

For 'new-line' in text fields pres [ALT] and [ENTER] keys on keyboard (do not insert spaces to create line shift)
Please do not change the format of the form (including name of page) as this may prevent proper registration of project data.



For new proposals, please complete the tab for 'Project Document', 'Budget' and 'Locations'
Mandatory fields are marked with an asterisk

Project Document

1. COVER (to be completed by organization submitting the proposal)

(A) Organization*	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)		
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO <input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency		
(C) Project Title*	IDP settlement mapping, planning and physical improvement (access roads and storm water drainages) of IDP settlement areas in Mogadishu		
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-12/S-NF/48201	Not required for Emergency Reserve proposals outside of CAP	
(E) CAP Project Ranking	Medium	Required for proposals during Standard Allocations	
(F) CHF Funding Window*	Standard Allocation 1 (Mar 2012)		
(G) CAP Budget		Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP	
(H) Amount Request*	\$ 405,672.00	Equals total amount in budget, must not exceed CAP Budget	
(I) Project Duration*	12 months	No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve	
(J) Primary Cluster*	Shelter and Non-food Items		
(K) Secondary Cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects	
(L) Beneficiaries	Direct project beneficiaries. Specify target population disaggregated by number, and gender. If desired more detailed information can be entered about types of beneficiaries. For information on population in HE and AFLC see FSNAU website (http://www.fsnau.org)		
		Men	Women
	Total beneficiaries	32536	33864
	Total beneficiaries include the following:		
	Internally Displaced People/Returnees	45551	47410
	Staff (own or partner staff, authorities)	13	12
	Promoters, Caretakers, committee mem	80	100
	Urban Poor	19421	20213
			39634
(M) Location	Precise locations should be listed on separate tab Regions: <input type="checkbox"/> Awdal <input type="checkbox"/> Banadir <input type="checkbox"/> Bay <input type="checkbox"/> Gedo <input type="checkbox"/> Juba <input type="checkbox"/> M Juba <input type="checkbox"/> Mudug <input type="checkbox"/> Sanaag <input type="checkbox"/> Togdheer <input type="checkbox"/> Bakool <input type="checkbox"/> Bari <input type="checkbox"/> Galgaduud <input type="checkbox"/> Hiraaan <input type="checkbox"/> Shabelle <input type="checkbox"/> M Shabelle <input type="checkbox"/> Nugaal <input type="checkbox"/> Sool <input type="checkbox"/> W Galbeed		
(N) Implementing Partners	(List name, acronym and budget)		
	1	Local contractors (access roads + drainages works)	Budget: \$ 160,200
	2	SAACID/Local NGO (GIS settlement mapping)	Budget: \$ 50,400
	3		Budget: \$ -
	4		Budget: \$ -
	5		Budget: \$ -
	6		Budget: \$ -
	7		Budget: \$ -
	8		Budget: \$ -
	9		Budget: \$ -
	10		Budget: \$ -
		Total	Budget: \$ 210,600
		Remaining	Budget: \$ 195,072
Focal Point and Details - Provide details on agency and cluster focal point for the project (name, email, phone).			
(O) Agency focal point for project:	Name*	Anna Sobczak	Title Architect/Urban Planner (Settlements)
	Email*	somalicap@unhabitat.org, anna.sobczak@unhabitat.org	Phone* +254-20-762-5338, +254 724 250191
	Address	UN-Habitat Somalia Office, Prefab 2, UNON Compound, Nairobi, Kenya	

