






SOMALIA UN MPTF

PROGRAMME SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 1 January – 30 June 2018





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	17th January 2017
Planned end date (as per last approval)	30th June 2018
Focal Person	(Name): Dhieu Pascal
	(Email): pascald@unhcr.org
	(Tel): +252612901373
Participating UN entities	<i>Somalia: UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, IOM, ILO</i> <i>Kenya: UNHCR Kenya</i>
NDP Pillar	<i>Pillar 5 – Social and Human Development;</i> <i>Pillar 6 – Infrastructure</i> <i>Pillar 7 – Resilience</i>
UNSF Strategic Priority	1, 2 & 3
Location(s)	<i>Baidoa (Bay region, Somalia), Dadaab (Kenya)</i>
Gender Marker	2

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



SOMALIA UN MPTF

4.	IOM	Dyane Epstein	Chief of Mission	
5.	UNICEF	Steven Lauwerier	Representative	
6	FAO	Daniele Donati	Representative, a.i	
7	WFP	Laurent Bukera	Representative and Country Director	

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Reporting Period	Cumulative	Reporting Period	Cumulative
List Participating Agencies	1 Jan – 30 Jun (USD \$)	From prog. start date (USD \$)	1 Jan – 30 Jun (USD \$)	From prog. start date (USD \$)
UNICEF	0	245,000	0	0
IOM	0	245,000	0	0
ILO	0	245,000	0	0
WFP	0	245,000	0	0
FAO	0	245,000	0	0
UNHCR Kenya	0	500,000	0	0
UNHCR Somalia	0	750,000	0	0
Total	0	2,475,000	0	0

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Reporting Period	Cumulative	Reporting Period	Cumulative
List Participating Agencies	1 Jan – 30 Jun (USD \$)	From prog. start date (USD \$)	1 Jan – 30 Jun (USD \$)	From prog. start date (USD \$)
UNICEF	103,684.96	228,971.96	0	0
IOM	222,287.98	238,296.98	0	0
ILO	226,000	350,000	0	0
WFP	284,335	350,000	0	0

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



SOMALIA UN MPTF

FAO	212,519.31	270,130.31	0	0
UNHCR Kenya	188,740	500,000	0	0
UNHCR Somalia	272,324	750,000	0	0
Total	1,509,891.25	2,687,399.25	0	0

SEMI-ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. Peacebuilding Fund contributed to the provision of shelter, clothing, basic medical assistance, basic literacy, psychosocial social services to a total of 150 children in Baidoa, including 106 children, formerly associated with Al-Shabab and 44 Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) from the project area. In terms of gender distribution, there are 76 boys and 74 girls. Children formerly associated with Al-Shabab were handed over to UNICEF Partner INTERSOS by local authorities including the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) and Southwest State leaders. During the reporting period, INTERSOS managed to establish contacts with families of children released from armed groups. In addition, relations between local authorities and UNICEF partner improved over time, and children identified or escaping from armed groups are timely handed over to UNICEF partners for reintegration services.
2. Establishment and accreditation of a vocational skills training and examination center by the National Industrial Training Authority in Dadaab and Completion of high impact short technical skills training for refugees who are currently engaged in income generating activities in Dadaab. Refugee students are and will continue to access accredited vocational skills training at their backyard in Dadaab. This will increase their chances of employment while in Dadaab and even when they return to Somalia.
3. 859 returnees, IDPs and host community households participated in asset creation activities, namely the rehabilitation of a 31km road and the construction of 5 shallow wells. These households were provided with a voucher value of \$57 that enabled them to access food commodities at selected retailer stores, thus enabling them to meet their food security needs.
4. 160 farming returnees in Baidoa received a total of 2.4 tonnes of sorghum seeds, 1.6 tonnes of cowpea seeds, 38.4 kg of assorted vegetable seeds and 32 tonnes of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) fertilizer for the Gu 2018 cropping season
5. Construction of 300 meters tarmac road was completed directly employing 62 beneficiaries (refugee returnees, IDPs and members of host community) employed and 2,340 worker days created. Improved infrastructure has led to better, secure and easier access to productive areas like farmlands, health services, water holes, schools and grazing land. The completion of the remaining infrastructure works will even increase access by PoCs much needs social services, factors of production (farmland, machinery, etc.) and generally increased mobility to previously remote and isolated parts of Baidoa (Somalia). Improved access has the potential of reducing protection incidences that have been as a result of inaccessibility.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In Dadaab (Kenya), in the first half of 2018, UNHCR in collaboration with Danish Refugee Council (DRC) with funding from UNHCR-PBF enrolled a total 277(143M: 134F) students for skills training. The students successfully completed their course and sat for recognized examinations administered by the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA)



