

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Somalia	
Project Title: <i>Midnimo II</i> (Unity) - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) The International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Federal Government of Somalia: Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation; Ministry of Planning Hirshabelle: Ministry of Interior, Middle Shabelle Governor's Office, District Commissioner's Offices in target locations. Galmudug: Ministry of Interior, and District Commissioners in each location.	
Expected project commencement date¹: September 2018 Project duration in months:² 18 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Galmudug Hirshabelle	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$ 1,012,500 IOM: \$ 1,012,500 UN-Habitat: \$ 675,000	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Total: 2,700,000

**The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

Discussions with at least one donor is ongoing for potential approximately US \$1 million per year towards synergistic efforts are ongoing.

Project total budget: In discussion.

PBF 1st tranche:	PBF 2nd tranche*:	PBF 3rd tranche*:	_____ tranche
UNDP: \$ 708,750	UNDP: \$ 303,750	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
IOM: \$ 708,750	IOM: \$ 303,750	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
Habitat: \$ 472,500	Habitat: \$ 202,500	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
Total: \$1,890,000	Total: \$810,000	Total:	Total:

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

This project capitalizes on the successes of Midnimo I and builds on momentum for state/district expansion of authority and accountability to address challenges of conflict, displacement and community cohesion through *government-led but community-driven solutions*, improvement in livelihoods and local economy informed by gender-differentiated baseline. By targeting underserved states at a critical time supports Somalia's transition to a peaceful and stable country building on the positive developments and gains made in the local political and social contexts for real change, with credible government actors at the fore.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

Consultations of a successor phase of Midnimo I were held with the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) and with focal points in the Federal Member States. This has included multiple meetings with MoIFAR DG and advisors, as well as concerted discussions on the Midnimo 2 project in the Midnimo Steering Committee on 5 Sept. 2018. The consultations in this state have included brief consultation with advisor to the President of Hirshabelle as well as the Minister of Interior. Galmudug has been the most difficult to substantively engage, but the DG of MoI (Galmudug State) has affirmed the project and target areas in the 5 Sept 2018 Steering Committee.

Project Gender Marker score: 2³

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 48% of total operational budget (\$1,284,022.07)

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 2.3 Conflict prevention/management⁵

³ Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁴ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ PBF Focus Areas are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: UN Strategic Framework (2017-2020):

- Strategic Priority 1: Deepening federalism and state-building, supporting conflict resolution and reconciliation, and preparing for universal elections
 - o Outcome 1.2: Actual and potential conflicts are resolved or are prevented from turning violent
- Strategic Priority 4: Strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society and population
 - o Outcome 4.3: Provision of comprehensive and sustainable solutions for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugee returnees and host communities;

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG5: Gender Equality; SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Type of submission:

New project

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months:

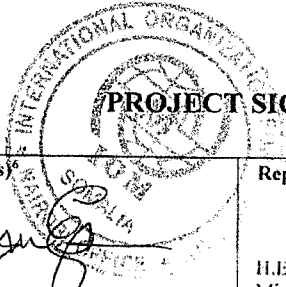
Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization:

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.



PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s) Dyane Epstein Chief of Mission IOM Somalia <i>Dyane Epstein</i> Date & Seal 12 DEC 2018</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Abdullahi</i> 11 Dec. 2018 H.E. Abdi Mohamed Sabriye Minister of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation Federal Government of Somalia Date & Seal</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s) Joerg Weich OIC, Management and Operations Division UN Habitat <i>Joerg Weich</i> Date & Seal 12/12/2018</p>	<p>Recipient Organization(s) George Coffway Country Director UNDP Somalia <i>George Coffway</i> Date & Seal 10-12-18.</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team <i>Peter de Clercq</i> Peter de Clercq Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia United Nations Date & Seal</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Oscar Fernandez-Taranco: Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Peacebuilding Support Office United Nations <i>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i> Date & Seal 14 December 2018</p>

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

This submission is proposed by the UNCT and reflects a proposal elaborated by three UN entities: the United Nations Development Programme, the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.⁷ The Midnimo II project draws on results and learning achieved during the first edition of Midnimo (i.e., Midnimo I), which has been implemented by IOM and UN-Habitat in Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS), South West State, (SWS) and Balcad district (Hirshabelle State). Recognizing in fact that Midnimo I will be implemented in parallel to this proposed programme (Midnimo II) – this programme will critically utilize learning from Midnimo I as it is absorbed by the programme management. This includes not only the results of monitoring and evaluation (in process for Midnimo I at drafting), but also real time learning from routine management and government/community consultations based on ground-truthed dynamics and context shifts⁸ – as well as best practices identified through this and other programmes from Daldhis (e.g., the JPLG) and others, including emergent durable solutions programmes with which Midnimo partners coordinate and consult. This will necessarily require flexibility for potential adaptation during implementation phase in terms of geographic targeting and approach, based on sound evidence, documentation and consultation with PBSO.

The rationale for a durable solutions intervention in Somalia is primarily related to the extent to which conflict has impacted institutional collapse, and the constant increase in the number of displaced persons. The current displacement trends also reveal underlying patterns of marginalization and social exclusion. With reference to displacement, the following driving factors are especially influential in Somalia: conflict and violence in areas of origin (or new areas of settlement); loss of access to land; environmental factors and natural disasters and food insecurity. Vulnerable groups, especially women and children comprise 49.6% and 63%, respectively of the displaced populations and thousands of youth and marginalized minority populations are exposed to violence such as domestic violence, sexual violence, gender-based violence, forced labor, and all forms of negative coping strategies including joining extremist groups.⁹ The following sections provide an overview of the peacebuilding needs in relation to displacement in the country, with a particular focus on the contexts of Galmudug and Hirshabelle states.

In Somalia the number of IDPs has grown overtime, from less than 500,000 in 2005, to over 2 million in 2018¹⁰. Displacement and conflict are profoundly intertwined. Conflict has actively contributed to displace populations, it has simultaneously undermined the rule of law and the capacity of state institutions to address the consequences of conflict and natural disasters, which are usually two prominent drivers of displacement.¹¹ Displacement in Somalia has disproportionately affected minority clans and agro-pastoralist groups. As clearly articulated by Ken Menkhaus in his analysis of the 2011 famine, social capital remains an instrumental safety net in Somalia. However members of weak lineages in strong clans or member of marginalized groups lack the means to resort to the support and resources available to more privileged groups. When humanitarian crises occur, marginalized groups who are comparatively poorer, exhaust their coping mechanisms more rapidly. They also experience greater difficulties in accessing relief and support. Their chances of experiencing displacement – or death – are much higher compared to other groups.

The relevance of peacebuilding within the framework of durable solutions is well outlined in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions which ensures displaced populations are included in all peacebuilding and peace-making processes and are provided with opportunities to achieve

⁷ Henceforth UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat.

⁸ For example, Baidoa, SWS, is consulting on a large IDP movement to government allocated land, which could result in demands of this programme from the highest levels of government.

⁹ Situation in South and Central Somalia (including Mogadishu), Asylum Research Consultancy, 25 January 2018 (https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/1423361/90_1517484171_2018-01-arc-country-report-on-south-and-central-somalia-incl-mogadishu.pdf)

¹⁰ Somalia had 400,000 IDPs in 2005. UNHCR, Statistical Yearbook, Somalia Data Sheet, 2005, <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/country/464478a72/unhcr-statistical-yearbook-2005.html>, last accessed on 01/07/2018, 1547hrs.

¹¹ In 2011, for example, a famine killed over 260,000 people who remained trapped in Al Shabaab controlled areas that could not be reached by humanitarian assistance. Also note that main cities at the time were not stable enough to host humanitarian response facilities. In contrast, stronger institutions and improved security as averted that the 2016/7 drought turned into a famine.

lasting solutions.¹² More specifically, the inclusion of women in all peace efforts is well articulated in the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and strengthens the adoption of the IASC Framework by affirming women's equal participation and full involvement in all peace and security initiatives. In fact, UNSCR 1325 urges all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations peace and security efforts. The achievement of lasting solutions, in turn, contributes to corroborate sustained stabilization and state-building. In Somalia, lasting solutions – dignified and voluntary return, resettlement and local integration, should be considered a vector to achieve greater social cohesion, legitimacy of state institutions and prevention of divisive and contentious dynamics. As outlined above displacement is, in Somalia, the result of historical patterns of social exclusion and marginalization, exacerbating horizontal inequalities and thwarting the ability of the most vulnerable groups to access economic, social and political opportunities. It is well documented by practice and theory: that contentious dynamics breaking out from exclusion and marginalization will result in hindrances to state building and economic recovery efforts, increasing the likelihood of relapsing into conflict. Al Shabaab has, over the years, been able to exploit grievances related to discrimination and marginalization and youth at risk of radicalization have precisely pointed out their resentment vis-à-vis patterns of exclusion that they have experienced at different levels.¹³

Situations of exclusion have also enabled informal governance, in some cases, and further exacerbated the precarious condition of IDPs, contributing in many instances to their secondary displacement. Gatekeepers or informal settlement managers have created an economy around the management of displaced populations and the distribution of humanitarian assistance. This situation does not only contribute to isolate displaced communities from their duty bearers, but it has also contributed to spread human rights violations such as forced evictions. IDPs are the primary victims of forced evictions and currently represent the poorest layer of society. Displacement/forced evictions are a key feature of the current context of Somalia. Those affected by displacement comprise a significant vulnerable group. They will need to be a special target of initiatives that aim to build lasting solutions through overcoming social, political and economic exclusion. The necessity of addressing displacement is partly due to the scale and duration of the phenomenon. The numbers of people affected by displacement are staggering. Today there are over 2.6 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within Somalia. There are over one million Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. These numbers however only begin to capture the scale of displacement effects. There are vast numbers more widely affected by displacement, including returnees, those who have been displaced multiple times, members of host communities, and those left behind¹⁴.

