



SOMALIA UN MPTF

PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Period (Quarter-Year): Quarter 3, 2017

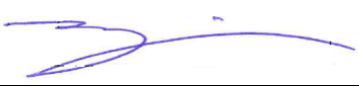
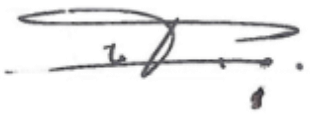

Project Name	The Kenya- Somalia refugees and peacebuilding cross border pilot project for voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable Reintegration in the areas of return
Gateway ID	PBF/IRF-152-SOM-104073
Start date	17 th January 2017
Planned end date (as per last approval)	30 th June 2017
Focal Person	(Name): Dhieu Pascal
	(Email): pascald@unhcr.org
	(Tel): +252612609189
Participating UN entities	<i>Somalia: UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, IOM, ILO</i> <i>Kenya: UNHCR Kenya</i>
PSG	
Priority	1, 2 & 3
Milestone	
Location	Baidoa (Bay region, Somalia), Dadaab (Kenya)
Gender Marker	2

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

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNHCR Somalia	Takeshi Moriyama	Deputy Representative, Executive	
2.	UNHCR Kenya	Ivana Unluova	Assistant Representative (Program), Executive	
3.	ILO	Ilias Dire	Acting CTA	
4.	IOM	David Derthick	Chief of Mission	



SOMALIA UN MPTF

5.	UNICEF	Steven Lauwerier	Representative	
6.	FAO	Rudi Van Aaken	Head of Programmes	
7.	WFP	Edith Heines	Deputy Country Director OIC	

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNICEF	-	\$245,000		
IOM	-	\$245,000		
ILO	-	\$245,000		
WFP	-	\$245,000		
FAO	-	\$245,000		
UNHCR Kenya	-	\$350,000		
UNHCR Somalia	-	\$525,000		
All partners Total	\$0	\$2,100,000		

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNICEF	\$11,044	\$125,287		
IOM	\$7,697	\$16,009		
ILO	\$49,000	\$124,000		
WFP	\$0	\$0		
FAO	\$57,611	\$57,611		
UNHCR Kenya	\$129,349	\$311,260		
UNHCR Somalia	\$100,000	\$506,978		
All partners Total	\$354,701	\$1,141,145		

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- 207 Persons of Concern (PoC) (123M, 84F) placed in various training institutions in Kenya to undertake skills development in the current quarter. 465 (238M, 227F) prospective Baidoa returnees were trained in peace building and conflict resolutions and are already participating in democratic governance and reconciliation processes. This includes 77 (39M, 38F) trained peace ambassadors.

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

2. 62 youth working groups from Baidoa have been formed and are being trained on business entrepreneurship and finance. Two fully equipped training facilities offering vocational/artisan courses in IFO1 and Dagahaley camps have been set up.
3. A total of 1,863 children have been supported in 14 target schools through distribution of teaching and learning materials, construction of TLS, emergency school cash grants, procurement of school furniture and monthly social mobilization campaigns on hygiene promotion, including prevention of acute watery diarrhea/cholera.
4. Construction of 300m tarmac road commenced on 17th of August, where 62 beneficiaries (refugee returnees, IDPs and members of host community) were employed and 2,340 worker days created.
5. A Community Action Plan (CAP) was developed through a five-day community consultation, held in Baidoa in July 2017, with local authorities and government line ministry focal persons.
6. Selection of participants through Community Based Participatory Processes (CBPP) was finalized and 859 Households (HH) identified, registered and enrolled in SCOPE to benefit from the project.
7. UNHCR through its partner identified 60 youth (55M, 5F) for Vocational Skills Training project. All the beneficiaries received tools and learning materials.

