

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council			
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	Reserve 2016			
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>		
Protection		100.00		
		<b>100</b>		
<b>Project Title :</b>	Strengthening protective environment for displacement affected populations in Daynille and Kaxda through Housing, Land and Property (HLP) interventions.			
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>				
<b>OPS Details</b>				
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/3948	
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	250,000.00	
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	12 months	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/11/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/10/2017	
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/01/2017	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/12/2017	
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>This program response is a strategic innovation that is framed around three central pillars, or outputs, with inextricable thematic linkages: i) Eviction prevention and response initiatives are identified and implemented to address tenure insecurity issues faced by beneficiaries; ii) Beneficiaries receive information and specialized legal assistance and counselling services and are able to competently identify, claim and exercise their Housing, Land and Property rights; and iii) Improved local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches. It is designed to consolidate ongoing humanitarian efforts by expanding critically essential protection services and introducing additional activities that would otherwise render the protective environment more complete but are either absent or noticeably inadequate. Parallel to expanding coverage, upgrading eviction data management system, and establishing functional synergies with other organizations that are involved in eviction monitoring, the project seeks to strengthen the prevention and response facets of NRC's ongoing work on forced eviction, and to diversify the Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance Program's current institutional capacity building approach.</p> <p>The project will be implemented by NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance program department 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 Daynille and Kaxda districts. While NRC will provide direct implementation in order to guarantee quality, local capacity development has been mainstreamed into the project's design: Banaadir Regional Administration, Public Property Commission, the district courts of Daynille and Kaxda, and a local organization are the main institutions that are targeted for partnership cooperation. The combination of direct implementation and support to local capacity development will result not only to an incremental effect in terms of project coverage, but also the sustainability of the action.</p> <p>The overall desired outcome envisaged through this three-prong response will be achieved through the following set of actions: monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions; identification and mapping of potential eviction sites for preventive engagements; facilitation of lawful eviction processes; capacity building on IDP protection and lawful eviction; institutional capacity building for local administration and district offices with statutory competence on eviction; occupancy agreement and access to land negotiations; information services; operations of legal clinics for case management; capacity building on Housing, Land and Property rights; advocacy on HLP rights and forced evictions; HLP sub-cluster capacity enhancement and visibility; Supplementary technical assistance through post-training follow-ups; dispute resolution through socially legitimized community structures; capacity building on Collaborative Dispute Resolution; and promoting peaceful co-existence through community dialogues. Through these modalities, which are further elaborated in the logical framework, IDPs in Daynille and Kaxda will be protected against forced evictions or supported to cope with the aftermath thereof; and assisted to claim and exercise their HLP rights by overcoming legal obstacles, to pursue and attain durable solutions through the prevention of further secondary displacements, and to co-exist peacefully. As the community based protection systems often discriminate against women due to male dominance, concrete steps will be taken to ensure women have equitable access to project services.</p>			
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>				
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
3,816	5,016	75	381	9,288

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	3,000	4,000	60	305	7,365
People in Host Communities	750	1,000	15	76	1,841
Committees	34	8	0	0	42
Other	32	8	0	0	40

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

Norwegian Refugee Council will engage Community Based Organizations (CSOs) and local administration institutions as a core component of the implementing approach. Persons associated with these institutions, including their personnel, will benefit from the project's services either directly or indirectly. Apart from individuals associated with these entities, the institutions themselves will also directly benefit from the project through capacity development initiatives, including in-kind donation of essential supplies that would augment their functional capacities. The individuals and institutions described as 'Other' falls within this category, while 'Indirect Beneficiaries' include individuals and families who will receive enhanced services from institutions that have benefited from the Norwegian Refugee Council's capacity development support.

