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PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 2017

Project Name	<i>Midnimo (Unity) - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Jubaland and South West States</i>
Gateway ID	00103708
Start date	01/12/2016
Planned end date (as per last approval)	30/11/2018
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Participating UN Entities	IOM and UN Habitat
NDP Pillar	1 and 4
Priority	PSG 4: Economic Foundations Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development Stabilization Priority 2: Support to establishment of local governance structures in newly recovered areas, linked to reconciliation Priority 3: Coordination of governance and delivery activities at the local level
Milestone	
Location	Jubaland and South West States, Somalia
Gender Marker	2

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

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	IOM	Dyane EPSTEIN	Chief of Mission	
2.	UN HABITAT	Doudou MBYE	Senior Human Settlements Advisor & OIC Somalia Programme	



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Total MPTF Funds Received				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
PUNO	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017
IOM	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000			
UN HABITAT	\$0	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000			
Total	\$0	\$ 3,480,000	\$ 3,480,000			
JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
PUNO	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017
IOM	\$249,159.99	\$497,405.57	\$497,405.57			
UN HABITAT	\$168,660.99	\$ 525,347	\$ 525,347			
Total	\$417,820.98	\$1,022,752.57	\$1,022,752.57			

ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. Increased capacity of local authorities and government line ministry focal persons as trained Core Facilitation Teams in facilitating participatory visioning, planning and prioritization process to identify basic needs and the means to sustain a living for IDPs, returnees and host communities. This effort led to identification and prioritization of community based projects in the form of Community Action Plans in Kismayo and Baidoa.
2. Improved access to basic social services through upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of community-prioritized infrastructure (markets, roads, schools, etc.) that increase absorption capacity of communities with significant numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) or returnees, and reduce potential community tensions over resources.
3. Short-term employment opportunities provided to 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.
4. Strengthened social cohesion through facilitation of community-wide arts, culture and recreational activities in Kismayo and Baidoa districts that stimulated positive social interactions and promoted common identity between IDPs, returnees and host communities across the clan divide. Selected a service provider (Media INK) for implementation of the radio, TV and SMS public information campaigns aimed at reinforcing social cohesion, peaceful co-existence and spotlight the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision among diverse community groups.
5. Increased understanding and stakeholder buy-in for land legislation and settlement planning through the engagement of authorities and community members in Baidoa and Kismayo in land law consultations and city planning consultations. Regional and municipal legislative/executive bodies were also supported in

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

the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading.

SITUATION UPDATE

As one of the world's worst displacement crises, about 20 percent of the total Somali population is displaced. Climate induced shocks such as flooding and drought, ongoing armed conflict and the presence of violent extremist groups, nascent and poorly capacitated institutions, and lack of access to basic services contribute to the high and increasing humanitarian need. The November 2016-2017 drought forced over one million individuals into other regions of Somalia, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to over 2 million. From 1 to 30 November, the UNHCR-led Protection & Returns Monitoring Network (PRMN) recorded 32,000 new displacements (12,000 drought-related), bringing the total number of internal displacements since the beginning of the year to 1,096,000; 874,000 were attributable to the drought and 188,000 were conflict related². 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 assistance³. Additionally, large scale returns from Kenya, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Yemen increase the risk of destabilizing communities and further overwhelming their absorption capacities.

Refugee returns: Flights to Kismayo resumed on 21 November 2017 following a suspension placed on 28 September after the State of Jubaland imposed new landing fees on United Nations flights⁴. While the Government of Kenya has authorized road convoys to Somalia, rainfall has made return routes inaccessible. UNHCR plans to resume road movement in January 2018.

Politics: Political tensions between the Federal Government and Federal Member States were high during this reporting period with discussions on replacing some Presidents of the Federal Member States. This tension contributed to communication and reporting challenges faced by the *Midnimo* Project. Further, the Minister of Interior and Local Government for South West State died during the attack in Mogadishu on 28 October 2017, leaving a gap in the administration until his successor was appointed in December 2017.

Security: Jubaland and South West States made notable progress in stabilizing portions of their territory although some districts remain under Al Shabaab control. In 2017, both States approved decentralization laws supporting district council formation, which is envisaged to advance community stabilization efforts and attainment of durable solutions.

Staffing: During 2017, the IOM Project Manager left IOM Somalia to join another IOM country office leaving two Project Officers to oversee implementation of the *Midnimo* Project in the interim. IOM strengthened the *Midnimo* project delivery capacity through training the Durable Solutions Project Officer in Project Management. Recruitment of IOM Project Manager is in progress.

QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

² Somalia UNHCR Emergency Response at 30 November 2017

³ 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan Summary

⁴ UNHCR Somalia Repatriation Update, 1-30 November 2017



SOMALIA UN MPTF

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

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

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

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

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁵	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained and included in the core facilitation group for community consultations	24	0	10
Frequency of follow-up meetings held	Quarterly	3	12

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

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

Number of district level government authorities coordinating through regular meetings with the community leadership, leading the implementation schedule and interacting with the community leadership to facilitate the participatory planning and recovery processes	24	12 (ongoing with the same individuals reported in the last reporting period)	12
Number of government staff trained on relevant subjects including data management, data analysis, and use of data	24	0	10
Number of information products (including assessments and data collection) developed in coordination with the government entities supported through this Project.	10	0	6

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

Output 1.3: State level / local radio and TV programs are aired and SMS messages disseminated to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements.

