

may 2012

UN-Habitat in the Somali Region Newsletter

updates on the latest urban interventions – 13th issue



Mogadishu schools now operational
Somaliland local government association in high gear
Shelter, roads, and infrastructure:
Galkayo, Gardho, Mogadishu, and Hargeisa

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Road naming in Hargeisa completed, as part of urban road classification project

After the first phase of the Urban Road Classification and Road Naming in Hargeisa Project was completed, the process of giving names to selected main roads started in September 2011. A participatory approach was used: district councillors and local representatives from all the districts in Hargeisa were invited to a one-day workshop. Following a suggestion from the mayor, it was agreed that the road names were to have historical, local, or geographical relevance. With assistance from the technical committee set up to lead the work, each district finalized their proposal for the names of roads under their jurisdiction.

For the previous four months, a series of extensive consultations had taken place between the technical committee and district offices in order to assist the offices to understand the purpose of the project and to achieve consensus on the proposed names. Based on the proposals from the districts, the technical committee prepared a final set of proposed names and submitted it to the Hargeisa Municipal Council for approval.

For the final round of discussions and official approval of the names, UN-Habitat helped the Municipality of Hargeisa organize a two-day workshop in February 2012. The mayor, vice mayors, district councillors, district commissioners, and technical committee participated in a lively but structured debate on road names. The names for roads that run through more than one district and names with clan or religious references were carefully reviewed before they were agreed upon, and some changes were made to the initial proposals. On the second day, all the proposed road names were unanimously approved by the Hargeisa Municipal Council.

The workshop also started a discussion on the design of street name signs. Although the design, installation method, and placement of the signs will continue to be discussed between the technical committee and the municipality, it is anticipated that Hargeisa's centre will have better public geographic and spatial information in the coming months. As the next step in this project, the Municipality of Hargeisa is seriously considering the establishment of a postal system, which would be the first of its kind in Somaliland.

*by Akiko Kishiue,
Associate Human
Settlements Officer,
and
Asha Mohamed Ahmed,
Community Mobilization
Officer*



Top: The technical committee at the September 2011 workshop.

Bottom: Participants in the February 2012 workshop.

what's new!



Garowe

Puntland capital gets its first road network plan

The local government of Garowe, with technical assistance from UN-Habitat Somalia, has started the development of the first urban road network plan for the fast-growing capital of Puntland. As the first official urban plan of its kind, the road plan will form the legal basis for road network extensions and serve as the primary tool for urban management and control. Throughout the pilot project, UN-Habitat will provide **technical assistance** and finance for the development of the plan and for the opening and demarcation of selected main roads to secure future routes from encroachment by informal building construction. The pilot project will be followed by **road classification surveys** and the formulation of technical standards for the urban roads for Puntland.

Puntland

New agreements signed with local partners

Under the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, an Agreement of Cooperation was signed in January between UN-Habitat and **KAALO Relief and Development Affairs** to conduct a property survey in Gardho, Puntland. The main objective is to develop an urban land information system for the improvement of property taxation and to support urban planning and development in Gardho with more accurate and updated information. Another Agreement of Cooperation was signed in January between UN-Habitat and Puntland's **Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs**. The agreement provides for training 30 to 35 local council members and selected community leaders from Bossaso and Jiriban on gender and the involvement of women in local governance – thus promoting gender sensitive, accountable, and transparent governance.



Galkayo

Tawakal community shelter project nears completion

Funded by the **Government of Japan**, the Tawakal community shelter project's main objectives are to: develop a community settlement plan for the sustainable development of Tawakal; reduce the threat of forced eviction; develop limited infrastructure for housing; and improve coping mechanisms by supporting livelihood opportunities, e.g. through on-the-job construction skills training and training on the production of appropriate building materials. These activities are in line with the concept of **sustainable, integrated human settlements**, which is at the heart of the UN-Habitat agenda. The construction of the houses has been largely completed and households in Tawakal (which total about 460) are now in possession of full title deeds. See the full story on **pages 6 and 7**.

Turin, Italy

UN-Habitat staff attend decentralization training

Though conflict prevention and peace building are high on the global development agenda, less attention is paid to the great potential of decentralization as a means to these ends. In November, two UN-Habitat staff members – the manager and the Somaliland team leader of the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery – and other joint programme staff participated in a **Decentralized Governance, Conflict Prevention, and Peace Building** training course by the UN System Staff College. The training was extremely relevant to the UN-Habitat Somalia Programme activities. It highlighted the central role of local government associations in successful decentralization and peace-building processes in several countries. Another topic was the increasing urbanization of issues pertaining to peace building and conflict prevention: local economic development, participatory local planning, and youth employment.