**Catchment Population:**

All communities within the immediate vicinity of Daynille and Kaxda districts are within the project's catchment area. Local populations residing in those communities are expected to benefit from the project.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

This project corresponds perfectly to the allocation strategy's priority area of "Prevention of forced evictions and securing land tenure for Internally Displaced Persons" and it is also targeting two of the earmarked locations – Daynille and Kaxda. 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 Norwegian Refugee Council's past implementation experience in the delivery of Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance services in Somalia. Norwegian Refugee Council has accumulated extensive experience related to addressing forced evictions through multi-sectoral response to Housing, Land and Property issues. The Norwegian Refugee Council'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 Norwegian Refugee Council 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. Norwegian Refugee Council 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 :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
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. More than two decades of continuous civil war (and a famine in 2011) have displaced an estimated 1.1 million Somalis. At least 400,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), or approximately 36% of the total IDP population in Somalia, are believed to be residing in Mogadishu and outlying districts. Many of them continue to endure different forms of human rights violations, including gender-based violence and forced evictions. The most recent IDP profiling in Mogadishu underscored forced eviction as one of the most pressing protection challenges facing IDPs within the Mogadishu area. The findings of the profiling also corroborated the alarming statistics on forced eviction, where 37% of IDPs interviewed during the profiling process reported being under the constant threat of forced eviction (Mogadishu Profiling Report - April 2016, Page 4). According to the Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC's) 2015 eviction tracker matrix, approximately 129,142 individuals were forcefully evicted in South Central Somalia alone. About 95% of all reported forced evictions directly affected IDPs and resulted in further rights violations, including loss of shelter, livelihoods and restricted access to humanitarian services. While a significant portion of the forced evictions reported are often at settlement level, the number of individual cases of forced evictions at household level that are affecting women or female headed households is also considerably high. This presents a need for both preventive and remedial HLP specific responses to address these violations and subsequently provide life- saving and sustainable interventions through a multi-sector based response to forced evictions. Such responses require an all-inclusive and well-coordinated approach. The protection and promotion of Housing, Land and Property rights is therefore a key area of focus in any integrated response in Somalia.

On 11 May 2016, the Government of Kenya re-affirmed its intention to close the Dadaab refugee camp and to work with the UN and the Government of Somalia to repatriate the affected refugees. Shortly after this re-affirmation, on the 31st of May, the Kenyan Interior Ministry pronounced a deadline of November 2016 for the intended closure. A Tripartite Agreement that was signed on 10 November 2013 between the UN and the Governments of Kenya and Somalia laid the foundations for refugee repatriations. This Agreement subsists effectively for only three years. However, and at the time of writing, it is unclear whether the provision to renew it will be optioned when the Agreement expires in November 2016. Coincidentally the deadline pronounced by the Kenyan government and the expiry of the current Tripartite agreement fall within the same period of time, hence suggesting a strong likelihood that renewal might not be an anticipated alternative. The net effect of this has been a combination of both spontaneous and facilitated returns into Mogadishu. As a consequence, demand on land and basic services has substantially increased and local capacity has been overstretched. This could potentially lead to multiple secondary displacements, expansion/congestion of IDP settlements and ultimately increase HLP related disputes.

There is huge gap between eviction prevention and response. Inadequate legal and policy frameworks and weak governance structures do not provide IDPs and returnees with adequate protection that would ensure their enjoyment of HLP rights. There is a need to ensure that HLP rights violations are addressed, including the lack of protection from forced evictions and improving the current land tenure systems, are addressed.

## **2. Needs assessment**

Data collected as part of NRC's ICLA's ongoing activities in Daynille and Kaxda were analyzed. At same time, a second set of data on the larger Banaadir region, including NRC's eviction tracker, were also analyzed. The needs contained in this application were derived from the findings of these two sets of data, 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 single most urgent need identified was the issue forced evictions and secondary displacements resulting from them. Another critical protection concern/need identified through the profiling exercise was "the lack of secure land and housing tenure for IDPs"

It is acknowledged that insecure land tenure creates multiple obstacles on 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 tenure and housing tenure. The lack of these tenure documentation exposes IDPs to multiple HLP related challenges. Information on HLP rights for women need to be prioritized and properly channeled through existing community structures. These male dominated structure 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. This de facto cultural norm has led to increased evictions at the household level with women being disproportionately affected.

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. The violation of HLP rights, in the form of forced evictions, remains a major hindrance to the overall protective environment of displacement affected populations in Mogadishu and other parts of South Central Somalia. Evictions are conducted without reference or adherence to any legal procedures. The national legal and policy frameworks for refugees and IDPs in Somalia is highly ineffectively in spite of the fact that various local administrations are engaged in some kind of efforts to ensure the protection and assistance of people of concern. With the Kenyan government exerting pressure to repatriate refugees and the ongoing deterioration of political stability in neighboring countries in the Horn of Africa region, noticeable spontaneous returns are being recorded progressively. However, many of these groups could potentially relapse into IDP life, thus contributing to an ever increasing number of displacement affected persons in desperate need of humanitarian assistance. These groups often face discrimination and rights violations resulting from housing, land and property issues.