⁵ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Number of radio and TV programs broadcasted SMS messages disseminated on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision	6 radio, 4 TV, 4 SMS messages	0	0
% of audience who participated in the feedback survey expressing their improved understanding of the benefit of joint planning and a common vision.	65%	0%	0%
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.4: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading.			
Number of bylaws, directives and regulations drafted and ready for approval by competent authorities	3	1	1
Number of Spatial Strategic Plans developed, validated by stakeholders and ready for approval by authorities	1	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.5: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading			
Number of toolkits developed for: Land use planning in IDP settlement, Spatial development plans, Land dispute resolution	3	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.6: A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is in place and used by relevant duty bearers			
Framework document agreed upon with the relevant authorities and stakeholders	1	1	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.7: Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at regional level are developed			
Number of final draft terms of reference aligned with the Regional Constitution ready for approval	1	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socioeconomic solutions.			
Output 2.1: Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.			
Number of individuals participating in community based planning process disaggregated by gender and socio-economic status	1,200	0	436 (257 male and 179 female) comprising youths, orphans, widows, disabled, livestock farmers, crop farmers, entrepreneurs, religious leaders, IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community members.
Number of core facilitation teams formed and trained	6	2	4
Number of community driven planning exercises completed	12	0	4
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: Drivers of instability and tensions as well as priority projects for conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence as well as durable solutions and recovery (e.g., basic needs and means to sustain a living) are identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in Community Action Plans.			
Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place	12	0	4
Number of Community Action Plans developed	12	0	4
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.3: Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E.			
Number of CAGs and CBM&Es formed and the number of participants disaggregated by gender	12	4	8
Number of community based monitoring plans developed	6	0	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Output 2.4: Target population and communities have improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living as well as to conflict resolution and community security, through the community driven and defined priority projects for peaceful co-existence, durable solutions and recovery			
Number of beneficiaries with improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living	2,880	240	240
Percentage of returnees, IDPs and host community members who express improvement in their perceptions of their physical safety and security	50%	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.5: Selected communities in target locations are supported by technical (community) advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works and implementation of cash for work activities.			
Number of community advisors hired per pilot project site	1	0	0
Number of projects selected by communities are submitted to the advisors	TBD (minimum 2 per site)	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.6: Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC)			
Number of committees trained	6	0	0
Number of training sessions held	9	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.7: Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.			
Number of community meetings held per target site	18	0	0
Number of community selected projects are supported by technical advisors and finalized	4	0	0
Number of mixed use settlement areas identified by communities and authorities for small scale resettlement	2	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

NARRATIVE



SOMALIA UN MPTF

IOM and UN HABITAT, under the Midnimo project, provided technical and capacity building support to municipal authorities and relevant government departments to facilitate durable solutions in areas impacted by displacement and returns. To that end, IOM and UN HABITAT strengthened the capacity of local authorities to facilitate community consultations and participatory community action plan review processes. The project supported the implementation of community-prioritized public works and developed toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements in Jubaland and South West States. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and particularly local administrations in project areas increasingly took on leadership roles in the social cohesion and durable solutions initiatives, including the allocation of land for implementation of community-based projects and the coordination of community-wide culture, art and recreational events.

The results achieved in the reporting period at outcome and output levels are as follows:

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

IOM enhanced the capacity of core facilitation teams made up of local authorities and government line ministry representatives in Kismayo and Baidoa to facilitate community based planning, with a view to promote dialogue, inclusive planning and peaceful co-existence amongst different community groups (IDPs, returnees and host communities) as well as define community driven solutions to displacement. This led to the identification and prioritization of community based projects detailed in the Community Action Plans that have been produced and shared with multiple stakeholders.

As part of the expansion of the *Midnimo* project into additional districts, eight district and community level representatives (2 female, 6 male) were selected in December 2017 as members of the Core Facilitation Teams for Doolow and Xudur districts. They are scheduled to undergo training on community-based planning so that they can subsequently facilitate five-day community consultations in their respective areas of jurisdiction. Preparations are underway to expand the *Midnimo* Project into Garbaharey and Afmadow districts (Jubaland) and Balcad (Hirshabelle State) by the end of March 2018. In the new districts, core facilitation teams comprising of district and/or community level government representatives will be selected and trained in community-based planning. This will also ensure that the project meets or surpasses its targets. The *Midnimo* project will continue to recognize the leadership and primary responsibility of the Government of Somalia at the Federal, State and local level, as well as build its capacity for providing durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community-driven recovery.

Output 1.3: State level / local radio and TV programs are aired and SMS messages disseminated to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements.

The project selected Media INK for the implementation of radio, TV and SMS public information campaigns aimed at fortifying social cohesion and peaceful co-existence, and spotlighting the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision among diverse community groups.