SITUATION UPDATE

Over the years, a complex web of protection, environmental, social and economic challenges along with opportunities has emerged. However, the absence of solutions for Somali refugees, and the lack of viable opportunities for them to lead productive and meaningful lives while durable solutions are being explored, are not only borne by the refugees themselves but also entail serious costs and risks for host communities and states. Somalia is experiencing return of refugees, e.g. from Dadaab (Kenya) or Yemen, where the largest number of Somali refugees are hosted, in addition to those internally displaced due to conflict and protracted drought. During the reporting period, 4,933 refugee returnees have been voluntarily repatriated from Kenya to Somalia. The total of Somali returnees from Kenya between 2014 and 2017 (Sept) is 73,614 persons, mostly to urban centres such as Baidoa, Kismayo, Luuq and Mogadishu. As a result, the peacebuilding context in Somalia has internal as well as cross-border dimensions. Within the context of the peacebuilding initiative and increased returns, this Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project is enhancing the capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic process through access to basic infrastructure and creating livelihood opportunities to promote reintegration of refugee returnees in hosting communities of Baidoa - a key district that is actively receiving returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to drought.

Baidoa has an extended caseload of returnees and IDPs with a huge number of vulnerable host community who need support together with the project target group. There are around 180 IDP sites in and around Baidoa. There is also low absorption capacity for returnees in particular with limited coverage of basic services. Baidoa has been marked as the top destination contributing to the increase of the estimated IDP population with limited basic services (Source: UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network, PRMN).

The drought situation continues to have an impact on Somalia. Cumulative drought related displacements monitored by PRMN in the period 1 November 2016 to 28 September 2017 now totals up to approximately 922,000. Conflict-related displacements during 2017 have reached approximately 164,000. While the drought situation continues to hamper cropping, the planned activities (food related) with WFP could not be implemented for seasonal reasons, and are planned to commence in the last quarter of the year to ensure the appropriate season and conditions for successful implementation. The basic groundwork is complete and implementation is due in the last quarter of the year.

Due to the increased internal displacement, UNHCR used the funds committed under the PRMN component of PBF (Indicator 2.1.2 # of returnees recorded and tracked in PRMN as successfully integrated and coexisting well with host communities for



SOMALIA UN MPTF

3000 PoCs) towards tracking 244,000 IDPs in 261 IDP sites for better programming. In addition, Some of the funds for Indicator 2.1.1. went to drought response reported in the second quarter of the year, therefore the targets need to be adjusted from 3000 PoC to 100 PoC.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

Peace and development in Somalia and the Baidoa region in particular is further consolidated through successful return and integration of refugees from the Dadaab Camp.

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

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

Output 1.1: Capacity building in peace building and conflict resolution for 3,000 voluntary returnees

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
Indicator 1: # of returnees trained in peace building and conflict resolutions.	3000	465	490

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

Output 1.2: Strengthening of refugee skills and enhancing livelihoods

Indicator 1.2.1 : # of persons provided with entrepreneurship/ business training	750	207	526
Indicator 1.2.2: # of beneficiaries with businesses registered	750	0	0

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

SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT

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

Output 2.1: Equitable access to social services, enhanced capacities for peace and social reconciliation for returnees in Baidoa

Indicator 2.1.1: # of persons benefitting from social services provided in newly resettled areas	3000	60	60 youth returnees enrolled in Vocational Skills Training
Indicator 2.1.2: # of returnees recorded and tracked in PRMN as successfully integrated and coexisting well with host communities	3000	0	Funds were used instead to track 244,000 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	1	1

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

Output 2.2: Provision of basic needs and services to returnees, IDPs and host communities in Baidoa

Indicator 2.2.1 : # of children attending primary school	1,300	1,863	1,863 (1,013 boys; 850 girls)
----------------------------------------------------------	-------	-------	-------------------------------

² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Indicator 2.2.2: # of teacher training and incentives	60	0	60
Indicator 2.2.3: # of children receiving teaching/learning materials	1,300	600	1,863 (1,013 boys and 850 girls)
Indicator 2.2.4: # of beneficiaries who received food assistance	1200	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.3: Employment opportunities created and economic infrastructure improved.			
Indicator 2.3.1: # of short term jobs created	200	62	62
Indicator 2.3.2: No. of beneficiaries with business/entrepreneurial skills;	100	2	36
Indicator 2.3.3: #of assets selected for grants & # of Teaching and Learning Spaces (TLS) constructed/rehabilitated	10 TLS constructed and 5 classrooms rehabilitated	4 TLS constructed	10 TLS constructed, fully furnished with gender-sensitive latrines
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.4: Reduced vulnerabilities and enhanced coping capacities to shocks for both the returnees and the local community through coherent humanitarian and early recovery to development response in return/newly recovered areas.			
Indicator 2.4.1: # of short term jobs created and number of beneficiaries receiving agricultural package	160	0	0
Indicator 2.4.2: # of beneficiaries receiving livestock package	160	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.5: Management of the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)			
Indicator 2.5.1: # of monitoring missions conducted	50	120	120
Indicator 2.5.2: # of PoC assisted from monitoring conducted	3000	1233	1233
Indicator 2.5.3: # of Humanitarian response initiatives based on PRMN	10	5	5
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

NARRATIVE

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

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. Cumulatively, 526 PoCs have been enrolled in various training institutions both in Nairobi and in Dadaab to undertake skills development and livelihood courses. The trainings are focused on Solar/Electrical installation, plumbing, motor vehicle maintenance services (vehicle mechanic, vehicle electricals and wiring, vehicle spray painting and panel beating, motor rewinding), gas/arc welding, solar installation



SOMALIA UN MPTF

technology (pre-trained on electrical & mechanical wiring), leather works, painter decorator, sign writing, motorcycle and small engines mechanic and home decoration. 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 have been trained in peace building and conflict resolutions and are participating in democratic governance and reconciliation processes.

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

A total of 1,863 children have been supported in 14 target schools through distribution of teaching and learning materials, construction of TLS, emergency school cash grants, procurement of school furniture and monthly social mobilization campaigns on hygiene promotion, including prevention of acute watery diarrhea/cholera. The 60 teachers 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, 14 child-to-child clubs have been established and have received training on child-led advocacy and peer-to-peer learning approaches. This intervention, which is part of an overall reintegration project for children released from armed groups and forces and other vulnerable children including children returning from refugee camps in Kenya have reached a total of 349 children of which 56 are returnees from Kenya. Through the PBF, 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 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).

In July 2017, IOM carried out a five-day community consultation in Baidoa district with funding from the complementary PBF funded Midnimo programme. This consultation was facilitated by a trained core team of four members comprising of local authorities and government line ministry focal persons, bringing 100 (55 male; 45 female) representatives from IDP camps, returnees and host communities to assess the current situation in their community. It involved analysis of drivers of conflict and displacement, hazard mapping, community capacity assessment and, identification and prioritization of community based projects. Identified projects include road rehabilitation, bridge construction, construction of a police station, and rehabilitation of a football stadium. As an outcome of this consultation, a Community Action Plan (CAP) was developed. The CAP is shared 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. Various institutions, including IOM, UN Habitat, World Food Programme and UNDP, provided their technical, financial and in-kind support for the implementation of the community identified projects. The CAP also includes the architectural designs of the prioritized public works and related bill of quantities.

The infrastructure cash for work under ILO's component was launched in August 2017. Construction of 300m tarmac road commenced 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.

FAO has contracted local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through letters of agreement (LOAs) to implement the agricultural input activities targeting 160 returnee-farming households. Implementing partners who will distribute productive animals to the same 160 farming returnee households have also been identified and LOAs are currently undergoing compliance



SOMALIA UN MPTF

checks within FAO. Regional and local level coordination meetings including the local government have been conducted to strengthen implementation of the intervention. FAO conducted the Deyr 2017 market survey and determined the voucher prices for the agricultural inputs including seeds and fertilizer. Some 25 local traders from Baidoa district were selected to distribute the agricultural inputs to the targeted beneficiaries. The selected traders are currently stocking the inputs in preparation for distribution to beneficiaries in mid-October 2017. Procurement of 1600 productive goats is ongoing and the animals are expected to be delivered during the first week of November 2017.