Participatory District Rehabilitation in Mogadishu: Phase II well underway

Phase II of the Participatory District Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Project, which is directly supported by the Government of Italy within the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery framework, started in July 2011. UN-Habitat has partnered with the NGO SAACID for the implementation of the project.

The success of the project's activities to date clearly reveals that there is much more that can be done to develop the districts and lives of Mogadishu residents. There is also a clear message from the district and regional leaders of Mogadishu: district participatory planning can now move to a more structured, medium-term phase where the district leaders and communities have growing, clear roles to play in district development, including humanitarian assistance.

Under the joint programme, district capacity-building efforts are thus expanding to include basic training of district technical staff and civic education, in an attempt to establish the broad range of skills required for participatory, accountable local governance. The training will include basic financial management, improved revenue collection, the district procurement process, and the participatory annual local planning cycle (the latter two provided by ILO, UNDP, and UNICEF, in concert with UN-Habitat).

Participatory district consultation and rehabilitation of community infrastructure

Under Phase II, the rehabilitation of community infrastructure is scheduled in all 16 districts of Mogadishu and the Bermuda area. As of February 2012, participatory district consultation workshops had been conducted in 15 districts. The 2-day consultations involved 60 key stakeholders and identified the urgent needs of districts. Nearly all the districts have identified new subprojects and prepared action plans. Technical assessments and design work for these projects have already started.



Left: The old Hodan District offices and the planned rehabilitation. Right: An old Waberi District office building and the planned rehabilitation.

Governance capacity building

UN-Habitat's senior training consultant prepared a new training module for Conflict Management, Gender in Local Governance, and Local Leadership, and three SAACID trainers were trained in Garowe on the new series. Then in August 2011, the 12-day trainings commenced. District authorities selected the 35 participants from each district, which included representatives from the district office, youth and women's groups, local leaders, and district sports committees.

Mapping of public infrastructure

Phase II also covers a comprehensive update and enhancement of Geographic Information System mapping, data collection, and database development for public infrastructure and service delivery. The expansion of the mapping work builds upon the 16 district base maps and initial databases prepared during Phase I. Additional attributes will be collected for a wide variety of services, facilities, and sectors, from health facilities and water supply services to road networks and markets.

These additional activities have been carried out on a pilot basis in Shingani, Hamarweyne, Waberi, and Hamar-jajab Districts. In order to improve the quality of the mapping work and build the capacities of local staff and key counterparts, advanced Geographic Information System training was provided to two SAACID staff in October 2011, while staff from the Transitional Federal Government Ministry of Interior, Benadir Regional Administration, and UN-Habitat received a basic course.

The new and expanded joint programme activities in 2012 are important contributions, particularly as the UN Mogadishu Recovery and Stabilization Plan emphasizes direct benefits to Mogadishu residents and stability for all.

by Akiko Kishiue, Associate Human Settlements Officer, and Paula Pennanen-Rebeiro, Human Settlements Officer



Existent Wadajir District office buildings and the planned new conference hall.

A Phase II activity update

During the reporting period, UN-Habitat, within the framework of the UN joint programme, completed the delivery of Conflict Management, Gender in Local Governance, and Local Leadership training for 16 district authorities and civil society organizations (women's and youth groups) in Mogadishu. In total, 480 local leaders, district authority staff and civil society representatives were trained. In parallel to the training sessions, district consultations were conducted in all 16 districts (see page 4). In total, 960 people attended the consultations.

Each district consultation resulted in the identification of five priority projects. After follow-up consultations, one project was selected for implementation under a district grant. The project selection shows a clear preference for the rehabilitation of district offices and related infrastructure. So far, 15 rehabilitation projects have been identified by local communities:

- Hodan – district office; perimeter wall for IDP school
- Waberi – district office; compound; perimeter wall for IDP school
- Abdulaziz, Shingani, Hawl-wadag, Shibis, Yaqshid, and Deynile – district office
- Hamarweyne – district office; departments; compound; perimeter wall
- Wadajir – district office compound; meeting hall; sports grounds
- Whardigley – district office compound; sports grounds; perimeter wall; sanitation block
- Karaan – district office compound; departments; meeting hall
- Heliwa – Bandarwanag Meat and Vegetable Market
- Dharkenley – meat market; veranda for vegetables and dry food at Badbaado IDP Camp
- Hamar-jajab – district meeting hall

Drawings, specifications, and bills of quantities are being prepared for all selected projects, and an expression of interest has been published for local contractors. Projects in Hodan, Waberi, Wadajir, and Karaan have been tendered, and construction started in April.