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

UN HABITAT facilitated two training sessions for enumerators and core facilitation teams in Kismayo and Baidoa. To this effect, 400 households were surveyed in IDP settlements in Kismayo and Baidoa in order to assess dynamics for creation of new IDP and returnee settlements, to update the state of infrastructure available and to appraise whether there have been changes in priorities selected during the initial village consultations. Multiple methods



SOMALIA UN MPTF

of data collection were used including household surveys uploaded on the digital kobo platform, key informant interviews, case studies, literature review and observations. The overall aim of this exercise was to expedite the production of tools that local authorities will need in order to deal with the displaced population, and to reassess priorities in terms of targeted interventions in the settlements. The process built the capacity of enumerators and team leaders from government and communities to conduct settlement assessments for the IDPs, returnees and host communities that require social infrastructure and other basic services. 'A Strategic Framework for Municipal and Engagement with Displaced Communities in IDP Settlements on Spatial Strategic Plans' for the purpose of facilitating urban planners to link the priorities of the communities with strategic/adaptive urban planning. This contributed to the overall enhancement of local stakeholder capacity to deliver services for the populations of concern.

UN HABITAT supported the first land law consultations, which were held in November 2017 in both South West State and Jubaland. The consultations brought together different levels of government including the Mayor and Governor's office as well as respective line ministries, traditional elders, community leaders and village representatives. Following briefings on the legislative process to institute land legislation, executive and legislative bodies have pledged their support and commitment to the initiative.

Discussions were informative and meaningful. Topics included analysis of causes of land conflict in South West State and Jubaland, identification of major triggers, risks for sustainable settlements, and the political, social and economic considerations around land matters. Participants provided great insight into the realities of displacement within the local context including history of land management in Somalia, availability of legal frameworks, and the need for decentralization of federal powers.

In conjunction with the land law consultations, city planning consultations were also held in November 2017 to support the formulation of area/town plans. The planning consultations brought out planning priorities and fostered a common understanding of critical urban issues and problems in Baidoa and Kismayo. The consultations provided an opportunity to map a way forward for developing lasting solutions and preparing for decision making by authorities and communities. The "Baidoa Urban Profile" and "Kismayo Urban Profile" were presented and validated during these sessions.

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

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



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Plans' for the purpose of facilitating urban planners to link the priorities of the communities with strategic/adaptive urban planning. This contributed to the enhanced capacity of local stakeholders to deliver services to the populations of concern.

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

In December 2017, UN Habitat created a methodology on the creation of Community Dispute Resolution Committees. The primary goal of this activity is to train the committees and community action groups (CAGs) in housing, land and property (HLP) dispute resolution as well as local building culture and disaster risk reduction.

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

The Kismayo and Baidoa communities identified various socio economic groups comprising of widows, youth, orphans, the elderly, elders, people living with disabilities, livestock and crop farmers, entrepreneurs and leaders from IDPs, returnees and host communities across the clan divide. These groups participated in inclusive and community driven consultation, dialogue and planning processes that resulted in a common vision and common understanding of individual and community needs, capacity and aspirations, thereby reducing the risk of tensions.

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

The project achieved tangible progress towards the IDPs and returnees' peaceful coexistence with their host communities and contributed towards the attainment of durable solutions. Five-day community consultations were facilitated in Kismayo and Baidoa districts. Trained core facilitation teams co-facilitated the community based planning processes. Representatives of IDPs, returnees and host communities participated in the processes. The five-day community consultation processes involved analysis of drivers of conflict and displacement, hazard mapping, community capacity assessment and prioritization of community based projects. As an outcome of the consultations, Community Action Plans were developed and shared widely with the Governor's Offices, District Commissioner's Offices, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Interior, UN HABITAT, WFP, IOM, UNDP and NGO partners. The Community Action Plan highlighted and informed stakeholders of community needs, capacities, plans and priorities. Various institutions including IOM, UN HABITAT, WFP and UNDP pledged commitment to providing technical, financial and in-kind support for the implementation of the community identified projects. The Community Action Plans include architectural designs of the prioritized public works and related bill of quantities.

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

Four CAGs and four CBM&Es were established in Kismayo and Doolow (Jubaland State) and in Baidoa and Xudur (South West State). The CAGs and CBM&Es have equitable male and female representation from IDPs, returnees



SOMALIA UN MPTF

and host communities. Each CAG is comprised of three women and four men, and each CBM&E is made up of four women and three men.

The two CAGs and two CBM&Es were established in Kismayo and Baidoa much earlier participated in feasibility assessments for prioritized community based project and developed the selection criteria for the cash for work beneficiaries as well as monitored the transparent selection of eligible cash for work beneficiaries.

The two CAGs and two CBM&Es in Kismayo and Baidoa participated in community action planning and stakeholder quarterly review meetings for their respective community action plans. They assessed progress; reviewed priorities for relevance and realigned as needed; and, shared lessons with various support organizations. The two CAGs in Kismayo and Baidoa completed a refresher training conducted by IOM field staff to enhance their skills in facilitating active community participation in project planning and implementation; increase project acceptability; determine equitable distribution of benefits; promote local resource mobilization; and, ensure project sustainability. Similarly, the two CBM&Es in Kismayo and Baidoa 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.