UNHCR, through its partner, identified 60 (55M, 5F) youth for vocational skills training (42 returnees & 18 host community). The skills training started in September. All the beneficiaries received tools and learning materials. The learners have also been paid their first living allowance while they spend most of their time learning in the school. Two additional deliverables, protection and post-return monitoring, and basic settlement profiling, have been incorporated into PRMN's design for effective rollout since June 2017. At the peak of internal displacement crisis, the PRMN has been important in tracking movement and monitoring the situation of IDPs. As of this reporting period, 244,000 internally displaced persons were recorded under PRMN in 261 IDP sites.

Other Key Achievements

- 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.
- Procurement of start-up kit for the trainees who have completed their courses in September is in progress.
- 62 youth working groups in Baidoa have been formed and the youth are being taken through business entrepreneurship and finance skills.
- Two fully equipped training facilities offering vocational/artisan courses in IFO1 and Dagahaley camps have been set up.
- 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.

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

PBF monitoring visits that were to take place in Somalia (22nd August 2017) and Kenya (28th – 29th August 2017) could not be materialized due to unavoidable circumstances on the side of the donor. These visits are now planned for the 8th of November (Somalia) and 13th of November (Kenya). The purpose of the upcoming monitoring visit would be to discuss achievements, lessons learnt, challenges in implementation and donors to approach for second phase of funding.

Project activities/challenges:

- WFP activities will commence in the last quarter of 2017 and comprise of livelihood activities. The livelihood intervention targets returnees, IDPs and host community whose livelihoods have been lost through drought or conflict; and who are food insecure. The project will provide food assistance to vulnerable households engaged in the construction and rehabilitation of community assets (3 shallow wells & 31km road rehabilitation). Preparatory activities including selection of participants through Community Based Participatory Processes (CBPP) is finalized and 859 Households (HH) have been identified to benefit from the project. WFP and its partners have conducted all assessments with the involvement of local representatives and local community members in order to ascertain the



SOMALIA UN MPTF

most vulnerable members of the community are targeted based on established criteria. The targeted HHs are biometrically registered, through the WFP SCOPE platform and will receive cash based transfers through SCOPE.

- There is low turnout of candidates for registration at DRC vocational skills training centers (Kenya) due to what leaders attribute to “long distance” to the centers from the blocks occupied by the Baidoa community. Leaders are suggesting to relocate vocational training centers closer to blocks occupied by the Baidoa community, which is currently being looked into. There is also demand for increased monthly allowance from KES 2,000 to 10,000 which cannot be covered by the current PBF fund or agreed objectives. There are also demands for students at the VTCs to be provided with allowance, as compensation for duties/time they have to forfeit while attending classes. UNHCR Kenya is mobilizing the community to understand the underlying benefits of the project and the deliverables.
- One of the PBF-supported target schools, ADC 3 IDP camp school, has been shut down; Save the Children International opened a school in close proximity and recruited teachers from the UNICEF-PBF supported school by doubling the teacher incentives being paid. As a result, all teachers and children moved to the Save the Children supported school. PBF supported schools have therefore reduced to 14 from 15, as previously reported. Coordination and timely and accurate information sharing among sub-cluster partners remains a main challenge in terms of avoiding overlap of resources/interventions. Under the leadership of local government authority, as well as a designated sub-cluster coordinator in Baidoa, the matter has been discussed and agreed follow-up actions are expected to be taken in order to avoid any duplication of education interventions in the concerned areas. Another challenge is the Job placement for graduates of the vocational and skills training programme; as only 25 of the 36 children who graduated got job placements. Additionally, children who are receiving the one-year education support and come from poor families are very likely to drop out of school without further support.
- The road construction is experiencing delays in getting raw materials from Mogadishu- Materials that have been bought are in Mogadishu and awaiting AMISOM convoy and delivery.
- Though the community managed to identify community based projects during the consultation process, implementation of the priority public works through cash for work could not commence awaiting the approval and official launch of the community action plan by state authorities as well as recruitment of the contractors for execution of various construction works.
- The targeted beneficiaries for farming have returned to the host communities after the onset of the Gu rains (April-July 2017) as such FAO did not find it technically appropriate to target the beneficiaries with agricultural and livestock inputs during Gu season. As a result, FAO reprogramed its activities to target the returnees and host communities during the oncoming Deyr season (October- December). This has however resulted in FAO’s targeted activities not running concurrently with the activities of other implementing partners.

