

Requesting Organization :	Norwegian Refugee Council				
Allocation Type :	Standard Allocation 1 (Jan 2017)				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
Protection		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Contributing to drought response through the promotion and protection of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights.				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SOM-17/P-HR-RL/101184	Fund Project Code :	SOM-17/3485/SA1 2017/Prot/INGO/4642		
Cluster :	Protection	Project Budget in US\$:	662,493.05		
Planned project duration :	12 months	Priority:	A - High		
Planned Start Date :	07/03/2017	Planned End Date :	07/03/2018		
Actual Start Date:	17/03/2017	Actual End Date:	17/03/2018		
Project Summary :	<p>This intervention is a multi-faceted Protection hybrid intended to consolidate the ongoing humanitarian response to the drought situation in Somalia, while at the same time supporting reintegration and durable solutions efforts. The intervention is framed around the following three central outcomes: i) Eviction prevention and response: individuals affected by displacement receive support assistance to improve their tenure security situation and address post-eviction complications; ii) Access to justice and information: enhanced access to specialized services to address HLP problems and improve peaceful co-existence among displacement affected populations; iii) capacity development: reintegration and durable solutions efforts are strengthened through enhanced local and institutional capacities to promote peaceful co-existence and protect HLP rights. It is designed to consolidate ongoing humanitarian efforts by expanding critically essential protection services and enhancing synergies between mainstream Protection and other sectors in a way that makes the drought response more complete. The action will be implemented in four main regions across Somalia – South and Central Somalia, Puntland State and Somaliland. Specific districts that are targeted within these three broad geographic regions include: Puntland – Bari, Nugaal, Mudug; Somaliland – Sanaag, Waqoyi, Galbeed, Sool, Togdheer; and South and Central Somalia – Gedo, Bay, Banadiir, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle. As a drought-driven response, the cities and villages hardest hit will be prioritized although targeting will remain flexible in order to accommodate unforeseen emergencies which the drought situation could trigger in other locations.</p> <p>The overarching objectives of this project will be achieved through the implementation of fourteen select set of activities that are clearly articulated under the ‘Logical Framework Section’ of this application, including the specific modalities through which each deliverable will be materialized. On an overall, implementation modalities will include a combination of both direct service delivery and remote programming, which will be led by substantive project staff and a robust network of skilled and highly trained paralegals. The project will be implemented by NRC’s ICLA program that specializes in the application of legal concepts to promote and protect the rights of persons affected by displacement. In the case of this intervention, contextually appropriate legal methods will be employed to provide effective and quality lifesaving protection response designed to address Housing, Land and Property rights violations and to promote peaceful co-existence in the context of the drought response in Somalia. NRC has prioritized direct implementation as a means of guaranteeing quality, but local capacity development has also been mainstreamed into the project’s design in order to promote sustainability. Local municipalities will be targeted for partnership cooperation.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	2,348	3,523	293	470	6,634
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	1,767	2,692	205	329	4,993
People in Host Communities	542	813	88	141	1,584
Committees	39	18	0	0	57
Indirect Beneficiaries :					

Host community is estimated at 30% of the total beneficiary figure. Indirect beneficiary in this context refers to individuals who will benefit from project services as a result of their association with a different beneficiary. For example, family members or staff of a government institution that receives technical and material support assistance.

Catchment Population:

Link with allocation strategy :

This project corresponds perfectly to the allocation strategy's priority area of "Expansion of HLP services, with a focus on response to forced evictions, capacity building, HLP advocacy and coordination capacity in emerging strategic locations" and it is also targeting three of the earmarked regions – Puntland; Somaliland; Southern and Central Somalia. The proposed interventions will focus on the provision of timely, effective and quality lifesaving protection response intended to prevent or respond to existing and emerging Housing, Land and Property concerns in the two target communities. The response draws on NRC's past implementation experience in the delivery of Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance services in Somalia. NRC has accumulated extensive experience related to addressing forced evictions through multi-sectoral response to Housing, Land and Property issues. NRC's eviction and tenure security responses have always involved the active participation of the Protection cluster through joint assessments and this collaboration will be used to contribute to the successful implementation of this project. Best practices and learning from past NRC has a well-established staff presence in the location proposed for these actions so a direct implementation approach will be used instead of through sub contracts to other Non-Governmental Organizations. Direct implementation will guarantee quality and timely response to needs. NRC has established extensive local networks in South Central Somalia with both communities and local authorities in the targeted location.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

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Barnabas Asora	Head of Program	barnabas.asora@nrc.no	+254 790 205708
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Somalia is among the world's most complex and most protracted displacement situations; and one of the world's longest continuous humanitarian assistance operations, dating back to the late 1980s. Professor Ken Menkhaus in a Situation and Trend Analysis on Somalia also described the situation as "the longest-running instance of complete state collapse in post-colonial history" (Somalia Situation and Trend Analysis, 14 September 2004, Pg.1). However unique the nature, complexities and duration of the Somalia context, one simple consequential reality is that virtually two decades of persistent civil war and intermittent famine displaced scores of Somalis internally, ravaged the basic fabric of society and left the core frameworks for political governance totally devastated. Albeit the exact number of IDPs within Somalia remains unknown due to multiple successive waves of secondary displacements and generalized urban poverty, it is widely estimated to be around 1.1 million, with at least 400,000 (36%) of that number believed to be residing in Mogadishu and outlying districts (Mogadishu Profiling Report - April 2016). By region, the number of IDPs is estimated to be 893,000 in South and Central; 130,000 in Puntland; and 84,000 in Somaliland – although these figures might be slightly more or less due to high population mobility. Protracted and recurring secondary displacements triggered by conflict and natural disasters, i.e. droughts, as well as significant rural-to-urban migration also make it difficult to define who is an IDP. While the general conditions in many parts of Somalia remain far from ideal for large-scale returns, Somalis exiled in neighbouring countries have started to return on a fairly incremental basis since 2013 due to emerging political situations in those countries, and a decision by Kenya to close the Dadaab camp.

Somalia is also the world most vulnerable country to climate change, according to the University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (<http://index.gain.org/>). Recurrent flooding affects riverine communities because embankments have not been maintained. Drought combined with Al-Shabaab-imposed restrictions on trade and freedom of movement caused a famine in 2011 during which nearly 250,000 people died. It also triggered mass displacements from the affected areas to places where assistance was more easily accessible, i.e. refugee camps and urban settlements for IDPs. Extreme weather associated with El Niño affected hundreds of thousands of people in Puntland and Somaliland in 2016, and led to new displacement. In general, displacement in Somalia is being motivated by conflict and violence, climate-related factors, and forced evictions. However, displacement tends to be multi-causal; its drivers overlap and are interrelated. Imposition of taxes on households, farms and livestock by Al-Shabaab also causes displacements.

Forced eviction has been identified as one of the most pressing protection challenges facing IDPs and returnees in Somalia, and addressing it remains a critical imperative for the realization of reintegration and durable solutions potentials. Findings of the Mogadishu profiling corroborated the alarming statistics on forced eviction, in which 37% of IDPs interviewed reported being under the constant threat of forced eviction. Even more troubling is the fact that NRC documented 172,233 evictions (including female headed households) across Somalia in 2016 and virtually 95% of the incidents resulted in further rights violations, including loss of shelter and livelihoods (NRC Eviction Tracker, 2016). The situation is being further exacerbated due to inadequate legal and policy frameworks on land governance, under-resourced state institutions responsible for land administration and land management, recurring displacements, destruction of HLP assets, widespread tenure insecurity and forced evictions are among the most pressing challenges with which the HLP sector is confronted.

2. Needs assessment

The legacy of protracted absence of a functional government created overwhelming humanitarian and development challenges in Somalia. The net effect is a situation in which persistent humanitarian needs have become both complex and cumulative; and addressing them more comprehensively remains a daunting undertaking that requires large-scale coordinated efforts by all stakeholders. An extensive empirical analysis was carried out on data collected as part of ICLA's ongoing program operations in Somalia, with specific focus on the locations that are targeted through this project. A second set of external data on the entire Somalia, including the Protection and Return Monitoring Network's data management platform and NRC's nationwide Eviction Tracker, were also analyzed. The needs contained in this application were derived from the findings of these two sets of data analysis processes, combined with the findings of a desk research carried out on external publications, including the recent IDP Profiling in Mogadishu. All of the findings cross-corroborated, and the following needs were identified as the most critical with respect to promoting and protecting HLP rights and contributing to durable solutions: 1) inadequate legal and policy frameworks on land governance; 2) under-resourced state institutions responsible for land administration and land management recurring displacements; 3) destruction of HLP assets; 4) widespread tenure insecurity; 5) forced evictions; and 6) competition over scarce resources.

It is acknowledged that insecure land tenure creates multiple obstacles to the prospects of achieving durable solution for IDPs in Somalia. In part, this is being underpinned by fundamentally weak governance structure and the lack of adequate legal and policy frameworks to guarantee protection of HLP rights. Elevated levels of illiteracy among IDPs, particularly women and girls, limit their understanding of the need to acquire secure land and housing tenure documents. The lack of these tenure documentation exposes IDPs to multiple HLP related problems and significantly reduces their chances of achieving durable solutions. Information on HLP rights for women need to be prioritized and properly channeled through existing community structures. These male dominated structures will then seek to address entrenched discriminatory practices that undermine women's ability to claim and exercise their HLP rights. Women in Somalia are often expected to claim their HLP rights through a male relative, and this de facto cultural norm has led to increased evictions at the household level with women being almost entirely disproportionately affected.

HLP capacity limitation is not unique to government institutions. There is also a considerable degree of lack of awareness on HLP issues among humanitarian partners, both national and international. Therefore, a multifaceted and coordinated approach to HLP led by the protection cluster will ensure HLP is mainstreamed in humanitarian interventions thereby protecting beneficiary rights to HLP opportunities at all levels. The violation of HLP rights, in the form of forced evictions, remains unarguably a major hindrance to the overall protective environment of displacement affected populations in Somalia. Evictions are conducted without reference or adherence to any legal procedures. From a Housing, Land and Property angle, NRC through this project will contribute to activities aimed at supporting reintegration and durable solution efforts. Implementation modalities will include provision of information on rights, remedies and entitlements on HLP, legal counseling on available options to address these rights violations, legal assistance for HLP specific cases, eviction prevention and response, and capacity development in both Housing, Land and Property and Collaborative Dispute Resolution.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The primary population of concern that are targeted by this action are Somali returnees, IDPs, local authorities, government institutions and humanitarian organizations. However, the conceptual design and nature of the project provides room for other local and displaced communities to benefit from services that will be provided through the project. In adherence to the 'Do No Harm' humanitarian principle and to the extent programmatically feasible, service delivery will be balanced between direct and indirect beneficiaries in order to avoid resentment that is often generated when primary beneficiaries are targeted exclusively while leaving out host communities. The selection of beneficiaries, particularly for post-eviction assistance and tenure security documents, will pay particular attention to gender-related vulnerabilities; and where possible, women will represent at least 60% of the total beneficiaries. NRC's beneficiary targeting strategy for this project appreciates the fact that community-managed beneficiary selection processes often results in deliberate exclusion of the most vulnerable due to reasons ranging from bias against minority clans and lack of awareness of the conditions with which IDPs are confronted, to expressed lack of recognition of gender issues. Therefore, different humanitarian standards will be applied in the selection of beneficiaries to ensure that beneficiary selection does not exacerbate existing conflicts/tensions, while making sure that the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, i.e. minority clans and people with disabilities, are targeted without pre-condition and reached through project services.

With the ongoing voluntary repatriation process and incremental spontaneous returns, it is anticipated that there will be considerably high returns in 2017 into areas that are targeted by this project. In total, the project will target 4515 direct beneficiaries and 1355 indirect beneficiaries. Host community is estimated at 20% of the total beneficiary figure.

4. Grant Request Justification

The damage caused by protracted absence of political governance in Somalia is overwhelming; and even with vital recovery efforts ongoing, humanitarian needs still persist across the country. The regions hardest hit by drought were already in dire need of humanitarian assistance prior to the situation and aid agencies have been actively engaged in supporting reintegration, durable solutions and other broader development initiatives. However, the humanitarian situation in those communities has been further exacerbated due to the impact of the drought and gains made over the last few years are under threat of being effectively reversed. Competition over access to basic services, including land and land resources, has started to foment noticeable tension between host communities, resident returnees and individuals recently displaced by the drought. Peaceful coexistence is also being seriously undermined as local capacities have been severely overstretched.

Rapid urbanization is now ushering in new alternative means of livelihood coping strategies in Somalia, including trade. However, only a fraction of the population has access to wage-earning opportunities, of which returnees and IDPs (including those recently displaced by drought) constitute a particularly vulnerable sub-stratum. Therefore, as a country whose livelihood system is based largely on subsistent farming and pastoralism, the most viable means of livelihood and physical security (shelter) for those displaced by drought as they strive to rebuild their lives and pursue durable solutions will be dependent on land and land related resources. Unfortunately, land governance is weak in communities hosting drought-induced IDPs, and access to justice, information and specialized services is extremely limited. Drought affected IDPs will require structured support assistance to overcome legal obstacles, including protection from eviction and secured tenure. NRC will avail HLP expertise and technical support to all agencies involved in the drought response to ensure that HLP considerations are adequately mainstreamed into the response. Adequate protection against forced eviction is as an important aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Efforts to effectively respond to the ongoing humanitarian crisis caused by drought will be fundamentally incomplete without addressing the core issues that undermine the promotion, protection, exercise and enjoyment of Housing, Land and Property rights. At the same time, ignoring HLP considerations in the ongoing drought response will further compound the impact of the drought by exposing beneficiaries to other forms of rights violation, including evictions and loss of livelihood due to insecure tenure.

In addition to the project rationale particularized above, the justification of this funding request is also established in four cardinal arguments: established programmatic footprint in the Allocation's priority locations; a response designed to consolidate ongoing interventions; extensive local networks at various levels across Somalia, robust operational and technical capacity, established expertise on HLP issues, and the technical relevance and appropriateness of the proposed solution. NRC has been present in Somalia since 2012 and has a robust operational support capacity from which this project will benefit. This project will be a scale-up to consolidate ongoing actions, and the quality and technical consistency will be supported by an international specialist. NRC's longstanding involvement in the protection and promotion of HLP rights has allowed the organization to develop immeasurable capacity, expertise and reputation on the subject – a leverage that will be exploited to the benefit of the project. The activities proposed in this project align with Strategic Objectives 2 and 3 of the Protection cluster.

5. Complementarity

This project is conceptualized primarily to consolidate ongoing ICLA projects across four regions in Somalia – South and Central, Puntland State of Somalia, and Somaliland. ICLA's current program portfolio embodies activities that are designed to address the HLP needs of IDPs and returnees through the provision of timely, effective and quality lifesaving protection services. However, the core response framework of the project takes into account complementary with on ongoing SHF funded projects in Banadir and Kismayo. A number of major activities funded by those two projects are excluded from this intervention, i.e. technical and institutional capacity development support to the district courts in Daynile and Kaxda, and the local municipality in Kismayo. Ultimately, only 4% and 8% budget have been allocated to Kismayo and Banadiir, respectively, in an effort to scale up response capacity in those locations amid additional needs created as a result of the drought situation.