In the interest of this proposal this context analysis will look broadly at Galmudug and Hirshabelle states – the areas of Midnimo's expansion, with a focus on Abudwaq, Dhusamareeb, Hobyo and Galkayo towns in the former and Jowhar and Beledweyne in the latter (recognizing that continuity and context demands related to Midnimo I may require action in areas covered within Midnimo I).

Galmudug

Galmudug State is a combination of Mudug and Galgaduud regions. It was formed in 2006 in the face of the newly forming Somali Transitional Federal Government. There are several layers to the conflict dynamics in Galmudug with numerous stakeholders. The presence of traditional clan militias, Al Shabaab, Ahlu Sunna Wa Jamaa and the member state armed forces, means that the likelihood of armed conflict remains strong and present. In spite of majority clan homogeneity, Galmudug is riddled with pockets of clan violence.¹⁵ In the city of Galkayo for instance there is a green line between the southern part administered by Galmudug and the northern part administered by Puntland. In 2015 and 2016 over 100,000 persons were displaced when the two administrations engaged in conflict.¹⁶ The flare-ups of conflict between north and south Galkayo have caused high levels of displacement, death and damage to civilian and public property. It must be noted that conflict, at different stages, has been triggered by land issues or different policies in the infrastructure development of the

¹² IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. 2010.

¹³ See Macro Conflict Analysis, Somalia Stability Fund, 2017.

¹⁴ Analysis of Displacement in Somalia, Global Programme on Forced Displacement, The World Bank Group, 2014.

¹⁵ Clan wise the region is relatively homogenous with the majority of the constituents hailing from the Hawiye clan with marginal representation from the Dir, Rahanweyn and Darood.

¹⁶ UNHCR, Protection and Return Monitoring Network

city.¹⁷ Relations between Galmudug and the Puntland to its immediate north have historically been tense. However, the two federal member states gradually made strides toward strengthening relations. To this end, representatives of the two autonomous administrations signed an accord in February 2011 in Garowe, the capital of Puntland, wherein both governments officially agreed to cooperate on security, economic and social matters. This agreement was reiterated and reinstated after the conflicts of 2015 and 2016, resulting in a renewed effort by the Federal Government of Somalia to call for peace talks.

Al Shabaab is present in Galmudug and they have applied in this area the same approach of capitalizing on the marginalization of certain communities. The cities of Hobyo and Dhusamareeb (along with several others) have faced the insurgence of Al Shabaab. Hobyo over the years has been far more susceptible due to its lack of regimented securitization efforts. Comparatively Dhusamareeb has suffered the same type of attacks and insurgency as Hobyo, however the de facto Ahlu Sunna Wa Jamaa administration in Dhusamareeb has resourced and capacitated a security force force comprised of local militias and provides the security for the city. Dhusamareeb is considered one of the safest town in central Somalia as a result of these securitization efforts. As a consequence of the Al Shabaab presence, the Ethiopian National Defence Forces (ENDF) and AMISOM have also set up bases in the region, the ENDF are primarily securing the borders with Ethiopia whilst the AMISOM contingents are in support of the wider Somalia stabilization efforts. Up until 2014, the ENDF held a base on the outskirts of Dhusamareeb and was the source of much of the tension between Al Shabaab affiliated clans and the communities within Dhusamareeb. Since the withdrawal of ENDF to the border towns (such as El Bur) there has been a steep decline in the Al Shabaab activities.

Ahlu Sunna Wal Jamaa (ASWJ), is a paramilitary group that for decades have preserved the Somali customary ways with a resistance to the more stringent and extreme forms of Islam propagated by Al Shabaab. ASWJ have been a strong authority in the Galgaduud region, they adhere to a strict hierarchy and have maintained the peace in areas under their control throughout the rise of Al Shabaab. However, ASWJ have also been reluctant to join the state formation process, as they are not a political entity and do not value the shift in the national polity, they have been a staunch resistance against the formation of the Galmudug state. However, through periodic discussions along with the Himan and Heeb administration in Adaado, ASWJ was assumed in to the Galmudug state formation process, to the extent that the current capital of Galmudug is now in Dhusamareeb.

An exception of the regional identity politics is Abudwaq, it is a predominantly Darood region nestled in the Hawiye heartlands, it is comprised of the Marehan sub-clan, historically this community has co-existed with the Hawiye and have had good relations. The Marehan have also historical been a political strong sub-clan, it was the clan of the former president of Somalia Siad Barre. Their ability to assert authority and political representation has always been strong and even as a minority within the Hawiye state they have been lead contributors to the state formation process and reserve several high level seats in the local state.

Outside the conflict induced displacement in Galkayo, the drought of 2016-2017 caused displacement in Hobyo, along with insurgency from Al Shabaab, however, these are sporadic and inconsistent displacement trends and are difficult thus to plan around. In 2017, 68,000 persons were displaced between Mudgug and Galgaduug, however in 2016 as a result of the Galkayo displacement there were over 140,000 persons displaced in Mudug (UNHCR PRMN, 2016, 2017) alone. This is an indicator that the largest driver of displacement in the state is conflict, second to this is drought. However, drought does not displace nearly as many people in central Somalia as concentrated clan conflicts have done.

Livelihood opportunities in Galmudug relate principally to pastoral trade, local small businesses and only recently, construction. These small locally derived employment opportunities do not take away from the fact that unemployment in the state remains rife, and the majority of the populations remain rural.

Hirshabelle

Hirshabelle is the youngest of the federal member states of Somalia. It is strategically positioned between a border with Ethiopia and the capital Mogadishu. In addition to Al Shabaab, there are several armed groups

¹⁷ The Heritage Institute, *Galkayo Conflict Drivers and Potential Solutions*, 2016, p 3-5.

within Hirshabelle that impact the overall stability, the presence of the ENDF, the Liyu Police, clan militias and the state armed forces means that the region is incredibly unstable.

The conflict dynamics fueled by Al Shabaab are predicated on the manipulation of clan grievances, similar to that of Galmudug. The difference in Hirshabelle is that the region is far more diverse in terms of the clan demographic. The most vulnerable and susceptible to recruitment and abuse are the minority clans. For instance, Beledweyne hosts one of the largest Bantu populations in Somalia, a nationally recognised minority agrarian group predominantly living in the riverine areas of Somalia. Their systematic marginalisation has compelled them to forming their own communities on the outskirts of Beledweyne, creating dozens of smaller towns. These towns are often attacked by clan militias in search of valuable goods and Al Shabaab in search of new recruits. The communities are too afraid to move in to the Beledweyne town, because they are conscious of being marginalised in terms of land, food security, access to basic services such as health. In the enclaves they have created they have been able to buffer themselves from the realities of marginalisation, but often this seclusion is disrupted by drought, floods, and insecurity forcing them to be regularly displaced. In addition to the issues around clan marginalisation the town of Beledweyne has two key trade and access routes, however the one towards Hudur and the one towards Mogadishu often suffer attacks from Al Shabaab, the besieging of neighbouring towns in Bay also impact the regional trade dynamics.

In Jowhar, reluctance to join the Hirshabelle administration, proximity to Al Shabaab and exposure to significant trade routes has made the town vulnerable to insecurity. However, the presence of AMISOM and Somali National Army and an insistence on curbing attacks in Mogadishu has resulted in a security emphasis in Jowhar. Between 2016 and 2017, conflict and drought have displaced 179,000 persons in Hiraan and 88,000 in Middle Shabelle. The displacement figures in the regions are substantive, however given its environmental location and the conflict environment upon which it is situated. During the floods of 2018 in Middle Shabelle, the Shabelle River burst its banks displacing 7,000 people in Jowhar. In Hiraan an estimated 13,000 have been affected by flooding after the Shabelle River burst its banks and its inlets overflowed into parts of Beledweyne town and several riverine villages inundating houses and crops.