Peacebuilding impact

With the current project, refugees from Baidoa living in Dadaab camps have the unique opportunity to be specifically targeted and trained in large numbers, which would increase chances of successful and durable return, owing to the dire humanitarian situation in Baidoa. Even though peaceful coexistence activities that are carried out in the Dadaab camps focus primarily on Baidoa, it is already contributing to improve peaceful coexistence and social cohesion in the Dadaab camps. It is also worth noting that by enrolling Baidoa youth in skills trainings in the camps, they are prevented from being idle and becoming victims of radicalization. Also despite the limited number of women candidates, a specific emphasis has been made on the selection of female candidates which would enable them to be equally capacitated to successfully embark on peacebuilding activities and receive training that would enhance their self-reliance. Vocational skills training graduates who have access to employment opportunities will be self-sufficient, thus facilitating reintegration back into their communities. Through various community mobilization and peacebuilding initiatives, returnees, children affected by armed conflict and other community members have continued to live peacefully facilitating community cohesion.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Evidence from activities at school level shows that education in an inclusive manner provided in the IDP schools is positively impacting the promotion of peaceful attitudes and tolerance among children of different ethnic backgrounds.

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 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.

Catalytic effects

At this stage, it is still early to identify and highlight most of the catalytic effects of this specific project as all outputs and deliverables could not be aligned due to seasonal reasons. 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.

Gender

All agencies employ gender sensitive beneficiary targeting in all its projects and where possible, prioritize women headed households. Community consultations have been carried out with men and women separately as a key step in planning activities ensuring that women's voices are heard in the prioritization of projects and identification of project sites (in the case of WFP as it is kick starting). For the training of primary school teachers, each school has nominated at least one female teacher in order to organize training sessions with gender-balanced participants. In total, 18 out of 60 teachers trained were female, which represents 30 per cent of the total number of participants. Similarly, the vocational skills programme was designed to ensure that skills preferred by female participants were included – this was done through consultation with girls and has encouraged the active involvement of female participants in the training.

The registration of target beneficiaries will give priority to vulnerable groups including pregnant women and those with small children before 5 years, women headed households while ensuring that 30% of direct beneficiaries are women headed households for livestock assistance. Community sensitization sessions on gender issues related to nutrition, education and livelihoods are held where male household members for instance are targeted for nutrition sensitization, in particular.

There is equitable representation and participation of men, women and inclusion of boys and girls in the community consultation and planning processes. The process involved women in identifying problems, finding solutions and making



SOMALIA UN MPTF

decisions which helped them increase their self-confidence and better understand the issues at stake, discover and value their own experiences, skills, knowledge and strengths. Participatory tools, for example, social mapping, wealth ranking, the use of VENN diagrams and transect walks were most appropriate for poor, marginalized and less educated people (mainly women), because these tools enabled them to visualize and understand the issues, communicate with each other, analyze options and make decisions.

These activities are aimed at building resilience and enabling returnees in conflict resolution management are focusing on the potential of women, establishing links between women in both displaced and resident communities and promoting the creation of active women community groups that will lay the groundwork for peaceful returns. Selection of beneficiaries is ensuring equal opportunity of women, men, youth and persons with specific needs. In addition, the project is ensuring that youth and women are fully involved.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme3	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	7 (all outputs)	2
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁴	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	<i>3 contracted under PBF fund and 20 staff not contracted but administering PBF project</i>	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, 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, 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

³ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁴ 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.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<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?</p>	Result (Yes/No)
	<i>Yes</i>
<p>No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.</p>	Result (No.)
	<i>7 (all outputs)</i>
<p>No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.</p>	Result (No.)
	<i>1 (Output 1.2)</i>
Other	
<p>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).</p>	Results (Yes/No)
	<i>Yes</i>
<p>Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.</p>	Results (Yes/No)
	<i>Yes</i>
<p>Describe nature of cost sharing:</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Support to Drought Response</p> <p>The humanitarian situation in Somalia remained fragile during the reporting period with thousands displaced mainly due to drought. There were spikes in food insecurity, a surging AWD/cholera outbreak and internal displacements throughout 2017. The key drivers of humanitarian needs were the underlying vulnerability due to protracted crisis, limited access to basic services, conflict, insecurity and climatic shocks.</p> <p>The reintegration project has continued to provide 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. 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. As mentioned earlier, one</p>	



SOMALIA UN MPTF

of the target schools was shut down on 18 September due to the opening of a new school supported by Save the Children International in close proximity.

The amount of seed and fertilizer distributed is sufficient to grow on 2 ha per household and is anticipated to produce approximately 540 tonnes of sorghum and cowpea alone – enough to feed over 8,000 families for six months. Cowpea, an important source of protein for poor families and a cash crop for most others, can be harvested in as little as two months, and the resulting crop residue can be used to feed livestock. The provided vegetable seeds will be sufficient to plant in large home gardens (about 770 m²) for the entire year (through repeated planting and harvesting) giving the returnees quick access to nutrient-dense food and enhancing dietary diversity. Surplus vegetables can be sold, providing a quick source of additional income. Distribution of productive animals leads to rebuilding the livestock assets of the returnees who have returned with no animals or lost animals during the drought. With improved weather conditions, the productive animals provided are expected to have improved body conditions and increase milk and meat productivity. This in turn improves the nutritional status of the returnee families. The road construction is also eventually going to lead to better service delivery, including in the case of drought response.

PBF also enabled UNHCR Somalia (funds used for tracking) to reach drought-affected populations through the data gathered from PRMN. It enabled not only UNHCR Somalia but also other partner agencies to use the data for programming purposes.

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 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>

Looking ahead

Main activities planned:

- 5 classrooms to be rehabilitated
- 14 Community Education Committees to be set up and trained on conflict sensitive school resource management
- Monthly social mobilization campaign in 14 schools
- Complete job placement for children and follow up on those already placed
- Commence next phase of skills training programme for new cohort of children
- Continue to provide support to the children currently at the interim care centre
- Conduct effective and joint large awareness raising campaigns on child protection in collaboration with the Federal government, local/international NGOs, UN agencies, village elders, clan leaders, teachers, students, women groups and religious groups.
- WFP and partners will support the selected communities to rehabilitate three shallow wells that will provide water both for beneficiary use and livestock. A 31km road would be rehabilitated, that will support movement of goods and services between the villages targeted.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

- Selection of contractors for the identified public projects and beneficiaries for cash for work in collaboration with community-based committees and in coordination with the other PUNOs.
- Implementation of the community identified projects
- Peace building trainings and community sensitization outreach forums to be conducted/formed.
- Social mobilization campaigns and radio programs
- Continued training activities for learners at Dadaab followed by their own businesses in Somalia.
- 160 households will receive agricultural input packages (inputs; sorghum, cowpeas, vegetable seeds, fertilizer, storage bags and tools) to take advantage of the current Deyr 2017 planting season. In addition, FAO will target the 160 households with livestock packages consisting of ten productive animals (sheep/goats) vaccinated (against SGP and PPR) and treated against common diseases, worms and external parasites in November 2017
- Monitoring and Evaluation throughout project phases



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁵	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Renewed Al-Shabaab attack and/or threats to communities (ProDoc)	Medium	Security Risk Assessment and determination of programme risk levels
Project delay due to dispute among the communities(ProDoc)	High	Correct targeting beneficiaries and ensuring their participation in all the steps.
Exclusion of some marginal groups(ProDoc)	Medium	Extensive local assessment and intervention
Misappropriation of funds(ProDoc)	Medium	All expenditure will be closely scrutinized in the Project Steering Committee and Management
Renewed Al-Shabaab attack and/or threats to communities (ProDoc)	Medium	Security Risk Assessment and determination of programme risk levels
Duplication/overlap of interventions (New)	Medium	Effective coordination done at the country level, regionally and with the clusters.
The political environment becomes less stable and access to target district significantly reduced or blocked (New)	Medium	At present, the political situation in Baidoa appears stable. A highly participatory approach, including mobilisation carried out with targeted groups at district, sub-district and neighbourhood level.

