational events considered women's house chore schedule as well as easy access to the venue.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁴	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	14	7

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.



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Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁵	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	25	25
Human Rights		
<p>The intervention was designed to transform the negative ramifications of displacement in areas where state formation and stabilization have occurred in the span of the last 2-4 years. The strategy was crafted in support of the Wadajir Framework, but it has embedded do-no harm, inclusion and accountability principles. It has adopted also a human rights based approach and the observance of the principles enshrined in the IASC Framework on durable solutions.</p>		
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?	Result (Yes/No)	
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)	
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)	
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)	
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)	
Describe nature of cost sharing: N/A		
Support to Drought Response		
<p>The project informed the local authorities and the community action groups to consider including the drought affected population in implementing the cash for work activities and future community consultations.</p>		
Communications & Visibility		
<p>IOM and UN HABITAT developed a Project Communication and Visibility Strategy with the involvement of target communities and government. The Strategy aims at: providing information about the project and its progress to the beneficiaries; helping the communities better understand the needs of different population groups; and promoting their peaceful coexistence. It embraces programs and messages to be disseminated through state level / local radio and TV programs and SMS messages to enhance public's awareness and understanding of the benefits</p>		

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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of working together to achieve a common vision. The strategy will also promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements. The strategy was developed jointly with target communities who suggested themes and messages for peaceful coexistence during community consultation processes as well as with the implementing partners and the government who coined messages to enhance public understanding of the dynamics and aspirations of different population groups. The final strategy was shared with the government for approval and a contractor is being recruited through competitive bidding process to facilitate participatory implementation of radio, television and visibility initiatives. Furthermore, banners with clear *Midnimo* Project theme, donor, government and partners' logos were displayed during the launch of the Community Action Plan as well as the arts, cultural and recreational events.

Looking ahead

- Implementation of community driven and defined priority public works projects through cash for work scheme in Kismayo and Baidoa.
- Engagement of private construction companies for upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of prioritized infrastructure.
- Facilitation of project inception and project activities implementation in new districts to which *Midnimo* is expanding.
- Training of the involved local government officials in data management and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes.
- Selection of the service providers and implementation of the public information campaigns aimed at promoting social cohesion, peaceful co-existence and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision.
- Facilitation of community-wide arts, culture and recreational activities to facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations.
- Two city consultations combined with land law consultations held before 31 December 2017 in SWS and JSS
- One additional toolkit product developed and two training session administered to local and central government officers in South West State and JSS
- Opening of tendering processes for contractors for implementation of key rehabilitation activities in the settlements (JSS and SWS)
- Joint baselines surveys in combination with other assessments in the districts (Midnimo and JPLG)
- Project Steering Committee meeting
- Expansion of the *Midnimo* Project into additional districts in Jubbaland and South West States.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁶	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political/Operational (YES prodoc)	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Programme.	Relevant government ministries and institutions will acquire institutional and technical capacity development on methods of collection, analysis and storage of labour market and skills data. The national statistics centre (Minister of Planning and International Cooperation) along with the Ministry statistical units, will be strengthened with technical assistance from a technical expert who will be seconded to the line ministries. This assistance will improve labour market information analysis processes and institutional capacity at the national and regional level. The Programme will also train ministries and institutions for better collection and analysis of data relevant to developing appropriate skills training programmes for youth employment.
Security (YES prodoc)	That AMISOM Close Protection Units are Not Available or Unwilling to Support Missions	Coordinate closely with UN Security Focal points.
Political (YES prodoc)	Changes in the Ministries due to recent elections and Cabinet reshuffles generate frictions and may delay implementation of activities as new stakeholders enter consultations.	The project teams will work with UNSOM regional heads of office and planning officers to maintain a consistent and constant dialogue with authorities, leveraging the SWS/Jubbaland President’s office if need be, to ensure business continuity through administration changes.
Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)	Prodoc: In south and central Somalia, the legal basis for local governance remains unclear.	JPLG is supporting drafting of options papers for relationships between Federal level the emerging states and their local