Similarly to the trends in the rest of the country, formal employment in Beledweyne and Jowhar remain low. These cities are leading suppliers of agri-produce and the farm labour is primarily comprised of poorly paid minority communities. The first edition of Midnimo has already successfully implemented community action planning activities in support to the government's reconciliation efforts in Balcad district.

Midnimo II is a programming approach that works to address the above drivers of conflict and displacement, with contextually acute action putting nascent government authorities in the lead. High demand for this support across Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, reflects the absence of district centric, government-led, and highly localized engagement in areas that are fragile. Midnimo II seeks to meet such demand and lay the ground for longer term programming.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

In line with the National Development Plan objectives on durable solutions, this project intends to be a flexible tool to ensure that key interventions on durable solutions meaningfully support government and displaced households break the cycle of displacement. This project takes into particular account the needs of recently and protracted internally displaced persons and, in its effort to tackle internal displacement, the programme intends to prioritize the reduction of marginalization and displacement driven discrimination by strengthening the trust between displaced groups, host or resident communities, and government institutions at local level – thereby increasing the participation of IDPs in public affairs. Secondly, by including a spatial dimension centered on the security of land tenure rights, area planning and city extension, the project aims at anchoring displaced populations and at preventing those factors, like forced evictions, that contribute to maintain the cycle of displacement. The programme finally seeks to set up livelihood systems which will enable IDPs to become sustainably employed while (i) enhancing availability of basic services through their work and (ii) by enhancing

their capacity to save and therefore purchase services that cannot currently be provided in the form of universal schemes.

In line with Midnimo I, and as reflected in the Peacebuilding Priority Plan and by the Wadajir Framework on Local Governance, this approach aligns with the centrality of local governance and federalization as a means to strengthen state and community led stabilization. As such, this project aims at supporting the main outcome areas of the PPP approved in 2016 and in particular it seeks to ensure that:

1. 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 the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug.
2. Communities in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions.

Furthermore, whereas the approach provides tangible support to gain traction on the national Durable Solutions Initiative (under the Office of the Prime Minister and Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General [DSRSG]), and will feed into the emerging coordination structures; as well as directly reflecting the priorities set forth in the Somalia National Development Plan.¹⁸ In this regard, Midnimo II will be a trailblazer to initiate durable solutions interventions in the target locations. As such, it will contribute to the Second Generation Durable Solutions Joint Programme Framework, which features the same partnership that will deliver the Midnimo II intervention across main urban centres all over Somalia. The *programming principles* are aligned with the Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority (CRESTA/A) framework, under which the PPP priorities fall, being a. Community Recovery and b. Extension of State Authority – and will further be aligned with the S2S program, being implemented by the MoIFAR. In line with the methodology developed by Midnimo, this proposal is not a departure from CRESTA or a shift in strategy, but rather the application of CRESTA to a specific and rather acute challenge on the ground. In this regard the Midnimo approach aligns with the MoIFAR Stabilization Strategy. Midnimo II incorporates elements of Somali civilian leadership, ownership and oversight in the development of state level plans. It looks at strengthening links between social reconciliation interventions with rule of law, community recovery and local governance interventions, and it expands to areas and districts where fragility persists as well as supporting security efforts, in order to ensure appropriate and balanced support to areas newly recovered from Al-Shabaab control and neglected or under-developed areas.

Midnimo II supports the Peacebuilding Priority Plan and internalizes critical elements of national and international frameworks that have articulated the importance of achieving durable solutions in countries, like Somalia, characterised by conflict and high rates of internal displacement and refugee returns. Its primary focus is on protracted internal displacement. Since internal displacement, unlike refugee and returns issues, remains under the jurisdiction of national legislation and policy, this joint programme primarily aspires to contribute to the achievement of the objectives set forth by the frameworks mentioned in Section I. It has therefore been developed in close consultation with federal, sub-federal authorities, including civil society actors and internal stakeholders supporting durable solutions.

Midnimo II will introduce a stronger component of livelihoods and employment and gender in order to enhance the sustainability of the intervention. Community based planning processes, piloted in Somalia under the first phase of the Midnimo project, took a holistic view of how people make their living and recognized the broad range of financial, natural, physical, human and social assets and activities required to survive. The need for building, supporting and strengthening individuals, households and communities' livelihoods was recognized by all socioeconomic groups, particularly the able-bodied youths in all districts. One of the key factor affecting peoples' ability to cope is the insecurity of their livelihoods. The seasonal livelihoods analyses of the community-based planning processes under the first phase of the Midnimo project revealed that people with strong, diverse and protected livelihoods will be able to ride through difficult times drawing on the range of

¹⁸ Somalia National Development Plan, p. 152, 2017.

resources and skills they have within their locality. Livelihoods secure individuals, particularly youths with decent employment and reliable sources of income, are also least likely to embark on negative coping mechanisms such as joining extremist groups like Al Shabaab. Diversified livelihoods strategies also contribute to food security and reduced poverty levels, which are some of the perennial challenges that Somalia is facing. UNDP will integrate gender elements into livelihood and employment activities that are aimed primarily at increasing equal access of men and women to basic services (through social entrepreneurship business training and start-up incubation in the area of social services), and generate household income opportunities that will enable families to purchase services distributed by private entities. The overall aim of the UNDP component is to promote rapid economic stabilization and retrieval in selected areas of Somalia with emphasis on communities experiencing significant inflows of refugees and IDPs and also to create immediate economic relief of the most vulnerable people and marginalized groups in terms of cash for work activities. The project will contribute to reducing unemployment and underemployment, through a combination of short-term 'cash for work' and economic reintegration initiatives, and medium-term measures to promote employment demand in the private sector and ensure the supply of appropriate market-based skills. This new component is believed to be an asset to the package and the approach devised by Midnimo with the support of the PBF.

The basic spatial and social cohesion components will be carried out by UN-Habitat and IOM in line with the methodology for community engagement devised by the project in 2017. Midnimo II will be a trailblazer for a durable solutions joint project which has already received interest for funds commitment from the Swiss Government. Coherently with its needs and conflict analysis, Midnimo II has tentatively preselected districts based on three different variables. Firstly, we have considered the different conflict dynamics looking at underlying clan tensions, disputes over resources and access to resources and employment rates. These factors are associated with dynamics of marginalization, exclusion from social and political affairs, inequality in the access to resources (land and water notably, which are vital in agro-pastoral regions) and different risks associated with a growing unemployed youth population. Secondly, the project looks at displacement dynamics. Key districts in Hirshabelle and Galmudug have become more accessible and they are in the process of hosting families displaced by conflict and natural disasters. Finally, the project looks at mechanisms for sustainability. District council formation and the instatement of local care-taker administrations will ensure that these interventions will be replicated by local authorities, which will receive initial package of capacity and which will be further assisted by dedicated governance projects (UN JPLG etc.). Based on these criteria, on initial consultations with the Government, and on the analysis presented in section 1, Midnimo II will target Abudwaq, Dhusamareeb, Hobyo and Galkayo towns in Galmudug, and Jowhar, Balcad and Beledweyne in Hirshabelle, though adaptability and flexibility in the Somali context is important, and could lead to alternate districts being targeted through the program cycle. Geographical targeting will take into consideration the priority districts identified by the Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Reconciliation for stabilization support. These are localities that have not received to date substantive stabilization and durable solutions support from the UN and other actors, especially in the area of community-based planning.

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

The overall objectives of the project are to:

- a) improve peace, social cohesion and economic condition of IDP, migrants, and host communities especially women, youth and other vulnerable populations, and
- b) develop capacities of communities, local and federal government, and institutions to foster community participation, inclusion, and equitable access to resources.

Outcome Statement:

The objectives will be achieved through two outcomes as follows:

Outcome 1: 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 the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug.

Outcome 2: Communities are proactively engaging with the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, and benefitting from enhanced social and economic services.

Theory of Change:

If displaced populations, returnees, host communities, and Somali government are equipped to drive ‘solutions’ to problems of displacement, gender discrimination, and social, spatial and economic marginalization in their communities *then* displaced and host populations coexist peacefully and act collectively in pursuit of their social and economic aspirations *because* women are empowered, and different groups in mixed settlements understand each other and take responsibility for their actions, and local/state authorities effectively respond to the needs of their constituents.

Expected Content of the Support:

Scope of support

This project targets communities in areas impacted by different forms of human mobility (including displacement, return and other migratory movements) and their leadership. This will include a disaggregation by age and gender, taking into consideration the different experiences of displacement, returns and poverty between men, women, girls and boys. The strategy of the project is to support the self-identification of target groups (defined as socio-economic groups). In this regard, exact target groups for the project will be defined during its implementation. Having said that, the clear focus on displacement affected groups means that the core facilitation team will need to ensure, during the self-selection process, that displacement affected groups are reflected.