⁵ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
[I.e. Programme oversight field monitoring visit]	August & September 2017	Learners for the cross boarder Baidoa project have been enrolled in VTC and NRC Youth Education Programme (YEP) centers undergoing short training courses e.g Tailoring ,web designer and computer skills which will help them to use the skills when the return back to Somalia.	Enhanced community mobilization undertaken by the PTA and camp leaders for more girls admission in the training center and additional allotment for courses that has impact to the learners during the course period. UNHCR /NRC monitoring progress of learning for Baidoa learners.
Monitoring and Support Visit to Prepare for Community Based Planning	18 – 20 July 2017	The IOM Durable Solutions Project Officer visited and supported the IOM Field Focal Person and the Core Facilitation Team in Baidoa to ensure a shared understanding of the approach. Adequate stakeholder mapping and logistical arrangements had been put in place ahead of the 5-day consultation process.	The support visit helped build the capacity of the core facilitation team to better facilitate community based planning.
Monitoring and Support Visit for Community Based Planning Implementation	22 – 26 July 2017	The IOM lead consultant on Durable Solutions provided facilitation and quality assurance support to the core facilitation team during the 5-day community consultation process in Baidoa.	Sharing roles for facilitating planning sessions and documentation of the community action plan among local authorities and development partners fostered teamwork and ownership of the process.
	27 – 31 August	[Monitoring of project undertaken by CO Programme oversight unit; POPP mandates that these must take place for each project minimally once a year.]	Project implementation rate at 80%. No need for adjustments.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	August, September & October	Cross border thematic discussion meetings between Somalia, Baidoa and Dadaab to discuss linkages between PBF across the border project and challenges	Review of activities against timeframe; Mid-year review plan. Planned monitoring visits, linkages with lead partners.
Field monitoring visit to Baidoa interim care centre	15/08/2017	Joint visit of UNICEF and Government's Disengaged Rehabilitation Programme team to assess progress and make appropriate recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to reinforce security perimeters of the centre; Children currently in job placement participated and confirmed their current ongoing job practice; Discussions on the next phase of the project
[I.e. Stakeholder Review Consultation]	Since project inception	Every Friday of the week there is a coordination meeting for all the three partners (RET, DRC & NRC) at Dadaab level where partners presents project progress in relation to mobilization of beneficiaries and actual enrollment in classes for those undergoing high impact short courses in centers managed by NRC & DRC.	Completed beneficiary identification process. Ongoing enrollment in classes to attain the project target. The rollout of peace building, conflict resolutions trainings and participation in democratic governance activities including the training of peace ambassadors.

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.		Prospective Returnees	2017	123	84	207	Henna, barbering, house-keeping, brick and block making, solar and DSTV installation, ICT training	DRC VTC & NRC YEP - Dadaab	North Eastern National Polytechnic, Computer society of Kenya
2.		Prospective Returnees	21 st - 24 th Aug, 2017	20	20	40	Peace building Training for beneficiaries from Baidoa (adults and youth)	Dadaab main complex	RET International



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			
3.		Prospective Returnees	28 th - 31 st Aug, 2017	19	18	37	Peace building Training for beneficiaries from Baidoa (adults and youth)	Dadaab main complex	RET International
4.		Returnees and Host community Youth	1st September – 30 September	55	5	60	Vocational Skills Training in Carpentry and Joinery	Baidoa VTC	AVORD
Totals:				217	127	344			