3. BACKGROUND AND NEEDS ANALYSIS (please adjust row size as needed)

(A) Describe the project rationale based on identified issues, describe the humanitarian situation in the area, and list groups consulted. (maximum 1500 characters) *	<p>The major humanitarian issue in Somalia are up to 1.5 million internally displaced people (IDPs). Over one third of them live as long-term urban IDPs in makeshift emergency shelters at the fringes of, and inside towns and cities for almost two decades. They are clustered in small to large IDP settlements, mixed into the urban fabric and often intertwined with living areas for the urban poor. Living conditions in the settlements are extremely harsh with inadequate access to basic services, like drinking water and sanitation. The situation of IDPs in Mogadishu has worsened drastically through the recent displacement of about 40,000 people (OCHA, February 20 12) coming into Mogadishu to seek protection from armed clashes between TFG/AMISOM forces and the Al-Shabab militias. The number of displacements into "safe" IDP settlements in Mogadishu continues to rise and is leading to overcrowding and health risks in the already congested settlements.</p> <p>The availability of drinking water and sanitation facilities is inadequate to meet the basic standards. IDPs had to set up their makeshift shelters in already existing and new settlements resulting in very high population densities in areas where the relocation is permitted and the safety is for IDPs. An estimated total number of 180,000 IDPs is scattered over the entire city of Mogadishu (OCHA, October 2011) settled in medium to large size settlements. Although data on displacements changes from week to week, many of the IDP areas are long-term settlements in a state of permanent temporariness. The semi-permanent settlements are established, densified and enlarged without appropriate spatial planning guidelines. They suffer from lack of assistance due to a lack of resources and capacities of the local authorities who are unable to provide the relief or solutions. Humanitarian actors provide services on an ad-hoc basis without overall service and site planning. As a result, there is no holistic coordination of activities and service provision for IDPs. Furthermore, the provided basic services are not sustainable in the long-term, particularly in the urban setting. Pit latrines, for example, have led to the environmental congestion in the settlements affecting IDPs, urban poor and the overall urban neighborhood, including the contamination of ground water.</p>
(B) Describe in detail the capacities and needs in the proposed project locations. List any baseline data. If necessary, attach a table with information for each location. (maximum 1500 characters) *	<p>The key need to be addressed by the project is to provide urban and site planning support to the Mogadishu Administration, the local district administrations and to agencies assisting IDPs with shelter and basic services working together within the tri-cluster strategy in the sector Shelter, WASH and Health. Various local and international actors are active in humanitarian relief in these sectors, but most activities do not address the underlying need to strategically facilitate relief and service provision through a concise urban and settlement planning, involving a more responsible and sustainable service provision in the urban setting. There is an urgent need to address the overall spatial development of IDP sites and the specific locational situation of urban IDPs. Especially the micro level planning (planning of services, spaces) as part of the humanitarian assistance has not been fully taken into consideration, and in some cases, the provided assistance has in fact contributed to the spatial degradation of existing IDP settlements. Meanwhile, the need to complement Shelter, WASH and Health assistance with a comprehensive settlement planning approach has been identified and recognized by most humanitarian actors and a tri-cluster strategy was developed to coordinate the linking of activities in the sector Shelter, WASH and Health. This requires equally the survey of needs for additional services and a technical site planning to allocate the various activities spatially and in terms of the needed capacity. This will ensure all planned services are coordinated and allocated strategically with the maximum benefit for the receiving population.</p> <p>The BRA authorities are aware of these needs, but lack the technical know-how, financial capacities and the equipment to collect spatial data needed for urban planning and land management which includes addressing the critical IDP situation. The Benadir Administration (BRA) and the Ministry of Public Works have repeatedly requested the international organizations to provide technical assistance in urban planning, combined with provision of infrastructure for the city.</p> <p>To address the broader issues of IDP settlement planning, and their integration into the development of an urban IDP strategy based on urban analysis, and the extremely sensitive issue of urban land use and land right, technical expertise support need to be provided to the BRA and the operating agencies. This should be coupled with wider urban planning giving a strategic direction for development of various sectors in city of Mogadishu. A strategic plan owned by the BRA and based on proper urban planning data needs to give guidance to any local and international actor who have been working in Mogadishu or are new to the environment and are engaged in humanitarian or development work. At present an urban plan is non-existent for Mogadishu and a first planning system (after decades of lost records and no city planning) needs to be established to support and guide the emerging authorities in their function to manage the city.</p> <p>Since this is considered as a long term plan for Mogadishu, a short term or medium activity for Mogadishu dictates that all humanitarian and development organization become actively involved in what the authorities call decongestion through relocating the IDPs to new sites that gradually being identified by authorities for accommodation of the IDPs. While at this stage it is not clearly known that IDPs in Mogadishu will return or not to place of origin, the agencies have to do their best to assist the authorities</p>