It is evident that the only viable means to assist vulnerable displacement affected population attain durable solution is through an integrated program response. From a Housing, Land and Property angle, NRC through this project will contribute to activities aimed at supporting the reintegration of IDPs. NRC will work with stakeholders at all levels to ensure the durable solutions of return, reintegration and resettlement are realized.

NRC's 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 monitoring, prevention and response and Collaborative dispute resolution(CDR) for HLP disputes reported and an integrated response to forced evictions using a multi-sector approach.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

NRC will target Displacement Affected Populations including IDPs, refugees, returnees, locally integrating, host community and other vulnerable groups in Daynille and Kaxda districts. The direct beneficiaries will be men and women with specific consideration for female headed households. The beneficiaries will be identified and selected through a participatory community process. Vulnerability assessments will be conducted to ensure at-risk populations are given priority, properly targeted and provided with appropriate support and intervention. Risks will be mapped and will include forced evictions among others. Given the nature of the legal work that requires informed consent from adults, direct beneficiaries of this project will be men and women and HLP specific responses will be provided through head of household or adult clients seeking legal assistance for an HLP specific case. Capacity building initiatives will target pre-selected and existing community based structures, local actors and humanitarian actors. These interventions will indirectly benefit members of households represented by the direct beneficiaries and clients accessing services and from those supported through capacity building initiatives.

## **4. Grant Request Justification**

The justification of this funding request is 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 in South Central Somalia, robust operational and technical capacity, established expertise on Housing, Land and Property issues, and technical relevance and appropriateness of the proposed solution. NRC has been present in South Central since 2012, delivering humanitarian aid and providing protection and assistance to IDPs in Mogadishu and the districts on the outskirts. NRC, through its ICLA program and other functional departments, have ongoing projects within the Banaadir regional area, in Dayniile and Kaxda in particular. The ICLA team is currently working with local dispute resolution committees in Dayniile; this project will be a scale-up to consolidate ongoing actions designed to strengthen the protective environment for IDPs. Staff members who first initiated ICLA programming in Mogadishu years back are still within the ICLA team and have since developed into some of the finest national experts on HLP in Somalia. The quality and technical consistency of the action will be supported by an international specialist who will be based in Mogadishu to provide hands-on technical support to the project. NRC has one of the largest and most complete operational support capacity among humanitarian actors in Somalia, from which this project will benefit.

Limitations in NRC's current eviction response will be addressed through this project with the aim of contributing to the overall protective environment. First, the prevention aspect will be significantly strengthened by adding identification of eviction-prone structures and engaging preemptively to either prevent forced evictions by advocating for and facilitating lawful and dignified relocation, or in worst case scenarios, seek to limit the impact on victims. Secondly, training will also be diversified under this project. The project aims to lift capacity building to the next strategic level by strengthening the capacity of state institutions through both knowledge enhancement and material assistance. Third, creating a conducive environment for stakeholders to constructively discuss forced evictions is a critical element to addressing the problem. However, NRC's ongoing response does not embody this aspect. In order to address this limitation, consultative forums on forced eviction have been incorporated into this project. Lastly, this project equally seeks to expand the coverage of NRC's ongoing action, to upgrade the current eviction tracker to a more robust data management platform, and to reinforce complementarity by expanding synergies with other organizations.

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. Globally, NRC chairs the HLP Area of Responsibility under the global Protection Cluster, and in Somalia, NRC co-chairs the HLP sub cluster. These strategic engagements also provide NRC with operational leverage that will be exploited to the benefit of this project. But even more importantly, the solutions proposed in this project align perfectly with Strategic Objectives 1 (Address humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable) and 3 (Strengthen the protection of the displaced and other vulnerable groups, and catalyze durable solutions) of the Protection cluster and respond to the Allocation Strategy's priority activity "Prevention of forced evictions and securing land tenure for IDPs". The activities are contextually relevant and technically appropriate in terms of addressing the needs identified in this project. Ultimately NRC is best placed to deliver effective response to HLP issues in Somalia.