SOMALIA UN MPTF

and the computer society of Kenya (CSK). The acquired skills will be key in ensuring smooth reintegration of returnees in Baidoa – Somalia.

In March 2018, two vocational and skills training centers were established in Dadaab and subsequently accredited by the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) as training and examination centers. The specific targeting of the PoCs from Baidoa, provided opportunity to reach out to a community construed not to embrace education, have high cases of early marriage and confined to providing manual labor within the camps. A total of 136 female students (79 in tailoring and 57 in ICT) received training during the program period. Meanwhile 26(15M; 11F) PoC from Baidoa region and 248(160M; 88F) PoC mixed communities are currently enrolled in various training courses..

In Baidoa (Somalia), Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CBM&EC) was established in Baidoa through IOM, comprising of IDP, returnee and host community representatives. This structure facilitated Community Action Planning (CAP) review processes and joint participation in priority public works as mechanisms for catalysing social cohesion and ensuring that Somali returnees in Baidoa co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development.

In collaboration with WFP, World Vision implemented 31km road rehabilitation across 21 IDP camps consisting the main road and passages. Beneficiaries and residents are now building their own roads with the capacity acquired. In addition, 3 community shallow wells were commissioned, while the participants through Food for Assets have constructed 5 shallows (additional of two) in 3 IDP camps.

Meanwhile, FAO in partnership with Sustainable Development and Peace Building Initiatives (SYPD) provided agriculture inputs and training to 160 returnees, IDPs and host community who have had a good harvest able to support cereal needs over the next 6 months. UNICEF provided shelter, clothing, basic medical assistance, basic literary, psychosocial social services to a total of 150 children in Baidoa, including 106 children, formerly associated with Al-Shabab and 44 Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) from the project area. In terms of gender distribution, there are 76 boys and 74 girls. Children formerly associated with Al-Shabab were handed over to UNICEF Partner INTERSOS by local authorities including the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) and Southwest State leaders. During the reporting period, INTERSOS managed to establish contacts with families of children released from armed groups. In addition, relations between local authorities and UNICEF partner improved over time, and children identified or escaping from armed groups are timely handed over to UNICEF partners for reintegration services.

SITUATION UPDATE

Prolonged drought conditions have been devastating for Somali communities and continue to drive displacement, while ongoing conflict impacts protection and human rights, reduce resilience and hinder access to basic services.

After periods of heavy rains and floods in April and May 2018 with devastating impact, the Gu rainy season seems to be over. Despite the negative impact during the previous months, the rainfall has replenished water sources, improving livestock body conditions and productivity, and improved vegetation conditions.

Approximately, 20 per cent of the total Somali population are still displaced. The State-by-State drought analysis released by OCHA in February 2018 shows drought conditions continue to contribute to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the first quarter of 2018. Most areas have experienced at least four successive seasons of



SOMALIA UN MPTF

below normal rainfall, resulting in water shortages, loss of livestock and crop failure, and leading to widespread acute food insecurity and resultant displacements felt in the second quarter of 2018.

An estimated 6.2 million people, half of the population, will continue to need humanitarian assistance and protection in 2018, while 3.3 million will require urgent lifesaving assistance². Additionally, large scale returns from Kenya, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Yemen increase the risk of destabilizing communities and further overwhelming their absorption capacities. Over half a million people have been displaced by drought conditions in different areas of South West State (SWS) and by conflict in Lower Shabelle region. Over half of the entire displaced population in Somalia is from SWS. At the end of January 2018, over 270,000 new IDPs had arrived in Baidoa since November 2016, surpassing the host community population in Baidoa town, estimated at 200,000 people. The number of IDP settlements also increased from 261 in November 2017 to 305 in January 2018. Baidoa district continues to be an area requiring urgent and sustained response as displaced people continue to arrive, fleeing drought and armed hostilities. In February 2018 alone, 12,600 people arrived in Baidoa and the number is expected to increase, according to the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN). Malnutrition among the IDPs is at critical levels with GAM rate of 15.1 per cent. Loss of assets and livelihood opportunities have severely exacerbated vulnerabilities. Without humanitarian assistance and durable solutions programming, the population risk sliding into further crisis, undermining the prospects for reintegration and long-term recovery.

SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

< Restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)>

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

< Restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)>

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

Output 1.1: <restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)>

Capacity building in peace building and conflict resolution for 3,000 voluntary returnees

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ³	
		REPORTING PERIOD	CUMULATIVE
Indicator 1: # of returnees trained in peace building and conflict resolutions.	3,000	136	626

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

Output 1.2: <restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)> Strengthening of refugee skills and enhancing livelihoods

² 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan Summary

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



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Indicator 1.2.1: # of persons provided with entrepreneurship/ business training	750	224	750
Indicator 1.2.2: # of beneficiaries with businesses registered	750	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.3: <restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)>			
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
< Restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)> Somalia returnees in Baidoa co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development.			
Output 2.1: <restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)> 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	3,000	294	3,000
Indicator 2.1.2: # of returnees recorded and tracked in PRMN as successfully integrated and coexisting well with host communities	3,000	0	Funds were used instead to track 293,000 IDPs due to emergency IDP crisis that needed urgent protection monitoring and tracking to provide the minimum statistics for planning and response.
Indicator 2.1.3: # of seminars and trainings to increase knowledge on displacements conducted	25	5	5 (2 by IOM, 2 by UNHCR and 1 by MORDA)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: <restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)> Provision of basic needs and services to returnees, IDPs and host communities in Baidoa			
Indicator 2.2.1 : # of children attending primary school	1,300	0	1,863 (1,013 boys; 850 girls)
Indicator 2.2.2: # of teacher training and incentives	60	0	60



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Indicator 2.2.3: # of children receiving teaching/learning materials	1,300	0	1,863 (1,013 boys; 850 girls)
Indicator 2.2.4: # of beneficiaries who received food assistance	1,200	0	859 (670 returnees, 107 IDPs and 82 host)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.3: <restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)> Employment opportunities created and economic infrastructure improved.			
Indicator 2.3.1: # of short term jobs created	200	98	200
Indicator 2.3.2: No. of beneficiaries with business/entrepreneurial skills;	100	04	100
Indicator 2.3.3: # of assets selected for grants & # of Teaching and Learning Spaces (TLS) constructed/rehabilitated	15 (10 TLS constructed & 5 classrooms rehabilitated)	0	15 (10 TLS constructed, fully furnished with gender-sensitive latrines) and five classrooms rehabilitated
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.4: <restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)> 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	160	160 farmers harvested their crops
Indicator 2.4.2: # of beneficiaries receiving livestock package	160	160	160 pastoralists received livestock
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.5: <restate verbatim from the Prodoc/AWP or amended version (if any)> Management of the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)			
Indicator 2.5.1: # of monitoring missions conducted	50	0	120



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Indicator 2.5.2: # of PoC assisted from monitoring conducted	3,000	6,000	6,000 IDPs assisted
Indicator 2.5.3: # of Humanitarian response initiatives based on PRMN	10	10	10
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

NARRATIVE

<Summary of key results achieved and how these results contribute to the PSG priorities and milestones or to programme outcome. Maximum half page per output for each PUNO >

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

Prospective Somali returnees have enhanced their capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance due to the project's deliverables. In 2018, UNHCR-Kenya in collaboration with DRC reached 277 (143M: 134F) students (target: 371) who successfully sat for exams by NITA and CSK. Of these, 155 (98M; 57F) did ICT, meanwhile 122(45M: 78F) students sat for the NITA exams and are awaiting the results to be released and certificates awarded to them. Cumulatively, 803 PoCs completed various training institutions both in Nairobi and in Dadaab to undertake skills development and livelihood courses. Several of the trained youths have since returned and are using the skills gained in contributing to boosting returnee employability in Baidoa and its environments where there is booming construction, leisure, beautification other service based industries. In collaboration with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), UNHCR-Kenya reached to 325 (115F) youths destined for Baidoa with various vocational skills. UNHCR in collaboration with Refugee Education Trust (RET) International trained 626 people on conflict resolution and peace building.