The selection of target districts will be confirmed in the framework of unified state coordination meetings which will be called by the Federal Member States in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation. The coordination meeting will identify Wadajir programme packages at the Federal Member State level for the international community to engage in. Finally, given the focus of PBF on building the existing operational footprint of implementing agencies, the Midnimo project will focus on areas where there is active presence of IOM, UN-Habitat and UNDP. This will ensure capacity to scale up rapidly and that there are linkages with existing programmes to address sustainability issues. The tentative districts pre-selected for the intervention (Abudwaq, Dhusamareeb, Hobyoy and Galkayo towns in Galmudug, and Jowhar, Balcad and Beledweyne) may be re-considered based on a formal request by the Federal Government.

Balcad has already benefitted from support to social cohesion activities, community action plans and dividends. For the purpose of Midnimo II, target groups in the districts will be enrolled in livelihood activities aimed at generating long-term employment opportunity or an initial cash-surge in order to better access basic services.

Focus of support

Learning from the ongoing Midnimo project, key stakeholders for durable solutions (Government, communities, UN agencies, NGOs, donors, private sector, etc.) will be an integral part of the community based planning, community action plan launches and quarterly community action plan review processes. Their insights, views, and technical recommendations have proved to be essential in informing the development and implementation of the community action plans. Engaging these stakeholders is important not only for the improvement of quality of the plans but also for the sense of ownership and legitimacy that stakeholders attach to it. Midnimo II will also uphold the training of stakeholders on the core concepts, principles and methodologies for community-based planning and durable solutions information management for IDPs and returnees since these trainings are proving not only to be instrumental in raising awareness but also building consensus and stakeholder buy-in for addressing priority needs as well as reinforcing government accountability. Training workshops will continue to be used as platforms to identify issues of particular concern, and thus strategically tailor data collection and consultation processes to context specific issues that uphold do-no-harm principles in the new districts where Midnimo II will be operational.

The project will also consider the physical space that populations are claiming back or are returning to. In this regard this project will focus on participatory mechanisms to support access to land, housing and property rights. This will be done in the form of trainings, consultations and inclusion of target groups in the dialogues with authorities during the formulation of land laws and town plans building on guidelines developed under Midnimo I. Exercises of community driven neighborhood planning and upgrading are intended to (i) strengthen the

linkages between authorities and vulnerable groups, (ii) enhance social cohesion, particularly important in the dynamics of reintegration of internally displaced and refugee returnees with resident populations.

Finally, as outlined earlier, the project will incorporate a livelihood and employment dimension, to make sure that target communities for social cohesion activities can economically sustain the participation in public affairs. Increased livelihood through cash for work programmes, as well as business incubation for startups are meant to facilitate self-reliance as well as improved access to basic services, through initial cash surges and increased household savings. Simultaneously, business incubation and grants for the creation of start-ups will not only contribute to higher employment rates but they will also increase the supply of basic services if the incubation support is provided to social enterprises.

Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach with justification

Building on lessons learnt and best practices from the on-going Midnimo project, this action will continue to provide technical and capacity building support to municipal authorities and relevant government departments to facilitate durable solutions in areas impacted by displacement and returns. Midnimo II will continue to employ the government led and community driven approach to facilitate harmonisation of community level institutional roles through a more inclusive planning processes which identify clear priorities and strategies for development building on local strengths and opportunities. The process is designed to build the confidence of vulnerable and marginalized groups in their local government system and facilitate credibility and accountability of local government and service providers to rights holders. IOM, UN-Habitat and UNDP recognize the important roles and responsibilities of the various levels of government structures and relevant NGOs as critical to the acceptance, sanctioning, support and indeed success of this project. To this end, necessary consultations have been and will be conducted especially with Ministries of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, District Commissioners' Offices and Ministry of Planning. The inception workshops which have been planned at community and district level will further consolidate the operational relationships of the project.

The Midnimo II project will also be achieved through, development and deployment of a well-grounded field based team, building consensus at community, district up to FMS levels, community empowerment for reconciliation and peaceful coexistence, building upon existing community leadership and government frameworks, documentation and dissemination of project lessons and challenges. All gatherings related to the project will involve existing legitimate leadership at community and district levels.

The independent mid-term project evaluation of the on-going Midnimo project that is scheduled for October 2018 will generate additional lessons to inform the Midnimo II project. The findings of the planned participatory baseline study to be carried out together with communities and local support organizations under Midnimo II will be shared and discussed at public meetings which will be attended by all the targeted socio-economic groups and all local service providers. This is envisaged to bring about convergence of visioning among all stakeholders on the peace building challenges and opportunities in each target district and mapping out of strategies on how to tackle or build on these.

Lessons that could be gleaned from different phases of implementation to date have highlighted that:

- Addressing challenges resulting from displacement and returns in Somalia is a collective responsibility requiring a joint coherent strategy that is government led, community driven and Somali owned. Government, UN agencies, donors, communities and other humanitarian actors need to continue developing shared, integrated and transformative strategies as well as collectively leverage and pool resources to address IDPs', returnees' and host communities' needs and priorities such as peaceful coexistence, access to basic services, food security and land tenure security.
- Given the pivotal role of the area based approach and community engagement in decision-making, the project will continue to invest in building government capacity to facilitate community based planning/community consultations so as to enable local communities to make proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies as well as integration, reconciliation and peace building activities that improve common identity among diverse socio economic groups, enhance access to basic services and improve absorptive capacities of communities affected by displacement and return. This means that vulnerable Somali people including IDPs, returnees and host communities will be at the heart of decision making and implementation of peace building activities.

- Efforts that bring together displaced people, returnees and hosting communities around joint planning initiatives and community-wide arts, culture and recreational activities will stimulate dialogue and collaboration, reduce friction, improve the stature of IDPs/refugees in the eyes of the local community and create ‘peace dividends’ that can spur further investment in early recovery and sustainable development.
- Furthermore, lessons have been learnt from ongoing Midnimo project that livelihoods interventions and economic revitalization programmes can be key strategies in countering aid dependency and advancing individual, household and community self-sufficiency as a response to the impacts of the ongoing crisis. This makes the inclusion of UNDP in the second phase of Midnimo project critical. UNDP’s leadership on interventions that diversify livelihoods, improve access to income-generating opportunities, employment and market systems through forging of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) will indeed be an additional ingredient for building the capacity of communities to withstand and recover from economic and social impacts resulting from prolonged and recurrent displacement. In formulating livelihood responses, the project takes guidance from the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF).

Based on this learning, the proposed intervention and its component parts will be guided by the overarching principles of: ensuring that locally identified and owned solutions that address chronic vulnerability and support human security are prioritised; applying principles of inclusive planning such that everyone has a voice (supported through representation from different socioeconomic groups); integrating mechanisms for peaceful co-existence; and supporting local leadership to be accountable and responsive. Specifically, the following components will be included:

- Support for the (self-) selection of socio-economic groups to ensure all community members in areas impacted by displacement and returns, including those facing social exclusion are able to represent their interests, challenges, threats and aspirations with one voice.
- Participatory risk / conflict / population movement mapping following the Do No Harm Principles (identifying dividers, drivers of displacement, sources of tension, capacities for violence, and connectors and local capacities for peace), implemented using a consultative dialogue inclusive of representation from the entire community (as defined above).
- Participatory visioning, planning and prioritization process to identify basic needs and the means to sustain a living. The process will apply methods that ensure the voices, needs and motivations of representatives from the entire community and its constituent groups are fully considered both through plenary sessions with all socioeconomic groups represented and through separate consultation with different segments of the community (long term residents, IDPs, migrant, returnee, youth and other self-defined socio-economic groups).
- Formation of community action groups (CAGs) for community based public works, micro-entrepreneurships and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&E) for establishing progress milestones and providing periodic additional input throughout the project cycle. The Project will ensure at least 40 % of the CAG and CBM&E members to be female.
- Implementation of community driven and defined priority projects for recovery, making use of conditional cash transfer support. The underlying intention is to encourage members of different groups within the community to firstly be proactive in addressing their own priorities (which will also counter the risk of dependence on humanitarian aid) and secondly, to do so as a whole community. Communities will be in addition supported by technical advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works and implementation of cash for work activities.
- Support to the local government (combining the appointed commissions / departments for the coordination of refugees and IDPS, and local authorities) for improved coordination and information management, particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes. Public information will reinforce and apply multiplier effects through public messaging around social cohesion, peaceful co-existence and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision.
- Liaison and capacity building of regional durable solutions focal points and line ministries in the FGS is enhanced and strengthened. These will support a whole of government approach in discussion

durable solutions issues. If it is true that the Government has made strides in handling different aspects of displacement – from the response to catastrophes to the development of frameworks, it is true that linkages across the different tiers of governance could be much strengthened, leading to a stronger ability of the government to devise strategies and actions for the different portfolios at district, state and federal level.