#### **5. Complementarity**

The proposed project will complement NRC's ICLA project activities in addressing HLP specific needs of IDPs in Dayniile and Kaxda. NRC's proposed interventions focus on the provision of timely, effective and quality lifesaving protection response and service provision to prevent and respond to Housing, Land and Property issues in Dayniile and Kaxda through Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance. In response to the HLP needs of displacement affected populations in these locations, NRC's longstanding experience will be used, in particular, using legal methods to prevent forced eviction by facilitating lawful evictions, to provide legal assistance and to use community structures to resolve HLP specific disputes.

NRC has worked with government institutions, local communities and IDP populations to facilitate lawful eviction processes through a multisector response to housing, land and property issues using detailed and joint assessments with the protection cluster, fundamentally responding to immediate needs of at risk populations, improving and securing their land tenure subsequently reducing the impact of forced evictions that cause the largest humanitarian emergencies in urban settings. NRC will apply these approaches to address forced evictions and HLP violations in Dayniile and Kaxda. In addition to complementarity among NRC's Core Competencies, the implementation of this project will be in close collaboration with other protection projects as well as other sector areas. NRC will build on existing functional relationship with the Shelter and WASH clustersto expand synergy.

#### **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

##### **Overall project objective**

Displacement affected population in Dayniile and Kaxda are protected from forced eviction and supported to claim their HLP rights and achieve durable solution.

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 2016	80
To improve operational response capacity through capacity development, strategic advocacy and humanitarian dialogues	Somalia HRP 2016	20
<p><b>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</b> Inadequacy in the protection, promotion and exercise of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights normally leads to the violation of several other fundamental human rights, and such inadequacy is 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 that have been created as a result of widespread systemic limitations in the protection of HLP rights are overwhelming for both IDPs and regular residents (host communities). However, these risks exponentially increase for IDPs because of their elevated level of vulnerability caused by displacement. Competition over scarce resources frequently foment tension among IDPs, and between IDPs and host communities and this is also a prevalent phenomenon in densely populated targeted IDP settlements that are outlying Mogadishu. 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 effective and successful. Unfortunately, this system of dispute resolution has been weakened in IDP 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 Mogadishu, is a typical form of HLP rights violation that has unbounded consequences on livelihood, dignity and physical security. In addition to HLP challenges created as a result of prolonged instability and multiple displacements, other contributing factors to the complexities of HLP problems in Somalia include i) lack of adequate awareness of HLP rights and limited means of protecting those rights in displacement contexts, ii) increase in HLP-related conflicts and insufficient capacity to resolve them - both at the national and local levels, iii) cultural discrimination against women with respect to HLP rights, and iv) 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) 3 and 4 of the Protection Cluster as defined in the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2016.</p> <p>Therefore, by addressing HLP issues through a five-prong program approach of increasing eviction prevention and response, improving tenure security for IDPs, 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 SO1 and SO2 of the Protection Cluster and contributes to their realization in concrete ways. To an acceptable extent, the peaceful co-existence component of the project contributes to broader peace, security and safety, which are vital elements of any protective environment. But to an even greater extent, the project will contribute to the promotion, protection and fulfillment of several other human rights, including due process and fair treatment, privacy, security of the person, education, etc. The technical design and crosscutting nature of the deliverables of this project makes it highly complementary not only to other sub-clusters of the Protection Cluster, but also other parent clusters within the larger humanitarian and protective environment framework in Somalia.</p>		
<b>Outcome 1</b>		
Persons affected by displacement receive assistance to improve their tenure security situation and address post-eviction complications		
<b>Output 1.1</b>		
<b>Description</b>		
Eviction prevention and response initiatives are identified and implemented to address tenure insecurity issues faced by beneficiaries		
<p><b>Output Description</b></p> <p>Eviction occurs in Mogadishu on a daily basis and the victims are predominantly IDPs who continue to be in situations of perpetual fear and intimidation. Forced eviction, which is often implemented by means of physical violence, is among the most inhumane right violations with which IDPs are confronted in Mogadishu, particularly Dayniile and Kaxda districts. In addition to secondary displacement, these evictions quite often result to the total destruction livelihood strategies and disruption of established life routines. A number of human rights entities within the UN system have categorized forced eviction as “gross violations of human rights”; and 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).</p> <p>NRC recognizes the fact that any eviction programming will be incomplete without a genuine and systematic response facet to help victims of forced eviction cope with the immediate aftermath. This output thus 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) identification and mapping of potential eviction sites for preventive engagements; c) facilitation of lawful eviction processes; d) capacity building – IDP protection and lawful eviction; e) institutional capacity development for local administration and district offices with statutory competence on eviction; f) occupancy agreement and access to land negotiations; and g) information sessions on IDP Protection (eviction) and HLP.</p>		
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>		
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.		
<b>Activities</b>		
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>		
<b>Standard Activity : Access to Justice</b>		

#### Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions

Forced eviction in Mogadishu is widespread, taking place at an alarming rate, but the 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 across Dayniille and Kaxda districts and other parts of Mogadishu to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise, including eviction induced incident of protection nature. In an effort to attain the widest possible geographic coverage, the eviction monitoring network will also incorporate members of local land dispute committees with whom NRC is currently partnering. Being cognizant of the fact that other organizations might also be collecting data on evictions, and as part of broader strategic effort to minimize duplication and render eviction statistics more accurate, NRC, in collaboration with the national Protection Cluster, will upgrade and customize the current eviction tracker. Advanced automated features and safeguards to prevent duplication will be built into the Microsoft Excel platform, which will be shared with partners involved in eviction-type programming. This approach is also part of the project design to strengthen complementary and synergies with other organizations that are operational in the intervention areas.

#### Activity 1.1.2

##### Standard Activity : Access to Justice

#### Identification and mapping of potential eviction sites for preventive engagements

NRC's programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response will transcend the traditional retroactive approach where action is taken only after the right violation has occurred. Prevention and response actions will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and mapped, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. The map of potential eviction sites will also 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

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, Mogadishu being a classic example. NRC will take special steps to protect the rights of IDPs that are threatened with forced evictions in Mogadishu by facilitating lawful eviction that would prevent violence and allow people to relocate with dignity and respect. Entities processing evictions, individuals or institutions, will be engaged constructively through consultations and meetings to explore options for a right-violation free process. But however lawful or dignified an eviction process might be, most especially in Mogadishu, Somalia, the impact on IDPs are invariably the same – they will be displaced, disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements will occur, they will be further exposed to other serious protection risks, and the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. Therefore, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the program design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction. The support assistance package consists of three key elements: i) Emergency physical security support ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction; and iii) Livelihood start-up grant. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 150 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 400. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and implemented in connection with counselling and legal assistance. But 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.

#### Activity 1.1.4

##### Standard Activity : Capacity building

#### Capacity building – IDP protection and lawful eviction

Some of the eviction-related right violations that are carried out by landlords and officials of government are due purely to the lack of adequate awareness. And given that the two most common perpetrators of forced eviction in Mogadishu are (and will continue to be for a long time) landlords and the government, they will be targeted through a tailored 2-day training package on IDP protection and eviction that has been adapted to the Somalia context. The training events will serve two purposes – first to transfer knowledge, and second, as a platform to initiate a more robust discussion on the subject. Other specific categories of authorities that will be targeted through this training include IDP leaders, district court judges, and local administration officials. Two training seminars of 2 days each will be organized in Dayniille and Kaxda districts through the course of the project. Participants will be able to identify protection risks and right violations associated with forced evictions and will be more apt to find adequate solutions when such issues arise. They will have a better understanding of the international legal framework that forms the basis of protection from forced eviction and how that could be translated to the Somalia context in the absence of a formal national legal framework. Knowledge gain will be assessed at the end of each training and a follow-up action plan will be developed to ensure that knowledge acquired are used to contribute to the prevention or mitigation of forced eviction in Mogadishu. In addition to the trainings, NRC will hold two consultative forums on forced evictions. The events will target a combination of local administration officials, IDP leaders, clerics, and other influential community members.