Complementarity under this action also considers support to other sector areas, i.e. Shelter, WASH, Food Security, etc., and this is expected to be achieved through pragmatic synergies. In addition to functional synergies that exist among NRC departments, ICLA will avail HLP expertise to other humanitarian organizations particularly on issues related to tenure security for IDPs and returnees and to intervene in cases of threats of forced evictions. NRC's longstanding experience and expertise will serve as catalyst for advancing HLP advocacy initiatives that will be beneficial to broader reintegration and durable solution efforts.

NRC has worked with local and state institutions, local communities, and IDP and returnee populations to facilitate lawful eviction processes. NRC has also worked with organizations within the Shelter cluster to negotiate access to land for displacement affected populations and to take steps necessary to guarantee their tenure security. These kinds of multi-sector complementary support assistance will be further strengthened throughout this project as part of an overarching humanitarian objective of protecting IDPs' HLP rights as a way of facilitating sustainable recovery and contributing to durable solutions in Somalia. NRC intends to both build on existing functional relationship with the Shelter and WASH clusters to expand synergy, and to explore close collaboration with the GBV sub-cluster on women's HLP rights.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Drought affected populations in Somalia are protected from evictions and supported to achieve durable solutions and co-exist peacefully.

Individuals affected by drought remain at risk of experiencing other forms of rights violation due to inadequate protection of their HLP rights. Their ability to pursue livelihood opportunities, enjoy physical security or co-exist peacefully could be hampered due to lack of access to land; tenure insecurity, or disputes resulting from competition of resources. In order to mitigate these risks, drought affected population require specialized support assistance to help them overcome legal obstacles central to the protection, exercise and enjoyment of their HLP rights, including living in harmony.

Protection		
Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
To improve protective environment for IDPs and other vulnerable groups in particular through enhanced protection interventions to support durable solutions for IDPs	Somalia HRP 2017	60
To improve operational response capacity through capacity development. Strategy advocacy and humanitarian dialogues	Somalia HRP 2017	40
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Response gaps and other functional inadequacies continue to undermine efforts to protect, promote and guarantee the exercise of HLP rights in Somalia. This lack of adequate protection of HLP rights often leads to the violation of several other fundamental human rights with the situation being particularly conspicuous in Somalia due to the absence of functioning state institutions and relevant legal frameworks – a situation engendered by protracted political instability. The challenges and protection risks induced by widespread systemic limitations in the protection of HLP rights are overwhelming for both IDPs and regular residents, who in many respects are also being adversely affected by displacement. However, these risks exponentially increase for IDPs and returnees because of their elevated level of vulnerability caused by displacement, in some cases protracted multiple secondary displacements. Competition over scarce resources frequently foment tension among IDPs and returnees, and between IDPs, returnees and host communities. This is also a phenomenon particularly prevalent in densely populated areas of high returns that are targeted under this action. The administration of justice and rule of law in Somalia is heavily influenced by a more socially legitimized customary system to which reference is mostly made for the resolution of civil disputes and this has so far proven to be relatively effective and successful. Unfortunately, this system of dispute resolution has been weakened among displacement affected communities due to disruption in clan and customary leadership structures caused by multiple displacements, and local dispute resolution capacities are being overstretched as a consequence.</p> <p>Forced eviction, which is one of the most pressing protection concerns in Somalia, is a quintessence of HLP rights violation that has unbounded consequences on livelihood, dignity and physical security. In addition to HLP challenges occasioned by prolonged instability and multiple displacements, other contributing factors to the complexities of HLP problems in Somalia can be grouped into five main categories: i) limited capacity with respect to land governance among key duty bearers, ii) inadequate awareness on HLP rights and limited means of protecting those rights in displacement contexts, iii) increase in HLP-related conflicts and insufficient capacity to resolve them, iv) cultural discrimination against women with respect to HLP rights, and v) the risk of the sensitivity of HLP-linked conflicts adversely undermining the intervention of other humanitarian actions. Taken together broadly, these challenges constitute major obstacles to the attainment of Strategic Objectives (SO) 2 and 3 of the Draft 2017 Protection Cluster Operational Response Plan as defined in the draft Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2017.</p> <p>By addressing HLP issues through a five-prong program approach of increasing response to eviction and improving tenure security for IDPs and returnees; supporting local and institutional capacity development to promote and protect HLP rights; strengthening community-based dispute resolution; enhancing HLP information and counselling; and strengthening the functional and operational capacity of the HLP sub-cluster, this project is programmatically aligned to SO2 and SO3 of the Protection Cluster and contributes in meaningful ways to the realization of those objectives. The peaceful co-existence component of the project also contributes to broader peace, security and safety, which are vital elements of any protective environment. The project will contribute to the promotion, protection and fulfillment of several other human rights. The technical design and crosscutting nature of this project make it highly complementary not only to other sub-clusters within the Protection Cluster, but also other parent clusters within the larger humanitarian community in Somalia, i.e. WASH, Shelter, Food Security, etc.</p>		
Outcome 1		
Prevention and response to evictions: Individuals affected by displacement receive support assistance to improve their tenure security situation and address post-eviction complications		
<p>The rate at which evictions are occurring across Somalia has become alarming, and those affected are predominantly IDPs who continue to live in perpetual fear and intimidation. Evictions are often carried out by means of physical violence, thus constituting one of the most inhumane right violations with which IDPs are confronted across Somalia. The consequences range from secondary displacement and total destruction livelihood strategies to disruption of established life routines. A UN Special Rapporteur has emphasized that "the issue of forced removals and forced evictions has in recent years reached the international human rights agenda because it is considered a practice that does grave and disastrous harm to the basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of large numbers of people, both individual persons and collectivities" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/8, para. 21). Eviction is sometimes inevitable or unavoidable, but regardless of the justification of decision, international law directs that every person or group of persons that is threatened with forced eviction should have full recourse to due process or other forms of remedy to protect their fundamental human rights. Unfortunately, in most cases people are not afforded this possibility, most parts of Somalia being a classic example. This project outcomes seeks to contribute towards ensuring that individuals affected by displacement receive support assistance to improve their tenure security situation and address post-eviction complications.</p>		
Output 1.1		
Description		
Eviction prevention and response initiatives are identified and implemented to address tenure insecurity issues faced by beneficiaries		
<p>Output Description</p> <p>NRC, through the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), documented a total of 172,233 evictions in Somalia in 2016 and this threat remains ever present. NRC also recognizes the fact that any eviction programming will be incomplete without a genuine and systematic response facet to assist victims cope with the immediate aftermath of the shock. This output also consists of a combination of response options that are designed to contribute to eviction prevention, post-eviction response, and security of tenure. In order to achieve this output, the following set of activities will be implemented: a) monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions; b) profiling of potential eviction sites; c) facilitation of lawful eviction processes; and d) occupancy agreement and access to land negotiations for IDPs and returnees, which will include issuance of land documents.</p>		
Assumptions & Risks		

It is anticipated that there will be continued interest and support from key stakeholders; secure, continuous and unrestricted access to project sites; cooperation from and acceptance by local authorities; and IDP and host communities. NRC, however, recognizes that insecurity and access restriction are two major risks that could potentially slow the pace of implementation or even cause temporary or prolonged suspension of activities. A third genuine risk is fraud, particularly where IDPs adopt strategies to fake eviction in order to access assistance. Pre-eviction assessments will be thorough enough to spot such deception, while NRC will continually take steps to prevent and/or address incidents of fraud and other forms of deceptions to ensure that project resources reach intended beneficiaries.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Assessment/studies/surveys/profiling

Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions

Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Assessment/studies/surveys/profiling

Profiling of eviction prone sites

NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response which will transcend traditionally retroactive approaches where actions or assistance ensue the right violation. Prevention actions and response initiatives will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs and returnees undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and profiled, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. NRC project team will identify and initiate discussions with individuals and entities that are planning to carry out the evictions on earmarked buildings or sites to explore options for a right-violation free process. The objective will be to foster dialogues between the parties, while advocating for a dignified relocation process and taking steps to protect the HLP rights of victims. The profile analysis snapshots will serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Access to justice

Facilitation of lawful eviction processes

NRC recognizes that adequate protection against forced eviction is an inextricable aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Regardless of the legality of an eviction process, forced or otherwise, and because they are usually carried out by the use of violence and under unpredictable circumstances, the impact on the victims are invariably the same: they are displaced, there will be significant disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements, and eventually they will be further exposed to other forms of serious protection risks. The situation becomes even exacerbated by the fact that, in most cases, the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. In addition to attempting to avert forced eviction and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation processes, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the project design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction with conditions of exceptionally high vulnerability. The support assistance package consists of two key elements: i) Emergency physical security support, and ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 800 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 200. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and be implemented in connection with the provision of specialized counselling and legal assistance through routine case management. Although additional resources have been allocated to assist extremely vulnerable persons accessing counselling and legal assistance services, beneficiaries who receive support assistance through the post-eviction response package will not benefit financially from the legal assistance pool. Instead, they will be assisted to strengthen tenure security in their new areas of residence and this will be done by facilitating negotiations related to occupancy or tenancy agreements and the issuance of applicable tenure security documents.

Activity 1.1.4

Standard Activity : Access to justice

Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Protection	Number of eviction reports produced and disseminated					12
Means of Verification : Eviction database, monthly eviction dashboards, reports, etc.							
Indicator 1.1.2	Protection	Number of profiling reports on eviction-prone sites produced and disseminated					3
Means of Verification : Profiling forms, photographs of sites, profile reports, etc.							
Indicator 1.1.3	Protection	Number of Extremely Vulnerable Households (EVIs) who receive post eviction support					1,080

Means of Verification : Beneficiary list, database records, signed assistance reception forms, case registration forms, etc.

Indicator 1.1.4	Protection	Number of individuals provided with tenure security support assistance (land titles)						1,950
Means of Verification : Case files, beneficiaries list, follow-up forms, negotiation reports, administrative records, etc.								
Indicator 1.1.5	Protection	Number of advocacy initiatives/forums held to address forced eviction.						7
Means of Verification : Attendee records, photographs, event reports, other administrative records, etc.								
Indicator 1.1.6	Protection	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services						1,400
Means of Verification : Attendee records, photographs of the sessions, session reports, other administrative records, etc.								
Outcome 2								
Access to information Counseling and Legal Assistance: provision of information, counseling and legal services to address HLP issues								
Output 2.1								
Description								
Beneficiaries receive information, counseling and legal services and are able to competently identify, claim and exercise their HLP rights								
<p>Output Description</p> <p>Access to justice for vulnerable groups, including returnees and other persons affected by displacement, is a daunting challenge that is often undermined by lack of financial capacity and the plural legal system and administrative procedures in Somalia, all of which constitute serious obstacles to pursue and attain durable solutions. The lack of effective information and case management also further compounds the issue. Irrespective of the lack of appropriate legal framework for effective administration and management of HLP assets (land and land-related resources) in Somalia, there are a number of established locally accepted procedures, processes and options that seek to guarantee the protection, enjoyment, and exercise of HLP rights. However, information about these locally accepted remedies are generally unknown to the local population of which IDPs constitute 1.1 million in Somalia. This paucity of critically essential HLP information further exacerbates the complexities around the issue, undermines the right to information, and even limits the ability of IDPs to take steps voluntarily towards accessing and exercising their HLP rights. In emphasizing the importance of freedom of information as a fundamental right beyond question, and further clarifying the UN General Assembly Resolution 59(I) in which the right to information is affirmed as "the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated", UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Abid Hussain, indicated that "freedom will be bereft of all effectiveness if the people have no access to information" UN Doc. E/CN.4/1995/32, para. 35.</p> <p>IDPs usually encounter enormous difficulties in navigating legal and administrative processes and procedures due to legal and administrative complexities. In isolated cases where IDPs and returnees demonstrate acceptable awareness, most often they either lack the financial resources to cover legal fees and/or other costs associated with the process, including transportation, or the process is so time-consuming that they opt out mid-way through the process. As a component part of the overall logical response framework of this project, NRC will prioritize the provision of information and specialized legal assistance and counselling services.</p>								
Assumptions & Risks								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The security situation does not deteriorate further and project sites are accessible <input type="checkbox"/> There will be political stability and conditions that favor durable solutions in Somalia <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation of officials of the various municipalities and state and local administration agencies that are directly implicated in land management, land administration and the execution (enforcement) of eviction decisions. <p>The project response framework recognizes that the fulfillment and protection of legal rights technically depends on a fully functioning judicial system, which is not entirely the case in most of the target locations albeit there exist administrative government bodies. Weakness of the legal system or lack of enforceability authority could undermine the possibility of providing genuine legal assistance. Notwithstanding, considering the fact that the customary system of justice administration is more prevalent and attracts considerable social legitimacy, the provision of legal assistance is still possible in such context and NRC will capitalize on such possibility.</p>								
Activities								
Activity 2.1.1								
Standard Activity : Capacity building								

Information services

The information sessions under this activity will target select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed as well as the participant's specific relevance to the issue. The sessions will target specific sub categories within the broad beneficiary group. For IDPs for example, the sessions will target IDP leaders, de facto leaders, influential elders and youth, religious leaders, heads of youth and women groups, etc. The underlying significance of this targeting approach is that the information provided through the sessions will be transmitted to various secondary groups and ultimately to the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated by both individual restitution methods and information leaflets that will be distributed during the sessions. Distribution of IEC materials during information sessions is an integral part of the information delivery structure, hence resources has been allocated for the production of 1400 pieces of IEC materials

Information sessions will be delivered using a proceedings layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions where participants ask questions, share stories, opinion, and are even allowed to respond to questions asked by other participants. This information service delivery approach is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), that fuses components of traditional sensitization techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills. In total, NRC will organize and implement eleven structured information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.

Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, simplified pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will enable target beneficiaries to easily understand the key messages and, as a direct result, develop positive coping strategies over time. NRC will implement special data integrity measures intended to establish the credibility of the information services under this project; and this achieved by ensuring that information provided are factually accurate, contextually appropriate, and that they genuinely address beneficiaries' information needs. Information that will be used in the IEC materials will be generated in coordination with authorized sources such as local authorities and public structures, i.e. community centers and schools. It is expected that the information obtained through the IEC materials will help beneficiaries in their efforts to (re)integrate and achieve durable solutions.

Activity 2.1.2

Standard Activity : Access to justice

The provision of counselling and legal assistance services

The provision of counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity that is traditional to NRC's ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centres or mobile clinics depending on a variety of considerations, including the pertinence of a particular approach to a given context. Under this project, case management will be operationalized through legal mobile legal, and possibly fixed centers depending on field realities. To the extent logistically feasible, field missions for mobile teams will be planned alongside regular information activities, thus creating the possibility for immediate access to counselling and legal assistance for beneficiaries of information services who might require such specialized assistance following the information sessions. If joint missions are not practical for operational reasons, case management activities will be planned and carried out independently. NRC has in place cutting-edge case management systems and tools as well as highly trained personnel that will be used for the provision of counselling and legal assistance services. Counselling will entail the provision of one-to-one advice to displacement affected persons on how to overcome obstacles to durable solutions, and local remedies that are available to assist them address protection concerns with which they are faced, including forced eviction and other tenure insecurity issues. Legal assistance under this project will not include in-court representation. For cases requiring the resolution of disputes, collaborative dispute resolution approaches will be used.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	Protection	Number of information services delivered (GL-L2/H)					28

Means of Verification : Attendee records, photographs of the sessions, session reports, other administrative records, etc.