Continued community mobilization and engagement through radio programs and interface/outreach forums involving youth, women, leaders and gatekeepers are ongoing. In addition, 77 peace ambassadors were trained in peace building and conflict resolutions, participation in democratic governance and reconciliation processes. Beneficiaries now use these peace-building skills to promote peaceful coexistence in their locations including supporting local governance processes.

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

Training for the Core Facilitation Teams (CFTs), local authorities and government line ministry focal persons by IOM have increased capacity in Baidoa (Somalia) to facilitate participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes to identify basic needs and the means to sustain a living for IDPs, returnees and host communities. With enhanced capacity for CFT, community projects have been prioritized implemented since January 2018. The establishment of a Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CBM&EC) to facilitate tracking of progress milestones, facilitate local learning, scaling up of best practices, and taking timely corrective action where necessary has improved transparency, accountability and project ownership. CBM&EC participated in community-based planning, facilitated two stakeholder Community Action Plan (CAP) quarterly review meetings, assessed



SOMALIA UN MPTF

progress, reviewed priorities for relevance and realigned as needed, and, shared lessons learnt with various support organizations. The CBM&EC participated in feasibility assessments for the prioritized community based projects as well as developed the selection criteria and monitored the transparent selection of cash for work beneficiaries. The CBM&EC underwent a refresher training to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, enable communities to establish progress milestones, measure progress, facilitate accountability from duty bearers, and make informed decisions.

The CFT, Community Action Group, and CBM&EC continued to share the CAP revisions with the Governor's Office, District Commissioner's Office, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Interior, UN Habitat, WFP, IOM, UNDP and other NGO partners to highlight and inform them of community needs, capacities, plans and priorities. The revisions served as referrals to the government and relevant humanitarian and development actors to harness additional resources for implementation of the community peace-building priorities. Various partners including UNDP, IOM, UN HABITAT and WFP among others have realigned their programs to respond to the priorities identified through the community-based planning process. For example, IOM is supporting the four community based projects earlier on mentioned, while UNDP will support the establishment of a youth centre and UN Habitat pledged to support rehabilitation of Baidoa Library and the Mental Health Hospital that were identified in the CAP.

The project has attained, and is anticipated to improve, access to basic social, security and recreational services for over 1,000 households through upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of community-prioritized infrastructure. Short-term employment opportunities have been provided and will ultimately reach a total of 400 vulnerable youth, women and men selected from the communities to work on the community-identified projects on a cash-for-work basis, concurrently enhancing their skills and access to income, and promoting peaceful coexistence.

WFP targeted 859 households to participate in asset creation activities, namely the rehabilitation of a 31km road and the construction of 5 shallow wells. Vulnerability based targeting and use of SCOPE for biometric registration enhanced accountability. PoCs received vouchers (between USD 57) that enabled them to access food commodities at selected retailer stores, thus enabling them to meet their food security needs. Community based planning and approach was used to identify priority activities that would contribute to improve their livelihoods, through a joint discussion between returnee and host communities.

UNICEF supported the rehabilitation/construction of 15 schools enabled access to education for 1,863 children who also received teaching and learning materials, emergency school cash grants, procurement of school furniture and monthly social mobilization campaigns on hygiene promotion, including prevention of acute watery diarrhea/cholera. Sixty (60) teachers were trained on delivering child-centered pedagogy, gender awareness and psychosocial support for both host and returnee children played a key role in contributing to social cohesion among school children from different backgrounds i.e. returnees, host communities or IDPs. In addition, 15 Child-to-Child clubs (one in each school) were established; received training on child-led advocacy and peer-to-peer learning approaches. The education project is part of UNICEF reintegration project for children released from armed groups and forces and other vulnerable children including children returning from refugee camps in Kenya. The initiative reached to 349 children of which 56 are returnees from Kenya—36 children (above 15) have benefited from different skill training activities and the remaining 20 children (13 boys; and 7 girls) below the age of 15, were supported to access formal education. Of the 36 children who graduated from this eight-month skills training programme, 25 children (17 boys; 8 girls) only have received job placements to date. Mobilization and awareness creation sessions conducted relating to the reintegration of children returning to their communities; with the support of the project



SOMALIA UN MPTF

steering committee and community focal points/child protection advocates, messages on the consequences to children during armed conflict and managed to reach 993 beneficiaries (532 men; 461 women).

