



**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund
(PBF)
PRF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<p>Project Title: <i>Midnimo (Unity) - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Jubaland and South West States</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): The International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p>The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)</p>
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<p>Project Location: Tentative districts¹ for Jubaland Kismayo, Garbarharey, Afmadow and Dollow and for South West State - Baidoa and Afgoye</p>	
<p>Project Description: <i>One sentence describing the project's scope and</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Fund: First tranche - USD 2,700,000</p>

¹ 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 and Federal Affairs. The coordination meeting will identify Wadajir programme packages at the Federal Member State level for the international community to engage in.

<p><i>focus.</i></p> <p>This proposed programme is intended to enhance local leadership capacities to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence of displacement affected, returnee, other migrant groups and host communities in Jubaland and South West States.</p>	<p><i>*Total project budget: USD 4,000,000 (USD 2,000,000 allocated for Jubaland and South West States respectively)</i></p> <p>Other source: Government Input: Other:</p> <p>Total Project Cost (First tranche): USD 2,700,000</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: 1st December 2016 Proposed Project End Date: 30th November 2018 Total duration (in months):² 24</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score³: <u>2</u> (elaboration on gender aspects on page 19-20)</p>	
<p>Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 South and Central Somalia. 2. Communities in South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions. 	
<p>Project Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local leadership, IDPs, returnees and the broader existing communities in areas impacted by return and displacement are able to achieve locally defined and led solutions to displacement, including the means to sustain a living, access to basic social services and participation for all in civic life. ● Participatory and inclusive community-driven activities enhance social cohesion and trust among diverse population groups, in areas impacted by displacement and return, and with local authorities ● IDPs, returnees and existing communities in areas highly impacted by population mobility, are able to coexist peacefully and withstand drivers of instability and conflict ● Participatory plans, actions and systems for dispute resolution / peaceful co-existence are incorporated into the programmes of longer term recovery and development partners. ● Spatial approaches are streamlined through spatial development plans and land use 	

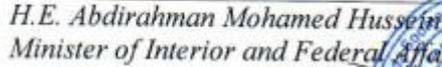
² PRF project duration must be within the approved dates for the Priority Plan.

³ PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

planning tools to reduce marginalization and increase community stabilization

PBF Focus Area⁴ which best summarizes the focus of the project:

2: *Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):*
 (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

<i>(for PRF-funded projects)</i>	
Recipient UN Organization(s) ⁵	National Government counterpart
<i>Gerard "Gerry" Waite</i> <i>Chief of Mission</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>IOM</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>	 <i>H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Hussein</i> <i>Minister of Interior and Federal Affairs</i> <i>Signature</i>  <i>Federal Republic of Somalia</i> <i>Date & Seal 23-11-2016</i>
<i>Doudou Mbye</i> <i>Chief Technical Advisor</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>UNHABITAT Somalia</i> <i>Date & Seal 23/11/16</i>	

⁴ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: *Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):*
 (1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: *Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):*
 (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: *Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):*
 (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) *(Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*
 (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

⁵ If there is more than one RUNO in this project, additional signature boxes should be included so that there is one for every RUNO.

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. How this project fits within the approved Priority Plan

a) Priority Plan Outcome Area supported:

In response to the Peacebuilding Priority Plan's outcomes, two project proposals have been developed and tailored to the contexts of Jubbaland and South West State of Somalia. Both projects are using the UN's Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority / Accountability approach and contribute to the Federal Government of Somalia's Wadajir Framework⁶. The *Midnimo (unity)* project is designed to provide a bridging support package, between humanitarian interventions and longer term development interventions, to groups affected by displacement and promote peaceful reintegration of returnee and other migrant groups within their host communities. In doing so, the *Midnimo* project intends to build local leadership capacities by empowering local authorities, IDPs, returnees, and existing communities to engage in a participatory and inclusive consultation process to mutually define the solutions to their needs. The *Midnimo* project thus contributes to both Priority Plan outcomes and focuses on the first and second steps of the Wadajir Framework (Social Healing and Governance in Practice and Peace Dividend Projects). While the *Daldhis (Build Your Country)* project serves as a successor to *Midnimo (Unity) Project* by building on this first intervention and extending a comprehensive package of development interventions in an area based approach. The *Daldhis* project will introduce employment, security and justice, and District Councils formation support to the same target communities. The *Daldhis* project will thereby contribute to the second, third and fourth steps (Civic Dialogues and Formation of Districts Councils) of the Wadajir Framework.

Since the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) was agreed in May 2016, there have been significant contextual changes, which form the basis and rationale for applying the focus of the PPP to address a specific driver of conflict and instability in areas targeted for the Standard Package assistance, being the return of Somalis from Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya and other displacement related trends, as elaborated in this proposal.

Important to note, however, is that the overarching approach and programming principles will be aligned with both of the following PPP outcomes, being enhanced service delivery and accountability from government and support for constituents to hold government more accountable to their needs:

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 South and Central Somalia.
2. Communities in South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions

⁶ The Wadajir Framework for local governance contains for key steps: 1) Social Healing; 2) Governance in Practice (Peace Dividend Projects); 3) Civic dialogues; 4) Formation of District Councils. Source: Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs.

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 (state level durable solutions operational platform); as well as directly reflecting the priorities set forth in the Somalia National Development Plan (Resilience Chapter 9.1; Pp. 149-149; Section 9.5 Pp. 151); 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. Thus the Fast Track 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. The PBF, therefore, provides a link between the different priorities and directly supports the broader PPP outcomes that will be addressed, inter alia, through the PBF Standard Component.

Therefore, within the overarching objectives and above priority outcomes of the PPP for Somalia, the PBF Fast Track component, which serves as a *precursor* to and subset of the PBF Standard Package, is intended to focus on communities impacted by internal displacement, the return of refugees from Dadaab and other forms of human mobility. Recognizing that such areas have a heightened risk of conflict and are particularly susceptible to drivers of instability, the Fast Track approach will focus specifically on these areas and population groups, with clearly defined linkages to the longer term programmes of PBF Standard Package partners and their broader peacebuilding, recovery and human security objectives.

Specifically, the PBF Fast Track will contribute to the above PPP outcomes, on one hand, by enhancing local leadership capacities to lead, facilitate and coordinate inclusive planning and recovery programmes in target areas; and on the other, by empowering all community members in affected areas, including women, to engage in structured dialogue to analyse their circumstances and conflict triggers; prioritise their needs; establish systems for dispute resolution and peaceful co-existence; and ultimately take ownership for *driving their own recovery processes through community based projects*, based on priorities that they have identified.

The Fast Track will therefore both address a critical and context specific needs (elaborated below and particularly related to the closure of Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya), to facilitate durable solutions in areas impacted by displacement and return *and* contribute to the overarching PPP outcomes directly through the following two impacts: Firstly, the project will support local authorities to be more accountable and responsive to the needs of their constituents (PPP priority outcome 1) and empower communities in South and Central Somalia to generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions (PPP priority outcome 2). Secondly, the Fast Track will establish foundations, targeting a high priority caseload, for longer term, Standard Package programmes to follow.

a) Rationale for this project:

Conflict theories and analyses focusing on Somalia and other fragile states have divided triggers and drivers of conflict into two main categories dealing respectively with competition over resources and contentious dynamics breaking out from exclusion and marginalization. Whilst Somalia has made progress towards recovery, stability and the return of legitimate authority since 2012, major drivers of instability and conflict risks remain, many of which are grounded in or result in complex mobility patterns. Jubaland and South West States might be facing prospects of mass influx of returnees estimated at 62,100 in 2017 (82.8% of the planning figures by UNHCR for 2017 based on the return location trend)⁷. Other factors of instability relate to the recent consolidation of state authority through armed conflict, natural resource pillage and trafficking, conflict over natural resources (land, water and assets on the land). Managing patterns of population mobility (forced or voluntary), and dispossession generated by precarious tenure security, becomes a salient aspect of the prevention of conflicts related to exclusion, marginalization and competition over scarce resources.