Indicator 2.1.2	Protection	Number of male and female beneficiaries who receive legal assistance to address HLP issues (GL-L3/H)					475
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Means of Verification : Administrative records of sessions conducted, case management files, ICLA database

Indicator 2.1.3	Protection	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services					1,400
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Means of Verification : Attendee records, photographs of the sessions, session reports, other administrative records, etc.

Outcome 3

Capacity development: Reintegration and durable solutions efforts are strengthened through enhanced local and institutional capacities .

Output 3.1

Description

Humanitarian, government and community stakeholders develop increased HLP capacity and awareness:

Effective and sustained improvement in the promoting and protection of HLP rights inevitably requires enhanced HLP capacity and awareness among all stakeholders, including government institutions with responsibilities for land administration and land management; the personnel that run those institutions; ordinary local residents who are mostly directly affected as well as the broader humanitarian community that is contributing to the reintegration of and search for durable for persons affected by displacement. Capacity development will not only contribute to immediate improvement of the situation, but will also lead to genuine sustainability as local authorities will have developed reasonable capacity to effectively promote and protect HLP rights after the interventions. This will include both technical and material support assistance.

Assumptions & Risks

- The security situation does not deteriorate further and project sites are accessible
- There will be political stability and conditions that favor durable solutions in Somalia
- Cooperation of officials of the district courts, the Interior Ministry as well as other state or local administration agencies that are directly implicated in land management, land administration and the execution (enforcement) of eviction decisions.

Activities

Activity 3.1.1

Standard Activity : Capacity building

Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training
 The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials, and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC’s standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.

Activity 3.1.2

Standard Activity : Capacity building

Technical and material support to government institutions for HLP capacity strengthening
 NRC will seek to proactively engage local authorities in project locations by continuously making prepositions intended to improve land governance rather than simply observe or only respond to government policy drives – albeit contributing expertise to any such initiatives also remains a fundamental project objective. In general, technical support initiatives under this project component will seek to improve institutional and policy frameworks related to land governance primarily by providing expert advice and opinion, and availing technical expertise as and when necessary or requested. It is anticipated that the new federal government and regional authorities might initiate a number of policy reforms which will constitute a perfect opportunity for NRC to contribute to institutional and/or policy improvement. In addition to and apart from any such government-led process, some initiatives that are being envisaged under this activity include i) harmonization of land title documentation, standardization of land acquisition procedures, development of simplified procedural flowcharts to increase awareness, and possibly the development of a land management database. Other HLP capacity development initiatives, including material support that are pertinent to the context of a given project location, will be considered in consultation with local authorities. One noticeable effect of the prolonged instability in Somalia is the looting, and destruction and occupation of public buildings. Authorities in project locations might want to carry out their mandates in helping returnees reintegrate but might not be able to do so without essential office supplies and furniture. The factoring of material support into the project design is intended to equally take into account this context dynamic.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	Protection	Number of individuals who received HLP training services (GL-L80/H)					450
Means of Verification : Attendance sheets, training agenda, photographs, training reports, post-training follow-up plans, etc.							
Indicator 3.1.2	Protection	Number of government institutions provided institutional, technical and material support					3
Means of Verification : Donation certificate, list of materials							
Indicator 3.1.3	Protection	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services					1,400

Means of Verification : Attendee records, photographs of the sessions, session reports, other administrative records, etc.

Output 3.2

Description

Local communities hosting displacement affected populations have improved collaborative dispute resolution capacity to manage conflicts

Output Description

Insecurity has left IDPs and returnees scattered in pockets of settlements across Somalia. One of the apparent consequences of displacement is the fact that IDPs and returnees continue to face myriad of challenges in terms of peacefully coexisting, not least because of the extreme conditions in which they live, but also due to difficulties in accessing limited services and inter-communal disputes with host communities and/ or between different ethnic and marginalized groups. Limited and differential access and competition over resources and other essential public services are major obstacles to peaceful co-existence between IDPs/returnees and host communities, and if genuine efforts are made to help prevent or mitigate the situation, this could potentially degenerate into violence of far-reaching proportion and seriously undermine the reintegration and durable solution efforts of returnees and IDPs. The intended objective of this output is to promote peaceful co-existence by strengthening local capacity to manage and resolve disputes, including HLP disputes; to encourage dialogue and engagements between and among different groups; and to raise awareness on the importance and benefits of mutual respect and co-existing in harmony. Issues of communal interest(s) that threatens or could potentially undermine peaceful co-existence will be addressed through community dialogue processes. The dissemination of information that are geared towards promoting and consolidating peaceful co-existence constitute an important activity under this output. This will be in addition to establishment and support to community land dispute committees and capacity building on Collaborative Dispute Resolution skills.

Assumptions & Risks

- The security situation does not deteriorate further and project sites are accessible
- There will be political stability and conditions that favor durable solutions in Somalia
- Cooperation of officials of the various municipalities and state and local administration agencies that are directly implicated in land management, land administration and the execution (enforcement) of eviction decisions.

The project response framework recognizes that the fulfillment and protection of legal rights technically depends on a fully functioning judicial system, which is not entirely the case in most of the target locations albeit there exist administrative government bodies. Weakness of the legal system or lack of enforceability authority could undermine the possibility of providing genuine legal assistance. Notwithstanding, considering the fact that the customary system of justice administration is more prevalent and attracts considerable social legitimacy, the provision of legal assistance is still possible in such context and NRC will capitalize on such possibility.

Activities

Activity 3.2.1

Standard Activity : Capacity building

Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training

The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland combined will have increased by 250 individuals. NRC will work with eight (8) community Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs) to strengthen dispute resolution capacities and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. The promotion and protection of HLP should be implemented simultaneously alongside other culturally accepted recreational activities. Such activities will seek to increase constructive exchange and interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.2.1	Protection	Number of individuals who received CDR training services					250
Means of Verification : Attendance sheets, training agenda, photographs, training reports, post-training follow-up plans, etc.							
Indicator 3.2.2	Protection	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services					1,400

Means of Verification : Attendee records, photographs of the sessions, session reports, other administrative records, etc.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

NRC attaches particular importance to program monitoring and reporting and strictly requires that clear scorecards are developed at the inception of all projects prior to formal rollout of implementation. In Somalia, NRC utilizes a range of formal and informal comprehensive monitoring and evaluation tools that are central to the effective delivery of quality services. Against this backdrop, a Grant Opening Meeting, led by the ICLA Specialist and NRC's internal Grants and M&E department, will be held at the inception of the project shortly before comprehensive implementation kicks off. Those who are directly implicated in the implementation process will be introduced to the different components of the project, including key deliverables and donor requirements. In addition, an in-depth and detailed master plan will be elaborated during the meeting, covering procurement, work planning and Monitoring and Evaluation. Monthly Grant Status Review (GSR) meetings will be carried during the course of implementation and the project team will use the opportunity of each meeting to adjust approaches and fine-tune strategies such that the implementation process reflects and accommodates all context realities.

Project progress will be gauged through different means and methods, exploiting the expertise of NRC's internal M and E unit that tracks implementation and ensures that quality standards and grant requirements are strictly adhered to. The different means and methods through which implementation progress will be measured are established in NRC's internal Monitoring and Evaluation Framework which defines the process of, and provides tools and guidance for, data collection and reporting throughout the project cycle. Report type and reporting frequencies will be guided by provisions specified in the grant agreement. Monitoring will remain an ongoing process to ensure issues affecting or that could potentially affect project implementation are identified on time and addressed. Should drastic change be required in the project design, NRC will notify the donor in good time.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland	2017			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.2: Profiling of eviction prone sites NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response which will transcend traditionally retroactive approaches where actions or assistance ensue the right violation. Prevention actions and response initiatives will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs and returnees undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and profiled, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. NRC project team will identify and initiate discussions with individuals and entities that are planning to carry out the evictions on earmarked buildings or sites to explore options for a right-violation free process. The objective will be to foster dialogues between the parties, while advocating for a dignified relocation process and taking steps to protect the HLP rights of victims. The profile analysis snapshots will serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.	2017					X	X	X					
	2018												

<p>Activity 1.1.3: Facilitation of lawful eviction processes</p> <p>NRC recognizes that adequate protection against forced eviction is an inextricable aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Regardless of the legality of an eviction process, forced or otherwise, and because they are usually carried out by the use of violence and under unpredictable circumstances, the impact on the victims are invariably the same: they are displaced, there will be significant disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements, and eventually they will be further exposed to other forms of serious protection risks. The situation becomes even exacerbated by the fact that, in most cases, the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. In addition to attempting to avert forced eviction and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation processes, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the project design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction with conditions of exceptionally high vulnerability. The support assistance package consists of two key elements: i) Emergency physical security support, and ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 800 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 200. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and be implemented in connection with the provision of specialized counselling and legal assistance through routine case management. Although additional resources have been allocated to assist extremely vulnerable persons accessing counselling and legal assistance services, beneficiaries who receive support assistance through the post-eviction response package will not benefit financially from the legal assistance pool. Instead, they will be assisted to strengthen tenure security in their new areas of residence and this will be done by facilitating negotiations related to occupancy or tenancy agreements and the issuance of applicable tenure security documents.</p>	2017			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X											
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.</p> <p>This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.</p>	2017			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X											

<p>Activity 2.1.1: Information services</p> <p>The information sessions under this activity will target select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed as well as the participant's specific relevance to the issue. The sessions will target specific sub categories within the broad beneficiary group. For IDPs for example, the sessions will target IDP leaders, de facto leaders, influential elders and youth, religious leaders, heads of youth and women groups, etc. The underlying significance of this targeting approach is that the information provided through the sessions will be transmitted to various secondary groups and ultimately to the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated by both individual restitution methods and information leaflets that will be distributed during the sessions. Distribution of IEC materials during information sessions is an integral part of the information delivery structure, hence resources has been allocated for the production of 1400 pieces of IEC materials</p> <p>Information sessions will be delivered using a proceedings layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions where participants ask questions, share stories, opinion, and are even allowed to respond to questions asked by other participants. This information service delivery approach is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), that fuses components of traditional sensitization techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills. In total, NRC will organize and implement eleven structured information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.</p> <p>Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, simplified pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will enable target beneficiaries to easily understand the key messages and, as a direct result, develop positive coping strategies over time. NRC will implement special data integrity measures intended to establish the credibility of the information services under this project; and this achieved by ensuring that information provided are factually accurate, contextually appropriate, and that they genuinely address beneficiaries' information needs. Information that will be used in the IEC materials will be generated in coordination with authorized sources such as local authorities and public structures, i.e. community centers and schools. It is expected that the information obtained through the IEC materials will help beneficiaries in their efforts to (re)integrate and achieve durable solutions.</p>	<p>2017</p> <p>2018</p>	<p></p> <p>X</p>	<p></p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2: The provision of counselling and legal assistance services</p> <p>The provision of counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity that is traditional to NRC's ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centres or mobile clinics depending on a variety of considerations, including the pertinence of a particular approach to a given context. Under this project, case management will be operationalized through legal mobile legal, and possibly fixed centers depending on field realities. To the extent logistically feasible, field missions for mobile teams will be planned alongside regular information activities, thus creating the possibility for immediate access to counselling and legal assistance for beneficiaries of information services who might require such specialized assistance following the information sessions. If joint missions are not practical for operational reasons, case management activities will be planned and carried out independently. NRC has in place cutting-edge case management systems and tools as well as highly trained personnel that will be used for the provision of counselling and legal assistance services. Counselling will entail the provision of one-to-one advice to displacement affected persons on how to overcome obstacles to durable solutions, and local remedies that are available to assist them address protection concerns with which they are faced, including forced eviction and other tenure insecurity issues. Legal assistance under this project will not include in-court representation. For cases requiring the resolution of disputes, collaborative dispute resolution approaches will be used.</p>	<p>2017</p> <p>2018</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p>								

<p>Activity 3.1.1: Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training</p> <p>The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials, and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC's standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a disaggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.</p>	2017			X		X		X		X		X		X
	2018		X											
<p>Activity 3.1.2: Technical and material support to government institutions for HLP capacity strengthening</p> <p>NRC will seek to proactively engage local authorities in project locations by continuously making prepositions intended to improve land governance rather than simply observe or only respond to government policy drives – albeit contributing expertise to any such initiatives also remains a fundamental project objective. In general, technical support initiatives under this project component will seek to improve institutional and policy frameworks related to land governance primarily by providing expert advice and opinion, and availing technical expertise as and when necessary or requested. It is anticipated that the new federal government and regional authorities might initiate a number of policy reforms which will constitute a perfect opportunity for NRC to contribute to institutional and/or policy improvement. In addition to and apart from any such government-led process, some initiatives that are being envisaged under this activity include i) harmonization of land title documentation, standardization of land acquisition procedures, development of simplified procedural flowcharts to increase awareness, and possibly the development of a land management database. Other HLP capacity development initiatives, including material support that are pertinent to the context of a given project location, will be considered in consultation with local authorities. One noticeable effect of the prolonged instability in Somalia is the looting, and destruction and occupation of public buildings. Authorities in project locations might want to carry out their mandates in helping returnees reintegrate but might not be able to do so without essential office supplies and furniture. The factoring of material support into the project design is intended to equally take into account this context dynamic.</p>	2017					X	X			X	X			
	2018													
<p>Activity 3.2.1: Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training</p> <p>The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland combined will have increased by 250 individuals. NRC will work with eight (8) community Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs) to strengthen dispute resolution capacities and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. The promotion and protection of HLP should be implemented simultaneously alongside other culturally accepted recreational activities. Such activities will seek to increase constructive exchange and interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.</p>	2017			X		X		X		X		X	X	
	2018		X											
OTHER INFO														
<u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u>														

Accountability to affected populations in this project is anchored around five elements: transparency, participation, monitoring and evaluation, feedback and complaint, and community leadership. Several steps will be taken to guarantee full accountability to the affected population and this will encompass active beneficiary involvement at all levels. Measures will be introduced to enable affected populations play constructive and active role in project decision-making processes that affect them. On a regular basis, beneficiary communities will be provided access and information on NRC's internal organizational procedures, structures and processes that affect them. This transparent interaction with affected populations will engender the sense of local ownership and help to ensure that beneficiary communities can make informed decisions and choices. Project activities aimed at strengthening local capacity, both provision of training and 'learning by doing', will support communities to develop knowledge and skills which will be assessed during post activity monitoring. NRC will exploit the improved relationships between dispute resolution committees and other local authorities to lend credibility and authority to the project. This will both empower and motivate local actors to take specific actions to that would ultimately contribute to the project's objectives. At the same time, increasing the capacity of local authorities will enable them develop balanced understanding of local issues and eventually bolster their confidence to advocate for their own rights.