ILO supported infrastructure cash for work construction of 300m tarmac road with the participation of key stakeholders including local administration, representatives from the local communities, vulnerable groups and civil society organizations whose role was to articulate and advocate for the interests of vulnerable segments of the society. Key institutions were also invited to take a leading role in providing decent employment opportunities for returnees whilst ensuring genuine economic engagement for local communities. The infrastructure work created 2,340 worker days and 62 short-term jobs. Given this is ongoing, more people will be employed by this activity and subsequently reported in the next quarter. In addition, infrastructure created has eased access to the settlements while reaching productive areas but also basic services like education and health services amongst others.

FAO worked through local Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) to implement the agricultural input activities targeting 160 returnee-farming households. FAO distributed productive animals to the same 160 returnee-farming households. Some 25 local traders from Baidoa district benefited as vendors. In addition, 160 households had their livelihoods strengthened, food stocks increased from own production over the same period thereby increasing household level resilience.

UNHCR through its partner, trained 60 (55M, 5F) youth for vocational skills training (42 returnees & 18 Host community). All the beneficiaries received their tools and learning materials. Trained beneficiaries have an enormous opportunity to integrate into the booming construction and service sectors in Baidoa. Two additional deliverables, protection and post-return monitoring, and basic settlement profiling. Information collected from protection Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) has been used to fund more partner projects.

Other Key Achievements

Governance and Peace building: In Dadaab (Kenya) 626 (288F) people received training on peace building and conflicts resolution and an additional 77 people were trained as peace ambassadors.

In Baidoa (Somalia), coordination meetings are held monthly at the Ministry of Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs (MORDA). These meetings are chaired by government focal points at MORDA attended by partner agencies to share updates and progress attained or jointly strategize to overcome challenges encountered. UNHCR as the lead, moves with MORDA to monitor ongoing projects implemented by partners in Baidoa. In order to strengthen government oversight and coordination in the reintegration programme, UNICEF facilitated a joint monitoring visit of key government institutions including the Disengaged Rehabilitation Programme (DRP), National Internal Security Agency (NISA) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) to all its reintegration programmes in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Belet Weyne and Kismayo.

Livelihoods: Two fully equipped training facilities offering vocational/artisan courses in IFO1 and Dagahaley camps in Kenya were set up by UNHCR and supported training needs for returnees while they were still in Kenya. Overall, in Dadaab (Kenya) technical and entrepreneurial skills for 803 youths have been enhanced and are ready to create jobs or get formally employed while in Dadaab (Somalia), 340 youths have had vocational skills training. Meanwhile, 610 households who benefited from agriculture seeds and tools have harvested cereals and pulses in Baidoa to enhance their food security through increased household for stocks. Productive infrastructure (one markets, and



SOMALIA UN MPTF

one 300 meters roads) have been rehabilitated and or opened up to link market areas and as a result providing short-term employment through the cash for work approach. Meanwhile, 859 (463F) vulnerable beneficiaries are provided with food vouchers to enabling them meet immediate basic need of food, reduce malnutrition.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): 21 water potable points; and additional 14 shallow wells were completed - now providing much needed drinking water to the increased population of Baidoa.

Education: 14 learning centers that have been rehabilitated have increased the absorption capacity of schools. In total, 1,863 (850F) children are attending various primary schools in Baidoa and received teaching and learning materials that they need for learning to take place.

Population Return Monitoring Network (PRMN): Five (5) humanitarian response initiatives, been funded, based on PRMN data. These funded proposals contribute to local development in Baidoa.

Environment and Natural Resources Management: The proper use of the 150 waste management kits that have been distributed in 28 IDP settlements is, at a micro level, contributing to environmental conservation, through better solid waste management, in the settlements.