As Somalia continues on its current trajectory towards improved stability and recovery, different clan based groups will remain mobile both in pursuit *of* and to manage risks related *to* armed conflict and other drivers of displacement as well as returning to areas that have been recovered from Al Shabaab. Against this backdrop, communities will continue to be divided, particularly across clan lines, with weak social capital and latent conflicts that could easily resurface if they remain unaddressed, specifically those related to resources, opportunities, housing, land and property and particularly in areas with increased return and protracted displacement.

In May 2016, the Government of Kenya announced its plans to close Dadaab Refugee Camp by May 2017, which may see the return of many Somali refugees estimated at 269,663 by this deadline. Between January and October 2016, a total of 25,962 (13,059 female and 12,903 male) had already returned to Somalia. A notable 82.8 % of these individuals had returned to Jubaland (61.6 %) and South West (21.2 %) (UNHCR, Weekly Update 27-Oct 2016). According to the final report of UNHCR Population Fixing Exercise conducted in Dadaab from 4 July to 10 August 2016, 69,532 individuals have expressed their willingness to return to Somalia within 2016, which comprise 26% of the total Somali population in the Dadaab refugee camps (269,663 individuals). The overwhelming majority of them indicated their intention to return to Lower Juba (61% or 42,159) of which 57% or 39,723 intend to return to Kismayo alone, followed by Bay (17%), of which 11,022 intend to return to Baidoa, Middle Juba (9%), Banadir (9%), Gedo (4%) and other areas (1%). (UNHCR Report, August 2016, Population Fixing Exercise, Dadaab Refugee Camp). While it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of expected returns, UNHCR projects additional 75,000 to return to Somalia in 2017 based on the intention surveys conducted.

⁷ According to the UNHCR Population Fixing Exercise for Dadaab (August 2016), the major centre of Jubaland (Kismayo) and the capital of South West State (Baidoa) are expected to receive alone approximately 39,000 and 12,000 arrivals from Dadaab, as soon as the Jubaland authorities will reopen the border with Kenya.

Throughout Somalia, 82 percent of Somalis are poor across multiple dimensions (health, education, standard of living), 73 percent of Somalis live on under US\$2 per day⁸, and a notable 41 percent require life-saving and livelihoods interventions. The 2017 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview estimates 20 percent increase in the population in need of humanitarian aid (from 935,000 in 2016 to 1.14 million in 2017). While Somaliland and Puntland have experienced relative stability in recent years, the situations in many of the southern and central regions remain volatile with limited humanitarian access and continued population displacement. The return of refugees from Dadaab to such fragile social, economic and infrastructural contexts is likely to become a major driver of instability if left unaddressed, particularly given the high levels of chronic poverty across Jubaland and South West States including the prevalence of an estimated 150,000⁹ and 167,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in respective regions.

Respecting and recognizing UNHCR's lead role and mandate specific to refugee returns, the proposed intervention will be implemented in close coordination with the existing coordination structures (including the Cross Border Coordination meetings chaired by UNHCR and the Governments of Kenya and Somalia). However the needs of the refugee returnees will notably exceed the scope of predominantly humanitarian responses to refugee returns alone and therefore fall under broader coordination mechanisms outlined in this proposal (above). This is consistent with the DSRSG's request that the developmental approaches to attaining lasting solutions in displacement affected areas need to consider partners, programmes and coordination mechanism that fall into both the stabilization and development support structures as well as those that fall under the Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia.

A proportion of the returnees are reportedly already settling in IDP settlements mainly in Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Baidoa where access to affordable and adequate shelter is limited¹⁰, which will exacerbate the pre-existing vulnerabilities and limited access to basic services there. In the absence of space for inclusive planning, conflict mitigation and community led recovery processes, the likelihood of land, clan and resource-based conflicts remains high, particularly when different population groups will receive unequal levels of assistance, such as the 'enhanced returns package' targeting refugee returnees. A diagrammatic representation of this is provided in **Annex C**.

The proposed intervention and approach is therefore considered to be bridging the gap between much needed humanitarian support, including emergency assistance and supporting the interim period following the return of displaced persons, and the longer term recovery process (addressed, *inter alia*, through the Standard Package). While some efforts have been undertaken to address the vast humanitarian challenges faced by IDPs, returnees and affected communities in Jubaland and South West States, gaps exist in utilizing a comprehensive, people-centred approach to promoting social cohesion and durable solutions for displacement

⁸ World Food Programme, June 2015

⁹ Displacement Tracking Matrix system captured 57,240 IDPs in Kismayo and 54,984 in Afmadow (June 2016).

¹⁰ UNHCR September 2016, Study on the Phenomenon of Spontaneous Returns of Somali Refugees from Kenya to Somalia. Cf. also mapping exercises and other documents available on the webpage of the Shelter Cluster Somalia

https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/20161002_strategy_refugee_returns_shelter_final.pdf

affected populations. Many of the past and current interventions focus on assistance driven approaches that can prove detrimental to human security and peaceful co-existence as varying levels and types of assistance will be provided to different population groups (e.g., the ‘enhanced returns package’ targeting refugee returnees). Facilitating the local leadership to support communities in *choosing and developing their own approach to durable solutions*, will empower and provide local ownership of the solutions. IOM and UN-HABITAT recognize the importance of mobility as a coping mechanism and self-reliance strategy often employed by crisis-affected populations. Adding a dimension of human mobility into community based approaches will promote improved understanding and capacity to address drivers of displacement, thereby contributing further to peaceful co-existence and strengthened trust and cohesion within settlements impacted by displacement and returns and with their leadership.

The Fast Track is in line with the National Development Plan (NDP) currently under development with its second draft. More specifically, the project will contribute to the following strategic goals under the Building Resilience Capacity chapter.

- Strategic goal 1: To protect, respect and ensure the social, economic, cultural, political and civil rights of IDPs and refugee returnees reversing social marginalization and displacement-related discrimination through enhanced governance and rule of law ensuring access to relevant offices and justice mechanisms at district, municipal, state and federal levels.
- Strategic goal 2: To create opportunities for IDPs and refugee returnees to participate in public affairs and most importantly in decision-making pertaining to their own future, such as local and urban development processes, and remove obstacles to such participation.
- Strategic goal 3: To systematically enhance the absorption capacity of basic services for IDPs and returning refugees, enhance access to affordable housing and land as well as to vocational skill and professional development and facilitate and diversify access to employment sectors and labour market.

Within the framework of NDP’s resilience chapter, the Fast Track will address specific needs identified by the government authorities of Jubaland and FGoS in their “Reintegration Plan” for 6,000 returnees from Kenya. Namely, the planned community driven consultation, dialogue and planning processes and subsequent implementation of prioritized public works will fill some of the concrete gaps in basic service provisions specified in the Concept Note on Support and Reintegration of Somali Returnees from Dadaab in Kismayo, jointly submitted by the Ministry of Interior of Jubaland and the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs. (Other partners, including Norwegian Refugee Council, will address additional gaps, for example, in shelter and micro-finance for livelihood.)