NRC already has in place a functioning feedback, complaints, and response mechanism with a toll-free line. The effectiveness of the mechanism will be further enhanced at the various project locations to continuously seek the views of affected population and to ensure that complaints and/or feedbacks received from targeted and non-targeted populations about breaches in policy and stakeholder dissatisfaction are acted upon in a timely manner. NRC will also maintain an open-door policy to enable beneficiaries access timely response to their needs. NRC will establish clear procedures for managing specific issues raised by affected individuals regarding violations and/or physical abuse with human rights, legal, psychological or other implications. Beneficiary communities will be involved in project monitoring and evaluation.

Implementation Plan

NRC has a robust operational presence in Somalia with fully functioning Area offices in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Garowe, Hargeisa and several other field offices in the four regions from which the implementation of this project will be managed and supported. The support structure and systems necessary for responsible and effective service delivery are in place at all of NRC Area and field offices. NRC's integrity and quality assurance regulatory framework embodies stringent financial and procurement guidelines. In addition to NRC internal policies, and as a strategic humanitarian partner in Somalia, NRC is quite familiar with the compliance requirements of projects funded through the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) that is administered by OCHA. NRC will guarantee strict adherence to those requirements at every level of the implementation process. The implementation of the project will be led by a Project Manager who will be assisted by three substantive technical staff, three paralegals, and four staff within the support functions. The overall technical quality and strategic direction of the project will be spearheaded by an international Core Competency Specialist who will be stationed in Mogadishu to provide onsite technical support to the project team. Implementation of the project will follow a phased 5-pillar linear process of detailed operational planning; upgrade of existing tools and development of new ones; comprehensive rollout of project services; rigorous ongoing monitoring; and grant closure and learning.

It is possible that operational or contextual realities could shift between the time of submission of the application and the approval of the grant. Such changes will be taken into account at the project inception phase where an extensive operational planning will be carried out. This planning process will seek to establish or revise all of the key documents and management tools that are required for implementation. The main outputs of the operational planning will be i) a revised quintessential humanitarian project implementation plan that will reflect the prevailing context realities, ii) a procurement plan detailing all supplies and services to be procured under the action, and specifying responsibilities and delivery timeframe, iii) an indicator tracking matrix that will feed into NRC's Global Output Reporting System (GORS), iv) a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that will encapsulate the specific measurement(s) of each deliverables and how realization will be verified; and v) a consolidated timetable for the review of key milestones in the implementation process, including reporting. The actual operationalization of service delivery and management of the project performance will be consistently guided by these documents, which will be revised and updated after six months of implementation.

NRC has developed global expertise and capacity on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues and has a library of standardized technical tools for virtually every aspect of HLP programming. However, these tools often require marginal adaptations in order to benefit specific local contexts and programming requirements. Most of these technical tools have already been contextualized and are being used by projects that are financed through other funding streams. Nonetheless, there will be a comprehensive review of the tools to ensure that they are technically aligned to the deliverables under this project. For non-traditional ICLA activities, such as some of those particularized under 'Peaceful Co-existence', new tools will be developed, led by the international Core Competency Specialist. NRC project teams, including paralegals, will be trained on the use of the tools before they are rollout. With the relevant implementation, management and service delivery tools and guidance effectively in place, full scale service delivery will be initiated.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
INGOs; Intersos, Danish Refugee Council, Concern Worldwide, American Refugee Council	As an active participant in cluster coordination forums and co-chair of the HLP sub-cluster, NRC will work with other NGOs to advance the project's objectives. NRC plays a key role within the Protection cluster across Somalia, thus ensuring that strategic awareness of the challenges faced by displacement affected communities in securing their rights are raised at all levels and that barriers that cannot be overcome through advocacy at the field/district levels or which require changes in policy at the state/national/federal level, are raised in appropriate forums and with a diverse range of influential actors, including state authorities and donors. But even more importantly, coordination efforts will seek to go beyond the traditional tendency of mere information sharing. Instead, the project's coordination strategy will seek to engage in programmatic cooperation and synergy with government and/or humanitarian partners, in order to achieve complementarity in service delivery. NRC will also utilize the cluster meetings to regularly share its findings on obstacles to the promotion and protection of HLP rights and peaceful co-existence in project locations, to refer cases to relevant stakeholders for intervention, and to advocate on behalf of returnees, IDPs and host communities. NRC will ensure strong coordination with local administrative and municipal authorities in project locations, recognizing that the involvement of government is crucial for the successful implementation of the project. In addition to coordination with external actors, NRC also has ongoing Shelter and WASH projects within the project areas. Effective synergies between these project will ensure an integrated response to the needs of those affected by displacement. NRC will also, through this project, avail HLP expertise and advice (including on issues of tenure security) to other humanitarian organizations operational in the project locations, particularly those intervening within the Protection, Shelter and Food Security sectors.
UN Agencies; UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, UNFPA and OCHA	NRC has established close collaboration with UN agencies, including UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT and OCHA, as well as INGOs. At the moment, NRC's collaboration with UN agencies and INGOs encompasses coordination and share information. NRC will also continue to work closely with local partner NGOs in implementing activities and building their capacity to ensure sustainability. Our extensive local networks and context knowledge of local actors will be used to increase our access to new areas. Regular mapping of areas of operations and joint planning on upcoming interventions will continue to be an important tenet for our programs. NRC will convene meetings with local authorities to explain the program and strategize on the next course of actions during implementation. Regular coordination meetings will be organized so that relevant stakeholders are equally informed. NRC will continue to play an important role in the humanitarian coordination meetings at the various project locations where implementation and other operational updates will be provided.
Government agencies; Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Land Commission, Regional Court, Municipality and Mayor's office	NRC has already had constructive working relationship with local administration and government departments at the project locations. This collaboration will be strengthened with relevant state institutions through capacity building and partnerships for the implementation of specific components of the response.

Environment Marker Of The Project

N/A: Not applicable, only used for a small number of services

Gender Marker Of The Project

2a- The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Gender considerations are mainstreamed throughout this response, ranging from beneficiary selection and targeting strategy to actual service delivery. Needs specific to women are captured and fully articulated under the section 'Needs' of this application. The design of the project was consistently informed by the set of needs identified as important to women in the realization of their HLP rights. Women constitute 60% of project beneficiaries, and their participation in the implementation of the project has also been estimated at similar percentage. By mainstreaming gender at virtually all levels of the project design, the action has the potential to contribute significantly to gender equality.

Protection Mainstreaming

NRC will continuously seek to avoid causing harm on beneficiary populations by preventing and minimizing as much as possible any unintended negative effects of the project that could potentially increase their vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks. As a result, the humanitarian principle of 'Do No Harm' has been adequately mainstreamed into this application; and in adherence therefore, the action will streamline a fine balance in the provision of assistance to both direct and indirect beneficiaries in order to avoid resentment that is often generated when primary beneficiaries are targeted exclusively while leaving out host communities. The identification of beneficiaries will pay particular attention to gender-related vulnerabilities and where possible, women will represent at least 50% of the beneficiaries. Age, gender and diversity will be mainstreamed in the identification and registration process, particularly for beneficiaries of the post-eviction response package, to ensure that the most vulnerable groups are identified and targeted, and that there is evidence that they benefit from this intervention. Beneficiary identification and selection processes will identify, quantify, prioritize and rank vulnerabilities through routine assessments, i.e. pre and post evictions.

Community participation at all levels of project implementation will be encouraged and promoted. However, the beneficiary targeting strategy appreciates that community-managed beneficiary selection quite often results in deliberate exclusion of the most vulnerable due to reasons ranging from bias against minority clans and lack of knowledge of conditions of IDPs to lack of recognition of gender issues. Communities will be mobilized and sensitized to ensure that the beneficiary selection does not exacerbate existing conflicts/tensions, while making sure that marginalized groups, including both minority clans and people with disabilities, are targeted without pre-condition. As a humanitarian organization, NRC will ensure that its operations does not, in any shape or form, compromise beneficiaries' capacity to protect themselves and others or consequently expose them to risks.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Security in Somalia is highly unpredictable and the situation is likely to persist for an extended period of time due to the entrenched complexities surrounding it, including the ongoing elections. However, the situation is and will generally not be of a scale that could occasion a contextual scenario in which implementation of project activities becomes impossible. In fact, humanitarian operations are still ongoing in the locations targeted by the project, and NRC project communities in Juubaland, South Central, Puntland and Somaliland are largely accessible. More besides, NRC recognizes that there are enormous safety and security issues associated with delivering humanitarian assistance in Somalia; and some locations in the lower Shabella regions might even prove problematic. To this end, however, NRC has made safety and security a priority pillar of its operations in Somalia. There is a fully functioning and dedicated security team to support field operations in a way that mitigates risks on staff, assets, and most importantly on beneficiaries. The project teams that are responsible for the implementation of this action will benefit immensely from NRC's existing operational and security support capacity.

Access

NRC already has a presence and considerable level of acceptance in the locations targeted by this project and has been implementing similar activities in these locations. Although intermittent periods of heightened insecurity could restrict access to project communities from time to time, it is anticipated that project sites will remain largely accessible in a way that would allow for successful implementation of project activities.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Core Competency Specialist - Somalia	D	1	7,500.00	12	6.00	5,400.00
	<i>Ensures technical quality control of the project. The role encompasses a wide range of strategic and technical responsibilities, including strategy definition and program development, implementation planning, documentation and reporting, representation, and technical harmonization. The Specialist also provides guidance on such aspects as synergies with other NRC functional areas and broader complementarity. The Core Competency Specialist, Project Manager and Project Coordinator are three separate roles with complementary but critically distinct responsibilities.</i>						
1.2	Project Manager - South Central	D	1	5,000.00	12	5.00	3,000.00
	<i>The overall responsibility of the Project manager is to guarantee comprehensive realisation of project deliverables. Meticulous operational planning, responsible use of project resources, monitoring and tracking of implementation, adjusting project plans to reflect field realities and ensuring that activities are completed within agreed timeframes are part of the Project manager's responsibilities. The Project manager leads monthly grant status review and grant closure meetings.</i>						
1.3	Project Coordinators: 3 - South Central =1; Puntland =1, Juubaland =1)	D	3	2,200.00	12	23.00	18,216.00
	<i>Project Coordinator (PC) is an integral part of the project team, responsible for directing, organizing and operationalizing project activities under the direction of a Project Manager. Providing onsite technical support that ensure standards and the quality of service delivery at the field level fall within the PC's role. He also contributes to the determination of project development requirements and the drafting project proposals, tenders, budgets, cash flows and preliminary schedules. Other responsibilities include chairing of site meetings, tracking of work progress and field staff performance, and using project scheduling and control tools to monitor projects plans, work hours, budgets and expenditures. The PC guarantees effective and accurate communication of project information to beneficiaries and project team, and routinely assesses the project's relevance and appropriateness in terms of meeting beneficiary needs in timely and cost effective ways.</i>						
1.4	Project Officers: 6 - South Central=1 ; Puntland=2; Juubaland=3	D	6	1,406.00	12	20.00	20,246.40
	<i>Implementation of project plans, policies and solutions. The Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance officer carries out leads day-to-day planning and implementation of project activities and provides onsite support to project assistants, incentive staffs and other volunteers associated with the project. The role involves regular preparation of field reports and the execution of other administrative and clerical tasks, including the entry of project data into Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance data management system as well as the administration and management of project filing systems.</i>						

1.5	Project Assistant: 4 - South Central=2; Puntland=2	D	4	971.00	12	20.00	9,321.60
	<i>Responsible for first level field implementation tasks, including identification and documentation of cases; provision of counselling and legal assistance support services; follow-up of cases; organization and facilitation of information sessions and community meetings; organizational support assistance to facilitators during trainings, etc.</i>						
1.6	Project Coordinator - Somaliland	D	1	2,751.00	12	20.00	6,602.40
	<i>The Project Coordinator (PC) is an integral part of the project team, responsible for directing, organizing and operationalizing project activities under the direction of a Project Manager. Providing onsite technical support that ensure standards and the quality of service delivery at the field level fall within the PC's role. He also contributes to the determination of project development requirements and the drafting project proposals, tenders, budgets, cash flows and preliminary schedules. Other responsibilities include chairing of site meetings, tracking of work progress and field staff performance, and using project scheduling and control tools to monitor projects plans, work hours, budgets and expenditures. The PC guarantees effective and accurate communication of project information to beneficiaries and project team, and routinely assesses the project's relevance and appropriateness in terms of meeting beneficiary needs in timely and cost effective ways.</i>						
1.7	Project Officer - Somaliland	D	1	1,506.00	12	28.36	5,125.22
	<i>Implementation of project plans, policies and solutions. The Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance officer carries out leads day-to-day planning and implementation of project activities and provides onsite support to project assistants, incentive staffs and other volunteers associated with the project. The role involves regular preparation of field reports and the execution of other administrative and clerical tasks, including the entry of project data into Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance data management system as well as the administration and management of project filing systems.</i>						
1.8	Project Assistant - Somaliland	D	2	1,051.00	12	23.00	5,801.52
	<i>Responsible for first level field implementation tasks, including identification and documentation of cases; provision of counselling and legal assistance support services; follow-up of cases; organization and facilitation of information sessions and community meetings; organizational support assistance to facilitators during trainings, etc.</i>						
1.9	Paralegals (South Central, Puntland, Somaliland, Juubaland)	S	12	400.00	6	75.00	21,600.00
	<i>Three paralegals will be contracted for 6 months in each of the four regions - South Central, Puntland, Somaliland and Juubaland - to facilitate the operation of legal clinics; and each paralegal will be paid \$400/month. Therefore, 12 paralegals x \$400/month x 6months = \$28,800. In collaboration, and with the support of project assistants, paralegals will facilitate organization and mobilization for mobile clinic sessions, information activities, community meetings, and other community-level group gatherings; and will also be actively engaged in the registration of cases for subsequent follow-ups by NRC Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance staff.</i>						
1.10	Information and Communication Officer	S	1	1,914.00	12	26.00	5,971.68
	<i>Information management is an integral part of the services that are proposed in this project. It will allow for empirical project data, including data on evictions, to be used to demonstrate trends and patterns that require the attention of the broader humanitarian community. Gauging the project's impact will not be possible without an effective information management system. Therefore, the information management responsibility of this project will rest with the Information and communication officer, for which 26% of his salary has been allocated.</i>						
	Section Total						101,284.82
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Post-eviction support assistance for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs)	D	1080	200.00	1	100.00	216,000.00
	<i>The funds allocated under this budget line will be used to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction to create a situation conducive for transition. The support assistance package consists of three key elements: i) Emergency physical security support - rental = \$ 75; ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction = \$ 50; and iii) Livelihood start-up grant = \$ 75. Each eligible beneficiary will receive a one-off assistance package totalling \$ 200. Calculation of total fund allocated: \$200/beneficiary x 1080 beneficiaries = \$ 216,000.</i>						
2.2	Advocacy initiative (Eviction consultation forums)	D	7	950.00	1	100.00	6,650.00
	<i>The eviction forums/initiatives have the same three cost categories as trainings, except, unlike the trainings, the forums shall target 20 participants for a single day. The breakdown is as follows: Meal - refreshment and lunch [\$20/participant x 20 participants x 1 days = \$400]; Rent for training facility [\$150/day x 1 days = \$150]; Transport allowance [\$20/participant x 20participant x 1days = \$400]. Thus the cost of each forum is \$950, effectively totaling to \$6,650 for the seven planed fora. The Bill of Quantity is attached and provides further details.</i>						
2.3	Information sessions	D	28	1,250.00	1	100.00	35,000.00