- Ensuring systems and mechanisms already in existence for community security and dispute resolution are functioning (or the creation of new systems as appropriate). These will address a wide range of issues and they will include community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC). This activity will work closely and align with outputs articulated in Dhulka Nabadaa, a new PBF project working in these regions. Notably, it will develop linkages between the LBC and land dispute resolution mechanisms in the common target locations to ensure a consistency of the approach to land dispute resolution.
- Support to regional and municipal legislative /executive bodies in legislative processes for the approval of land legislation in relation to the formulation of area/town plans. Unclear or non-existent legislation for land administration and governance is at the heart of lack of land tenure security. The legislation will set the foundations for the creation of transparent systems for land management and governance as well as arbitration mechanisms to protect access to housing land and property rights. In sum, setting in place legal provisions on land tenure is a fundamental step to manage and reduce disputes (or violent conflict) around land issues. This will complement project activities from Dhulka Nabadaa as it does not directly work with the development of legal frameworks.
- Support to regional and municipal legislative /executive bodies in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading. Authorities taking leadership for the reintegration of displacement affected communities lie at the heart of a sound Durable Solutions Approach and serve as a multiplier for social cohesion. Spatial planning provides technical solutions related to the management of displaced populations within urban centres and municipalities. Toolkits are an effective tool to enable the local government to take the driving seat of this process.
- Creation of 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 becomes a compact for relevant duty bearers, communities and practitioners to prioritize interventions.
- Creation of terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions or committees at regional level, its approval and implementation as a complement to the activities aimed at reinforcing land tenure security. This activity has a strong conflict prevention linkage in that it aims at addressing directly disputes and grievances related to land dispossession or HLP rights violations. These activities are complemented at community level by the establishment of community local dispute resolution committees.
- Communities' reinforcement of 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.
- Setting up Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and company mentorship schemes for IDP-led start-ups. The United Nations through some successful pilots has developed methodologies for selection of business ideas oriented at resolving issues affecting vulnerable populations. Successful “solutions” ideas receiving positive evaluation, will be included as part of a business development programme for business incubation. Thanks to the creation of PPP agreements between government authorities and large-scale companies, IDPs will receive capacity building trainings to develop their own start-ups and initial grants to start the business. Major companies will mentor these small start-ups and the local authorities will host the training centres in designated buildings which will be given in concession to the Midnimo II partners and rehabilitated if need be.

- Livelihood needs assessments, analytics, detailed studies on non-extractive sectors that will support the economy and horizontal knowledge exchange programmes. For the success of durable solutions and peacebuilding interventions it is critical to understand which economic sectors are leading the economic recovery of the country in the different localities. Understanding for instance if the local economies are led by oligopolies and monopolies, if emerging economies are competitive will not only allow Midnimo II to better target its investment, but also to anticipate trajectories of inequality – which may become prominent if the prevailing industries in the country are extractive and do not redistribute opportunities and wealth.

In line with the approach followed by Midinimo I, justification for the proposed approach is briefly recalled below and revolves around four programming principles: people centred; comprehensive, context-specific and prevention oriented.

Applying a **people-centred**, participatory approach will ensure that the needs, aspirations and priorities of target groups are reflected in the follow up recovery support that they lead and contribute to themselves. The dialogue envisioned in this programme will centre on **comprehensive**, locally led analyses of root causes, risks, and capacities of the affected populations. Central to the principle of the Midnimo project approach is adapting interventions to local contexts. Therefore, whilst the core facilitation team is likely to comprise four people from local leadership structures, including at least one female, the roles of appointed focal points is likely to differ between different affected areas. This will also take into consideration the different stages in the establishment of local authorities that highly impacted areas are in. The core facilitators will be tasked to take the lead in providing **context-specific**, in-depth analysis of the situation in the targeted location, utilizing their experience and localized knowledge. Communities will be encouraged to select core facilitators that represent different segments of the society, including at least one woman per team. Focusing on conducting in-depth analysis of root causes of displacement and conflict and enabling communities to take the lead in seeking and providing **prevention-oriented** solutions to these root causes, while at the same time enabling different groups to develop a shared understanding of aspirations and capacities, will play a significant role in improving the overall circumstances in the target locations.

This project incorporates a gender dimension in the following sets of activities: community sensitization (with the presence of women groups, wherever possible, in addition to female community members, men and boys); in the selection of target households (priority will be given to female headed households); ensuring equal representation and participation of men and women (and inclusion of boys and girls where appropriate) in the planned community consultation and planning as well as cultural/arts/sports activities, disaggregate data collection and reporting by gender, including female members in the core facilitating team, dispute resolution committees and project staff, and taking into consideration gender specific factors to its programming. More specifically, the cultural/arts/sports event will consider gender dynamics and sensitivity either by ensuring the ratio of male and female dominant activities or prioritizing activities that are gender neutral. The public work projects through cash for work will provide opportunities and tasks that are appropriate to women and men respectively. To encourage female participation, locations and timing of the proposed community-based activities will also consider women's house chore schedule as well as easy access to the venue.

III. Project management and coordination

Midnimo-II is a partnership of the three UN agencies who came together to forge collaboration in line with the New Way of Working. Through this project, IOM, UN-Habitat, and UNDP aim to demonstrate their unique competencies and comparative advantages through practical and policy-oriented actions contributing to ongoing reform programs led by UNDP. UNDP will provide overall programmatic leadership and facilitate multiple stakeholder interface to pave the way for project implementation. The UNDP will be responsible for coordinating with IOM and UN-Habitat Project Managers to jointly plan, coordinate and implement the project, facilitating PBSO field monitoring visits, timely submission of reports required by the PBSO and ensure constant updating of the RC/PBSO. UNDP will be responsible for the overall monitoring, supervision, and reporting on planned project deliverables. UNDP will also receive and collate project reports from IOM and UN-Habitat and submit to the RCO/PBSO. The partnership is also envisaged to further facilitate better coherence, teamwork and mutual accountability as well as significantly improve alignment with national

priorities, reduce transaction costs, enhance transparency and more effectively integrate of cross-cutting issues. The collaborative efforts are also envisaged to reinforce and strengthen the capacities that already exist at national and local levels.

In order to guarantee national ownership on the management and implementation of the project, this proposal will be governed by a Joint Steering Committee chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator on behalf of the United Nations, and by the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, on behalf of the Government of Somalia. Additional members of the Steering Committee will include focal representatives from the Hirshabelle and the Galmudug Ministries of Interior, Heads of Implementing Agencies and the PBF Secretariat Coordinator.

This mechanism will be aligned with the overall system of Aid Architecture and it will coordinate with pillar working group discussions Building Effective and Efficient Institutions, Supporting Economic Growth and particularly, with the Stabilization Meetings chaired by the Ministry of Interior.

The Project Steering Committee will be primarily responsible for:

- Meeting bi-annually to make decisions regarding amendments to budget and workplan for the Project. The project Steering Committee in particular is responsible for making strategic decisions related to the project implementation in relation with changes in the political and peacebuilding context of the country.
- Provide informal advice and briefing to relevant SDRF SC members on PBF progress and activities, thereby facilitating PBF progress;
- Ensure that the implementation of the project contributes to the achievement of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan at Federal and Federal Member State level;
- Supporting inter-project coordination and providing guidance to Recipient UN Organizations on common methodology for project design, monitoring and evaluation and related issues.
- Identifying problems in relation to project delivery and management and advising the Project Steering Committee and any other government led aid architecture bodies (SDRF, Pillar WGs etc.) on appropriate action, with follow up and reporting back on progress or lack thereof;
- Reviewing reports and status updates from projects and providing quality assurance of reports and advice to RUNOs;
- Under the guidance of the SDRF SC and with the support of the Project Steering Committee and RUNOs, drafting the annual SDRF SC report on Priority Plan implementation, to be submitted to PBSO on 1 December every year;
- Any other PBF related tasks as directed by the Project Steering Committee Co-Chairs.

Technical Working Group meetings will be established to discuss technical aspects related to the day to day implementation and management of the project, with particular attention to maintaining a general coherence in the management and the approaches that RUNOs will follow during the implementation of the activities.

The PBF Coordinator will support the UN team in the coordination of the project. The PBF Coordinator is supported by the RCO, namely the MPTF Risk Manager, the Communication Officer, and the Finance Officer – this represents the bulk of support to the PBF Secretariat. This in turn, may resort in the Federal Member States by UNSOM Regional Planning Officers who will provide additional coordination support and act as focal point for relations with the Federal Member State governments. Specific Terms of Reference for the different components of the governance structure were drafted in 2016 and they will be revised with the Government to suit the needs of the 2018 Peacebuilding Midnimo Edition.