UN-Habitat is also preparing tender documents for the rehabilitation of the Benadir Regional Authority Registration and Tax Collection Offices, located in Shingani District. Once completed, this facility will assist the local government in fulfilling its mandate in the registration of persons, the issuance of certificates, and revenue collection.

Finally, a joint pilot intervention by UNICEF and UN-Habitat is being prepared, which will remove the sludge and waste from pit latrines in IDP settlement areas and safely dispose of it. This activity will be incorporated into the waste management component of the Mogadishu Sustainable Employment Creation and Improved Livelihoods Project, which is being implemented by UN-Habitat and ILO.

*by Marco van der Plas, Output Manager,
Infrastructure, Reconstruction, and Basic Services*

Tawakal community shelter project for the displaced reaching completion

The Tawakal settlement was established in 2006, when a piece of land was made available to internally displaced persons (IDPs) who had come from south central Somalia, many with previous roots in Galkayo. The Tawakal IDP Community Shelter, Settlement Planning, Basic Sanitary Facilities, and Housing Construction Project was conceived after UN-Habitat carried out a strategic planning exercise with members of the community in June 2010. The community members expressed a strong desire to be able to develop their settlement as a planned community, legally recognized as a municipality under Puntland territory, with the help of UN-Habitat.

Funded by the Government of Japan, the project's main objectives are to: develop a community settlement plan for the sustainable development of Tawakal; reduce the threat of forced eviction; develop limited infrastructure for housing; and improve coping mechanisms by supporting livelihood opportunities, e.g. through on-the-job construction skills training and training on the production of appropriate building materials. These activities are in line with the concept of sustainable, integrated human settlements, which is at the heart of the UN-Habitat agenda.

The main project involves the provision of 460 houses, each consisting of a 4-by-4 metre room and a sanitary facility on a 10-by-15 metre plot. Supplementary projects include child-friendly places and women's centres, tree planting and landscaping, and brick-making (which will allow beneficiaries to more easily upgrade their houses in the future).



From left: Tawakal community members; the UN-Habitat project sign; project housing units.

Creating the list of beneficiaries for the houses was a long and arduous process, which began with a socio-economic survey by UN-Habitat. The final list, which included pictures of each head of household, was presented to the community and local authorities for approval. UN-Habitat then signed an agreement with the municipality to provide official land titles to each of the beneficiaries.

At the same time, UN-Habitat carried out a tender process for the construction of the houses, and two local construction companies were identified. A local NGO was engaged to do the three supplementary projects.

A stone-laying ceremony to initiate construction was organized in November 2011, and the mayor gave a speech praising UN-Habitat's work. Some of the beneficiaries also had a chance to express their satisfaction with the objectives of the project and its inclusive procedures. They expressed gratitude to the Government of Japan, which funded the project, noted other housing projects by UN-Habitat, and requested additional projects in the future.

The project has accomplished most of its expected outcomes:

- The scope of the project was clearly defined in a participatory manner, establishing the design and number of houses to be built, the three supplementary projects, and the livelihood-related training.
- All beneficiaries of the housing component of the project received an official title deed for the land they are on, removing the threat of forced eviction and allowing them to grow roots in Tawakal.
- Housing construction is very well advanced and will be finished within weeks, with most beneficiaries already occupying their newly built houses.
- Work has started on the three supplementary projects – child-friendly spaces and women's centres, tree planting and landscaping, and training for brick-making.

Overall, this project is expected to have a phenomenal impact on the settlement, hugely improving the living conditions of this previously vulnerable IDP community.

*articles by Juan José Tejada Viñas,
Senior Shelter and Construction Management Expert*

Profile: Shuab Omar Abdulleh, one of the founders of Tawakal

Shuab Omar Abdulleh is originally from the Galadi region of Ethiopia. In 1968, as a young man, he moved to Mogadishu where he worked in hotels run by the Ministry of Tourism, first as a clerk and then as a cook and waiter. He then joined a cruise ship and travelled to southern Arabia, Yemen, Dubai, and Egypt between 1982 and 1986.