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

Private construction companies for upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of prioritized infrastructure were selected for Kismayo and Baidoa districts through an open bidding process. Implementation of community-driven priority public works projects commenced in Kismayo, utilizing the cash-for-work model. The engagement of target communities in public works offers opportunities for earning income and skills development as well as entrenching ownership of local development initiatives among IDPs, returnees and host communities. The selected contractor and cash-for-work beneficiaries completed the construction of Gulwade School and the market shed in Kismayo while construction of Aqoon Side School in Kismayo is still underway. The project granted a civil works company a notice of award for the construction of a livestock market road in Baidoa, with the participation of beneficiaries through cash for work.

In order to enhance multi-stakeholder action towards improving access to basic services and means to sustain decent living, safety and security for IDPs, returnees and host communities, the Ministry of Interior for Jubaland State and Ministry of Planning for South West State, with programme support from IOM and UN Habitat, worked with the Kismayo and Baidoa communities and their leadership to officially launch the Community Action Plans at the district level. The launch events aimed at informing district development planning priorities, as well as raising awareness of community development priorities to a wide range of partners who can potentially support the implementation of the identified community-based projects. Various partners including UNDP, IOM, UN HABITAT and WFP among others expressed their commitment to align their programmes to respond to the priorities identified through the community-based planning process.

Output 2.5: Community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations

Three community-wide arts, culture and recreational events were held in Kismayo and Baidoa. Common identity was facilitated through shared art, cultural and recreational activities leading to improved community social



SOMALIA UN MPTF

bonds. Individuals, families and communities that interacted through these activities are now socially closer, more cohesive and co-existing peacefully. To enhance visibility, branded banners were displayed during the events as well as during the review of Community Action Plans.

Other Key Achievements

The key achievements of the Midnimo project include:

- Supporting the self-selection of socio-economic groups in Kismayo and Baidoa districts to ensure that all community members, including those facing social exclusion are able to represent their interests, challenges, threats and aspirations with one voice through community based planning processes.
- Participatory risk and conflict mapping following the Do No Harm Principles in identifying dividers, drivers of displacement, sources of tension and unlocking local capacities for peaceful coexistence.
- Formation of community action groups (CAGs) for community based public works, micro-entrepreneurship and mobilizing locally available resources for implementation of community action plans. Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation committees (CBM&E) were also identified in Kismayo and Baidoa districts to facilitate tracking of progress milestones, facilitate local learning, scaling up of best practices and taking timely corrective action where necessary. Thirty per cent of the CAG and CBM&E members are female.
- A local legal consultant was recruited and has commenced the drafting of the Land Law for Jubaland State. A strategy and a roadmap for the formation of Community Dispute Resolution Committees was also developed.
- Two Technical Working Group meetings and two Project Steering Committee meetings enhanced coordination, strengthened communication amongst project stakeholders, identified operational issues needing attention and endorsed expansion of the Midnimo Project into additional districts. Midnimo Project expanded its geographical coverage to Doolow district (Jubaland State) and Xudur district (South West State). Expansion into Garbaharey and Afmadow districts (Jubaland) and Balcad district (Hirshabelle State) is anticipated before end of March 2018.
- Launch of community action plans which served as referrals to the government and relevant humanitarian and development actors to harness additional resources for implementation of the priorities that are outside of the scope of Midnimo. Various partners including UNDP, IOM, UN HABITAT and WFP among others expressed their commitment to align their programmes to respond to the priorities identified through the community-based planning process.
- Midnimo Project expanded into Doolow district (Jubaland State) and Xudur district (South West State). Expansion into Garbaharey and Afmadow districts (Jubaland) and Balcad (Hirshabelle State) is anticipated in the first and second quarters of 2018.
- Kismayo and Baidoa communities conducted the first quarterly reviews of their community action plans. They shared successes, lessons and priorities with Government, NGO and United Nations stakeholders. As a result, these actors pledged new and renewed existing commitments to align their programmes and



SOMALIA UN MPTF

resources towards the accomplishment of community development priorities that promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.

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

Challenge 1: Major delays in identifying the four additional districts for expansion of the *Midnimo* Project in Jubaland and South West States. The delay was as a result of the bureaucratic process that required additional coordination and collective decision making among *Midnimo*, JPLG, CRESTAA and Daldhis partners working with the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to avoid duplication and enhance intervention impacts through complementarities.

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

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

Mitigation - City consultations were combined with land consultations and both sets of activities concluded in Q4.

Challenge 3 – Mandatory leave taken by the lead Urban Planner for this project, delaying the planning of the rehabilitation activities

Mitigation – an Urban Planner from the Urban Planning and Design Branch was seconded to *Midnimo* to fill the gap.