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



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	<p>Update:</p> <p>The programme facilitates dialogue between the Federal and States governments on local governance and decentralization legislation. The current political processes allow to forecast that LG legal reforms will continue in 2017 creating strong foundation for LG at the states' and district level.</p>	<p>governments. These are now being used to review local governance laws.</p> <p>The formation of Federal Member States, and their improved abilities to work is changing the political context. This is further complimented by the approval by all the Wadajir framework and close partnerships between the Ministers of Interior from all states (except Somaliland and to a lesser degree Puntland). It is against this backdrop that JPLG has agreed to play a more active role in creating a more enabling environment, working with Ministries of Interior and starting to assist in district council formation.</p>
<p>Political risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>Prodoc: The adoption of the new Constitution and the establishment of a new government in Mogadishu, and upcoming local elections may lead to increased political uncertainty.</p> <p>Update:</p> <p>Elections scheduled for Somaliland has been postponed until October, 2017. Upcoming Cabinets reshuffle in South West and Galmudug may disrupt programme interventions in new federal member states due to increased political uncertainty.</p>	<p>Project teams are monitoring political developments and adjusting the implementation schedule accordingly.</p> <p>JPLG has committed to conducting regular and systematic monitoring to inform programming, and will identify opportunities, threats and challenges. Appropriate risk mitigation measures are discussed with other international actors, including JPLG donors, embassies, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).</p> <p>JPLG is also looking to develop common operational basis in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo to enable more coherent service delivery from UN agencies. New service delivery models are also being discussed.</p>
<p>Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>The lack of political will and institutional commitment among government partners in all zones may result in failure to follow</p>	<p>JPLG staff will have opportunities to monitor and report on these risks through their constant interactions with government officials in central ministries and local authorities.</p>



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through on agreements, jeopardizing progress towards achieving JPLG goals and milestones.

The Federal Government are not a primary target partner for JPLG and yet have an essential role to ensure enabling policy, legislation and environments are created. The reduced support to federal systems does to a degree undermine JPLG's influence.

As preventive measures, JPLG seeks to build strong commitment at the highest levels of government, and strong ownership of Programme activities among government staff, elected representatives, and other institutional stakeholders. This will be achieved by maintaining frequent communications to ensure they are fully informed of Programme activities and closely involved in the planning and design of them.

This is clearly demonstrated by the steering committee meetings and the functionality of the Inter Ministerial Committees on Local Governance in Somaliland and Puntland.

JPLG has also worked with partners to create a Strategic Steering Committee meeting to help guide and protect the work and its implementation. Demand is high and there is a concern that needs cannot be fully met in the current Somali context. Additionally, the governments of the north are fearful that expansion in the south will be detrimental to their needs.

These challenges where possible can be overcome by working with others closely (eg World Bank) and regular liaison.

Work at a policy level in the new states of Somalia has been done in a coordinated manner building on the strong links the Ministries of Interior have built under the Wadajir framework.



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Monitoring and liaison mission to South West State	19-22 September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Briefing with IOM and UN Habitat teams - Briefing with Co-Facilitation teams (UN Habitat Urban Planning and Land Teams) - Participation in coordination meeting called by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation in SWS (on behalf of Daldhis, Midnimo and JPLG) - Visit to IDP settlements - Update with the UNSOM Regional Planner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin to focus on delivery of “hardware’ activities - Combine the assessments and consultations on technical activities - Organize a PBF joint mission - Prepare for expansion strategy in other districts
Monitoring and liaison mission to Jubaland State of Somalia	25-28 September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Briefing with IOM and UN Habitat teams - Briefing with Co-Facilitation teams - Briefing with GIZ IOM and NRC on enhanced synergies, connectivity and servicing of the settlements of Via Afmadow, NRC and ARC sites - Meeting with the JSS Governor, Kismayo District Commissioner, Kismayo Deputy District Commissioner and members from the JRIA - Visit to the NRC and IOM settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin to focus on delivery of “hardware’ activities - Combine the assessments and consultations on technical activities - Revamp the area based coordination in the settlements of Via Afmadow, NRC and ARC - Prepare for expansion strategy in other districts



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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.	Jubbaland Refugees and IDPs Authority	Community (Fanole, FarjanoVillage Shakahlaka)	28/08/17	5	3	8	Kobo Data collection tool platform training for Field Enumerators	Kismayo	UN Habitat NPO
2.		Host Community	28/08/17	5	1	6	Kobo Data collection tool platform training for Field Enumerators	Baidoa	UN Habitat NPO
Totals:				10	4	14			



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ANNEX 4: BAIDOA COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN



BAIDOA
COMMUNITY ACTION