In 1991 he moved to Kismayo, where he opened a restaurant; however, in 1992 clan fighting caused him to flee to Liboyo, where he lived with his wife and two children in a camp managed by UNHCR. In 1997, after Puntland became a separate state, he moved with his family to Bossaso, expecting to find a more peaceful environment.

In 2003 he went to live in Galkayo, but landlords would not rent houses to families with children. He therefore moved to Tawakal in 2005, together with about 50 families. They managed to make a deal with some landowners to acquire land, and the community grew over time.



Shuab Omar Abdulleh with other members of the Tawakal community.

Originally, a committee of IDPs negotiated with the landowners to have each family pay the equivalent of USD 3 for a plot measuring 10-by-20 square metres. As more people came, the price was increased. Eventually, everyone had to pay an additional USD 330 to the landowners. An agreement was made to keep part of each plot for public use, but in 2008 the landowners claimed all these empty plots back, after hundreds of families had moved in.

The committee that initially took the initiative to settle in Tawakal in 2006 was composed of 15 members (including 6 women), some of whom remain. The committee requested help from international organizations. Eventually, UNHCR provided tents and solar lights through the Norwegian Refugee Council, and the Danish Refugee Council and Islamic Relief provided toilets. WFP started food distributions, which continue to this day.

While living in Tawakal, Shuab Omar Abdulleh was chairman of the IDP committee's health department and a community mobilizer, working without pay. His family survived thanks to the food provided by WFP.

In 2010, UN-Habitat did an assessment and discussed providing a house for each beneficiary if funds were available. A strategic planning session was held, raising community expectations. When the project did start, it was for only 150 houses, but this was increased to the current 460. Shuab was happy that the number of houses was increased, but worries that they do not have a protective perimeter wall – which, he says, most beneficiaries could not afford.

He believes that the selection of beneficiaries, which UN-Habitat staff dedicated a lot of time to, was done in a proper way, and that the whole community is very satisfied with the result. Some families were initially missing from the list, but all are now project beneficiaries.

Shuab considers the project a success, as the permanent houses are much better than the tents people previously had. He worries about the land necessary for public spaces (now reclaimed by the original landowners) and has not identified a solution. But he has no expectation that the municipality will help out, as they have never done so before.

After receiving a house, he feels that his family's living standards are "100 percent better". Now, with his family better protected, he can travel farther for work (e.g. to Garowe). His wife has a kiosk in the settlement and the children go to school in Galkayo (in Tawakal there is only a lower primary school).

Shuab is thankful to the Government of Japan and would ask for their continued collaboration with the project, since there are still great needs. But for now he is assured of a secure future: he has a land title and a permanent house, from which he cannot be evicted.

"I would encourage more permanent housing projects, with land titles provided, instead of temporary shelters", he concludes.

Schools for displaced children in Mogadishu

In July 2011, UN-Habitat completed the construction of 5 permanent primary schools for 2,000 internally displaced children in 5 districts of Mogadishu. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) funded the pilot project, which aimed to improve the living conditions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and contribute to rehabilitating and rebuilding the destroyed public infrastructure in the Somali capital.

The project was realized in collaboration with local district authorities and community representatives, who participated in identifying land on which to construct the schools. In partnership with SAACID, which is responsible for the management of the schools, UNICEF is providing long-term support through school materials and teachers' stipends.

UN-Habitat and SAACID completed the planning and construction through local construction firms within four months, demonstrating that the key to appropriate local-level project implementation lies in the direct involvement of local communities and district authorities – a planning approach practiced in UN-Habitat's ongoing Participatory District Rehabilitation in Mogadishu Project.

Enrolment of students

Prior to the opening of the schools and the enrolment of pupils, internally displaced children of primary school age were registered in each of the five target districts. Teachers and headmasters for all five schools were recruited separately through a dual process involving interviews and written exams. District authorities were informed of the recruitment outcomes to ensure the future sustainability, ownership, and security of the five schools.

At present, all schools are fully staffed and operational in all five districts, and there are 936 students enrolled, from Year One (Standard One or Grade One) to Year Four. Meanwhile, the process of registering children is continuing. To ensure that the education remains free for and accessible to all enrolled internally displaced children, the operational costs are partially covered by UNICEF. However, for the long-term sustainability of the schools, local systems of subsidies for public education will have to be established.