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

The main challenge to the initial project plan was the staggered vetting (twice a month) for issuance of refugee movement passes. This delayed processing of movement passes for selected students and consequently late placement to the NITA training centers in Nairobi. The change in the environment for the selected students and extended durations away from their families contributed to low interest in enrollment outside the camps. These necessitated the establishment of vocational skills centers within the camps. The two centers accredited by NITA in March 2018 registered 125 students who sat for NITA exams, compared to 54 who graduated from NITA training centers in Nairobi.

The initial technical skills available included motor vehicle mechanics, plumbing, heavy machinery operations, electrical/ solar installation, failed to attract female students. Of the 54 NITA center graduates in the first cohort, all were all men. Additional skills courses were included e.g. tailoring and ICT to accommodate more female PoCs after which female enrollment rose from 0 to 136.

There was significant interest by prospective students towards institutions offering heavy machinery operation training. However, despite high registration figures, limited spaces and few institutions offering the course ensured that not all students were enrolled. In response, motor vehicle mechanics was included to the course catalogue thereby meeting the demand.

Peacebuilding impact

Community Based Planning was applied as the principal methodology and entry point for building social cohesion among returnees, IDPs and host communities in Baidoa district. The community based planning/community consultations as well as the subsequent CAP quarterly review processes brought returnees, IDPs, and host community together, contributing to their peaceful coexistence. Local leadership, IDPs and the broader communities in Baidoa were able to jointly negotiate and prioritize community-based projects, which are now being implemented to improve access to basic services, security and recreation. From community feedback, it can be



SOMALIA UN MPTF

deduced that the process contributed to increased acceptance of IDPs and returnees by host community members thereby promoting reintegration and social cohesion.

In Dadaab, continued community mobilization and engagement through radio programs and interface/outreach forums involving youth, women, leaders and gatekeepers are ongoing. In addition, the 77 peace ambassadors were trained in peace building and conflict resolutions, participation in democratic governance and reconciliation processes has been key in settling community conflicts. Beneficiaries now use these peace-building skills to promote peaceful coexistence in their locations including supporting local governance processes.

Catalytic effects

Partners and ongoing programmes, with shared objectives to achieve durable solutions of the displaced, such as UNDP and UN Habitat, with which the community action plans were shared, have agreed to channel their resources to support the specific livelihoods, access to basic services and infrastructural development priorities identified through the community consultation processes.

The cross-border project has been a model that has generated interest with leaders in Jubbaland for example advocating for a similar model to be implemented in Kismayo. The holistic approach of engaging 6 UN agencies (UNHCR, IOM, ILO, UNICEF, WFP, FAO) as PUNO and working closely with local authorities and line departments.

Additionally, several learning have been made on the current project, as a result, phase II of the project starting in July 2018 is being considered in order to build on current gains as replication to other return districts begin to take shape in the months and years to come.

The current project is expected to prompt further support especially from the EU, which would enable, if approved, implementation of peaceful coexistence and skills training activities at a larger scale in Dadaab and other relevant locations in Kenya. UNHCR Partners, particularly those involved in this project have reinforced their capacity on the ground when it comes to preparing refugees both to become peace ambassadors and to become self-reliant. This would enable them to deal with even more refugees, resources allowing, particularly those from other regions than Baidoa, who may be interested to return to their country of origin. Lastly, it's also worth noting that the two training centers recently established in Dadaab (Ifo 1 and Dagahaley camps) through this project can be used to train refugees who will be returning to other regions in Somalia and yet be cost effective. This would also enable more refugees to benefit from skills training in the camps.

Partners and ongoing programmes, with shared objectives to achieve durable solutions of the displaced, such as WFP and JPLG, with which the community action plans were shared, have agreed to channel their resources to support the specific livelihoods, access to basic services and infrastructural development priorities identified through the community consultation processes.

The PRMN tool is used to update the drought displacements on a weekly, monthly and adhoc basis in the Drought Operation Centre (DOC) represented by all clusters and frequently visited by the UN Country team and DSRSG. This platform has helped initiate many drought interventions using the data disseminated by PRMN. Similarly, the conflict-induced displacements are recorded and shared with partners and at the same time uploaded online to the UNHCR portal for external view.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

In addition to EU that have shown interest in supporting cross border return initiative in Kenya, JICA and KOICA are potential donors that could come on board to support the return process through this model to enable sustained efforts towards durable solutions.