To ensure coordination, a joint management Steering Committee under the overall leadership of RCO with Federal Member State (FMS)'s line ministries, UN, and NGOs in each FMS (1 in Galmudug and 1 in Hirshabelle) will be established and made operational for both Midnimo and other PBF projects. In particular, the RCO will play a key role in shaping the strategic focus of the different components and will continue to lead the coordination among the different UN agencies involved to ensure alignment with the Somalia PP priorities. In addition, the CRESTA/A team (UNSOM) will play a stewardship role in ensuring alignment to the strategic framework of the initiative although this is not specifically budgeted for the scope of this project.

For IOM-specific activities, the overall responsibility for this project lies on an international Program Manager based in Mogadishu who oversees IOM's Return, Recovery and Durable Solutions programming. This project will be implemented by an international Project Officer based in Mogadishu with frequent travel to the project sites in Galmudug and Hirshabelle who will support and monitor the implementation at the field level (at least 50 percent of the time), national Senior Project Officers will provide day to day operational support for implementation, as well as a procurement, finance and security personnel based in Mogadishu. The programme will be supported remotely by an international team of Program Support Unit in Nairobi who will provide support in the areas of reporting, monitoring and evaluation, coordination with stakeholders involved in PBF, follow-up on the programme specific procurement and finance at the Nairobi and Mogadishu level. Finally, additional administrative support for human resources, public information/visibility/communications, and security will be provided from Nairobi.

IOM has also engaged with external partners implementing transition and recovery programmes as well as internally with other units within the IOM Somalia mission to establish clear linkages and referral pathways across different interventions.

The overall responsibility for the management of the UN-Habitat activities of the Midnimo project lies with the manager of the UN-Habitat Durable Solutions Portfolio manager, the UN-Habitat Head of Programmes, and, ultimately the UN-Habitat Chief Technical Advisor for the Somalia Programme. The Durable Solutions team will be mobilized to support both activities included in the Midnimo and Daldhis projects. In addition to the Programme Manager, based in Mogadishu, the Durable Solutions Team comprises of a Program Coordination Unit in UN-Habitat that oversees internal program synergies and complementarity, an in-house monitoring and evaluation expert, one international and one national urban planner, as well as international specialists in Land, Municipal Finance, GIS and Solid Waste. Additional national human resources include a Senior Land Officer, a Community Development Officer, a GIS assistant and an Urban Planner. A national consultant will be recruited and based in Mogadishu to carry out liaison functions and facilitate management of activities related to the community driven neighborhood upgrading pilots, as well as the community consultations mentioned in the above sections. Finally through the JPLG and EU Re-Integ structures and UN-Habitat staff in Mogadishu, it will be possible to ensure the liaison and fast coordination with our PBF counterparts in IOM and UNDP. In terms of the collegial governance structure of the Peacebuilding Fund activities, UN-Habitat will jointly participate with IOM and UNDP in Steering Committees, joint monitoring missions, joint coordination meetings as per guidance and structures set by the FGS, Regional Administrations as well as the UN PBF Secretariat.

UN-Habitat also supports the humanitarian coordination system by chairing the Housing Land and Property Working Group (Protection Cluster) and co-chairing the Shelter Cluster.

UNDP will take the overall lead for the project implementation in line with the Midnimo activities which comes under the durable solutions specialist and under the supervision of Economic Recovery and Development Portfolio manager and ultimately UNDP Country director. The Durable solutions team comprising, durable solutions specialist, field coordinator and other regional stationed UNDP staff will be mobilized to support the programme implementation. This will also be included the programme quality insurance and oversight team to ensure the programme oversight and delivery is catered to in line with the agreed programme activities and locations as per the project document. To ensure overall coordination, UNDP will also take the necessary actions in collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia Ministry of interior, Resident Coordinator office and Peace building funds in close cooperation with the Federal Member states' line ministries to put in place coordination mechanism to manage the programme implementations with IOM, and UN-Habitat to ensure the programme delivers successfully. UNDP staff located throughout states such as Galmudug state in Dhusamareeb district and Hirshabelle State in Jowhar district will also work with the durable solutions specialist to undertake some of the field activities in these districts and to work very closely with the community partners, NGOs and other local authorities.

a) Risk management

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Deteriorating security conditions hindering access to project sites and implementation of the planned activities as well as jeopardizing staff's physical safety	Medium	High	On the staff security and access fronts, all actions will be carried out within the parameters of the security guidelines set forth by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) of which IOM, UNDP and UN-Habitat are members. UNDSS has established local field structures as well as tailored protocols for Somalia and oversight at the country level by the Security Management Team (SMT). IOM and UN-Habitat are permanent members of the SMT which provides recommendations and consultations on security policy and criteria in coordination with the designated security representatives of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Somalia and the UN in New York. Further, IOM works with staff on a third-party contract in areas with access restrictions by UNDSS. The project team will also monitor the security situations constantly. Should any project areas become inaccessible to IOM or UN-Habitat, the donor and the Government entities will be consulted on possible revisions in the target locations.
Political instability and reshuffling of key government officials following the planned parliamentary selection process	Medium	Low	To mitigate the impact of political reshuffling and to contribute to the sustained impact of the knowledge and skills to be transferred at the institutional level, the project will target government entities/offices and institutions rather than particular higher-ranking government officials.
Natural disasters such as floods and droughts result in mass humanitarian emergencies	Medium	High	To mitigate the impact of possible mass displacement and mass humanitarian crises, the group will coordinate its efforts with OCHA and the Clusters ensuring that the intervention remains relevant and complementary to the endorsed humanitarian response strategy.
Clan conflict and dynamics superseding the influence of local authorities over the project	Medium	High	UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat will carry out a series of sensitizations prior to and at the onset of the programme launch with clan leaders on the benefits of the programme for their clan and involve them in the implementation process as members of the community action groups or community-based monitoring and evaluation groups whenever possible.

Lack of labour market's longer-term absorptive capacity	Medium	Low	The project will provide short-term income generating opportunities through cash for work involved in executing prioritized community public works. Working in close coordination with active partners and linking the target populations to existing projects that provide employment opportunities where possible, UNDP and IOM will contribute to ensuring medium to longer-term employment needs of the target population.
Decline in the political will of the government counterparts to participate in and support the planned activities	Low	High	UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat have been consulting relevant government stakeholders to ensure their commitment through bilateral meetings. UNDP, IOM and HABITAT will continue to discuss with the government counterparts in all phases of the project cycle and will jointly implement the proposed activities to strengthen their ownership.
Turnover of senior officials and staff among Somali partner institutions may impede implementation of programme activities	Medium	Medium	IOM, UNDP and UN-Habitat plan to establish collegial working relationship with the Somali partners in order to receive early warnings regarding reshuffles and reconfigurations among the authorities. UNDP, UN-Habitat and IOM will prioritize capacity development of departments and units of partner institutions rather than individuals.
Changes in the composition and configuration of community committees	Medium	Low	At community level, UNDP, UN-Habitat and IOM have embedded community advisors to follow up on community led activities. In addition UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat will invest in building the capacity of groups and networks of leaders, rather than individuals.
Corruption and weak quality delivery	Medium	High	UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat have adopted competitive bidding to select competent contractors. Field staff, together with local authority staff, will undertake regular monitoring and evaluation of services provided to take corrective action. In cases where the performance of third party providers is unsatisfactory, the provider will be given further training to meet agreed standards of service and performance. If performance remains sub-standard, the provider will be replaced.
Authorities, members of the communities and local religious leaders are reluctant to facilitate the participation of girls and women into the activities	High	Medium	UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat will devote time to inform and consult with local and religious leaders in order to build consensus regarding women's participation in the planned activities.

b) Monitoring and evaluation

In order to measure and evaluate the outcomes and outputs described in the Project Results Framework, the proposed intervention will apply a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework that is capable of measuring changes in individuals and in the contexts in which they reside. The framework will draw on both international qualitative indicators/standards for the attainment of durable solutions (IASC Framework 2011) as well as context-based indicators defined within the UN Somalia CRESTA framework and those aligned with the government's National Development Plan for Somalia.

To achieve this, mixed M&E methods will be applied at the inception, mid-project and end of project phases, including key informant interviews, focus group discussions with different socioeconomic groups and qualitative surveys. Mid-term and final evaluation will be commissioned and managed by UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat.

In accordance with PBF's M&E guidelines, within the first twelve months of project implementation, the PRF projects under the Priority Plan will undergo an "evaluability assessment," which will provide an early opportunity for course-correction if needed and will serve as the basis for PBF's assessment of progress toward agreed upon benchmarks. The evaluability assessment will be commissioned and managed by the Peacebuilding Support Office.