	<p>Twenty-eight (28) structured informaiton sessions targeting 1400 individuals (50 per session) are planned under this expense line. Light refreshment consisting ordinary snacks and bottled water during sessions is included, and participants are also provided a basic allowance to cover transportation cost(s) associated with their participation in the sessions. In total, each session is budgeted at \$1,250 and it is based on the following calculation: Refreshment [\$5/participant/session x 50 participants x 10 sessions = \$ 250]; Transportation Allowance [\$20/participant/session x 50 participants x 10 sessions = \$1,000]. The total amount budgeted for the provision of information services is \$35,000. Please refer to the Bill of Quantity for a clear tabular breakdown.</p>						
2.4	Design and production of Information, Eduction and Communication (IEC) materials	D	1400	16.00	1	100.00	22,400.00
	<p>This allocation is intended for the development of Information, Education and Communication materials with informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, simplified pre-defined messages and professional branding and limited text.. Cost breakdown: 1400pcs @ \$16/pc = USD 22,400.</p>						
2.5	Housing, Land and Property Training	D	18	2,300.00	1	100.00	41,400.00
	<p>This training consists of three main cost categories: meal, rental for the training facility, and transportation allowance for participants. As a two-day training event targeting 25 participants per training, the cost per training (\$ 2,300) is calculated as follows: Meal - refreshment and lunch [\$20/participant x 25 participants x 2 days = \$1,000]; Rent for training facility [\$150/day x 2 days = \$300]; Transport allowance [\$20/participant x 25participant x 2days = \$1,000]. With a total of 18 HLP trainings planned across Somalia, the total cost implication stand at \$ 41,400. The Bill of Quantity is attached for further reference.</p>						
2.6	Institutional capacity development support to state institutions	D	3	15,000.00	1	100.00	45,000.00
	<p>Response to FCS COMMENTS The three primary state institutions earmarked for capacity development support are i) Office of the District Commission of Kismayo, also known as the municipality of Kismayo; ii) the Municipality of Bossaso, and iii) the Municipality of Hargeisa. These three municipalities are directly responsible for land administration and management functions such as land allocation, issuance of title deeds, processing of land taxation and payments, demarcation of unencumbered plots, and resolution of land related disputes. In collaboration with the Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (MRRR) in Somaliland, support will be provided to the Municipality of Hargeisa and its Land Dispute Resolution Tribunal. NRC will partner with the Ministries of Interior in Puntland and Lower Juba to augment the technical and functional capacities of the municipalities of Bossaso and Kismayo.</p> <p>Individuals and families displaced by drought continue to be confronted with enormous HLP challenges, ranging from access to land and land disputes to tenure insecurity and being under persistent threat of forced eviction. They face the risk of losing essential livelihood and other assets if their HLP rights are not protected. Taken together, these institutions and their core functions are critical to the project's objective of protecting the HLP rights of drought affected populations. In the ongoing drought response, the role of these institutions to protect the HLP rights of drought affected populations is of crucial importance. Unfortunately, they are under-resourced with extremely limited functional and operational capacities; and this inadequacy in capacity has been further exacerbated as a result of the drought – limited capacity has been severely overstretched. In order to contribute meaningfully towards protecting the HLP rights of persons and communities affected by the drought, these institutions required genuine support and it is upon this background that they have been targeted for institutional capacity development support through this project.</p> <p>As part of the conceptual design of this project and the service delivery modality of this activity, it is important to note that cash will not be given to these institutions. Initiatives will be identified jointly with relevant state officials (institutions) and NRC will cover costs associated with the operationalization of those initiatives through in-kind support. The BoQ provides additional insights into some of the types of initiatives envisaged under this activity. You may refer to it.</p> <p>Original BoQ explanation The lumpsum amounts per institution were derived against the logic that the institutions could request an important office equipment that could cost around half of the allocation, and the remaining could be used for stationery and other essential office supplies. Some other initiatives that are being envisaged under this expense category include i) harmonization of land title documentation (design and production of standardize land certificate format, and printing); ii) standardization of land acquisition procedures, and design and development of a simplified procedural flowcharts to increase awareness; and iii) possibly the development of a land management database, which will necessitate the purchase of a computer. The appropriate institutional capacity development initiative will be identified jointly with the relevant state institutions prior to implementation. Whatever the option chosen, this support will not include the handing over of physical cash. All procurements related to this activity will be carried by NRC. In total, \$ 45,000 is allocated, \$15,000 for each institution.</p>						
2.7	Housing, Land and Property sub-cluster coordination capacity enhancement	D	1	6,050.00	1	100.00	6,050.00
	<p>Contribution to the Housing, Land and Property sub-cluster for coordination capaccity development is budgeted at \$8,750. This lumpsum amount is further particularized as follows: Facilitation of HLP sub-cluster meetings in locations outside Mogadishu = [Hall rental @ \$150/day x 6meeting = \$900; Refreshments - \$10/participant for 15 persons/meeting x 6 meetings = \$900]; Production of advocacy materials = [100 copies of training materials totaling \$2,450 @ \$24.50/copy]; Capacity building for the sub-cluster members on advocacy and sub-cluster coordination = [refreshments for 25 persons @ \$30/day x 2 days = \$1500]; and hall rental for the capacity building event = \$150 x 2days = \$300 - outside Mogadishu.</p>						
2.8	Collaborative Dispute Resolution Training	D	10	2,300.00	1	100.00	23,000.00

	<p><i>This training consists of three main cost categories: meal, rental for the training facility, and transportation allowance for participants. As a two-day training event targeting 25 participants per training, the cost per training (\$ 2,300) is calculated as follows: Meal - refreshment and lunch [\$20/participant x 25 participants x 2 days = \$1,000]; Rent for training facility [\$150/day x 2 days = \$300]; Transport allowance [\$20/participant x 25participant x 2days = \$1,000]. With a total of 10 CDR trainingsThis training consists of three main cost categories: meal, rental for the training facility, and transportation allowance for participants. As a two-day training event targeting 25 participants per training, the cost per training (\$ 2,300) is calculated as follows: Meal - refreshment and lunch [\$20/participant x 25 participants x 2 days = \$1,000]; Rent for training facility [\$150/day x 2 days = \$300]; Transport allowance [\$20/participant x 25participant x 2days = \$1,000]. With a total of 10 CDR trainings planned across Somalia, the total cost implication stand at \$ 23,000. The Bill of Quantity is attached for further reference.</i></p>						
2.9	Case management (legal assistance to beneficiaries) - facilitating the issuance of land documents	D	1950	20.00	1	100.00	39,000.00
	<p><i>Two specific expense elements taken into account under this budget line are: i) relocation allowance for spontaneous evictees of extreme vulnerabilities and other eligible vulnerable clients, and ii) legal fees. USD 20 each is allocated for relocation allowance and legal fees per case, hence translating to: Relocation allowance [USD 20 x 1080 planned beneficiaries = USD 21,600; Legal fees [USD 20 x 870 beneficiaries = USD 17,400]. These breakdown is also reflected in the BoQ and provides additional information.</i></p>						
2.10	Strengthening community-based dispute resolution mechanisms - meetings	D	1	3,275.00	1	100.00	3,275.00
	<p><i>The Norwegian Refugee Council will work with eight (08) community dispute resolution mechanisms to strengthen dispute resolution approaches and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. Four new committees will be formed, adding to four existing ones. Several activities have been mainstreamed into the project implementation arrangement, but for this budget line, only meetings and material support to the committees in the form of stationery has been included. Light refreshment during meetings = [7participants/mtgs x \$5/prts x 25 meetings = \$875]; material support to the committees = [\$300/committee x 8cmtees = \$2,400].</i></p>						
2.11	Community dialogues to promote peaceful co-existence	D	16	750.00	1	100.00	12,000.00
	<p><i>Sixteen (16) community dialogues are planned and refreshment will be provided during each dialogue. Rerefreshments for all 16 dialogues have been budgeted according to the following breakdown: Meal - refreshment and lunch [\$20/participant x 15 participants x 1 day = \$300]; Rent for conference facility [\$150/day x 1 day = \$150]; Transport allowance [\$20/participant x 15participant x 1day = \$300]. With 16 dialogues expected to be carried out, the total is \$12,000. The BOQ is attached for further reference.</i></p>						
2.12	Training stationary	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<p><i>Various types of stationery items have been budgeted, clearly detailed in the BoQ.</i></p>						
2.13	Contribution to perdiems during overnight supervision missions for all four operational regions (3 staff per region)	D	12	1,698.48	1	100.00	20,381.76
	<p><i>Substantive project staff as well as those within the support functions will often be required to carry out work related overnight field missions that are necessary for the achievement of this project. The amount allocated under this budget line is intended for costs associated with such missions, including perdiems, accommodation, taxis, etc.</i></p> <p><i>The budget line applies to overnight missions that will take place between i) NRC offices in Puntland and various drought-affected communities within the state, ii) NRC offices in Somaliland and various drought-affected communities within the region, iii) NRC office in Mogadishu and various drought-affected communities in Middle Shabelle, Bay and Gedo, and iv) NRC office in Kismayo and various drought-affected communities in Lower Jubalands and Lower Shabelle. Accommodation and perdiem rates vary from region to region, and from one specific deep field location to another. However, the average rates per day for perdiem and accommodation are \$ 30 and \$ 40.77, respectively; hence the average total cost per day for an overnight mission is \$70.77.</i></p> <p><i>It is anticipated that at least 3 staff in each of the 4 regions specified above will effectuate a minimum one field mission every month over the 12-month project period. Therefore: [Cost per staff: \$70.77/day x 2days x 12missions/yr = \$1,698.48]; [All Somalia four regions: \$1,698.48/staff/yr x 12staff = \$20,381.76].</i></p>						
2.14	Mobile cash transfer charges - 3% of the total post-eviction assistance budget: 3% x 216,000 (Hormuud Telecom)	D	1	6,480.00	1	100.00	6,480.00
	<p><i>This is a service charge for Hormuud Teleco, which is 3% of any amount transferred. For the cash transfer planned under this budget line, USD 216,000, the total service charge at 3% is USD 6,480.00.</i></p>						
2.15	Printing of token cards for eligible beneficiaries of forced evictions	D	1080	5.00	1	100.00	5,400.00
	<p><i>Beneficiary registration cards will be produced to avoid double counting of beneficiaries. Each token card costs \$5, hence the total cost for 1080pcs is \$5400.</i></p>						
	Section Total						485,036.76
Travel							
5.1	In-country and regional travel expenses	S	1	68,040.00	1	25.00	17,010.00

	<i>The cost of return flights for travels related to supervision and technical support missions, coordination meetings, and progress reviews that are directly linked to the project. Destinations will include Nairobi, Puntland, Somaliland, and parts of Juubaland. Refer to the BoQ for a detailed breakdown of an anticipated expenditure plan.</i>						
5.2	Vehicle rental for project activities	S	4	2,000.00	6	16.00	7,680.00
	<i>Comprehensive implementation will require frequent movements between the various project communities and NRC Area offices in the four operational zones of Puntland, Somaliland, South Central, and Juubaland. As a current routine, vehicles are hired at each Area office location at the rate of \$2000 per month. Only 16% of the total vehicle rental requirement cost is allocated to this project.</i>						
	Section Total						24,690.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office rent	S	4	3,500.00	12	2.07	3,477.60
	<i>The project contributes 2.07% to office rent, an equivalent total of \$3,477.60 covering a period 12 months. Itemized breakdown of this amount is: \$3500/mth x 12months x 2.07% x 4 intervention regions: Puntland (Garowe, Bossaso, Galkayo), Somaliland (Hargeisa, Erigavo), and South and Central Somalia (Mogadishu, Kismayo).</i>						
7.2	Electricity	S	4	1,000.00	12	1.88	902.40
	<i>SHF contribution (1.88%) to electricity at the NRC's Area and field support offices, totalling \$ 902.40 covering 12 months - \$1000/mth x 12months x 1.88% x 4 regions: (Puntland (Garowe, Bossaso, Galkayo), Somaliland (Hargeisa, Erigavo), and South and Central Somalia (Mogadishu, Kismayo).</i>						
7.3	Internet service	S	4	950.00	12	2.50	1,140.00
	<i>Contribution to internet connectivity at NRC's Area and field support offices from where individual components of this project will be run and managed. SHF's total contribution budgeted at 2.50% for four regions and covering 12 months is \$ 1,140.00. The allocation contributes to NRC offices in: (Puntland (Garowe, Bossaso, Galkayo), Somaliland (Hargeisa, Erigavo), and South and Central Somalia (Mogadishu, Kismayo).</i>						
7.4	Mobile phone	S	4	40.00	12	70.00	1,344.00
	<i>The communication cost is for key staff directly attached to the project from the 4 targeted areas. The approximate mobile phone cost is \$40 per person per month. SHF will contribute 70% of the cost for 12 months.</i>						
7.5	Bank Charge	S	1	1,276.80	1	100.00	1,276.80
	<i>Bank charges is 0.21% of the direct project costs. SHF will contribute 100% of this cost.</i>						
	Section Total						8,140.80
	SubTotal			5,662.00			619,152.38
	Direct						558,749.90
	Support						60,402.48
	PSC Cost						
	PSC Cost Percent						7.00
	PSC Amount						43,340.67
	Total Cost						662,493.05
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Banadir	8	167	250	29	47	493	Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an

existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland

Activity 1.1.2 : Profiling of eviction prone sites
NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response which will transcend traditionally retroactive approaches where actions or assistance ensue the right violation. Prevention actions and response initiatives will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs and returnees undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and profiled, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. NRC project team will identify and initiate discussions with individuals and entities that are planning to carry out the evictions on earmarked buildings or sites to explore options for a right-violation free process. The objective will be to foster dialogues between the parties, while advocating for a dignified relocation process and taking steps to protect the HLP rights of victims. The profile analysis snapshots will serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.

Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of lawful eviction processes

NRC recognizes that adequate protection against forced eviction is an inextricable aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Regardless of the legality of an eviction process, forced or otherwise, and because they are usually carried out by the use of violence and under unpredictable circumstances, the impact on the victims are invariably the same: they are displaced, there will be significant disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements, and eventually they will be further exposed to other forms of serious protection risks. The situation becomes even exacerbated by the fact that, in most cases, the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. In addition to attempting to avert forced eviction and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation processes, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the project design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction with conditions of exceptionally high vulnerability. The support assistance package consists of two key elements: i) Emergency physical security support, and ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 800 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 200. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and be implemented in connection with the provision of specialized counselling and legal assistance through routine case management. Although additional resources have been allocated to assist extremely vulnerable persons accessing

counselling and legal assistance services, beneficiaries who receive support assistance through the post-eviction response package will not benefit financially from the legal assistance pool. Instead, they will be assisted to strengthen tenure security in their new areas of residence and this will be done by facilitating negotiations related to occupancy or tenancy agreements and the issuance of applicable tenure security documents.