Furthermore, as referenced above, the proposed intervention will enable concrete progress on the ground to be made against the national *Durable Solutions Initiative* and the *CRESTA* framework. During consultations with both federal and state level institutions responsible for displaced persons, the message has been clear: That IDPs, returnees and their host communities in highly impacted areas need *development solutions*, led by government, to foster lasting transition, peace and recovery. As one government counterpart from the Jubaland administration stated recently, with reference to displacement affected areas: ‘we

need to build and strengthen our social infrastructure and then use the social infrastructure to build our physical infrastructure'. This goes to the heart of what the PBF fast track is trying to achieve.

Human mobility should be considered in conjunction with the spatial repercussions that population movements have on the locations affected by displacement. Over the course of more than two decades of conflict, *access to land, security of tenure* and more broadly *settlement* have become central issues affecting Somalia's security and stability going forwards; influencing the country's trajectory towards recovery and development in future; and ultimately playing a key role in establishing the foundations for human security for displaced populations, returnees, other mobile groups and their hosts.

Issues related to land tenure in Somalia are inextricably linked to voluntary and forced migration. Land is central to many different economic, social, cultural, environmental and political goals, making tenure security vital for peace and stability. Yet, land becomes a driver of conflict when forms of dispossession take place, or when rights to land use, access and transferability are violated. Any disruptive or forcefully imposed change in how groups and individuals connect with their land usually produces contentions, which may – and in Somalia did - result in forms of organised violence. Conflict, natural disasters or rapid social and economic transformations (e.g. state formation, industrialization and urbanisation) trigger migrations that separate populations from their belongings, assets, livelihoods and the cultural landmarks they identify with. Having in place fair mechanisms to protect formal and customary rights to access, use and transferability of land and regulate land use and allocation is essential to prevent outbreaks of conflict and violence.

Regarding movements and dispossessions produced by conflict and natural disasters, in Somalia the number of internally displaced has almost tripled from an estimated 370,000-400,000 to 1.1 million over the past ten years¹¹. However, these are gross estimates with a potentially high margin of error due to years of limited humanitarian access to many areas of the country and a lack of reliable IDP registration procedures. In fact, DTM assessments in 2016 verified the existence of 430,000 individuals in seven districts alone (out of a total of 52 districts countrywide, and excluding the 400,000 IDPs profiled in Mogadishu). It is likely, therefore that the 1.1 million IDPs residing in Somalia is an underestimate.

The urban dimension of internal displacement is evident and corroborated by the trends in rural to urban migration which has, over the past ten years, averaged rates of 4.1-4.5%¹². The relevance of cities in strengthening security, responding to large population influxes and consolidating peace dividends is unquestionable. Yet, city expansion in major urban centres in Somalia is largely unplanned and unregulated and land is arbitrarily redistributed.

¹¹ Brookings (December 2014), Internal Displacement in Somalia

¹² IOM (February 2014), Dimensions of Crisis on Migration in Somalia

Increased commercial interests have triggered large-scale investments, as well as construction works for commercial and residential structures (see Annex D – Imagery from development in Kismayo (UNOSAT and Shelter Cluster, October 2016). However, the trickle-down effect of this renewed commercial interest is extremely limited. Vulnerable populations hardly ever are in the position to harness the benefits of this rapid transformation. Displaced persons, returnees urban dwellers and urban poor are caught in a negative feedback loop, whereby the lack of regulation, good governance and law enforcement, exacerbates insecure access to land, exposure to violent land disputes and forcible eviction, as well as exclusion from public service delivery. This vulnerability and marginalization contributes to pervasive fragility and conflict, In sum, nascent formal institutions are unequipped to equitably re-establish tenure units, and customary rights are often arbitrary and not accessible to “identity-defined” strangers - this would be the case of returnees and migrants who cannot access, control and transfer land customary rights on the same grounds as local communities.

b) Coherence with existing projects:

Throughout the programme design, the PBF Fast Track component has been developed in close coordination and with awareness of both the proposed humanitarian interventions and those focused on longer term recovery and development (including the proposed PBF Standard Package), in many ways, as referenced above, serving as a bridge between the two. During a workshop convened under the Resident Coordinator’s Office on 13th October 2016, the referrals, intersections and complementarity between the PBF Fast Track and PBF Standard Package components were discussed and are reflected under a joint Theory of Change and will be reviewed during regular PBF steering committee meetings, jointly with the Government.

Whilst the Fast Track component has been developed to provide a rapid mechanism to address a specific driver of instability, the proposed intervention will fall under the broader Wadajir Framework, particularly pillars 1 and 2, led by the Federal Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs.

Regarding complementarity with humanitarian interventions, whilst recognizing the importance of emergency support across all sectors, particularly in view of the high volumes of 75,000 anticipated returnees in 2017 (of which nearly 83% are expected to travel to Jubaland and South West States, namely Kismayo, Diinsoor, Baar-Dheere, Saakow, Bu’aale, Afmadow, Baidoa and Jamaame), the proposed programme will mitigate conflicts that may result from perceived inequitable support to populations of concern, particularly by applying an approach to planning and implementation that is inclusive of all segments of society in areas impacted by displacement and returns, whether displaced, returnees or the existing resident community. Furthermore, the programme will provide a counterbalance to humanitarian interventions by shifting the focus from individuals with needs to individuals that need to take ownership of and lead their own recovery processes.

Regarding recovery programmes, the approach will link emergency relief with recovery and development by establishing the foundations and pathways into established longer term programmes. In this regard, the PBF Fast Track will lay the foundation and feed into the PBF Standard Package in the following ways.

Firstly, the PBF Fast Track will provide a rapid mechanism to focus specifically in Jubaland (Kismayo, Garbarharey, Afmadow and Dollow) and South West State (Baidoa and Afgoye), the geographic areas of heightened concern, being those impacted by displacement and return. Whereas the UN Joint Programme for Local Governance will consider broader, longer term development and peacebuilding issues at the district level, the PBF Fast Track will work predominantly within those areas to provide much needed, timely and ‘concentrated’ support in the most at risk communities. In practice, therefore the PBF Fast Track will contribute to the broader PPP outcomes as a subset of longer term interventions to address a very specific need and the geographic unit for intervention will be smaller, being those areas hosting IDPs, resident communities and returnees.

Secondly, and in relation to the Standard Package Joint Rule of Law Programme, the Fast Track will provide interim support for community security, dispute resolution and, through the technical assistance provided by UNHABITAT, provide support for improved tenure security. Recognizing that there will be ongoing intersections between the two, the PBF Fast Track will focus on establishing systems to address immediate challenges related to justice and conflict, in the targeted communities.

Thirdly, the PBF Fast Track component will relate to the Standard Package Job Creation Joint Programme both through referrals derived from the community consultations and for providing short-term cash for work support to mitigate drivers of instability and address interim needs to sustain a means of living for affected groups.

Furthermore South West State portion of the Fast Track will complement the UNHCR-led PBF project to be launched in Baidoa, which has a number of similar interventions in its components. To this end, the Fast Track activities will be closely coordinated with UNHCR and FMS. Whilst not participating directly in the Midnimo PBF project, UNHCR has been consulted during the drafting of the PBF (and its predecessor, the UN Human Security Trust Fund), and close collaboration and cooperation at the implementation level will be important for ensuring its success and complementarity.