#### Activity 1.1.5

##### Standard Activity : Capacity building

Institutional capacity development for local administration and district offices with statutory competence on eviction Sustained and effective amelioration of the situation of forced eviction in Mogadishu will require enhanced coordination with and concrete involvement of national stakeholders. This is not only going to contribute to immediate improvement in the situation of forced eviction, which is becoming increasingly rife, but it will also contribute to the sustainability of the project. Institutional capacity development has been mainstreamed as an activity designed to advance this project objective. NRC has identified three state institutions of particular strategic partnership relevance in terms of eviction programming with which cooperation understanding will be established – the Banaadir Regional Administration, the district courts of Dayniile and Kaxda, and the Public Property Commission which is still in its formation stage. Through this planned partnership, NRC will second a consultant either to the Banaadir Regional Administration or the Public Property Commission for five months to advance eviction prevention and response efforts. The underpinning strategic objective is to ensure that the issue of forced eviction is given acceptable attention at the regional level while community-based initiatives are being implemented simultaneously. The Banaadir Regional Administration or the Public Property Commission (or both) will be provided in-kind support as entry point that would eventually lend impetus to a more sustained cooperation between NRC and regional institutions. In the same vein, similar in-kind support will be provided to the district courts of Dayniile and Kaxda. An institutional capacity development support in the tone of \$3,000 to a reputable national Civil Society Organization (CSO) currently involved in broad-based protection work is also envisioned, but the technical appropriateness and operational feasibility will be further assessed at the project inception phase.

#### Activity 1.1.6

##### Standard Activity : Access to Justice

Occupancy agreement and access to land negotiations

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs in Mogadishu 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 through the legal clinics for 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 on tenure security. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period that will be carried through the operation of mobile legal clinics and regular onsite visitations by ICLA legal field teams. The activity will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable option.

#### Activity 1.1.7

##### Standard Activity : Capacity building

Information sessions on IDP Protection (eviction) and HLP

Information sessions have similarities, but there is a particular fundamental and technical difference between information sessions under this activity and those provided as part of the legal clinic operations. The kind of information provided under both type of information services is identical, virtually covering the same topics and ICLA strategic themes – protection and promotion of HLP rights, forced eviction, women access to HLP rights. But unlike the legal clinics, which is basically a one-to-one approach (or small groups in rare cases) in a semi one-way communication format, the information sessions under this activity will target a select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed and the participants' unique local influence. The sessions will be delivered using a community dialogue layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions. In this format, participants will ask questions, share stories, opinions, and will even be allowed and encouraged to respond to questions asked by other participants. This is a unique approach that is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC ICLA, that fuses components of traditional sensitization, community outreach, and standard social dialogue.

Cumulatively, NRC will organize and implement eight structured information sessions in IDP settlements situated in the two target districts. Lasting from a period one to three hours, each session will bring together 75 participants from diverse backgrounds and will involve the provision (by ICLA staff and paralegals) of information on HLP rights, remedies and entitlements. 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 youths, 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 will ultimately reach the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated through the distribution of IEC materials as well as restitution by individuals who participated in the sessions. Two sets of Information, Communication and Education (IEC) materials will be produced on IDP protection and forced eviction, and HLP. 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 600 booklets to cover the total number of individuals targeted by information services.

IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and situation analysis of the target population. Issues identified will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate prevention messages and dissemination strategies. Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will allow target audiences to develop knowledge, understanding and coping strategies over time. NRC will seek to establish the credibility of the information services by providing practical, up-to-date and accurate information. The 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. Paralegals will be trained on the content of the IEC materials and appropriate dissemination methods. This will provide them the knowledge and skills required to facilitate the structured information sessions and other outreach activities.

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	Protection	Percentage of lawful evictions facilitated for documented cases of forced evictions					80
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Case files, community consultation attendance sheet, consultation reports, consultation program sheets, list of beneficiaries, pre and post eviction assessment reports, administrative records							
Indicator 1.1.10	Protection	Number of HLP video documentaries produced					1
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Contract and Terms of Reference of the consultant, copies of the documentary, and other administrative records							
Indicator 1.1.2	Protection	Number of victims of forced or facilitated lawful evictions who received post-eviction assistance					178
<b>Means of Verification</b> : List of beneficiaries, pre and post eviction assessment reports, post-eviction assistance reception list, approved pre-established post-eviction assistance package, administrative records.							