<p>(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.(maximum 1500 characters)</p>	<p>UN-Habitat is already working closely with all 16 Mogadishu district administrations to provide capacity building, conduct consultations and participatory action planning workshops, and implement district rehabilitation projects at local community level. Detailed urban mapping work and GIS database development of the Mogadishu Districts is underway, focusing on public infrastructure, basic services and socio-economic spatial data. Staff from Benadir Regional Administration and the Ministry of Interior were trained in basic GIS skills and provided with an induction to the ongoing mapping and database development activities. Building on this experience, the BRA and the Ministry of Public Works have requested for support in the establishment of a GIS based spatial database system, which could be used to map and plan the city, including IDP settlements. Urban planning support would be crucial to the local administration not only to create improved local capacities but also to plan settlements in order to successfully accumulate the growing population in the future.</p> <p>The project is based on the CAP project Outcome 2.3 "Life-threatening conditions in IDP and vulnerable settlements are reduced and long-term measures to prevent renewed degradation of living conditions are put in place" and the tri-cluster strategy combining the sector water, sanitation, health and shelter. It will support the urban planning department of the BRA and the site planner recruited as part of the tri-cluster strategy for Shelter, WASH and Health, to ensure that all actors can follow an integrated plan. All future projects shall be strategically allocated based on a wider strategic urban plan for Mogadishu which will propose a wider IDP strategy for Mogadishu, developed through and with the BRA, then presented and shared with all national and international actors. Further, UN-Habitat will train a team from staff from BRA and Ministry of Public Works in GIS mapping and data collection and establish an equipped GIS office based at the Department of Urban Planning of the BRA to serve as the centre for all urban planning data for Mogadishu. The object will start to set-up an IDP settlement mapping database with GIS data collected in the field by the trained team of BRA documenting and assessing the spatial situation of prioritized IDP settlements and their neighborhoods. The activity will be followed by the development of settlement/neighborhood area plans with the local authorities and technical guidance to operating agencies in the sector WASH, Health and Shelter (tri-cluster agencies). After completion, the plans shall be distributed among all agencies, so that their various sector projects can be integrated into an overall settlement plan for each selected settlement. At the local level the settlement plans will find direct application through their partial implementation: Access roads and drainages serving as fire breaks and for settlement decongestion will be implemented in the selected priority settlements.</p> <p>Complementary activities will be provided by other actors for the betterment of the settlement, and based on the settlement plan, which will be in the custody of the district authorities, the local IDP and host community and mainly the BRA. Plans will be shared through the Shelter Cluster platform and the inter-agency working groups. Technical follow-up and guidance from UN-Habitat will be promoted and information shared in form of plans indicating direct technical contact information at BRA and UN-Habitat. In addition, UN-Habitat will technically support the assigned tri-cluster site planner, who will help coordinate the developed site plans</p>
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4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	Improve the living conditions in IDP settlements in Mogadishu through settlement planning, establishment of a settlement mapping system and development of settlement/ neighborhood area plans for selected IDP settlement areas serving as coordination and planning tool	
(B) Outcome 1*	IDP settlement/ neighborhood area plans are developed for selected IDP settlement areas serving as coordination and planning tool	
(C) Activity 1.1*	*Carry out IDP site surveys and IDP settlement mapping of selected IDP settlement areas and their neighborhoods to map existing settlements	
(D) Activity 1.2	*Develop IDP settlement/ neighborhood area plans - Allocate new and needed services on a common settlement and neighborhood plan	
(E) Activity 1.3	*Physical improvement of selected IDP settlement areas through the creation of access roads/ fire breaks and storm water drainage	
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Shelter and Non-food Items	Target* 5000
(G) Indicator 1.2	Shelter and Non-food Items	Total square km (km2) of settlement areas covered by site survey Target
(H) Indicator 1.3	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Total km of access roads/fire breaks and storm water drainages Target
(I) Outcome 2	IDP settlement data and GIS mapping system serving the Benadir Administration (BRA), the local district authorities, the implementing agencies and the Ministry of Public Works in basic GIS data collection and management of a spatial database	
(J) Activity 2.1	*Establish a GIS database at BRA on Mogadishu IDP settlement areas, their neighborhoods and the existing service provision	
(K) Activity 2.2	*Establish a GIS office for urban mapping, data collection and settlement planning at BRA/ Mogadishu City Administration	
(L) Activity 2.3	*Provide urban planning support to BRA in the development of strategic town plan including basic urban analysis and IDP settlement mapping	
(M) Indicator 2.1	Shelter and Non-food Items	Target 1
(N) Indicator 2.2	Shelter and Non-food Items	GIS database on service provision in IDP areas is operational Target
(O) Indicator 2.3	Shelter and Non-food Items	Sustainable urban strategy plan for Mogadishu for housing/re-settlement Target
(P) Outcome 3	Technical capacity of staff from BRA and from the Ministry of Public Works in basic GIS data collection and management of a spatial database	
(Q) Activity 3.1	*Provide GIS training to BRA staff and other selected stakeholders on data collection, basic GIS mapping, and spatial database development	
(R) Activity 3.2	*Basic settlement planning training to local IDP community leaders, staff from BRA and from local NGOs	
(S) Activity 3.3		
(T) Indicator 3.1	Shelter and Non-food Items	Target 24
(U) Indicator 3.2	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of staff from government authorities trained as GIS experts Target
(V) Indicator 3.3	Shelter and Non-food Items	Number of workshops/trainings conducted with local IDP community Target
(W) Implementation Plan*	<p>Activities under Outcome 1.1 will be implemented through the BRA and local district authorities and a NGO local partner. Staff from BRA will be trained in IDP settlement surveying, GIS mapping and IDP database set-up, and supported in analyzing the data by UN-Habitat GIS expert and urban planner. IDP settlement and neighborhood decongestion planning will be undertaken jointly in planning sessions dealing with each district separately; later presented to the community to agree on the measures for decongestion and settlement organization and the implementation of garbage and water points. Physical works on garbage and water points, drainages and access roads will be sub-contacted to local contractors. The IDP community will be involved in the space reorganization/decongestion by the local district staff.</p> <p>Survey, mapping and planning stage:</p> <p>The survey and mapping of the first 2-3 settlements (depending on their size and accessibility) can take place in the first 2-3 weeks. Maps of the existing situation (as a planning basis) can be circulated among agencies in the 3-4th week. The first settlements have to be defined by the operating agencies that plan to focus their activities there. UN-Habitat will target those settlements first.</p> <p>The current local NGO partner conducting surveys under another UN-Habitat mapping project will be utilized for the first settlements and their detailed mapping. There is no need to conduct GIS training to this already operating team first. BRA staff from the Planning Department will be later trained as a team in the 2-3rd month to deliver detailed mapping for other settlement areas to extent the mapping coverage. The first settlements to be surveyed and mapped need to be prioritized with the implementing agencies and the BRA authorities in consultations. The priority locations need to be provided by the agencies that plan to implement their activities there. However, assistance and recommendation in the settlement prioritization for mapping and planning will be provided by UN-Habitat, who will consult with BRA and district authorities, and select priority settlements that will remain untouched by possible eviction by the authorities after August (TFG end of mandate) – Settlements that are long-term and for which it can be foreseen that they will continue to exist, shall be the target for mapping and planning.</p> <p>UN-Habitat, through the mapping team, is able to access all districts, but the survey team monitors accessibility and prioritizes access areas by the given security situation at a particular time. The survey team is in direct communication with the local district authorities to ensure access and security of the work with a GPS mobile unit. If selected settlements for first mapping are not accessible due to changed security situation, the focus of the mapping location has to be shifted to other areas until it is safe again to access the originally prioritized settlement.</p> <p>Site/ Settlement planning will be done by UN-Habitat planning office in the concurrent week after map production for an area is</p>	