Lessons Learnt:

- Community-based planning and periodic review of community action plans create dialogue space among diverse socioeconomic groups such as IDPs, returnees and host communities across age, sex and clan, enabling them to map out potential sources of conflict, understand each other's concerns and negotiate a shared development vision for peaceful co-existence.
- Community-based planning fosters multisectoral collaboration and coordination in planning and implementation of community development projects as local authorities, humanitarian and development actors provide additional resources and work together to effectively support vulnerable groups such as IDPs, returnees and host communities to attain durable solutions.
- Widely raising awareness of the community action plans through launch events enables other stakeholders (government, United Nation agencies and non-governmental organizations) to be informed of community needs/priorities and channel their resources in support of the community-based projects.
- The active participation and leadership of Regional and District State Authorities in community-based planning as Core Facilitation Team members ensures local government buy-in into the consultative process and catalyses the approval of community action plans for incorporation into the District Development Plans and district resource allocation systems. A Core Facilitation Team is a group of four or five government and community members selected and trained to facilitate community-based



SOMALIA UN MPTF

planning/community consultations that enable inclusion of local socio-economic groups into deliberative dialogue in order to assess their current situation, identify opportunities and negotiate the future that they desire, culminating in the production of a community action plan.

Peacebuilding impact

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

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

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

Quarterly review and learning events facilitated by the project in Kismayo and Baidoa showed that efforts which brought together displaced people, returnees and host communities around joint planning initiatives stimulated dialogue and collaboration, reduced friction, improved perception of IDPs/refugees in the eyes of the local community and created “peace dividends”, spurring further investment in peacebuilding.

CBM&Es reported that social interactions through aforementioned art, culture and recreational events broke down unfamiliarity, fear and isolation, and factors associated with clan-based conflicts. These interactions promoted social cohesion and peaceful coexistence among diverse community groups including IDPs, returnees and the host communities. Additionally, the implementation of inclusive community-based dialogue initiatives such as community action plan reviews promoted social cohesion and common identity among communities in locations impacted by displacement and returns.

Participatory field monitoring activities revealed that increased access to basic social services through upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of community-prioritized public infrastructure (markets, roads, schools, etc.) improved absorption capacity of communities with substantial number of by IDPs or returnees, thereby reducing potential community tensions over resources. Furthermore, the availability of socio-economic infrastructure including the strengthening of government capacity to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements, settlement upgrading/planning and improved access to essential services contributed to peaceful coexistence through the decongestion of settlement sites and equitable distribution of basic services.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Catalytic effects

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) project is co-funding the current PBF *Midnimo* Project. This joint project with IOM, UN HABITAT and the Risk Management Unit of the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC has three objectives. The objectives are as follows: (1) Participatory and inclusive community-driven activities enhance social cohesion and trust among diverse population groups and with local authorities (IOM component). (2) Spatial approaches are streamlined in functioning systems and processes to support enhancement of human security (UN HABITAT component). (3) Future programmes on durable solutions are evidence-based and build on learning (IOM, UN HABITAT, Risk Management Unit of Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC). UNTFHS focuses only on Jubaland State. This additional support allows additional funding to be allocated for implementation of the priority community-based projects identified in the community action plans.

The *Midnimo* Project complements the UNHCR-led PBF project on voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable reintegration of refugee returnees from Kenya implemented in Baidoa as well as the European Union-funded REINTEG project on facilitating sustainable returns. Both of these projects provided financial support to the priority public works projects.

UNDP YES/DALDHIS Project supports two priority public works projects – the rehabilitation of Sodonka bridge as well as the expansion of Baidoa Recreational Centre. The UNDP YES/DALDHIS Project is finalizing the selection of two public works projects in Kismayo.

Furthermore, additional funding has been secured to scale up the *Midnimo* Project within existing and new geographical locations. The PBSO has allocated an additional USD 500,000 for the *Midnimo* Project to expand into Balcad district, Hirshabelle State. The European Union (IcSP) and the Embassy of Japan (JSB) are also considering providing additional resources to complement and expand the *Midnimo* Project.

Gender

The *Midnimo* Project mainstreams gender through the following activities: It ensures representation and participation of men, women, boys and girls in the review of community action plans as well as arts, culture and recreational activities/events. The project collects gender-disaggregated data for review and analysis. Men and women participate in the community action groups and community-based monitoring and evaluation committees. The agreed modality for public work projects through cash for work have considered the vulnerabilities, needs and opportunities for men and women. Location and timing of community-based activities consider gender to facilitate equitable participation and access.

	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁶	14	7
	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for	25	25

⁶ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

gender issues (as of end of 2017) ⁷	
Human Rights	
The project was designed to transform the negative ramifications of displacement in areas where state formation and stabilization have occurred in the span of the last two to four years. The project implementation strategy was crafted in support of the Wadajir Framework and has embedded the principles of do no harm, inclusion and accountability. It adopts a human rights based approach and the principles enshrined in the IASC Framework on durable solutions.	
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.) 14
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (Number) 8
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) No
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No) Yes
Describe nature of cost sharing: N/A	
Support to Drought Response	
Target beneficiaries include drought-affected IDPs. Drought-affected IDPs constitute 40% of the target beneficiaries.	
The project advocated with the local authorities and the community action groups who positively considered including the drought affected population in implementing the cash for work activities and future community consultations.	
Communications & Visibility	
IOM and UN HABITAT have engaged Media INK through a competitive bidding process to facilitate the implementation of the Project Communication and Visibility Strategy. The Strategy aims at providing information	

⁷ 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

about the project and its progress to the beneficiaries; helping the target communities better understand the needs of different population groups; and promoting their peaceful coexistence. It embraces programmes and messages to be disseminated through state level / local radio and TV programmes and SMS messages to enhance public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision. The strategy will also promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements. The strategy was developed jointly with target communities who suggested themes and messages for peaceful coexistence during community consultation processes as well as with the implementing partners and the government, who coined messages to enhance public understanding of the dynamics and aspirations of different population groups. The final strategy was shared with the government for approval. Furthermore, banners with clear *Midnimo* Project theme, donor, government and partners' logos were displayed during the review of the Community Action Plans as well as the arts, cultural and recreational events.