Background note

Since the 1990s, armed conflict in Mogadishu has resulted in widespread urban displacement and destroyed or dilapidated infrastructure. The recent withdrawal of Al-Shabaab militia from Mogadishu has caused massive renewed population movements. Mogadishu's Hodan and Wadajir Districts alone recorded 18,800 IDPs during February 2012 (UNHCR Population Movement Tracking).



by Anna Sobczak,
Urban Planner,
and
Marco van der Plas,
Output Manager,
Infrastructure,
Reconstruction,
and Basic Services

Above: Classroom scenes in the new IDP schools. Facing page, from left: A teacher applicant is interviewed; the school building in Hodan District; additional classroom scenes from the new IDP schools.

Key project facts

Built volume: 5 schools in 5 districts of Mogadishu with a total of 25 classrooms, plus sanitation facilities, school furniture, blackboards, and storage space

Construction time: 4 months, including the land identification process

Construction cost: USD 214,207 for five schools; average cost per student USD 107 (excluding furniture)

Direct beneficiaries: 2,000 internally displaced children under maximum capacity (with 2 shifts of classes)

Student enrollment to date: 936 (49% girls, 51% boys)

now fully operational

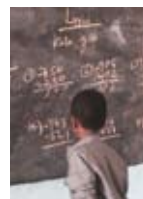


President Sharif Ahmed (left, in camouflage uniform) gives the keys of the school to Minister of Justice Ahmed Hassan Gaboobe (right), having received them from the Mayor of Mogadishu, Mohamed Nur (centre).

Somali President Sharif Ahmed visits the new IDP school in Shingani District

On 4 February, a delegation consisting of Somali President Sharif Ahmed, Mayor of Mogadishu Mohamed Nur, the District Commissioner of Shingani, and other officials visited the rehabilitated primary school in Shingani District. The Mayor officially handed over the keys to the school to the President, who handed them over to the Minister of Justice as a symbolic act of ownership.

In light of the Government of Turkey's rehabilitation programme for Mogadishu, which envisages financing the rehabilitation of 40 schools in 2012, this high-level attention given to UN-Habitat's IDP school project does not come as a surprise. The Transitional Federal Government's ambitious and swift reconstruction plans for Mogadishu's public infrastructure are crucial for assuring wide public support of the government beyond its mandate, which ends in August 2012. UN-Habitat's quick implementation of new quality infrastructure was perceived as a showcase for the planned wide-scale reconstruction projects in Mogadishu.



A student's story: Abyan Abdi Muudey

"My name is Abyan. I am ten years old. I am the eldest child in my family. I have three sisters and one brother. We were displaced from Abdulaziz District two years ago. My father is a porter. He has his own wheelbarrow, which he uses to carry things for people. My mother stays at home and takes care of the children and cooks and cleans.

I have never been to school before now because my family is poor and my father was not able to pay the school fees, but now I have got this opportunity. It is not only me, but my younger brother Ali has also got the chance to study. I believe I can take advantage of this opportunity and will be one of the educated students in Mogadishu schools. I like Math, English, and Arabic subjects because I want to be a teacher and teach poor Somali children.

Finally, I thank SAACID, UN-Habitat, and UNICEF, who made it possible for us all to access free formal education."



Abyan Abdi Muudey is a ten-year-old girl who has never been to school before. Abyan was displaced with her family after Al-Shabaab took control of the district in which they were living.

Ground-breaking ceremony for Somaliland Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs office building

Through the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, UN-Habitat is implementing the construction of an additional building for the Somaliland Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Hargeisa building will have new offices for 24 staff, a conference room, the minister's offices, and sanitary facilities. Taking into account the possible future expansion of the ministry, the design allows for the addition of a second floor, with office space for 24 more staff.

A ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the new office building was held on 31 January 2012. The ceremony was attended by the Director-General of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Bashe Yusuf Ahmed, other officers from the ministry, UN-Habitat representatives, and the local press. The director-general thanked UN-Habitat for starting the construction of the building, which will provide this newly merged ministry with additional office space and a conference hall.

Abdirahman Adan Mohamoud, UN-Habitat National Programme Officer, explained that the project is part of joint programme activities in Somaliland. He said that he hoped the new office building, which will be provided with basic furniture and equipment, will give the ministry appropriate space to work. Joint programme donors, including the European Union, DANIDA, Sida, the UK Department for International Development, and the Norwegian Government, are funding the project, which is expected to be completed in June 2012.