Gender

There was equitable representation and participation of men, women and inclusion of boys and girls in the community consultation and CAP quarterly review processes. The process involved women in identifying problems, finding solutions and making decisions which helped them increase their self-confidence and better understand the issues at stake, discover and value their own experience, skills, knowledge and strengths. Participatory tools, for example, social mapping, wealth ranking, the use of VENN diagrams and transect walks were used in consideration of literacy of target population enabling them to visualize and understand the issues, communicate with each other, analyze options, and make decisions.

In Dadaab, soft skills courses were purposively introduced on realization that initially planned courses didn't attract female PoCs, this is reflected by the number of female PoCs (136) who registered for the various vocational skills after review and introduction of soft skills courses.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁴	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	7	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
	15	10

Human Rights

The promotion and protection of human rights is crucial to preventing the escalation of conflict into serious violence, as well as in establishing the basis for a sustainable peace, two key inter-related aspects of peacebuilding. The project is being implemented in a manner that promotes full respect of human rights. For instance, Community based planning and CAP quarterly review processes promoted participation and consultation of rights holders, particularly vulnerable groups across all socio economic groups in the target communities. The process advanced vulnerable groups including women, youth, IDPs and returnees' right to freedom of expression, association and assembly as well as right to nationality, movement and civic participation. Service provision at the 14 target primary schools focuses primarily on supporting quality education services for IDP children who are at a higher risk of dropping out of schools compared to children in host communities due to economic, social and financial constraints that their parents face. The approach directly contributes to the promotion of fundamental human rights and the protection of the most vulnerable children in these target IDP locations. Another aspect of human rights based approach is a support of the socio-economic reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups,

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 undertake 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.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

with a small percentage (25%) supporting other vulnerable children. This approach, while providing results for children, is skewed towards children formerly associated with armed forces/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, SGBV 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.

Community based planning promoted participation and consultation of rights holders, particularly the vulnerable groups across all socio economic groups in the target communities. Other than that, gender identities and the dynamic of gender relations carry a strong influence on a wide array of social, economic, and political outcomes. Despite cultural variations, the consistent difference between women's and men's gender roles based in power influences women's access to and control over resources, their visibility and participation in social and political affairs, and their ability to realize their fundamental human rights. For these reasons, all agencies have adopted approaches that meet gender needs. Also, the outputs are designed to enhance the human and social capabilities of individuals and communities to increase their capacity to manage risk and adversity and contribute to long-term livelihood sustainability and the realization of human rights associated with secure livelihoods.

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)
	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

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 related to the organization of the meetings.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

A 300 meters tarmac road in Baidoa settlement contributed to increased access to basic services of health, education and economic productive centers including market centers for returnees, IDPs and host community. It also contributed to improving governance in the different villages. This was especially necessary because of the increased vulnerability that arose because of the drought.

There were 21 water points that was rehabilitated/constructed in Baidoa. This contributed to increased access of water to affected persons of concerns in Baidoa. The communities are working to increase the number of water points on their own from the skills acquired.

Enhanced access to protection services for children including medical and psychosocial support, improved access to vocational skills trainings and formal education, as well as increased awareness on prevention of child recruitment among others have been provided. This has, to some extent, contributed to increased services for the affected population, reduced the pressure on basic services and diverted the risk of conflict among the host communities and returnees. Therefore, although there has been increased population movement due to the drought, return, disease outbreak and conflict, the above response has enabled scale up of various services for affected communities. The generous contribution from PBF has enabled Education in Emergencies response in 14 schools in Baidoa, reaching more children than initially targeted through construction of temporary learning spaces and distribution of learning and recreational materials.

Communications & Visibility

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 branded with PBSO, UNHCR & partners insignia.

ILO through the project is displaying donor visibility by ensuring all participants to wear t-shirts with project name during the entire period of the implementation. Banners indicating the project name are displayed in all project workshops and events.

In Kenya, while mobilizing students, the project made use of local FM radio stations, running hour live presentations and production of short scripts aired before and after local news for a period of one week. Two feedback sessions with 200 community members from Baidoa were conducted to share the available livelihoods market opportunities in Baidoa region and existing skill gaps. This was aimed at providing information for PoCs from Baidoa to take up training opportunities offered by DRC at the vocational centers.