The recently approved PBF project, for which UNHCR is the lead agency, is focused, *inter alia*, on job creation, provision of food assistance, agricultural and livestock packages and protection monitoring through Protection and Returns Monitoring Network (PRMN). Where there is closer crossover between the two PBF projects, such is the case for support for peaceful coexistence, all partners responsible will collaborate and coordinate interventions under the proposed state level durable solutions coordination platforms. This will include where applicable, the harmonization of approaches for community dialogue and peaceful coexistence as well as geographic division of responsibilities.

Of note, and related to the peaceful co-existence component, UNHABITAT's technical assistance to address land tenure issues will add value to such interventions, as land is (and will continue to be) a key driver of conflict in areas impacted by displacement and returns.

Based on field visits undertaken in the most impacted areas, it is clear that the long term recovery needs of populations will exceed the support available under both packages, but the proposed coordination structures need to be effective to ensure complementarity between the different modalities of support, including the establishment of referral mechanisms across the different programmes under implementation.

With regard to YES, the programme contributes to Peace and State-building Goal 4 (Economic Foundations) and targets youth in all states of Somalia. UN-HABITAT is currently providing vocational skills training in the construction sector, and it has established a One Stop Youth Resource Centre and two satellite centres that address the livelihood and psychosocial needs of Somali youth in a holistic manner. The 'one stop' concept provides young men and women with safe spaces in urban settings where they can undergo specialized vocational training, access information and resources critical to creating livelihoods and employment, and in the process strengthen social development and cohesion. In Jubaland, the satellite centre established in Kismayo will provide target youth with three different types of activities: lifeskills training, "Build Your Own Business" training, and the World Urban Campaign for Kismayo "The City Youth Need". Whereas the "one stop" centre aims at becoming a business incubator for youth, the launch of the World Urban Campaign aims at engaging the youth with local authorities to discuss how to make Kismayo an economically vibrant and inclusive centre, a city collectively managed and governed and an urban community with shared identities and sense of place. While designing the YES intervention in Kismayo, UN-HABITAT has aligned its activities with the ones carried out by UNIDO through the programme "Vocational Skills Training for Economic Growth in Urban Areas in South and Central Somalia".

Key to all of the above will be the establishment of regular, localised coordination systems, both within the framework of PBF Fast Track and with partners supporting government through other complementary programmes.

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Outcome area	Source of funding (Government/ development partner)	Key Projects	Duration of Projects	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
1, 2, 3	African Development Bank	IOM: Socioeconomic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk	1 May 2016 - 31 December 2017	\$4,500,000	
2,3,4.	Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID	IOM: Somalia Stabilization Initiative	1 February 2016 - 31 January 2019	\$22,223,450	
1	Government of Germany	IOM: Support for the National Programme on the Treatment and Handling of Disengaging Combatants in Baidoa and Kismayo – Transition, Reintegration and Socioeconomic Reintegration Monitoring	1 March 2016 - 31 December 2016	\$ 2,003,490	
2,3	Government of Japan	IOM: Japan Supplementary Budget Project’s sub-component of countering violent extremism through community dialogue sessions and small grants based on the priorities identified	15 March 2016 - 14 March 2017	\$357,442	
3, 4	MPTF	HABITAT: Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, Phase Two	Jan-2013-Dec-2017	\$ 3.5 per annum (approx)	
3	Sweden, Denmark, and Italy	HABITAT: Youth Employment in Somalia	Jul-2015-Dec-2016	\$ 1.47 million	

Referencing the point raised on Coordination (Page 11), the PBF Fast Track will not be implemented in isolation, although the programme will, to a great extent, provide ‘mortar between the bricks of others’ through the participatory planning component.

Specific to the IOM projects referenced above, individuals participating in the participatory planning processes will be eligible, through referral pathways to join the AFDB funded youth at risk project, for which IDPs are one of the target groups; the UNHABITAT youth employment programme and interventions being supported by other actors. The Midnimo project will also leverage and complement IOM’s Somalia Stabilization Initiatives (SSI) focus on support to governments to be accountable to civil society and strengthened cohesion in at risk communities. In the coming weeks, SSI will pilot a community dialogue for peaceful co-existence project in areas impacted by return in Kismayo, from which lessons will be drawn and incorporated into the longer term PBF programme. Reiterating the point raised early, the proposed strong coordination mechanisms will ensure maximum impact and synergy in target areas.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

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

The overall outcome of this project the same as the overall vision of the Priority Plan which is to contribute to peace and stability in Somalia through the establishment of strong state-citizen links, based on community resilience and recovery efforts that are supported by responsive state institutions, to achieve the dual aim of providing peace dividends and strengthen trust in the political transition.

Outcome Statement:

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

Theory of Change:

If mobile, returnee, displaced and existing communities in mixed settlement settings are supported to engage in dialogue and to become drivers of their own ‘solutions’ to the circumstances that characterise their displacement *then* they will be more able to coexist peacefully and recover sustainably *because* different groups will understand each other’s challenges, needs, motivations and grievances, feel ‘included’ and take ownership and responsibility to drive their own recovery processes towards self-reliance.

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 and Federal Affairs. The coordination meeting will identify Wadajir programme packages at the Federal Member State level for the international community to engage in. Geographic locations for intervention will be based on the following criteria: Firstly, areas where the JPLG is currently active or those into which the programme will expand during the project duration (recognizing the complementarity between the two and the ‘ground laying’ that the PBF Fast Track can achieve within the framework of the government led Wadajir framework). Secondly, geographic areas have been selected based on those that host existing IDP communities and those into which returnees from Dadaab will settle. Thirdly, geographical targeting will take into consideration the priority districts identified by the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs for stabilization support. Finally, given the focus of PBF on building the existing operational footprint of implementing agencies, the PBF Fast Track will focus on areas where there is currently presence of IOM staff, through the complementary *community recovery and extension of state authority* programme (Somalia Stabilization Initiative). This will ensure capacity to scale up rapidly and that there are linkages with existing programmes to address sustainability issues. Tentative districts in Jubaland State are Kismayo, Garbarharey, Afmadow and Dollow, while in South West State the tentative districts are Baidoa and Afgoye districts (with two others to be identified at the project inception) in the South West State. .

Focus of support

This project recognizes that mobility, displacement and dispossession are at the heart of grievances and exclusions of population groups that may become vulnerable to conflicts of different nature. Its focus of intervention is two pronged, implement of which will be led by IOM and UN-HABITAT. Part of the activities will look at displacement affected populations, and in particular at the inclusion of capacities, needs and priorities of IDPs and returnees in community led and owned processes. The project will ensure an inclusive and community driven consultation, dialogue and planning processes that result in a common vision and common understanding of individual and community needs, capacity and aspirations, thereby reducing the risk of tensions in a currently assistance driven context.

Simultaneously the project will 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. 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.

Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach with justification

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. Based on experience, such conditions can be embedded in the eligibility criteria for and participation in the cash transfer component. 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 . IOM will provide technical support, leveraging the existing Displacement Tracking Matrix system to ensure the overall coordination of support and to feed into public information and awareness raising. 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- 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 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 neighborhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.

The justification for the proposed approach is presented below around the following 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. Such an approach can only be achieved if local leadership, including both governmental and traditional, are supported to lead the process, sensitized to the principle of accountability and inclusive dialogue, and capacitated with the planning / reintegration tools to do this.