Additionally, in order to create awareness of the PBF supported *Midnimo* Project, keep project stakeholders informed about project activities, outputs and outcomes as well as stimulate dialogue on durable solutions for IDPs, returnees and host communities in Somalia, the following press releases and social media initiatives were conducted between October and December 2017:

- a. PRESS RELEASE: Arts, Culture and Talent Show Promotes Peaceful Coexistence in Baidoa, Somalia:
<https://www.iom.int/news/arts-culture-and-talent-show-promotes-peaceful-coexistence-baidoa-somalia>
- b. SOCIAL MEDIA: TWITTER – POST 01 on IOM SOMALIA ACCOUNT:
https://twitter.com/IOM_Somalia/status/927759570843373569
- c. SOCIAL MEDIA: TWITTER – POST 02 on IOM SOMALIA ACCOUNT:
https://twitter.com/IOM_Somalia/status/929589577022607360
- d. SOCIAL MEDIA: TWITTER – POST 03 on IOM SOMALIA ACCOUNT:
https://twitter.com/IOM_Somalia/status/930676742641111041
- e. SOCIAL MEDIA: TWITTER – POST 01 on UN IN SOMALIA HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR'S ACCOUNT:
<https://twitter.com/UNdeClercq/status/940170671497404416>
- f. SOCIAL MEDIA: TWITTER – POST 02 on UN IN SOMALIA HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR'S ACCOUNT:
<https://twitter.com/UNdeClercq/status/940171157755580417>

The Resident Coordinator's Office also featured the *Midnimo* Project on the UN in Somalia website:

- ENGLISH - "Somali Communities Define Their Own Development Priorities Through The *Midnimo* Programme":
<https://www.uninsomalia.org/pros-cal-success-story-1/2017/12/7/somali-communities-define-their-own-development-priorities-through-the-midnimo-programme>
- SOMALI - "Bulshooyinka Soomaalidu Iyagaa Qeexa Arrimaha Mudnaanta U Ah Horumarkooda Iyagoo U Maraya Barnaamijka *Midnimo*":
<https://www.uninsomalia.org/pros-cal-success-story-1/2017/12/11/bulshooyinka-soomaalidu-iyagaa-qeexa-arrimaha-mudnaanta-u-ah-horumarkooda-iyagoo-u-maraya-barnaamijka-midnimo>

Looking ahead



SOMALIA UN MPTF

the project will undertake and support the following activities:

- Implementation of community-driven and defined priority public works projects through cash for work scheme in Baidoa district.
- Engagement of private construction companies for upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of prioritized infrastructure.
- Expansion of inclusive planning processes and community-driven recovery activities to additional areas, including but not limited to Doolow, Garbhearey, Xudur, Afmadow and Balcad.
- Training of the involved local government officials in data management and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes.
- Implementation of the public information campaigns aimed at promoting social cohesion, peaceful co-existence and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision.
- Facilitation of community-wide arts, culture and recreational activities to facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations.
- Formation and training of Community Dispute Resolution Committees.
- Finalization of Land Law for Jubaland State.
- Joint monitoring visits to project sites by Project Steering Committee members.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁸	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political/Operational (YES prodoc)	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Programme.	Relevant government ministries and institutions will acquire institutional and technical capacity development on methods of collection, analysis and storage of labour market and skills data. The national statistics centre (Minister of Planning and International Cooperation) along with the Ministry statistical units will receive technical assistance from a technical expert who will be seconded to the line ministries. This assistance will improve labour market information analysis processes and institutional capacity at the national and regional level. The Programme will also train ministries and institutions for better collection and analysis of data relevant to developing appropriate skills training programmes for youth employment.
Security (YES prodoc)	That AMISOM Close Protection Units are Not Available or Unwilling to Support Missions	Coordinate closely with UN Security Focal points.
Political (YES prodoc)	Changes in the Ministries due to the recent elections and Cabinet reshuffles generate friction and delay implementation of activities as new stakeholders enter consultations.	The project teams will work with UNSOM regional heads of office and planning officers to maintain a consistent and constant dialogue with authorities, leveraging the SWS/Jubaland President’s office if need be, to ensure business continuity through administration changes.
Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)	Prodoc: In south and central Somalia, the legal basis for local governance remains unclear.	JPLG is supporting drafting of options papers for relationships between Federal level the emerging states and their local