Importantly, however, the project will support the establishment of community-based M&E systems (CBM&E), through which appointed groups within target communities will be responsible for monitoring progress against the benchmarks identified in the dialoguing process.

CBM&E systems will both provide a measure towards durable solutions but also serve as a cohesion and empowerment building exercise in their own right.

III. Project budget

See Attached Budget.

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Type of report	When	Submitted by
Se Annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	ember	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

of report	Frequency	Submitted by
Annual project progress report	Yearly	Implementing Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Project progress report	Quarterly	Implementing Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Final project report covering entire project duration	Once	Implementing Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	Quarterly	Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project¹⁹
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

¹⁹ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: 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 the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug.</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a Priority durable solutions needs and priorities effectively responded to by government institutions. Baseline: 0% Target: 70%</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1 b Percentage of the government institutions and structures report that they are better able to respond to their constituents Baseline: 0 Target: 60%</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 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.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Identify government and community representatives to be part of the core facilitation team. 2. Conduct training of core facilitation teams in inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery. 3. Conduct quarterly community action plan review meetings in each district.</p>	<p>Community service provision satisfaction surveys bi-annually</p> <p>Service provision scorecards completed bi-annually.</p> <p>Field activity reports on a monthly basis</p> <p>Training reports and participant lists after training sessions</p> <p>Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists</p> <p>Meeting reports and participant lists</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 40% Year 2: 70%</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 30% Year 2: 60%</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 10 government representatives Year 2: 24 government representatives</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 10 government representatives Year 2: 24 government representatives</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 24 review meetings Year 2: 48 review meetings</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 10 government authorities Year 2: 24 government authorities</p>
<p>Outcome 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.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Support government authorities to conduct regular meetings with the community leadership to facilitate the participatory recovery processes.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained Baseline: 4 Target: 24</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of community action plan review meetings held Baseline: 0 Target: 48</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 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 Baseline: 4 Target: 24</p>	<p>Field activity reports on a monthly basis</p> <p>Training reports and participant lists after training sessions</p> <p>Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists</p> <p>Meeting reports and participant lists</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 10 government representatives Year 2: 24 government representatives</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 24 review meetings Year 2: 48 review meetings</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 10 government authorities Year 2: 24 government authorities</p>

<p>2. Train government representatives in information management.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of government staff trained on relevant subjects including data management, data analysis and use of data. Baseline: 2 Target: 12</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of information products (including assessments and data collection) developed in coordination with the government entities supported through this Project. Baseline: 0 Target: 12</p>	<p>Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists after training.</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 5 government staff Year 2: 12 government staff</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Broadcast 4 TV and 4 radio programs and disseminate 4 SMS messages on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision 2. Facilitate feedback survey to assess beneficiary understanding of the benefits of joint planning and a common vision.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1: 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 Baseline: 0 Target: 12</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 % of audience who participated in the feedback survey expressing their improved understanding of the benefit of joint planning and a common vision. Baseline: 0 Target: 65%</p>	<p>Radio and television scripts developed; radio and TV sessions at prescribed periods; service provider record sheets for SMS.</p> <p>Feedback survey reports bi-annually</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 6 messages TV programs Year 2: 12 messages</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 30% Year 2: 65%</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Conduct planning workshops (1 for state capitals; Jowhar 1 and Dhusamareeb 1, Abudwaq 2 and Beledweyne 2) 2. Conduct missions per work shop (pre-and during) 3. ICE Materials production and printing.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.1: No. of Regional and municipal legislative and executive staff trained on land legislative process (Disaggregated by Gender and region) Baseline:0 Target:120; 60 in Hirshabelle, 60 Galmudug 40% women</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.4.2: No. of land dispute claims reported and resolved Baseline: 0 Target: 80</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.4.3: No. of ICE campaigns held (including ICE material produced and distributed) Baseline:0</p>	<p>Training reports Attendance lists</p> <p>Progress reports Drafted legislation Land dispute records</p> <p>Activity/progress reports</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 60 legislative and executive staff Year 2: 120 legislative and executive staff</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 1 Initiative Year 2: 1 initiative</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 2 (1 per district) Year 2: 4 (1 ICE per district)</p>

			Target: 4 (1 ICE campaign per district, including production of leaflets and radio campaigns)		
	Output 1.5 Regional and local 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 List of activities under this Output: 1. Development of the 2 manuals of information gathered from the 4 profiles for Galmudug and one of Hirshabelle. 2. Translation of manuals and alignment with Government.		Output Indicator 1.5.1: Manual/toolkit on facilitation management of IDP settlements, site selection and settlement upgrading in place Baseline: None Target: 2 (one per FMS with specifics for target locations) Output Indicator 1.5.2: Number of Regional and local municipal legislative and executive bodies that adopt and implement the toolkit developed Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Manual Activity/progress reports	Milestones Year 1: Draft manual/toolkit in place Year 2: Manual/toolkit in place
	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 developed for use by relevant duty bearers		Output Indicator 1.6.1: Strategic framework in place Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (One per FMS)	Strategic framework Progress reports	Milestones Year 1: Consultation process & draft Strategic framework Year 2: 2 strategic frameworks (One per FMS)
	List of activities under this Output: 1. Production of regional settlement maps – for the hinterlands of Jowhar, Beledweyne, Dhusamareeb and Galkayo (not required for the smaller town) – SWALIM FAO 2. Consultation workshop with crucial line ministries (MoPIC, MOI, MoPW and MoAgri) 3. 4 (campaigns per district focusing on HLP and land use)		Output Indicator 1.6.2: Number of settlement maps produced (by district/FMS) Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (FMS) Output Indicator 1.6.3 Number of conflict prevention campaigns on HLP at community level Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (campaigns per district focusing on HLP and land use)	Progress reports Settlement maps Validation workshops minutes HLP events logs Campaign materials	Milestones Year 1: 1 settlement map produced Year 2: 3 settlement maps produced Milestones Year 1: 2 campaigns (1 per district) Year 2: 4 campaigns (1 per district)
	Output 1.7 Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at local and regional level are developed. List of activities under this Output: 1. Conduct consultation forums for the development of the TORs 2. Validation workshop of the TOR developed 3. Translation and printing of the TORs		Output Indicator 1.7.1: Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions/committee at local and regional level in place Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (1 Local, 1 Regional) Output Indicator 1.7.2: No. of land dispute resolution commissions setup and adhering to the Terms of reference developed	Term of reference, Progress reports Field monitoring reports, project activity reports	Milestones Year 1: At least 1 ToR in place (Either Local & Regional) Year 2: 2 ToRs in place (1 Local & 1 Regional) Milestones

			<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.7.3: No. of land disputes resolved by the land dispute resolution commission</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.8.1: No. of regional durable solutions focal points and line ministries in the FGS trained (Disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 (2 per ministry)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.8.2: Number of stakeholder's consultative forums held</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (One per districts)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.9.1: Number of IDPs mentored through the PP initiatives (Disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 (100M: 100F)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.9.2: Number of dialogue forums held on PPs</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6 (3 per state)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.10.1: Number of persons participating in knowledge exchange forums (Disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 45 (50% F)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.10.2: Number of persons employed through opportunities identified in non-extractive sectors.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50 (50%M, 50%F)</p>	<p>Year 1: 1 land dispute resolution commission (Either Local & Regional)</p> <p>Year 2: 2 land dispute resolution commission (Local & Regional)</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 25 disputes resolved Year 2: 50 disputes resolved</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 5 Focal points Year 2: 10 Focal points</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 2 consultative forums Year 2: 4 consultative forums</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 200 (50% M, 50% F)</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 3 Year 2: 3</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 45 (50% M, 50% F)</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 50 (50% M, 50% F)</p>	<p>Land dispute records, Progress reports</p> <p>Attendance lists, Training reports Gender-disaggregated baseline</p> <p>Field monitoring reports</p> <p>Mentorship reports, field monitoring reports</p> <p>Dialogue forum reports, Attendance lists, field monitoring reports</p> <p>Project activity reports, exchange forums participants list</p> <p>Project activity reports, employment records</p>
	<p>Output 1.8 Liaison and capacity building of regional durable solutions focal points and line ministries in the FGS is enhanced and strengthened.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Stakeholders consultative workshops to operationalize areas of intervention 2. Identify areas of Cash for Work (CFW), linking to outcome 1 (CAP) 3. Development and implementation of potential sectors including infrastructure and renewable energy</p> <p>Output 1.9 Setting up Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and company mentorship schemes for IDP-led start-ups.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Setting up Public Private Partnership (PPP) dialogue forums 2. Stakeholders consultative workshops to operationalize areas of intervention</p> <p>Output 1.10 Livelihood needs assessments, analytics, detailed studies on non-extractive sectors that will support the economy and horizontal knowledge exchange programmes.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Horizontal knowledge and capacity exchange and capacity with neighboring countries / South-South cooperation 2. Analytics, detailed studies on non-extractive sectors that will support local economy and create employment opportunities for host and refugee communities.</p>				