The dialogue envisioned in this programme will centre on **comprehensive**, locally led analyses of root causes, risks, and capacities of the affected populations. This will include a thorough analysis of drivers of displacement and conflict, risk and hazard mapping, SWOT analyses, and assessments of community capacities, including an analysis of tenure security and conflict mitigation approaches, particularly also focusing on how these different root causes and risks affect different groups, for example women and youth, in the community and how capacities differ among them. Communities and their leadership will be encouraged to ensure a broad participation of socio-economic groups in the dialogue sessions, to facilitate a more comprehensive approach to solutions.

Central to the principle of the PBF Fast Track 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.

In the fragile socio-economic of Somalia, where the risk of social exclusion and localised resource or clan based conflicts remain persistent threats to stability and long term recovery, the process of community engagement and the community driven recovery projects that follow will carry equal weight in preventing further conflict over scarce resources and contributing to overall durable solutions. 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.

With regard to gender, this project looks at the Gender Linkage Theory of Change. The premise of the theory of change is that gender inequality is the most cross cutting factor of social exclusion. Gender inequality starts at household level and it is reinforced by a series of informal practices and formal institutional arrangements. It is therefore reproduced at all levels of society and when we look at our target context, gender inequality is ingrained within households, informal settlements, municipal offices, institutions.

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, mainstreaming gender disaggregated data collection and reporting, 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.

b) Budget:

Project Output/Activity Budget¹³

Total Budget \$4,000,000

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
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 Southern and Central Somalia				
Output 1.1 (IOM)	District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery	\$10,280	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 5.Travel 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	The budget covers costs associated with providing 3-day training sessions on facilitating mapping, community planning and consultation across project locations (venue @\$200/day, refreshments @\$10/person/day, training materials/stationaries @\$10/person), travel cost of the facilitator (@\$500/round trip) and incentives for the core facilitating team members (@\$30/person/day) in 6 locations.
Output 1.2 (IOM)	Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns. (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes)	\$32,300	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	The budget covers costs associated with providing 3-day training sessions on information management (data analysis and compilation) and coordination across project locations (venue @\$200/day, refreshments @\$10/person/day, training materials/stationaries @\$10/person) and incentives for the core facilitating team members (@\$30/person/day) in 6 locations. It also includes `costs for IT equipment needed (computers, printer-

¹³ The budget estimation is based on the previous and ongoing similar activities. Staff salary follows the UN staff salary scale.

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
				scanner, etc.)(@\$4,000/location to cover laptops, data storage devices, printer/scanner).
Output 1.3 (IOM)	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.	\$32,400	4. Contractual services	The budget covers conceptualization, development and dissemination of radio (@\$1,200/each) and TV programme (@\$2,000/each) and SMS messages (@\$1,800/each reaching approx. 1M subscribers), as well as feedback capturing (contractual) (@\$10,000 for all the services). The project will use a local service provider following a standard competitive procurement procedure.
Output 1.4 (HABITAT)	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	\$36,320	4. Contractual services 5.Travel	The budget covers the organization of workshops (2days in each State/\$1760 /workshop), official mission costs for a 12 days long mission, financial incentives for external key informants, contract services for advisory (\$7,200 per state), translation(\$2000), printing costs (\$3000)
Output 1.5 (HABITAT)	Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading	\$13,960	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 5.Travel	The budget covers the organization of workshops, official mission costs (\$3,560), site visits, financial incentives for external key informants(\$2400), contract services for advisory (\$3000), translation (\$2,000), printing costs (\$ 3,000)
Output 1.6 (HABITAT)	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	\$58,000	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 5.Travel 7. General Operating and	The budget will cover costs related to research (\$12,000), advisory (\$28,800 for both states), consultations (\$3600 for JA and \$3600 for South West) and official missions (\$8,000)

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
	hazards that may impact on livelihoods is developed for use by relevant duty bearers		other Direct Costs	
Output 1.7 (HABITAT)	Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at regional level are developed	\$ 42,160	5.Travel 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs 4.Contractual Services	The budget covers the organization of workshops, official mission costs, contract services for advisory (\$20,000 for two legal consultants), translation/printing costs (\$2,160).
Outcome 2: Targeted communities in Southern and Central Somalia are able to define and drive their own recovery, durable solutions and community security				
Output 2.1 (IOM)	Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.	\$7,200	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 5.Travel	The budget covers the travel cost of the lead facilitator (@\$500/round trip) and costs of refreshments to conduct sessions (@\$2/person, estimated 100 participants per session) to help communities define socio-economic groups in preparation for the community planning and consultation.
Output 2.2 (IOM)	Drivers of instability as well as priority projects for conflict resolution, peaceful coexistence, durable solutions and recovery are identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in community action plans.	\$269,320	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 5.Travel 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	The budget covers the lead facilitator's payment (@\$10,000/month all-inclusive except for flights) who is a local expert, air travel expenses (@\$500/round trip), refreshments (@\$4/person/day for 5 days), venue costs (@\$200/day for 5 days), stationaries (@\$10/session) and incentives for the core facilitation teams (@\$30/person/day for 5 days) to carry out 12 community planning and consultations.
Output 2.3 (IOM)	Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure coordinated inclusive implementation of prioritized interventions and monitoring	\$ 6,000	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 5.Travel	The budget covers local transport for the 24 CAG and CBM&E members over 20 months (@\$200/person) and refreshments for 12 functions (@\$100).

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
	systems.			
Output 2.4 (IOM)	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	\$ 1,043,280	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	The budget covers necessary materials and supplies (@\$36,000), their transportation (@\$800), and cash for work funds (20 beneficiaries per project, \$6 per day for 45 days) (and its transfer fee to the money transfer company @5%) to implement 24 prioritized projects. IOM will ensure local procurement whenever possible.
Output 2.5 (IOM)	Community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations	\$ 60,000	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	The budget covers necessary materials and supplies (@ \$2,000), their transportation (@\$100), and refreshments (@\$4/person) to organize 24 prioritized community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities involving 2,400 participants. IOM will ensure local procurement whenever possible.
Output 2.6 (HABITAT)	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.	\$153,000	4. Contractual services 5.Travel 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	The budget covers the organization of community workshops (\$4,600), salaries of community advisors (\$22,000/3 advisor/2 states), site visits (\$2,400), transport costs for the advisors (\$2000)
Output 2.7 (HABITAT)	Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC)	\$116,240	4. Contractual services 5.Travel	The budget covers the organization of workshops (\$3,600), official mission costs (\$3,600), financial incentives for external key informants (\$4,800), contract services for advisory (\$96,240), translation, printing costs(\$3,000), awareness campaigns (\$ 5,000 for radio campaigns, public address, posters and leaflets campaigns)