⁸ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

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



SOMALIA UN MPTF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Unified state coordination meetings	10/04/2017 and 20/04/2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliberative dialogues were held by IOM with local authorities and Federal Member States in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs to facilitate the selection of more districts to be covered by the Midnimo project in Jubaland and South West States respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Afmadow district in Lower Juba Province; Dolow and Garbahavey districts in the Gedo Region were suggested as the districts where the Midnimo project will be extended to in Jubaland State.
Establishment of community based planning, implementation and monitoring platforms.	05/05/2017 in Kismayo 15/06/2017 in Baidao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Core facilitation teams, community action groups, community based monitoring and evaluation groups were formed and trained in Kismayo and Baidao with the full participation of target communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community based planning, implementation and monitoring enhance community ownership and leadership on project initiatives.
Stakeholder relationship mapping exercise.	05/05/2017 in Kismayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with leadership and various socio-economic groups including vulnerable IDPs, returnees, women and girls to identify service providers that they are working with and how the stakeholders are collaborating amongst themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened stakeholder relationships improve efficiency and cost effectiveness of service delivery to vulnerable groups and communities.
Monitoring and liaison mission to South West State	19-22 September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Briefing with IOM and UN Habitat teams - Briefing with Co-Facilitation teams (UN Habitat Urban Planning and Land Teams) - Participation in coordination meeting called by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation in SWS (on behalf of Daldhis, Midnimo and JPLG) - Visit to IDP settlements - Update with the UNSOM Regional Planner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin to focus on delivery of “hardware” activities - Combine the assessments and consultations on technical activities - Organize a PBF joint mission - Prepare for expansion strategy in other districts



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Monitoring and liaison mission to Jubaland State of Somalia	25-28 September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Briefing with IOM and UN Habitat teams - Briefing with Co-Facilitation teams - Briefing with GIZ IOM and NRC on enhanced synergies, connectivity and servicing of the settlements of Via Afmadow, NRC and ARC sites - Meeting with the JSS Governor, Kismayo District Commissioner, Kismayo Deputy District Commissioner and members from the JRIA - Visit to the NRC and IOM settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin to focus on delivery of “hardware’ activities - Combine the assessments and consultations on technical activities - Revamp the area based coordination in the settlements of Via Afmadow, NRC and ARC - Prepare for expansion strategy in other districts
Monitoring and support to Kismayo Core Facilitation Team and Jubaland Authorities to facilitate implementation of project activities	1 – 5 October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shared updates on project activities with the Core Facilitation Team. - Developed work plan for implementation of activities. - Refined expansion strategy into other districts. - Finalized modalities for cash for work and criteria for beneficiary selection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase frequency of monitoring and support visits to project locations.
Scoping mission to Balcad District in Middle Shabelle Region of Hirshabelle State of Somalia	23 November 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted a scoping mission to Balcad District to understand priorities and potential areas of support for <i>Midnimo</i> expansion and beyond. - Discussed the stabilisation strategy and the development of a state level stabilisation roadmap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint visits open opportunities for forging strategic partners with other UN Agencies with expertise in thematic areas of interest for peace building.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

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			
2.	Lower Juba Region		22/04/17-27/04/17	1		1	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Hotel Tawakal Kismayo	IOM
3.	DC's Office Kismayo		22/04/17-27/04/17	3		3	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Hotel Tawakal Kismayo	IOM
4.	JRIA		22/04/17-27/04/17	1		1	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Hotel Tawakal Kismayo	IOM
5.	UNHABITAT		22/04/17-27/04/17	1		1	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Hotel Tawakal Kismayo	IOM
6.	Ministry of Public Works, Jubaland		22/04/17-27/04/17	1		1	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Hotel Tawakal Kismayo	IOM
7.		IDPs	22/04/17-27/04/17	4	6	10	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Hotel Tawakal Kismayo	IOM
8.		Returnees	22/04/17-27/04/17	2	7	9	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Hotel Tawakal Kismayo	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			
10.	Ministry of Interior, South West State		27/05/17-31/05/17	1		1	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Tanaad Center Baidoa	IOM
11.	Ministry of Planning, SWS		27/05/17-31/05/17	1		1	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Tanaad Center Baidoa	IOM
12.	NCRI		27/05/17-31/05/17	1		1	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Tanaad Center Baidoa	IOM
13.	Bay region governor's Office		27/05/17-31/05/17	1		1	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Tanaad Center Baidoa	IOM
14.	DC's Office Baidoa		27/05/17-31/05/17	1		1	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Tanaad Center Baidoa	IOM
15.		IDP	27/05/17-31/05/17	8	1	9	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Tanaad Center Baidoa	IOM
16.		Returnee	27/05/17-31/05/17	3	2	5	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Tanaad Center Baidoa	IOM
17.		Host community	27/05/17-31/05/17	11		11	Durable Solutions Framework Training / Community-Based Planning Process	Tanaad Center Baidoa	IOM