<p>Outcome 2: Communities are proactively engaging with the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, and benefitting from enhanced services</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a: % of community members reporting satisfaction of services provided by local authorities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 60</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 b: # of community-led initiatives facilitated by target communities to demand services from duty bearers.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 c: % of the project beneficiaries who observed/experienced enhanced social cohesion and trust among the communities as a result of the project</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50</p>	<p>Service provision satisfaction surveys on an annual basis</p> <p>Advocacy initiatives reports after each initiative</p> <p>Perception surveys related to improvements in social cohesion and trust between communities.²⁰</p> <p>Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists; and KII with IDP leaders and marginal clans (and others) regarding their perspectives on the planning processes as a tool for social cohesion</p> <p>Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists</p> <p>Analysis, visioning and planning reports, project activity reports</p> <p>Community Action Plans</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 30% Year 2: 60%</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 3 community led initiatives Year 2: 6 community led initiatives</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 25% Year 2: 50%</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 300 Year 2: 600</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 3 Year 2: 6</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 3 visioning, planning and prioritization processes. Year 2: 6 visioning, planning and prioritization processes.</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 3 Community Action Plans</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Form socio economic groups that will participate in community driven planning processes. 2. Facilitate five-day community based planning sessions</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number and perception of individuals participating in community based planning process disaggregated by gender and socio-economic status</p> <p>Baseline: 100 Target: 600</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2: Number of community driven planning exercises completed.</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 6</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 6</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of Community Action Plans developed</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 6</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 300 Year 2: 600</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 3 Year 2: 6</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 3 visioning, planning and prioritization processes. Year 2: 6 visioning, planning and prioritization processes.</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 3 Community Action Plans</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 6</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of Community Action Plans developed</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 6</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 6</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of Community Action Plans developed</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 6</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 3 visioning, planning and prioritization processes. Year 2: 6 visioning, planning and prioritization processes.</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 3 Community Action Plans</p>

²⁰ IOM is negotiating a contract with Africa Voices Foundation (an independent research organization) to conduct perception survey to gauge improvement in social cohesion and trust among communities benefitting from the Project's services.

				Year 2: 6 Community Action Plans Milestones Year 1: 6 CAGs Year 2: 12 CAGs Milestones Year 1: 6 CAGs Year 2: 12 CAGs Milestones Year 1: 2 community driven projects Year 2: 4 community driven projects Milestones Year 1: 50 community members Year 2: 100 community members Milestones Year 1: 12 activities Year 2: 24 activities Milestones Year 1: 1200 Year 2: 2400 Milestones Year 1: 400 (400 per FMS, 200/district) Year 2: 800 (400 per FMS, 200/district)
<p>Output 2.3 Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBMECs) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Establish CAGs and CBMECs in all target districts. 2. Train CAGs and CBMECs on their roles.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1: Number of CAGs and CBMECs formed and the number of participants (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 2 Target: 12</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3.2: Number of CAGs and CBMECs members trained (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p>	<p>Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists</p> <p>Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1) implementation of community priorities for physical/material safety (integrated basic services)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.4.1: Number of community driven projects developed Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.4.2: Number of persons benefitting from community driven projects Baseline: 0 Target: 120 (20 per community project)</p>	<p>Field monitoring reports; Activity reports</p> <p>Referral records; Field monitoring reports;</p>		
<p>Output 2.5 Community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1) Implementation of community art culture and/or recreational activities through community grants</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.5.1 Number of community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities held. Baseline: 0 Target: 24</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.5.2 Number of persons impacted by positive social interactions Baseline: 0 Target: 2400 (at least 100 persons per each art, culture and recreational activities)</p>	<p>Field monitoring reports; activity reports; attendance lists</p> <p>Field monitoring reports; activity reports; attendance lists</p>		
<p>Output 2.6 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.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Community workshops for project sites</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.6.1: Number of direct beneficiaries who have increased means to sustain their lives through cash for work through the project (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 800 (400 per FMS, 200/district at least 40% women)</p>	<p>Project progress reports; Cash for work reports</p>		

		<p>Output Indicator 2.6.2: Number of community assets rehabilitated/newly built through the project</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (four facilities, 2 per FMS)</p>	<p>Construction reports, Project activity reports</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 24 per FMS Year 2: 4 per FMS</p>
<p>Output 2.7 Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC).</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Conduct community workshops 2. Financial incentives for external key informants, 3. Conduct awareness campaigns for radio campaigns, public address, posters and leaflets (LBC).</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.7.1: Community-based local dispute resolution committees trained (Disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 40 (a LBC is usually composed by 10 members per district. 20 LDRC members will be trained in Galmudug, 20 in Hirshabelle. Target for women participation is for 40% minimum, depending on their presence in the community)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.7.2: Number of radio awareness campaigns conducted and estimates persons reached (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 campaigns (1 per district)</p>	<p>Training reports, attendance lists</p> <p>Radio monitoring reports, project activity reports</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 20 Community-based local dispute resolution committees Year 2: 40 Community-based local dispute resolution committees</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 2 Campaigns Year 2: 4 Campaigns</p>	
<p>Output 2.8 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.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Organization of capacity building forums 2. Construction/upgrading of settlements 3. Awareness raising through radio campaigns, leaflets, poster, and public-address campaigns)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.8.1: Number of settlements upgraded through neighbourhood-led initiatives.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (one settlement per district)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.8.2: Number of households actively participating in re-integration of displaced and refugee returnees through neighbourhood-led initiatives.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200</p>	<p>Project activity reports, filed monitoring reports</p> <p>Project activity reports, field monitoring reports</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 2 settlements upgraded Year 2: 4 settlements upgraded</p> <p>Milestones Year 1: 100 Households Year 2: 100 Households</p>	
<p>Output 2.9 Participatory Market System Development (PMSD).</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Education and training, with a focus on literacy. 2. Identifying and prioritizing market systems for analysis</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.9.1: Vision/strategy for market systems in place</p> <p>Baseline: None Target: 1 market system/strategy (linked to small business/ enterprise innovations)</p>	<p>Consultation forum reports, field monitoring reports, market/value chain assessment report, Strategy documents</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: Draft strategy developed Year 2: Market system strategy in place</p>	

<p>3. Studying the specific market system and analyzing systemic constraints and opportunities 4. Consultation on a vision and strategy for market systems development</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.9.2: Number of persons trained on Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 30 (50% M, 50% F) trained</p>	<p>Training report, attendance lists</p>	<p>Milestones: Year 2: 30 trained (50%F)</p>
<p>Output 2.10 Business incubation and establishment of revolving funds and loans provisions for start-ups and business ideas developed through the innovation camps process.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.10.1: Number of persons benefiting from the revolving funds and loans for startups (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 100 (50% F)</p>	<p>Revolving funds/loan records, Field monitoring reports</p>	<p>Milestones: Year 1: 50 (50%M, 50%F) Year 2: 50 (50%M, 50%F)</p>
<p>List of activities under this Output: 1.Revolving funds and loans provisions for start-ups and business ideas developed through the innovation camps process. 2.Create synergies with the existing incubation and business development support (BDS) 3. Scalable project development -for pre-existing ventures and those created through innovation and incubation processes.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.10.2: Number of start-ups and business ideas supported through revolving funds and loans Baseline: 0 Target: 200 (50% F)</p>	<p>Field monitoring reports, project activity reports</p>	<p>Milestones: Year 1: 100 (50%M, 50%F) Year 2: 100 (50%M, 50%F)</p>
<p>Output 2.11 Cash for Work and capacity business activities in target economic sectors</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.11.1: Number of targeted households with improved net income due to cash for work. Baseline: 0 Target: 1,800 households</p>	<p>Field monitoring reports, project activity reports</p>	<p>Milestones: Year 1: 900 hh Year 2: 900 hh</p>
<p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Identify areas of Cash for Work (CFW), linking to outcome 1 (CAP) 2. Development and implementation of potential sectors including infrastructure and renewable energy</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.11.2: Number of persons engaged in cash for work initiatives (Disaggregated by gender). Baseline: 0 Target: 3,700 persons</p>	<p>Cash for work records, project activity reports</p>	<p>Milestones: Year 1: 1,850 (50%M, 50%F) Year 2: 1,850 (50%M, 50%F)</p>

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?		X	In process.
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		Consultations with gov't will provide a final validation during an inception meeting; but indications on 5 Sept 2018 meeting of stakeholders (at Midnimo 1 steering committee) indicate acceptance of targets.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	X		Relevant government officials at Federal and state level.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		Midnimo I mid-term evaluation will further inform; but lessons learned from Jubaland and SWS governments have been compiled to contribute to forward thinking, under coordination of the MoIFA
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		Not formal agreements, but based on existing working relationships
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	