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 2.8 (HABITAT)	Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighborhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.	\$683,590	14. Contractual services 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	The budget covers the organization of capacity building activities (\$110,094), cost of materials (\$389,177 – to cover construction materials, machineries), project support costs (\$173,000 – construction supervisors, inclusive of transport costs and monitoring missions), awareness raising (\$11,310 for radio campaigns, leaflets, poster, and public address campaigns)
Staff		\$ 480,00 (IOM) \$321,360 (UN-Habitat)	1. Staff and other personnel	The staff budget for IOM will cover a P-3 Project Manager at 10%, a P-2 Project Officer at 100%, two G-7 Field Officers, based in Kismayo and Baidoa at 100% each, as well as project support and supervision (a Projectized contribution for supporting roles including finance, human resources, IT, and procurement) to ensure adequate staff support to execute the planned activities. For UN Habitat the amounts budgeted for will cover the staffing cost of two P3 level international planner and land expert to the height of 40% each.
Office		\$ 240,000 (IOM)	7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	The office cost will cover the office building premises, travel (flights and DSAs), communications, vehicle rental and maintenance, IT equipment, office furniture, supplies and materials, security and MOSS compliance and bank charges
M&E		\$ 52,210 (IOM)	7. General Operating and	M&E budget will cover the costs of an

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
		\$61,000 (UN-Habitat)	other Direct Costs	evaluation exercise, monitoring visits and review meetings.
Visibility		\$ 10,000.00 (IOM) \$10,000 (UN-Habitat)	7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	Visibility line covers production of branded items, banners, and project launch events with local authorities.
Standard Overhead	7%	\$ 157,009 (IOM) \$104,370 (UN-Habitat)	8. Indirect Support Costs*	Overhead rate of 7% is applied to all operational projects to cover indirect costs which are not directly linked to specific project at the headquarters level.
TOTAL		\$ 4,000,000		

Note: Precisely 50 percent of the below output-based budget amount will be allocated to Jubaland and South West States with a total budget of USD 2,000,000 to execute the Programmes respectively.

First Tranche - \$2,700,000

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
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 Southern and Central Somalia				
Output 1.1 (IOM)	District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery	\$6,939	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 5.Travel 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	The budget covers costs associated with providing 3-day training sessions on facilitating mapping, community planning and consultation across project locations, travel cost of the facilitator and incentives for the core facilitating team members in 6 locations – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 1.2 (IOM)	Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information	\$21,802	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	The budget covers costs associated with providing 3-day training sessions on

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
	management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns. (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes)		3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	information management (data analysis and compilation) and coordination across project locations and incentives for the core facilitating team members in 6 locations. It also includes `costs for IT equipment needed (computers, printer-scanner, etc) – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 1.3 (IOM)	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.	\$21,870	4. Contractual services	The budget covers conceptualization, development and dissemination of radio and TV programme and SMS messages reaching approx. 1M subscribers, as well as feedback capturing (contractual). The project will use a local service provider following a standard competitive procurement procedure – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 1.4 (HABITAT)	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	\$24,516	4. Contractual services 5.Travel	The budget covers the organization of workshops, official mission costs for a 12 days long mission, financial incentives for external key informants, contract services for advisory, translation, printing costs – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 1.5 (HABITAT)	Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading	\$9,423	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 5.Travel	The budget covers the organization of workshops, official mission costs, site visits, financial incentives for external key informants, contract services for advisory, translation, printing costs – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 1.6	A strategic framework to devise spatial	\$39,150	2. Supplies,	The budget will cover costs related to

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
(HABITAT)	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		Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 5.Travel 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	research, advisory, consultations and official missions – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 1.7 (HABITAT)	Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at regional level are developed	\$28,458	5.Travel 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs 4.Contractual Services	The budget covers the organization of workshops, official mission costs, contract services for advisory, translation/printing costs – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Outcome 2: Targeted communities in Southern and Central Somalia are able to define and drive their own recovery, durable solutions and community security				
Output 2.1 (IOM)	Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.	\$4,860	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 5.Travel	The budget covers the travel cost of the lead facilitator and costs of refreshments to conduct sessions to help communities define socio-economic groups in preparation for the community planning and consultation – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 2.2 (IOM)	Drivers of instability as well as priority projects for conflict resolution, peaceful coexistence, durable solutions and recovery are identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in community action plans.	\$181,791	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 5.Travel 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	The budget covers the lead facilitator's payment who is a local expert, air travel expenses, refreshments, venue costs, stationaries and incentives for the core facilitation teams to carry out the community planning and consultations – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 2.3 (IOM)	Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure	\$4,050	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 5.Travel	The budget covers local transport for the 24 CAG and CBM&E members over 20 months and refreshments for 12 functions – for breakdown please refer to the details

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
	coordinated inclusive implementation of prioritized interventions and monitoring systems.			in the full budget.
Output 2.4 (IOM)	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	\$704,214	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	The budget covers necessary materials and supplies, their transportation, and cash for work funds and its transfer fee to the money transfer company to implement the prioritized projects. IOM will ensure local procurement whenever possible – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 2.5 (IOM)	Community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations	\$40,500	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	The budget covers necessary materials and supplies, their transportation, and refreshments to organize prioritized community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities. IOM will ensure local procurement whenever possible – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 2.6 (HABITAT)	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.	\$103,275	4. Contractual services 5. Travel 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	The budget covers the organization of community workshops, salaries of community advisors, site visits, transport costs for the advisors – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 2.7 (HABITAT)	Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC)	\$78,462	4. Contractual services 5. Travel	The budget covers the organization of workshops, official mission costs, financial incentives for external key informants, contract services for advisory, translation, printing costs, awareness campaigns (radio campaigns, public address, posters and leaflets campaigns) – for breakdown please

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
				refer to the details in the full budget.
Output 2.8 (HABITAT)	Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighborhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.	\$461,423	14. Contractual services 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	The budget covers the organization of capacity building activities, cost of materials, project support costs – construction supervisors, inclusive of transport costs and monitoring missions, awareness raising (radio campaigns, leaflets, poster, and public address campaigns) – for breakdown please refer to the details in the full budget.
Staff		\$ 324,00 (IOM) \$216,918 (UN-Habitat)	1. Staff and other personnel	The staff budget for IOM will cover a P-3 Project Manager at 10%, a P-2 Project Officer at 100%, two G-7 Field Officers, based in Kismayo and Baidoa at 100% each, as well as project support and supervision (a Projectized contribution for supporting roles including finance, human resources, IT, and procurement) to ensure adequate staff support to execute the planned activities. For UN Habitat the amounts budgeted for will cover the staffing cost of two P3 level international planner and land expert to the height of 40% each.
Office		\$ 162,000 (IOM)	7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	The office cost will cover the office building premises, travel (flights and DSAs), communications, vehicle rental and maintenance, IT equipment, office furniture, supplies and materials, security and MOSS compliance and bank charges
M&E		\$35,242 (IOM)	7. General Operating and	M&E budget will cover the costs of an

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
		\$41,175 (UN-Habitat)	other Direct Costs	evaluation exercise, monitoring visits and review meetings.
Visibility		\$ 6,750 (IOM) \$6,750 (UN-Habitat)	7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	Visibility line covers production of branded items, banners, and project launch events with local authorities.
Standard Overhead	7%	\$105,981 (IOM) \$70,654(UN-Habitat)	8. Indirect Support Costs*	Overhead rate of 7% is applied to all operational projects to cover indirect costs which are not directly linked to specific project at the headquarters level.
TOTAL		\$ 2,700,000		