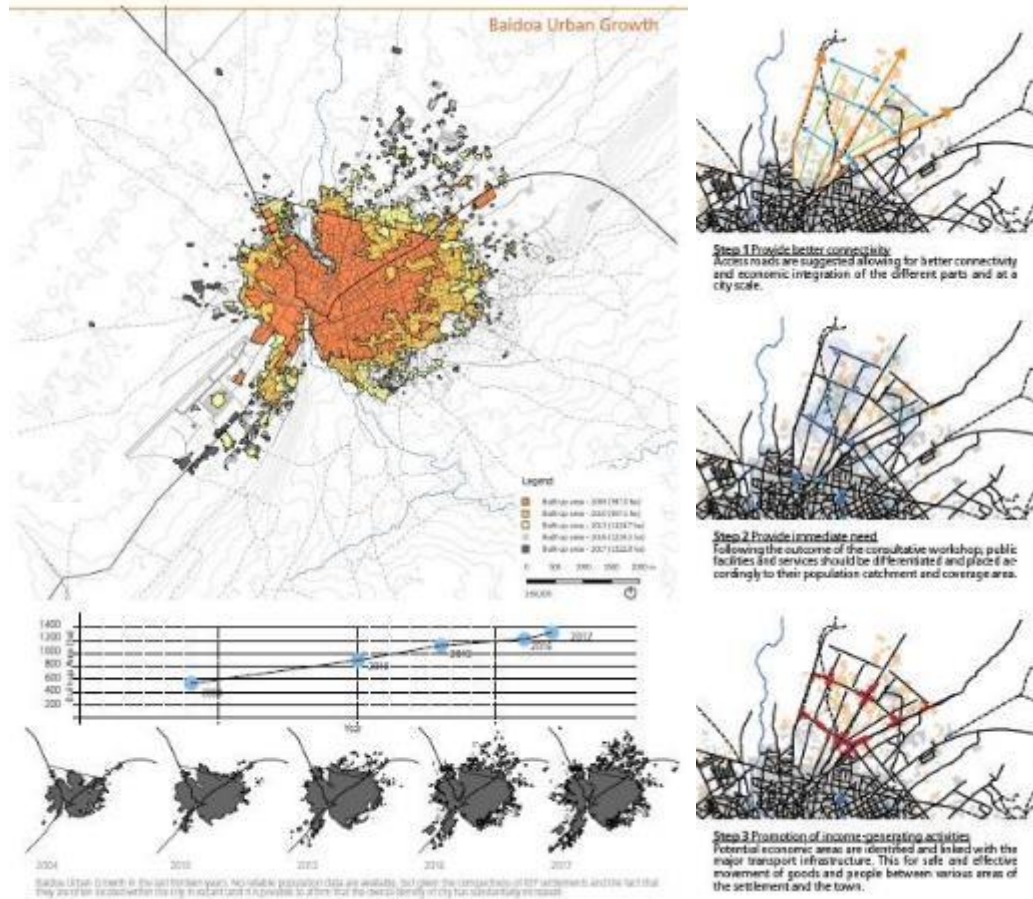
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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
18.	New recruited staff Midnimo / YES under UN-Habitat		16/05/2017	9	1	10	Induction Workshop for new local staff incl. introduction into Durable Solutions Initiative	Mogadishu	UN-Habitat / IOM
19.	As above		17/05/2017	12	2	14	Training on Methodological approach of Midnimo (Seven steps for social cohesion) and aligning of UN-Habitat and IOM team workplan's for May-July 2017	Mogadishu	UN-Habitat / IOM
20.	Jubbaland Refugees and IDPs Authority	Community (Fanole, FarjanoVilla ge Shakahlaka)	28/08/17	5	3	8	Kobo Data collection tool platform training for Field Enumerators	Kismayo	UN Habitat NPO
21.		Host Community	28/08/17	5	1	6	Kobo Data collection tool platform training for Field Enumerators	Baidoa	UN Habitat NPO
Totals:				79	42	121			



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ANNEX 4: PHOTOS



Extract from the Baidoa Urban Profile with proposed step-by-step process for developing Baidoa North for all.



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Cover Page of the Kismayo Urban Profile



Community Consultations in Baidoa © Hassan Hussein/UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2017



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Community Consultations in Baidoa © UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2017



Community Consultations in Kismayo © Hilowle Hassan / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2017



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Representatives from Horseed village and Cadado village perform a Riibay dance during the community-wide art, culture and recreational event in Baidoa. © Hilowle Hassan / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2017



Eight teams participated in the community-wide art, culture and recreational event in Baidoa. © Hassan Hussein / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2017



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Cash-for-work beneficiaries participate in the construction of Aqoon Side Primary School in Kismayo District © Omar Salad Mohamed / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2017



One of the newly constructed classroom blocks at Gulwade School in Kismayo District © Omar Salad Mohamed/ UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2017



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Completed market shed in Kismayo District © Omar Salad Mohamed/ UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2017



City Planning Consultations in Baidoa with Fatuma Hussein Abukar, State Minister for Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs, South West State © Francesco Tonnarelli / UN-Habitat, Somalia Programme 2017



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Land Law Consultations in Baidoa. © Francesco Tonnarelli / UN-Habitat, Somalia Programme 2017



City Planning Consultations in Kismayo, Jubaland. © Francesco Tonnarelli / UN-Habitat, Somalia Programme 2017



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Land Law Consultations in Kismayo, Jubaland. © Francesco Tonnarelli / UN-Habitat, Somalia Programme 2017