The branding of the vocational skills centers was done with donor visibility and skills offered clearly displayed. All students were issued with branded safety wear. Roll up banners were developed with both donor (UNHCR) and agency logos. The PBF skills graduates were granted the opportunity to display their skills at during the Dadaab market day held on June 19th, 2018.

In Somalia, while visibility is hampered due to security constraints, 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>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Looking ahead *<maximum one paragraph for each PUNO highlighting major and significant events foreseen/planned for the next 6 months and an additional paragraph for upcoming communication and visibility opportunities with indicated activities/products planned>*

Upon release of the final instalments for the PUNO, all activities are expected to proceed to completion and evaluation. To complement the ongoing activities, a proposal to further support more beneficiaries from July 2018 has been submitted.

In Kenya, upon release of final instalment, 26 refugee students hailing from Baidoa will be registered for the NITA grade 3 exams, scheduled for December 2018. Procure more training and examination materials to support of continued training of students at the vocational centers and retain six skills trainers until December 2018. Additionally DRC will continue to organize regular live radio programs to share information on available livelihoods market opportunities in the return areas of Somalia, enhance visibility in all vocational training centers.

Implementation of community identified projects through selected contractors and cash for work modalities will include: 1) completion of Construction of ISHA Police Station, ii) construction of Kerowfogi Bridge and iii) rehabilitation of Dr. Ayub Stadium; iv) Monitoring and Evaluation through CBM&EC.

There are pending project activities both in Somalia and in Kenya planned for completion. Against this background, we request for no cost extension (NCE) for 6 months to be able to complete the remaining balance of activities.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project. (State whether the risk is from the ProDoc or is new, whether the Joint Programme was exposed during the reporting period and what specific mitigation measures were applied.

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. Use of local partners who have better local acceptance
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. Representation of various groups and PoC at all levels of decision-making.
Misappropriation of funds(ProDoc)	Medium	All expenditure will be closely scrutinized in the Project Steering Committee and Management
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.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES <list here the monitoring and oversight activities undertaken during reporting period. Precise and specific, the table should not exceed one page>

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Engineering site visit.	January, April and May	Development of architectural designs and bill of quantities for community prioritized public works	There is need to have dedicated Engineer(s) for infrastructure intensive projects to ensure quick turn around time between planning and implementation.
[I.e. Stakeholder Review Consultation]	11 th April 2018 & 10 June 2018	Thematic Cross-border meetings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination of thematic (including livelihoods) cross border activities in 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Market Surveys (planned) • Report of last “Go and see, come and tell visit” • Cross-border monitoring and information sharing 2. Current Peace Building Fund (PBF) project updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact assessment (Evaluation of current project) Phase II proposal development
Stakeholder Review Consultation	21/02/2018 and 02/05/2018	Facilitated Community Action Plan quarterly review meetings	CBM&EC is now empowered to facilitate multiple stakeholder project progress review including identification of challenges and taking timely corrective action. The CAP is a useful tool for mobilizing additional resources for project implementation.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA [<list here details of training activities undertaken during the reporting period; should not exceed one page>](#)

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.		NGO staff	6-10 April 2018	4	1	5	Cash plus agriculture inputs training	Mogadishu	FAO staff
2.		160 IDP returnees	1-2 May 2018	69	91	160	Lead farmers training	Baidoa (bardaale, Horseed, Howlwadaag and Isha villages)	Sustainable development and Peace Building Initiatives (SYPD) (implementing partner)
		Refugees (potential returnees) - Vocational and Skills Trainees	Jan – June 2018	211	160	371	Electrical installation-9M, plumbing-10M, welding-5M and tailoring-101(22M;79F), while 155(98M;57F) PoC registered for basic ICT packages, examined by the Computer society of Kenya-CSK. 277 out of 371	Dadaab, Kenya	DRC
		Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation Committee	24/01/18	4	2	6	Refresher training on Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation	Baidoa, Somalia	IOM



SOMALIA UN MPTF

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
		Community leaders - Vocational and skills trainees	Jan – June 2018	49	13	62	Skills training	Baidoa, Somalia	AVORD
Totals:				337	267	604			