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

First Tranche

Total Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET			
CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency (IOM)	Amount Recipient Agency (HABITAT)	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	\$324,000	\$216,918	\$540,918
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$655,681	\$2,808	\$658,489
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$16,200	\$0	\$16,200
4. Contractual services	\$170,370	\$407,667	\$578,037
5. Travel	\$13,365	\$31,455	\$44,820
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$115,830	\$295,823	\$411,653
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$218,572	\$54,675	\$273,247
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$1,514,019	\$1,009,346	\$2,523,365
8. Indirect Support Costs*	\$105,981	\$70,654	\$176,635
TOTAL	\$1,620,000	\$1,080,000	\$2,700,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET			
CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency (IOM)	Amount Recipient Agency (HABITAT)	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	\$480,000	\$321,360	\$801,360
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 971,380	\$4,160	\$975,540
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$24,000	\$0	\$24,000
4. Contractual services	\$252,400	\$603,280	\$855,680
5. Travel	\$19,800	\$46,600	\$66,400
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 171,600	\$438,558	\$610,158
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$ 323,810	\$81,000	\$404,810
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$2,242,990	\$1,494,958	\$3,737,948

8. Indirect Support Costs*	\$ 157,009	\$105,042	\$262,051
TOTAL	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$4,000,000

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

NB: Precisely 50 percent of the below categorical amounts will be allocated to Jubbaland and South West States with a total budget of USD 2,000,000 to execute the Programmes respectively. In line with the two-tranche disbursement of the Priority Plan's total budget (first eight million; second five million dollars), this project will be required to submit an additional interim financial report once it has reached an expenditure rate of 80% of its total budget. A supporting narrative report should also be submitted to account for corresponding progress made against the activity plan.

Somalia Priority Plan Disbursement schedule			
	Project budget	First allocation	Second allocation (released @ 80% disbursement of 1st allocation)
Midnimo project	\$4.0m	\$2.7m	\$1.3m
Daldhis project	\$8.0 m	\$5.3m	\$2.7m
Total	\$12.0m	\$8.0m	\$4.0m

c) **Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:**

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country				
	RUNO 1: IOM	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year (Jan-Dec 2015)	USD 33,112,546.38	Donors and government	USD 18,590,587.38	USD 14,521,959
Current calendar year (Jan-Dec 2016)	USD 41,242,432.43	Donors and government	USD 21,857,650.43	USD 19,384,782

	RUNO 2: HABITAT	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year (Jan-Dec 2015)	USD 17,944,077	Donors and government	USD 17,944,077	USD n/a
Current calendar year (Jan-Dec 2016)	USD 9,119,212	Donors and government	USD 9,119,212	USD n/a

III. **Management and coordination**

a) **Project management:**

In light of the multitude of planned coordination fora at the Sub-federal state level, it is proposed that a PBF project steering committee be established for the two PBF projects under this Priority Plan that would coincide with these planned meetings, both given the crossover of interest between the different programmes and the similar state and non-state actors involved. The PBF project steering committee would assist the SDRF Steering Committee in its governance of the project, and be composed of the following members:

- § Co-Chairs (2): Federal Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in SWS and the Ministry of Interior in Jubbaland State;
- § Government representatives (partner line ministries / district authorities);
- § UN representatives (RCO – represented by the PBF Coordinator, partner agencies and UNSOM – represented by the Regional Planning Officers);
- § Development Partner representatives;
- § Representatives of the civil society.

The Project Steering Committee will be primarily responsible for:

- § Provide the SDRF SC with technical advice on the potential scope of the Priority Plan;
- § Consider six monthly reports on PBF projects, produced by the Recipient UN Agencies and recipient line ministries, and provide comments to the SDRF SC, through the PBF Secretariat, if required;
- § Provide informal advice and briefing to relevant SDRF SC members on PBF progress and activities, thereby facilitating PBF progress;
- § Provide support to the PBF Secretariat and the UN with regards to monitoring the progress against the Peacebuilding Priority Plan and assist in the drafting of the annual progress report, to be approved by the SDRF SC and submitted to the PBSO on 1 December every year.

The Project Steering Committee will be supported by the PBF Secretariat, located in the RCO, that will have the following primary responsibilities:

- § Providing JSC with secretarial and administrative support, including organising meetings, recording minutes and sharing documents with members of the JSC;
- § Supporting inter-project coordination and providing guidance to Recipient UN Organizations on common methodology for project design, monitoring and evaluation and related issues;
- § Establishing a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Priority Plan and regularly tracking the progress against the Priority Plan indicators and outcomes and making recommendations for improvements, if deemed necessary;
- § Identifying problems in relation to project delivery and management and advising the Project Steering Committee and the SDRF SC 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.

The PBF secretariat is composed of one PBF Coordinator and one M&E advisor. The PBF secretariat is also supported by the Integrated Office, namely the MPTF Risk Manager, the Communication Officer, and the Finance Officer. The PBF Secretariat is represented 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. The RCO, with the support of the UNSOM Regional Planning Officers, will support the coordination of the project implementation between the three components. It will organize quarterly Project Steering Committee meetings, facilitate joint monitoring visits of the UN agencies, UNSOM, and government partners to the target locations, and support the project's remote monitoring by contracting the Monitoring Agent. The UNSOM regional heads of office will provide political guidance and advise in case of any disagreements between the line ministries and UN agencies.

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 Jubaland and 1 in South West State) will be established and made operational for both PBF Fast Track and Standard Packages. In particular, the RCO will play a key role in shaping the strategic focus of the two PBF 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 Nairobi with frequent travel to the project sites in Jubaland and South West States who will support and monitor the implementation at the field level (at least 50 percent of the time), a national Project Officer based in Kismayo who will provide day to day operational support for implementation in close coordination with the Lead Facilitator to be recruited to carry out the mapping and community planning/consultation, as well as a procurement, finance and security personnel based in Mogadishu. The programme will be supported remotely by an international Project Officer based 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 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. For example, USAID supported TIS+ will fund a range of infrastructure projects throughout 2017 in Jubaland and South West States and IOM will ensure youth in target areas for PBF are referred to such projects in order to facilitate employment creation. This also includes establishing direct referral pathways to the existing African Development Bank's support programme targeting youth at risk through employment creation and social development.

The overall responsibility for the management of the UN-Habitat activities of the Peacebuilding Fund Fast Track Package lies with the manager of the UN-Habitat component of the Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery. The JPLG team will be mobilized to support both activities included in the Fast Track and Standard packages. In addition to the Programme Manager, based in Nairobi, the JPLG team comprises of two international urban planners, as well as international specialists in Land, Municipal Finance, GIS and Solid Waste. The JPLG has additional capacity in its offices in Somaliland and Puntland that can be mobilized for the implementation of the activities. 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 Kismayo 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 structures and UN-Habitat staff in Mogadishu, it will be possible to ensure the liaison and fast coordination with our PBF counterparts in IOM. In terms of the collegial governance structure of the Peacebuilding Fund activities, UN-Habitat will jointly participate with IOM 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 has established its presence in Jubaland through two main programmes that directly contribute to the CRESTA/A approach on the one hand, and to the Durable Solutions Initiative for the displaced in Somalia on the other hand. These programmes are the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG), and the UN Joint Programme on Youth Employment in Somalia (YES) and they will contribute directly to the PBF standard package. 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.