*by Marco van der Plas,
Output Manager,
Infrastructure, Reconstruction,
and Basic Services*



Clockwise from top: Bashe Yusuf Ahmed, Director-General of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and Abdirahman Adan Mohamoud, UN-Habitat National Programme Officer, place the first block of the new office building; depictions of the planned building; Mr. Bashe Yusuf Ahmed speaks at the ceremony.

Local government association expands support to Somaliland local authorities

In early 2012, the Association of Local Government Authorities of Somaliland (ALGASL) expanded its technical support to local authorities, including the contribution of basic equipment such as computers. The association advocates and lobbies for autonomous, sustainable, and democratic local government systems in Somaliland that have quality and equitable service delivery.

ALGASL is now providing support for decentralization with a growing number of development partners in Somaliland. Several missions were made to member districts to increase the understanding of newly introduced municipal finance issues, as agreed in the road map for the municipal finance policy. ALGASL also carried out an evaluation with UNICEF on the progress made by Community Protection Committees in six target districts of the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, and was contracted by UNDP (under the joint programme) for capacity-building activities among district council departments.

In the coming months, ALGASL plans to support both districts and citizens in Somaliland's local government elections process. To this end, the Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya will provide guidance as part of a capacity-building contract between the sister associations.

In October 2011, ALGASL organized a mayors' forum that brought key members of the central government together to discuss the effects of climate change in Somaliland and commit to reducing its impact. This resulted in an agreement to organize peer learning sessions among local governments to support the self-sustaining capacity building of district authorities. ALGASL is currently preparing visibility materials (e.g. posters) for member districts to showcase best practices in areas such as financial management and service delivery.

by Kassem Daud, National Municipal Finance Expert, and Paula Pennanen-Rebeiro, Human Settlements Officer



Top: Participants at a recent Annual General Meeting of the Association of Local Government Authorities of Somaliland.

Bottom: Somaliland mayors come together at an Association of Local Government Authorities of Somaliland forum.

UN-Habitat donors and funding agencies

Danish International Development Agency	DANIDA funds the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery.	<p>UN-Habitat contacts:</p> <p>UN-Habitat Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States</p> <p>Alioune Badiane, Director alioune.badiane@unhabitat.org</p> <p>UN-Habitat Office for the Somali Region</p> <p>Dorothee von Brentano O-i-C / Chief Technical Advisor un-habitat.som@unhabitat.org Tel: +254 20 7625030</p> <p>www.unhabitat.org/somaliregion</p>
European Commission	The EC is the main donor of UN-Habitat operations in the Somali region. The commission provides funding and technical and strategic guidance to programme design and implementation. The EC is a donor to the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery.	
Government of Italy	The support of the Government of Italy has been consistent throughout UN-Habitat's presence in the Somali region. It funds shelter, rehabilitation, and service delivery programmes, and funds the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery.	
Government of Japan	The Government of Japan funds shelter interventions in support of internally displaced people in Hargeisa, Garowe, and Bossaso.	
Government of Norway	The Government of Norway funds the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery.	
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	Sida financially supports UN-Habitat in the implementation of shelter and education activities for internally displaced people and the urban poor in south central Somalia, and funds the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery.	
United Kingdom Department for International Development	Through DFID, the Government of the United Kingdom funds the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery.	
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP and UN-Habitat have a history of cooperation, and this partnership extends to a wide range of programmes, most prominently the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery.	
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF financed the reconstruction of the tsunami-affected town of Xaafuun and partners with UN-Habitat in various activities, including the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery.	
The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UN-OCHA, which manages the Humanitarian Response Fund, released some funds to support district-based rehabilitation in Mogadishu. UN-OCHA and UN-Habitat also collaborate on the planning and implementation of activities related to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Puntland and south central Somalia.	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR is a key UN-Habitat partner in the implementation of land-, shelter-, and IDP-related activities. UNHCR funds some IDP settlement-upgrading components and supports joint research on land-related issues; it also financed UN-Habitat action-planning activities in Mogadishu. In addition, UNHCR and UN-Habitat are co-chairs of the Somalia Shelter Cluster.	

.....

This newsletter was prepared and edited by Edward Miller.

The opinions in this newsletter are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of UN-Habitat or the UN-Habitat donors and partners.

© UN-Habitat Somalia Programme 2012. Content may not be reprinted without permission.

Cover photo: Abyaan Abdi Muudey and another student in a newly constructed IDP school in Mogadishu.

All images © UN-Habitat Somalia Programme