Activity 1.1.4 : Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

Activity 2.1.1 : Information services

The information sessions under this activity will target select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed as well as the participant's specific relevance to the issue. The sessions will target specific sub categories within the broad beneficiary group. For IDPs for example, the sessions will target IDP leaders, de facto leaders, influential elders and youth, religious leaders, heads of youth and women groups, etc. The underlying significance of this targeting approach is that the information provided through the sessions will be transmitted to various secondary groups and ultimately to the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated by both individual restitution methods and information leaflets that will be distributed during the sessions. Distribution of IEC materials during information sessions is an integral part of the information delivery structure, hence resources has been allocated for the production of 1400 pieces of IEC materials

Information sessions will be delivered using a proceedings layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions where participants ask questions, share stories, opinion, and are even allowed to respond to questions asked by other participants. This information service delivery approach is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), that fuses components of traditional sensitization techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills. In total, NRC will organize and implement eleven structured information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as

part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.

Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, simplified pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will enable target beneficiaries to easily understand the key messages and, as a direct result, develop positive coping strategies over time. NRC will implement special data integrity measures intended to establish the credibility of the information services under this project; and this achieved by ensuring that information provided are factually accurate, contextually appropriate, and that they genuinely address beneficiaries' information needs. Information that will be used in the IEC materials will be generated in coordination with authorized sources such as local authorities and public structures, i.e. community centers and schools. It is expected that the information obtained through the IEC materials will help beneficiaries in their efforts to (re)integrate and achieve durable solutions.

Activity 2.1.2 : The provision of counselling and legal assistance services

The provision of counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity that is traditional to NRC's ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centres or mobile clinics depending on a variety of considerations, including the pertinence of a particular approach to a given context. Under this project, case management will be operationalized through legal mobile legal, and possibly fixed centers depending on field realities. To the extent logistically feasible, field missions for mobile teams will be planned alongside regular information activities, thus creating the possibility for immediate access to counselling and legal assistance for beneficiaries of information services who might require such specialized assistance following the information sessions. If joint missions are not practical for operational reasons, case management activities will be planned and carried out independently.

NRC has in place cutting-edge case management systems and tools as well as highly trained personnel that will be used for the provision of counselling and legal assistance services. Counselling will entail the provision of one-to-one advice to displacement affected persons on how to overcome obstacles to durable solutions, and local remedies that are available to assist them address protection concerns with which they are faced, including forced eviction and other tenure insecurity issues. Legal assistance under this project will not include in-court representation. For cases requiring the resolution of disputes, collaborative dispute resolution approaches will be used.

Activity 3.1.1 : Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials, and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC's standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of

								<p>NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training</p> <p>The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland combined will have increased by 250 individuals. NRC will work with eight (8) community Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs) to strengthen dispute resolution capacities and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. The promotion and protection of HLP should be implemented simultaneously alongside other culturally accepted recreational activities. Such activities will seek to increase constructive exchange and interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.</p>
Bari		12	268	403	23	38	732	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions</p> <p>Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade</p>

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knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.

Activity 3.1.2 : Technical and material support to government institutions for HLP capacity strengthening

NRC will seek to proactively engage local authorities in project locations by continuously making prepositions intended to improve land governance rather than simply observe or only respond to government policy drives – albeit contributing expertise to any such initiatives also remains a fundamental project objective. In general, technical support initiatives under this project component will seek to improve institutional and policy frameworks related to land governance primarily by providing expert advice and opinion, and availing technical expertise as and when necessary or requested. It is anticipated that the new federal government and regional authorities might initiate a number of policy reforms which will constitute a perfect opportunity for NRC to contribute to institutional and/or policy improvement. In addition to and apart from any such government-led process, some initiatives that are being envisaged under this activity include i) harmonization of land title documentation, standardization of land acquisition procedures, development of simplified procedural flowcharts to increase awareness, and possibly the development of a land management database. Other HLP capacity development initiatives, including material support that are pertinent to the context of a given project location, will be considered in consultation with local authorities. One noticeable effect of the prolonged instability in Somalia is the looting, and destruction and occupation of public buildings. Authorities in project locations might want to carry out their mandates in helping returnees reintegrate but might not be able to do so without essential office supplies and furniture. The factoring of material support into the project design is intended to equally take into account this context dynamic.

Activity 3.2.1 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training

The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland,

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management systems and tools as well as highly trained personnel that will be used for the provision of counselling and legal assistance services. Counselling will entail the provision of one-to-one advice to displacement affected persons on how to overcome obstacles to durable solutions, and local remedies that are available to assist them address protection concerns with which they are faced, including forced eviction and other tenure insecurity issues. Legal assistance under this project will not include in-court representation. For cases requiring the resolution of disputes, collaborative dispute resolution approaches will be used.

Activity 3.1.1 : Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials, and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC's standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.

Activity 3.1.2 : Technical and material support to government institutions for HLP capacity strengthening

NRC will seek to proactively engage local authorities in project locations by continuously making prepositions intended to improve land governance rather than simply observe or only respond to government policy drives – albeit contributing expertise to any such initiatives also remains a fundamental project objective. In general, technical support initiatives under this project component will seek to improve institutional and policy frameworks related to land governance primarily by providing expert advice and opinion, and availing technical expertise as and when necessary or requested. It is anticipated that the new federal government and regional authorities might initiate a number of policy reforms which will constitute a perfect opportunity for NRC to contribute to institutional and/or policy improvement. In addition to and apart from any such government-led process, some initiatives that are being envisaged under this activity include i) harmonization of land title documentation, standardization of land acquisition procedures, development of simplified procedural flowcharts to increase awareness, and possibly the development of a land management database. Other HLP capacity development initiatives, including material support that are pertinent to the context of a

								<p>given project location, will be considered in consultation with local authorities. One noticeable effect of the prolonged instability in Somalia is the looting, and destruction and occupation of public buildings. Authorities in project locations might want to carry out their mandates in helping returnees reintegrate but might not be able to do so without essential office supplies and furniture. The factoring of material support into the project design is intended to equally take into account this context dynamic.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training</p> <p>The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland combined will have increased by 250 individuals. NRC will work with eight (8) community Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs) to strengthen dispute resolution capacities and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. The promotion and protection of HLP should be implemented simultaneously alongside other culturally accepted recreational activities. Such activities will seek to increase constructive exchange and interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.</p>
Gedo		30	556	833	88	141	1,618	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions</p> <p>Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Profiling of eviction prone sites</p> <p>NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response which will transcend traditionally retroactive approaches where actions or assistance ensue the right violation. Prevention actions and response initiatives will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs and returnees undergo</p>

traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and profiled, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. NRC project team will identify and initiate discussions with individuals and entities that are planning to carry out the evictions on earmarked buildings or sites to explore options for a right-violation free process. The objective will be to foster dialogues between the parties, while advocating for a dignified relocation process and taking steps to protect the HLP rights of victims. The profile analysis snapshots will serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.

Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of lawful eviction processes

NRC recognizes that adequate protection against forced eviction is an inextricable aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Regardless of the legality of an eviction process, forced or otherwise, and because they are usually carried out by the use of violence and under unpredictable circumstances, the impact on the victims are invariably the same: they are displaced, there will be significant disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements, and eventually they will be further exposed to other forms of serious protection risks. The situation becomes even exacerbated by the fact that, in most cases, the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. In addition to attempting to avert forced eviction and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation processes, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the project design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction with conditions of exceptionally high vulnerability. The support assistance package consists of two key elements: i) Emergency physical security support, and ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 800 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 200. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and be implemented in connection with the provision of specialized counselling and legal assistance through routine case management. Although additional resources have been allocated to assist extremely vulnerable persons accessing counselling and legal assistance services, beneficiaries who receive support assistance through the post-eviction response package will not benefit financially from the legal assistance pool. Instead, they will be assisted to strengthen tenure security in their new areas of residence and this will be done by facilitating negotiations related to occupancy or tenancy agreements and the issuance of applicable tenure security documents.

Activity 1.1.4 : Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling

activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

Activity 2.1.1 : Information services

The information sessions under this activity will target select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed as well as the participant's specific relevance to the issue. The sessions will target specific sub categories within the broad beneficiary group. For IDPs for example, the sessions will target IDP leaders, de facto leaders, influential elders and youth, religious leaders, heads of youth and women groups, etc. The underlying significance of this targeting approach is that the information provided through the sessions will be transmitted to various secondary groups and ultimately to the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated by both individual restitution methods and information leaflets that will be distributed during the sessions. Distribution of IEC materials during information sessions is an integral part of the information delivery structure, hence resources has been allocated for the production of 1400 pieces of IEC materials

Information sessions will be delivered using a proceedings layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions where participants ask questions, share stories, opinion, and are even allowed to respond to questions asked by other participants. This information service delivery approach is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), that fuses components of traditional sensitization techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills. In total, NRC will organize and implement eleven structured information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.

Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, simplified pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will enable target beneficiaries to easily understand the key messages and, as a direct result, develop positive coping strategies over time. NRC will implement special data integrity measures intended to establish the credibility of the information services under this project; and this achieved by ensuring that information provided are factually accurate, contextually

appropriate, and that they genuinely address beneficiaries' information needs. Information that will be used in the IEC materials will be generated in coordination with authorized sources such as local authorities and public structures, i.e. community centers and schools. It is expected that the information obtained through the IEC materials will help beneficiaries in their efforts to (re)integrate and achieve durable solutions.

Activity 2.1.2 : The provision of counselling and legal assistance services

The provision of counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity that is traditional to NRC's ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centres or mobile clinics depending on a variety of considerations, including the pertinence of a particular approach to a given context. Under this project, case management will be operationalized through legal mobile legal, and possibly fixed centers depending on field realities. To the extent logistically feasible, field missions for mobile teams will be planned alongside regular information activities, thus creating the possibility for immediate access to counselling and legal assistance for beneficiaries of information services who might require such specialized assistance following the information sessions. If joint missions are not practical for operational reasons, case management activities will be planned and carried out independently.

NRC has in place cutting-edge case management systems and tools as well as highly trained personnel that will be used for the provision of counselling and legal assistance services. Counselling will entail the provision of one-to-one advice to displacement affected persons on how to overcome obstacles to durable solutions, and local remedies that are available to assist them address protection concerns with which they are faced, including forced eviction and other tenure insecurity issues. Legal assistance under this project will not include in-court representation. For cases requiring the resolution of disputes, collaborative dispute resolution approaches will be used.

Activity 3.1.1 : Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials, and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC's standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian

								<p>actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Technical and material support to government institutions for HLP capacity strengthening</p> <p>NRC will seek to proactively engage local authorities in project locations by continuously making prepositions intended to improve land governance rather than simply observe or only respond to government policy drives – albeit contributing expertise to any such initiatives also remains a fundamental project objective. In general, technical support initiatives under this project component will seek to improve institutional and policy frameworks related to land governance primarily by providing expert advice and opinion, and availing technical expertise as and when necessary or requested. It is anticipated that the new federal government and regional authorities might initiate a number of policy reforms which will constitute a perfect opportunity for NRC to contribute to institutional and/or policy improvement. In addition to and apart from any such government-led process, some initiatives that are being envisaged under this activity include i) harmonization of land title documentation, standardization of land acquisition procedures, development of simplified procedural flowcharts to increase awareness, and possibly the development of a land management database. Other HLP capacity development initiatives, including material support that are pertinent to the context of a given project location, will be considered in consultation with local authorities. One noticeable effect of the prolonged instability in Somalia is the looting, and destruction and occupation of public buildings. Authorities in project locations might want to carry out their mandates in helping returnees reintegrate but might not be able to do so without essential office supplies and furniture. The factoring of material support into the project design is intended to equally take into account this context dynamic.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training</p> <p>The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland combined will have increased by 250 individuals. NRC will work with eight (8) community Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs) to strengthen dispute resolution capacities and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. The promotion and protection of HLP should be implemented simultaneously alongside other culturally accepted recreational activities. Such activities will seek to increase constructive exchange and interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.</p>
Lower Juba		4	97	145	12	18	272	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions</p> <p>Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well</p>

as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland

Activity 1.1.2 : Profiling of eviction prone sites
NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response which will transcend traditionally retroactive approaches where actions or assistance ensue the right violation. Prevention actions and response initiatives will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs and returnees undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and profiled, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. NRC project team will identify and initiate discussions with individuals and entities that are planning to carry out the evictions on earmarked buildings or sites to explore options for a right-violation free process. The objective will be to foster dialogues between the parties, while advocating for a dignified relocation process and taking steps to protect the HLP rights of victims. The profile analysis snapshots will serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.

Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of lawful eviction processes

NRC recognizes that adequate protection against forced eviction is an inextricable aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Regardless of the legality of an eviction process, forced or otherwise, and because they are usually carried out by the use of violence and under unpredictable circumstances, the impact on the victims are invariably the same: they are displaced, there will be significant disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements, and eventually they will be further exposed to other forms of serious protection risks. The situation becomes even exacerbated by the fact that, in most cases, the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. In addition to attempting to avert forced eviction and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation processes, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the project design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction with conditions of exceptionally high vulnerability. The support assistance package consists of two key elements: i) Emergency physical security support, and ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 800 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 200. To the

extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and be implemented in connection with the provision of specialized counselling and legal assistance through routine case management. Although additional resources have been allocated to assist extremely vulnerable persons accessing counselling and legal assistance services, beneficiaries who receive support assistance through the post-eviction response package will not benefit financially from the legal assistance pool. Instead, they will be assisted to strengthen tenure security in their new areas of residence and this will be done by facilitating negotiations related to occupancy or tenancy agreements and the issuance of applicable tenure security documents.

Activity 1.1.4 : Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

Activity 2.1.1 : Information services

The information sessions under this activity will target select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed as well as the participant's specific relevance to the issue. The sessions will target specific sub categories within the broad beneficiary group. For IDPs for example, the sessions will target IDP leaders, de facto leaders, influential elders and youth, religious leaders, heads of youth and women groups, etc. The underlying significance of this targeting approach is that the information provided through the sessions will be transmitted to various secondary groups and ultimately to the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated by both individual restitution methods and information leaflets that will be distributed during the sessions. Distribution of IEC materials during information sessions is an integral part of the information delivery structure, hence resources has been allocated for the production of 1400 pieces of IEC materials

Information sessions will be delivered using a proceedings layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions where participants ask questions, share stories, opinion, and are even allowed to respond to questions asked by other participants. This information service delivery approach is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), that fuses components of traditional sensitization techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills. In total, NRC will organize and implement eleven structured information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide

participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.

Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, simplified pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will enable target beneficiaries to easily understand the key messages and, as a direct result, develop positive coping strategies over time. NRC will implement special data integrity measures intended to establish the credibility of the information services under this project; and this achieved by ensuring that information provided are factually accurate, contextually appropriate, and that they genuinely address beneficiaries' information needs. Information that will be used in the IEC materials will be generated in coordination with authorized sources such as local authorities and public structures, i.e. community centers and schools. It is expected that the information obtained through the IEC materials will help beneficiaries in their efforts to (re)integrate and achieve durable solutions.