With reference to JPLG, the UN-HABITAT portfolio for the Southern Regional states will be implemented once the local district councils are established and the support to the local government will focus primarily on supporting local public financial mechanisms. Through the PBF support for the fast track package, UN-HABITAT will carry out preparatory work necessary for municipalities and local governments to take their functions of duty bearers vis-a-vis the management of the internally displaced populations, returnees and, in general, as providers of services to the most vulnerable groups. Because of its consolidated experience in the northern States (Somaliland and Puntland), UN-HABITAT technical advice was requested by the Jubaland Authorities regarding the operationalization of the role of the National Land Use and Dispute Resolution Commission (cf. art 82 of the Jubaland Constitution). More recently, UN-HABITAT has provided technical advisory to the drafting of the Jubaland Land Act.

b) Risk management:

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

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	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 and UN-Habitat are members. UNDSS has

jeopardizing staff's physical safety			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 member 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.
Clan conflict and dynamics superseding the influence of local authorities over the project	Medium	High	IOM and 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, 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	IOM and HABITAT have been consulting relevant government stakeholders to ensure their commitment through bilateral meetings. 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.
The constant turnover and low of senior officials and staff among Somali partner institutions may impede implementation of programme activities	Medium	Medium	IOM and HABITAT plan to establish collegial working relationship with the Somali partners in order to receive early warnings regarding reshuffles and reconfigurations among the authorities. 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, UN Habitat and IOM have embedded community advisors to follow up on community led activities. In addition 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	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	High	Medium	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.

to facilitate the participation of girls and women into the activities			
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c) Monitoring & 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. IOM and UN-HABITAT will commission a joint independent evaluation of the Project.

In accordance with PBF’s M&E guidelines, within the first six-to-nine 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.

A final, external evaluation of this project will be done as part of the final Peacebuilding Priority Plan evaluation that will be commissioned and managed by the Peacebuilding Support Office.

d) Administrative arrangements

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 narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF 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 notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- 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.

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:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- In line with the two-tranche disbursement of the Priority Plan’s total budget (first eight million; second five million dollars), this project will be required to submit an additional interim financial report once it has reached an expenditure rate of 80% of its total budget.

A supporting narrative report should also be submitted to account for corresponding progress made against the activity plan.

- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance 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: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ <i>Midnimo (unity) - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns</i>	
Recipient UN Organization:	IOM and UN-HABITAT	
Implementing Partner(s):	Jubaland Refugee and IDP Agency for Jubaland State and Ministry of Planning and International Coordination for South West State	
Location:	Tentative districts ¹⁴ for Jubaland Kismayo, Garbarharey, Afmadow and Dollow and for South West State - Baidoa and Afgoye	
Approved Project Budget:	First tranche: USD 2,700,000 <i>Total budget: USD 4,000,000 (USD 2,000,000 for Jubaland and South West States respectively)</i>	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 December 2016	Planned Completion: 30 November 2018
Brief project Description:	This proposed programme is intended to enhance local leadership capacities to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence of displacement affected, returnee, other migrant groups and host communities in Jubaland and South West State.	
Project Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local leadership, IDPs, returnees and the broader existing communities in areas impacted by return and displacement are able to achieve locally defined and led solutions to displacement, including the means to sustain a living, access to basic social services and participation for all in civic life. ● Participatory and inclusive community-driven activities enhance social cohesion and trust among diverse population groups, in areas impacted by displacement and return, and with 	

¹⁴ 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 and Federal Affairs. The coordination meeting will identify Wadajir programme packages at the Federal Member State level for the international community to engage in.

	<p>local authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs, returnees and existing communities in areas highly impacted by population mobility, are able to coexist peacefully and withstand drivers of instability and conflict • Participatory plans, actions and systems for dispute resolution / peaceful co-existence are incorporated into the programmes of longer term recovery and development partners. • Spatial approaches are streamlined in functioning systems and processes to support enhancement of human security
PBF Focus Area:	<p><i>Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts</i> (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;</p>
Gender marker:	<p>2 - <i>The projects has gender equality as a significant objective.</i></p>
Key Project Activities:	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
- 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. Based on experience, such conditions can be embedded in the eligibility criteria for and participation in the cash transfer component. 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. IOM will provide technical support, leveraging the existing Displacement Tracking Matrix system to ensure the overall coordination of support and to feed into public information and awareness raising. 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.
- 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).
- 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

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighborhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.
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Annex B: PRF Project Results Framework

Annex C: IOM Somalia Durable Solutions Framework Visualization

Annex D: Satellite Imagery for Kismayo, UNOSAT (October 2016)

Annex D

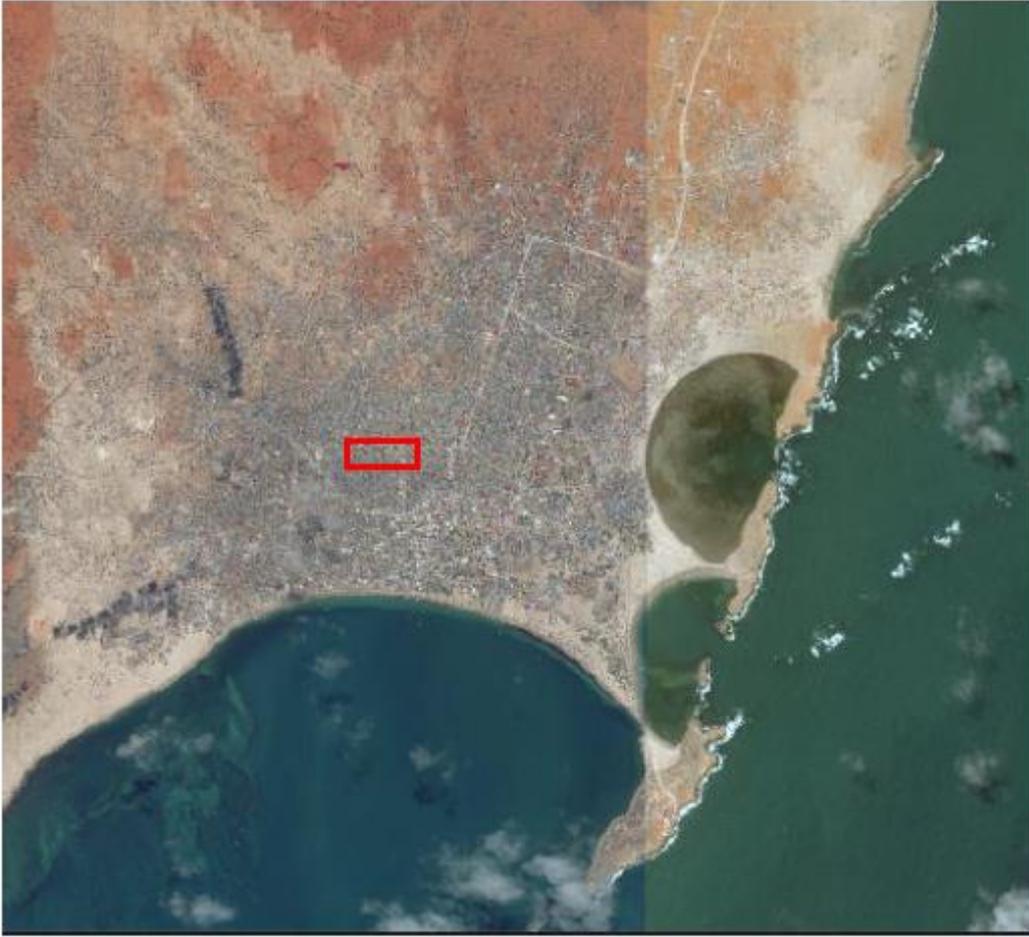


Figure - Area of observation - Kismayo, October 2016, Source UNOSAT



Figure 1- Cf. Starred buildings are new constructions, source UNOSAT and Shelter Cluster