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (to be completed by organization)

(A) Describe how you will monitor, evaluate and report on your project activities and achievements, including the frequency of monitoring, methodology (site visits, observations, remote monitoring, external evaluation, etc.), and monitoring tools (reports, statistics, photographs, etc.). Also describe how findings will be used to adapt the project implementation strategy. (maximum 1500 characters) *

The Project Manager will conduct missions, monitor and evaluate activities and achievements and report to the UN-Habitat Programme Manager on weekly and monthly basis. Local UN-Habitat engineers will support the partners on daily basis and report to the Project Manager. GIS Expert and Urban Planner will conduct missions for technical assistance and training of local partners. Tools of progress verification will be the established GIS database on IDP areas and the spatial settlement plans as outputs of the project. Other means of project control are photographic evidence provided by UN-Habitat local engineers from each settlement site to control progress and status of implemented physical works.

UN-Habitat commits to share and distribute the results of the IDP areas GIS database and the settlement plans with the implementing agencies and other stakeholders through the Shelter Cluster and OCHA's Information Management Unit. A final annual narrative and financial report will be prepared and submitted through the CHF database.

(B) Work Plan
Must be in line with the log frame. Mark "X" to indicate the period activity will be carried out

Activity	Timeframe					
	Month 1-2	Month 3-4	Month 5-6	Month 7-8	Month 9-10	Month 11-12
1.1* •Carry out IDP site survey	X	X	X	X		
1.2 •Develop IDP settlement	X	X	X	X	X	
1.3 •Physical improvement			X	X	X	X
2.1 •Establish a GIS database	X	X	X	X		
2.2 •Establish a GIS office		X	X			
2.3 •Provide urban planning				X	X	X
3.1 •Provide GIS training to		X	X	X	X	
3.2 •Basic settlement planning			X	X	X	
3.3 0						

6. OTHER INFORMATION (to be completed by organization)

(A) Coordination with other activities in project area
List any other activities by your or any other organizations, in particular those in the same cluster, and describe how you will coordinate your proposed activities with them

Organization	Activity
1 All agencies and NGOs (through the Shelter Cluster)	IDP assistance in the area of Shelter, WASH and Health
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

(B) Cross-Cutting Themes
Please indicate if the project supports a Cross-Cutting theme(s) and briefly describe how. Refer to Cross-Cutting respective guidance note

Cross-Cutting Themes (Yes/No)	Outline how the project supports the selected Cross-Cutting Themes.	Write activity number(s) from section 4 that supports Cross-Cutting theme.
Gender	Yes	Settlement planning includes community consultation and women are the main
Capacity Building		