Activity 2.1.2 : The provision of counselling and legal assistance services

The provision of counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity that is traditional to NRC's ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centres or mobile clinics depending on a variety of considerations, including the pertinence of a particular approach to a given context. Under this project, case management will be operationalized through legal mobile legal, and possibly fixed centers depending on field realities. To the extent logistically feasible, field missions for mobile teams will be planned alongside regular information activities, thus creating the possibility for immediate access to counselling and legal assistance for beneficiaries of information services who might require such specialized assistance following the information sessions. If joint missions are not practical for operational reasons, case management activities will be planned and carried out independently.

NRC has in place cutting-edge case management systems and tools as well as highly trained personnel that will be used for the provision of counselling and legal assistance services. Counselling will entail the provision of one-to-one advice to displacement affected persons on how to overcome obstacles to durable solutions, and local remedies that are available to assist them address protection concerns with which they are faced, including forced eviction and other tenure insecurity issues. Legal assistance under this project will not include in-court representation. For cases requiring the resolution of disputes, collaborative dispute resolution approaches will be used.

Activity 3.1.1 : Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings

								<p>will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials, and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC's standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training</p> <p>The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland combined will have increased by 250 individuals. NRC will work with eight (8) community Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs) to strengthen dispute resolution capacities and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. The promotion and protection of HLP should be implemented simultaneously alongside other culturally accepted recreational activities. Such activities will seek to increase constructive exchange and interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.</p>
Lower Shabelle	6	165	248	23	38	474	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : Information services</p> <p>The information sessions under this activity will target select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed as well as the participant's specific relevance to the issue. The sessions will target specific sub categories within the broad beneficiary group. For IDPs for example, the sessions will target IDP leaders, de facto leaders, influential elders and youth, religious leaders, heads of youth and women groups, etc. The underlying significance of this targeting approach is that the information provided through the</p>	

sessions will be transmitted to various secondary groups and ultimately to the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated by both individual restitution methods and information leaflets that will be distributed during the sessions. Distribution of IEC materials during information sessions is an integral part of the information delivery structure, hence resources has been allocated for the production of 1400 pieces of IEC materials

Information sessions will be delivered using a proceedings layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions where participants ask questions, share stories, opinion, and are even allowed to respond to questions asked by other participants. This information service delivery approach is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), that fuses components of traditional sensitization techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills. In total, NRC will organize and implement eleven structured information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.

Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, simplified pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will enable target beneficiaries to easily understand the key messages and, as a direct result, develop positive coping strategies over time. NRC will implement special data integrity measures intended to establish the credibility of the information services under this project; and this achieved by ensuring that information provided are factually accurate, contextually appropriate, and that they genuinely address beneficiaries' information needs. Information that will be used in the IEC materials will be generated in coordination with authorized sources such as local authorities and public structures, i.e. community centers and schools. It is expected that the information obtained through the IEC materials will help beneficiaries in their efforts to (re)integrate and achieve durable solutions.

Activity 2.1.2 : The provision of counselling and legal assistance services

The provision of counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity that is traditional to NRC's ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centres or mobile clinics depending on a variety

of considerations, including the pertinence of a particular approach to a given context. Under this project, case management will be operationalized through legal mobile legal, and possibly fixed centers depending on field realities. To the extent logistically feasible, field missions for mobile teams will be planned alongside regular information activities, thus creating the possibility for immediate access to counselling and legal assistance for beneficiaries of information services who might require such specialized assistance following the information sessions. If joint missions are not practical for operational reasons, case management activities will be planned and carried out independently. NRC has in place cutting-edge case management systems and tools as well as highly trained personnel that will be used for the provision of counselling and legal assistance services. Counselling will entail the provision of one-to-one advice to displacement affected persons on how to overcome obstacles to durable solutions, and local remedies that are available to assist them address protection concerns with which they are faced, including forced eviction and other tenure insecurity issues. Legal assistance under this project will not include in-court representation. For cases requiring the resolution of disputes, collaborative dispute resolution approaches will be used.

Activity 3.1.1 : Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials, and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC's standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.

Activity 3.2.1 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training

The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each

							<p>participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland combined will have increased by 250 individuals. NRC will work with eight (8) community Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs) to strengthen dispute resolution capacities and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. The promotion and protection of HLP should be implemented simultaneously alongside other culturally accepted recreational activities. Such activities will seek to increase constructive exchange and interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.</p>
Middle Shabelle	4	97	145	12	18	272	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Profiling of eviction prone sites NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response which will transcend traditionally retroactive approaches where actions or assistance ensue the right violation. Prevention actions and response initiatives will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs and returnees undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and profiled, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. NRC project team will identify and initiate discussions with individuals and entities that are planning to carry out the evictions on earmarked buildings or sites to explore options for a right-violation free process. The objective will be to foster dialogues between the parties, while advocating for a dignified relocation process and taking steps to protect the HLP rights of victims. The profile analysis snapshots will serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of lawful eviction processes NRC recognizes that adequate protection against forced eviction is an inextricable aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Regardless of the legality of an eviction process, forced or otherwise, and because they are usually carried out by the use of violence and under</p>

unpredictable circumstances, the impact on the victims are invariably the same: they are displaced, there will be significant disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements, and eventually they will be further exposed to other forms of serious protection risks. The situation becomes even exacerbated by the fact that, in most cases, the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. In addition to attempting to avert forced eviction and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation processes, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the project design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction with conditions of exceptionally high vulnerability. The support assistance package consists of two key elements: i) Emergency physical security support, and ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 800 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 200. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and be implemented in connection with the provision of specialized counselling and legal assistance through routine case management. Although additional resources have been allocated to assist extremely vulnerable persons accessing counselling and legal assistance services, beneficiaries who receive support assistance through the post-eviction response package will not benefit financially from the legal assistance pool. Instead, they will be assisted to strengthen tenure security in their new areas of residence and this will be done by facilitating negotiations related to occupancy or tenancy agreements and the issuance of applicable tenure security documents.

Activity 1.1.4 : Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

Activity 2.1.1 : Information services

The information sessions under this activity will target select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed as well as the participant's specific relevance to the issue. The sessions will target specific sub categories within the broad beneficiary group. For IDPs for example, the sessions will target IDP leaders, de facto leaders, influential elders and youth, religious leaders, heads of youth and women groups, etc. The underlying significance of this targeting approach is that the information provided through the sessions will be transmitted to various secondary groups and ultimately to the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated by both individual restitution methods and information leaflets that will be distributed during the sessions. Distribution of IEC materials during information sessions is an integral part of the information delivery structure, hence resources

has been allocated for the production of 1400 pieces of IEC materials

Information sessions will be delivered using a proceedings layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions where participants ask questions, share stories, opinion, and are even allowed to respond to questions asked by other participants. This information service delivery approach is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), that fuses components of traditional sensitization techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills. In total, NRC will organize and implement eleven structured information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.

Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, simplified pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will enable target beneficiaries to easily understand the key messages and, as a direct result, develop positive coping strategies over time. NRC will implement special data integrity measures intended to establish the credibility of the information services under this project; and this achieved by ensuring that information provided are factually accurate, contextually appropriate, and that they genuinely address beneficiaries' information needs. Information that will be used in the IEC materials will be generated in coordination with authorized sources such as local authorities and public structures, i.e. community centers and schools. It is expected that the information obtained through the IEC materials will help beneficiaries in their efforts to (re)integrate and achieve durable solutions.

Activity 2.1.2 : The provision of counselling and legal assistance services

The provision of counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity that is traditional to NRC's ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centres or mobile clinics depending on a variety of considerations, including the pertinence of a particular approach to a given context. Under this project, case management will be operationalized through legal mobile legal, and possibly fixed centers depending on field realities. To the extent logistically feasible, field missions for mobile teams will be planned alongside regular information activities, thus creating the possibility for immediate access to

counselling and legal assistance for beneficiaries of information services who might require such specialized assistance following the information sessions. If joint missions are not practical for operational reasons, case management activities will be planned and carried out independently. NRC has in place cutting-edge case management systems and tools as well as highly trained personnel that will be used for the provision of counselling and legal assistance services. Counselling will entail the provision of one-to-one advice to displacement affected persons on how to overcome obstacles to durable solutions, and local remedies that are available to assist them address protection concerns with which they are faced, including forced eviction and other tenure insecurity issues. Legal assistance under this project will not include in-court representation. For cases requiring the resolution of disputes, collaborative dispute resolution approaches will be used.

Activity 3.1.1 : Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials, and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC's standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.

Activity 3.1.2 : Technical and material support to government institutions for HLP capacity strengthening

NRC will seek to proactively engage local authorities in project locations by continuously making prepositions intended to improve land governance rather than simply observe or only respond to government policy drives – albeit contributing expertise to any such initiatives also remains a fundamental project objective. In general, technical support initiatives under this project component will seek to improve institutional and policy frameworks related to land governance primarily by providing expert advice and opinion, and availing technical expertise as and when necessary or requested. It is anticipated that the new federal government and regional authorities might initiate a number of policy reforms which will constitute a perfect opportunity for NRC to contribute to institutional and/or policy improvement. In addition to and apart from any such government-led process, some initiatives that are being envisaged under this activity include i) harmonization of land title

								<p>documentation, standardization of land acquisition procedures, development of simplified procedural flowcharts to increase awareness, and possibly the development of a land management database. Other HLP capacity development initiatives, including material support that are pertinent to the context of a given project location, will be considered in consultation with local authorities. One noticeable effect of the prolonged instability in Somalia is the looting, and destruction and occupation of public buildings. Authorities in project locations might want to carry out their mandates in helping returnees reintegrate but might not be able to do so without essential office supplies and furniture. The factoring of material support into the project design is intended to equally take into account this context dynamic.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training</p> <p>The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland combined will have increased by 250 individuals. NRC will work with eight (8) community Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs) to strengthen dispute resolution capacities and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. The promotion and protection of HLP should be implemented simultaneously alongside other culturally accepted recreational activities. Such activities will seek to increase constructive exchange and interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.</p>
Mudug	4	157	235	12	19	423	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions</p> <p>Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Profiling of eviction prone sites</p> <p>NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic</p>	

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Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of lawful eviction processes

NRC recognizes that adequate protection against forced eviction is an inextricable aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Regardless of the legality of an eviction process, forced or otherwise, and because they are usually carried out by the use of violence and under unpredictable circumstances, the impact on the victims are invariably the same: they are displaced, there will be significant disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements, and eventually they will be further exposed to other forms of serious protection risks. The situation becomes even exacerbated by the fact that, in most cases, the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. In addition to attempting to avert forced eviction and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation processes, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the project design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction with conditions of exceptionally high vulnerability. The support assistance package consists of two key elements: i) Emergency physical security support, and ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 800 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 200. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and be implemented in connection with the provision of specialized counselling and legal assistance through routine case management. Although additional resources have been allocated to assist extremely vulnerable persons accessing counselling and legal assistance services, beneficiaries who receive support assistance through the post-eviction response package will not benefit financially from the legal assistance pool. Instead, they will be assisted to strengthen tenure security in their new areas of residence and this will be done by facilitating negotiations related to occupancy or tenancy agreements and the issuance of applicable tenure security documents.

Activity 1.1.4 : Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal

assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

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Information sessions will be delivered using a proceedings layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions where participants ask questions, share stories, opinion, and are even allowed to respond to questions asked by other participants. This information service delivery approach is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), that fuses components of traditional sensitization techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills. In total, NRC will organize and implement eleven structured information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.

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international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.

Activity 3.1.2 : Technical and material support to government institutions for HLP capacity strengthening

NRC will seek to proactively engage local authorities in project locations by continuously making prepositions intended to improve land governance rather than simply observe or only respond to government policy drives – albeit contributing expertise to any such initiatives also remains a fundamental project objective. In general, technical support initiatives under this project component will seek to improve institutional and policy frameworks related to land governance primarily by providing expert advice and opinion, and availing technical expertise as and when necessary or requested. It is anticipated that the new federal government and regional authorities might initiate a number of policy reforms which will constitute a perfect opportunity for NRC to contribute to institutional and/or policy improvement. In addition to and apart from any such government-led process, some initiatives that are being envisaged under this activity include i) harmonization of land title documentation, standardization of land acquisition procedures, development of simplified procedural flowcharts to increase awareness, and possibly the development of a land management database. Other HLP capacity development initiatives, including material support that are pertinent to the context of a given project location, will be considered in consultation with local authorities. One noticeable effect of the prolonged instability in Somalia is the looting, and destruction and occupation of public buildings. Authorities in project locations might want to carry out their mandates in helping returnees reintegrate but might not be able to do so without essential office supplies and furniture. The factoring of material support into the project design is intended to equally take into account this context dynamic.

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								interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.
Nugaal	4	112	168	12	19	311	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions</p> <p>Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Profiling of eviction prone sites</p> <p>NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response which will transcend traditionally retroactive approaches where actions or assistance ensue the right violation. Prevention actions and response initiatives will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs and returnees undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and profiled, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. NRC project team will identify and initiate discussions with individuals and entities that are planning to carry out the evictions on earmarked buildings or sites to explore options for a right-violation free process. The objective will be to foster dialogues between the parties, while advocating for a dignified relocation process and taking steps to protect the HLP rights of victims. The profile analysis snapshots will serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of lawful eviction processes</p> <p>NRC recognizes that adequate protection against forced eviction is an inextricable aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Regardless of the legality of an eviction process, forced or otherwise, and because they are usually carried out by the use of violence and under unpredictable circumstances, the impact on the victims are invariably the same: they are displaced, there will be significant disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements, and eventually they will be further exposed to other forms of serious protection risks. The situation becomes even exacerbated by the fact that, in most cases, the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. In addition to attempting to avert forced eviction and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation processes, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the project design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction with conditions of exceptionally high</p>	

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Activity 1.1.4 : Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

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information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.

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Activity 2.1.2 : The provision of counselling and legal assistance services

The provision of counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity that is traditional to NRC's ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centres or mobile clinics depending on a variety of considerations, including the pertinence of a particular approach to a given context. Under this project, case management will be operationalized through legal mobile legal, and possibly fixed centers depending on field realities. To the extent logistically feasible, field missions for mobile teams will be planned alongside regular information activities, thus creating the possibility for immediate access to counselling and legal assistance for beneficiaries of information services who might require such specialized assistance following the information sessions. If joint missions are not practical for operational reasons, case management activities will be planned and carried out independently. NRC has in place cutting-edge case management systems and tools as well as highly trained personnel that will be used for the provision of counselling and legal assistance services. Counselling will entail the provision of one-to-one advice to displacement affected persons on how to overcome obstacles to durable solutions, and local remedies that are available to assist them address protection concerns with which they are faced, including forced eviction and other tenure insecurity

								<p>issues. Legal assistance under this project will not include in-court representation. For cases requiring the resolution of disputes, collaborative dispute resolution approaches will be used.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training</p> <p>The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials, and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC's standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training</p> <p>The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland combined will have increased by 250 individuals. NRC will work with eight (8) community Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs) to strengthen dispute resolution capacities and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. The promotion and protection of HLP should be implemented simultaneously alongside other culturally accepted recreational activities. Such activities will seek to increase constructive exchange and interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.</p>
Sanaag	8	211	317	23	38	589	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions</p> <p>Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic</p>	

monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland

Activity 1.1.2 : Profiling of eviction prone sites
NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response which will transcend traditionally retroactive approaches where actions or assistance ensue the right violation. Prevention actions and response initiatives will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs and returnees undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and profiled, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. NRC project team will identify and initiate discussions with individuals and entities that are planning to carry out the evictions on earmarked buildings or sites to explore options for a right-violation free process. The objective will be to foster dialogues between the parties, while advocating for a dignified relocation process and taking steps to protect the HLP rights of victims. The profile analysis snapshots will serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.

Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of lawful eviction processes

NRC recognizes that adequate protection against forced eviction is an inextricable aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Regardless of the legality of an eviction process, forced or otherwise, and because they are usually carried out by the use of violence and under unpredictable circumstances, the impact on the victims are invariably the same: they are displaced, there will be significant disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements, and eventually they will be further exposed to other forms of serious protection risks. The situation becomes even exacerbated by the fact that, in most cases, the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. In addition to attempting to avert forced eviction and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation processes, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the project design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction with conditions of exceptionally high vulnerability. The support assistance package consists of two key elements: i) Emergency physical security support, and ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 800 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 200. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and be

implemented in connection with the provision of specialized counselling and legal assistance through routine case management. Although additional resources have been allocated to assist extremely vulnerable persons accessing counselling and legal assistance services, beneficiaries who receive support assistance through the post-eviction response package will not benefit financially from the legal assistance pool. Instead, they will be assisted to strengthen tenure security in their new areas of residence and this will be done by facilitating negotiations related to occupancy or tenancy agreements and the issuance of applicable tenure security documents.

Activity 1.1.4 : Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

Activity 2.1.1 : Information services

The information sessions under this activity will target select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed as well as the participant's specific relevance to the issue. The sessions will target specific sub categories within the broad beneficiary group. For IDPs for example, the sessions will target IDP leaders, de facto leaders, influential elders and youth, religious leaders, heads of youth and women groups, etc. The underlying significance of this targeting approach is that the information provided through the sessions will be transmitted to various secondary groups and ultimately to the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated by both individual restitution methods and information leaflets that will be distributed during the sessions. Distribution of IEC materials during information sessions is an integral part of the information delivery structure, hence resources has been allocated for the production of 1400 pieces of IEC materials

Information sessions will be delivered using a proceedings layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions where participants ask questions, share stories, opinion, and are even allowed to respond to questions asked by other participants. This information service delivery approach is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), that fuses components of traditional sensitization techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills. In total, NRC will organize and implement eleven structured information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance

of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.

Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, simplified pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will enable target beneficiaries to easily understand the key messages and, as a direct result, develop positive coping strategies over time. NRC will implement special data integrity measures intended to establish the credibility of the information services under this project; and this achieved by ensuring that information provided are factually accurate, contextually appropriate, and that they genuinely address beneficiaries' information needs. Information that will be used in the IEC materials will be generated in coordination with authorized sources such as local authorities and public structures, i.e. community centers and schools. It is expected that the information obtained through the IEC materials will help beneficiaries in their efforts to (re)integrate and achieve durable solutions.

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Activity 3.1.1 : Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials,

and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC's standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.

Activity 3.1.2 : Technical and material support to government institutions for HLP capacity strengthening

NRC will seek to proactively engage local authorities in project locations by continuously making prepositions intended to improve land governance rather than simply observe or only respond to government policy drives – albeit contributing expertise to any such initiatives also remains a fundamental project objective. In general, technical support initiatives under this project component will seek to improve institutional and policy frameworks related to land governance primarily by providing expert advice and opinion, and availing technical expertise as and when necessary or requested. It is anticipated that the new federal government and regional authorities might initiate a number of policy reforms which will constitute a perfect opportunity for NRC to contribute to institutional and/or policy improvement. In addition to and apart from any such government-led process, some initiatives that are being envisaged under this activity include i) harmonization of land title documentation, standardization of land acquisition procedures, development of simplified procedural flowcharts to increase awareness, and possibly the development of a land management database. Other HLP capacity development initiatives, including material support that are pertinent to the context of a given project location, will be considered in consultation with local authorities. One noticeable effect of the prolonged instability in Somalia is the looting, and destruction and occupation of public buildings. Authorities in project locations might want to carry out their mandates in helping returnees reintegrate but might not be able to do so without essential office supplies and furniture. The factoring of material support into the project design is intended to equally take into account this context dynamic.

Activity 3.2.1 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training

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Sool	3	79	119	9	14	221	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions</p> <p>Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Profiling of eviction prone sites</p> <p>NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response which will transcend traditionally retroactive approaches where actions or assistance ensue the right violation. Prevention actions and response initiatives will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs and returnees undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and profiled, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. NRC project team will identify and initiate discussions with individuals and entities that are planning to carry out the evictions on earmarked buildings or sites to explore options for a right-violation free process. The objective will be to foster dialogues between the parties, while advocating for a dignified relocation process and taking steps to protect the HLP rights of victims. The profile analysis snapshots will serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of lawful eviction processes</p>	

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Activity 1.1.4 : Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

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Activity 1.1.4 : Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

Activity 2.1.1 : Information services

The information sessions under this activity will target select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed as well as the participant's specific relevance to the issue. The sessions will target specific sub categories within the broad beneficiary group. For IDPs for example, the sessions will target IDP leaders, de facto leaders, influential elders and youth, religious leaders, heads of youth and women groups, etc. The underlying significance of this targeting approach is that the information provided through the sessions will be transmitted to various secondary groups and ultimately to the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated by both individual restitution methods and information leaflets that will be distributed during the sessions. Distribution of IEC materials during information sessions is an integral part of the information delivery structure, hence resources has been allocated for the production of 1400 pieces of IEC materials

Information sessions will be delivered using a proceedings layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions where participants ask questions, share stories, opinion, and are even allowed to respond to questions asked by other participants. This information service delivery approach is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), that fuses components of traditional sensitization techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills. In total, NRC will organize and implement eleven structured information sessions covering contextualized information on HLP rights and peaceful co-existence. The IEC package will include information on HLP rights as well as customized messaging specific to peaceful co-existence. Together, the information sessions will seek to increase awareness on HLP issues, to provide participants with information on existing remedies and entitlements, and to promote the importance of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existing peacefully. Lasting from a period one to maximum three hours, each session will bring together 50 participants from diverse backgrounds. The provision of IEC materials as part of information activities has proven to be highly effective in humanitarian programming. Under this intervention, 1400 IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and in-depth situational analysis that will enable project teams to identify the information most critically need and essential to the reintegration of returnees in project locations. The findings of these scoping exercises will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate messages and dissemination strategies, which might be required in addition to

the 28 structured information sessions planned under this action.

Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, simplified pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will enable target beneficiaries to easily understand the key messages and, as a direct result, develop positive coping strategies over time. NRC will implement special data integrity measures intended to establish the credibility of the information services under this project; and this achieved by ensuring that information provided are factually accurate, contextually appropriate, and that they genuinely address beneficiaries' information needs. Information that will be used in the IEC materials will be generated in coordination with authorized sources such as local authorities and public structures, i.e. community centers and schools. It is expected that the information obtained through the IEC materials will help beneficiaries in their efforts to (re)integrate and achieve durable solutions.

Activity 2.1.2 : The provision of counselling and legal assistance services

The provision of counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity that is traditional to NRC's ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centres or mobile clinics depending on a variety of considerations, including the pertinence of a particular approach to a given context. Under this project, case management will be operationalized through legal mobile legal, and possibly fixed centers depending on field realities. To the extent logistically feasible, field missions for mobile teams will be planned alongside regular information activities, thus creating the possibility for immediate access to counselling and legal assistance for beneficiaries of information services who might require such specialized assistance following the information sessions. If joint missions are not practical for operational reasons, case management activities will be planned and carried out independently.

NRC has in place cutting-edge case management systems and tools as well as highly trained personnel that will be used for the provision of counselling and legal assistance services. Counselling will entail the provision of one-to-one advice to displacement affected persons on how to overcome obstacles to durable solutions, and local remedies that are available to assist them address protection concerns with which they are faced, including forced eviction and other tenure insecurity issues. Legal assistance under this project will not include in-court representation. For cases requiring the resolution of disputes, collaborative dispute resolution approaches will be used.

Activity 3.1.1 : Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including local, state and regional administration officials, and traditional or customary structures; and will be delivered using NRC's standard HLP training tool kit that has been adapted to the Somalia context and tested over the last few years. The seminars will be delivered by technical staff of NRC ICLA project who have developed profound understanding of the subject and accumulated extensive experience in delivering the course. The trainings will be highly interactive and will use practical context specific examples to underscore the importance and propose guidance for promoting and protecting HLP rights. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained; and a comprehensive report will be prepared for each training detailing topics covered, issues raised, handouts issued to

participants, a dis-aggregated breakdown of participants, and a follow-up action plan. NRC will conduct 17 trainings that will target a total of 425 participants, 25 participants per training with an anticipation of 60% female. Some specific areas expected to be covered by each training include concepts and terms related to HLP, international legal framework relevant to HLP, national administrative and policy frameworks on HLP, considerations for addressing HLP issues during and after displacement, HLP challenges specific to urban contexts, women HLP rights, and the causes of HLP disputes and ways to address them. Trainings will target humanitarian actors, state actors, local authorities, clusters and beneficiaries.

Activity 3.1.2 : Technical and material support to government institutions for HLP capacity strengthening

NRC will seek to proactively engage local authorities in project locations by continuously making prepositions intended to improve land governance rather than simply observe or only respond to government policy drives – albeit contributing expertise to any such initiatives also remains a fundamental project objective. In general, technical support initiatives under this project component will seek to improve institutional and policy frameworks related to land governance primarily by providing expert advice and opinion, and availing technical expertise as and when necessary or requested. It is anticipated that the new federal government and regional authorities might initiate a number of policy reforms which will constitute a perfect opportunity for NRC to contribute to institutional and/or policy improvement. In addition to and apart from any such government-led process, some initiatives that are being envisaged under this activity include i) harmonization of land title documentation, standardization of land acquisition procedures, development of simplified procedural flowcharts to increase awareness, and possibly the development of a land management database. Other HLP capacity development initiatives, including material support that are pertinent to the context of a given project location, will be considered in consultation with local authorities. One noticeable effect of the prolonged instability in Somalia is the looting, and destruction and occupation of public buildings. Authorities in project locations might want to carry out their mandates in helping returnees reintegrate but might not be able to do so without essential office supplies and furniture. The factoring of material support into the project design is intended to equally take into account this context dynamic.

Activity 3.2.1 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training

The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall output of improving local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. The trainings will primarily target community dispute resolution committees to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to function effectively. Local authorities, customary leaders and other influential community elders whose functions, de facto or formal, involve dispute resolution will also be targeted through the CDR trainings. Each participant in these categories will ultimately constitute an increase in local capacity to manage and resolve disputes. NRC will organize ten (10) CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target 25. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland combined will have increased by 250 individuals. NRC will work with eight (8) community Dispute Resolution

							Committees (DRCs) to strengthen dispute resolution capacities and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. The promotion and protection of HLP should be implemented simultaneously alongside other culturally accepted recreational activities. Such activities will seek to increase constructive exchange and interaction between returnees/IDPs and host communities and facilitate reintegration.
Woqooyi Galbeed	2	137	205	6	9	357	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions</p> <p>Irrespective of the conspicuousness of eviction in Somalia, awareness of the phenomenon as well as the strategic relevance accorded it wouldn't have been possible without systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting of the incidents. In order to devise and provide appropriate response to the problem, it is necessary that such monitoring efforts continue in an even more robust manner. NRC has an existing monitoring network which will be expanded and diversified under this project. More innovative and technologically advanced approaches will be introduced to strengthen data collection, storage and analysis. Trained and highly skilled paralegals will be deployed in target districts across Somalia to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise. NRC will upgrade the current eviction tracker in order to enhance presentation of data and statistical information. An eviction dashboard will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Twelve (12) dashboard reports will be produced during the course of the project containing combined data from four regions - South Central Somalia, Puntland, Somaliland and Jubbaland</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Profiling of eviction prone sites</p> <p>NRC will employ a more proactive programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response which will transcend traditionally retroactive approaches where actions or assistance ensue the right violation. Prevention actions and response initiatives will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs and returnees undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and profiled, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. NRC project team will identify and initiate discussions with individuals and entities that are planning to carry out the evictions on earmarked buildings or sites to explore options for a right-violation free process. The objective will be to foster dialogues between the parties, while advocating for a dignified relocation process and taking steps to protect the HLP rights of victims. The profile analysis snapshots will serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of lawful eviction processes</p> <p>NRC recognizes that adequate protection against forced eviction is an inextricable aspect of guaranteeing the fundamental HLP rights of persons affected by displacement. Regardless of the legality of an eviction process, forced or otherwise, and because they are usually carried out by the use of violence and under unpredictable circumstances, the impact on the victims are invariably the same: they are displaced, there will be significant disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements, and eventually they will be further exposed to other forms of serious protection risks. The situation becomes even exacerbated by the fact that, in most cases, the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. In addition to</p>

attempting to avert forced eviction and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation processes, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the project design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction with conditions of exceptionally high vulnerability. The support assistance package consists of two key elements: i) Emergency physical security support, and ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 800 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 200. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and be implemented in connection with the provision of specialized counselling and legal assistance through routine case management. Although additional resources have been allocated to assist extremely vulnerable persons accessing counselling and legal assistance services, beneficiaries who receive support assistance through the post-eviction response package will not benefit financially from the legal assistance pool. Instead, they will be assisted to strengthen tenure security in their new areas of residence and this will be done by facilitating negotiations related to occupancy or tenancy agreements and the issuance of applicable tenure security documents.

Activity 1.1.4 : Securing land tenure through legal mechanisms.

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs and returnees in Somalia and will involve two main types of cases: i) victims of eviction (or persons under imminent threat of evictions) who benefit from NRC's post-eviction cash assistance, and ii) other IDPs who access counselling and legal assistance services and presented cases related to tenure insecurity. In part, evictions are occurring because occupancy and/or tenancy agreements are either not in place or are not properly negotiated. Field teams will facilitate negotiations for persons seeking assistance to address tenure insecurity. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period and will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable and/or feasible option.

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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Signed Project documents	Cash Compliance Memo SHF 4642.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SHF Overlap Analysis (NRC) protection.xls
Budget Documents	SHF-CERF 2017_Budget (29JAN2017).xls
Budget Documents	SHF-CERF 2017_Budget (06FEB2017).xls
Budget Documents	SHF-CERF 2017_Budget (08FEB2017).xls
Budget Documents	SHF-CERF 2017_Budget (17FEB2017)_V2.xls
Budget Documents	NRC Protecton SHF4642 Budget and BOQs_Final 21-2-2017.xls
Budget Documents	NRC Protecton SHF4642 Budget (REVISED)_27FEB2017.xls
Revision related Documents	NRC HRP 2017 (Somalia).GIF
Grant Agreement	HC signed NRC GA.pdf
Grant Agreement	HC and IP signed NRC GA.pdf