Indicator 1.1.3	Protection	Number of males and females who received training on IDP Protection and forced evictions							60
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, photographs of the training event, administrative records									
Indicator 1.1.4	Protection	Number of training services delivered on IDP protection and forced evictions							2
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, training agenda/program, photographs of the training event, training reports, post-training follow-up plans, administrative records									
Indicator 1.1.5	Protection	Number of forced eviction forums held							2
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, forum agenda/program, photographs of the training event, forum reports, follow-up action plans, administrative records									
Indicator 1.1.6	Protection	Number of institutions supported (material and/or financial) to strengthen eviction prevention and post-eviction response							4
<b>Means of Verification</b> : MOU with each institution									
Indicator 1.1.7	Protection	Number of information services delivered							8
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendee records, photographs of the sessions, information session reports, and other administrative records									
Indicator 1.1.8	Protection	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services							600
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendee records, photographs of the sessions, information session reports, and other administrative records									
Indicator 1.1.9	Protection	Percentage of weekly reporting on Forced Evictions							100
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Forced eviction reports and database									
<b>Outcome 2</b>									
Enhanced access to specialized services to address HLP problems and improve peaceful co-existence among displacement affected populations									
<b>Output 2.1</b>									
<b>Description</b>									
Beneficiaries receive information and specialized legal assistance and counselling services and are able to competently identify, claim and exercise their HLP rights									
<p>Output Description</p> <p>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 locally accepted procedures, processes and options that seek to guarantee the protection, enjoyment, and exercise of HLP rights. However, information on these locally accepted remedial options are generally unknown to the local population of which IDPs constitute 1.1 million in Mogadishu. 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>As a legal concept of convoluted narratives based on complex legal principles and doctrines, even at national levels, IDPs usually encounter enormous difficulties in navigating legal and administrative process and procedures. And in isolated cases where they demonstrate such capacity, they most often 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 to abandon it 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. This will be accomplished through the operation of legal mobile clinics, and in some instances centers. Parallel activities will include capacity building of right holders and duty bearers on HLP rights, advocacy on HLP rights and forced evictions; and capacity enhancement and visibility of the HLP sub-cluster.</p>									
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>									
<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 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.									
<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 for the districts of Dayniile and Kaxda albeit there exist district courts. 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>									
<b>Activities</b>									
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>									
<b>Standard Activity : Access to Justice</b>									

Operations of legal clinics and case management (counselling and legal assistance services)  
 The provision of information, counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity traditional to NRC ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centers 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. Field missions will be planned alongside regular information activities such that a comprehensive package of project services will be available at any given time. For example, legal services will be readily available for beneficiaries who will identify problems as a result of information received or those who developed courage to take steps to resolve existing problems. If joint missions are not feasible for operational reasons, case management 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 in Dayniile and Kaxda districts 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 will be centred mainly on collaborative dispute resolution strategies and not in-court representation.

**Activity 2.1.2**

**Standard Activity : Capacity building**

**Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training**

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including regional administration officials, courts, 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 senior members of NRC ICLA project team 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 of promoting and protecting HLP rights. In addition, each training will address the concerns raised during the previous training. NRC will conduct 2 trainings that will target a total of 60 participants. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained. Through this process, beneficiaries will be requested to respond to the same set of questions twice – at the start and end of the training. 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.

**Activity 2.1.3**

**Standard Activity : Capacity building**

**Advocacy on HLP rights and forced evictions**

A plethora of reports have been produced on the scale and scope of HLP challenges in Somalia as well as effort that have been exerted to address them, but very little has been done in the area of video documentary on Housing, Land and Property issues. To begin addressing this gap, a video documentary will be produced as a core deliverables under this project. NRC will secure the service of an expert to produce the documentary that will highlight challenges, impact and success of HLP in Mogadishu. The product will be a property of the HLP sub cluster and will be used for both advocacy and training purposes. It will also serve to complement the documentary on forced eviction that has already been budgeted under NRC's SHF Baidoa and Kismayo response. The technical details and content specifications will be discussed as soon as a consultant has been identified.

**Activity 2.1.4**

**Standard Activity : Capacity building**

**HLP sub-cluster capacity enhancement and visibility**

The HLP sub cluster is an important coordination body with respect to advancing HLP objectives in Somalia, and NRC co-leads this sub cluster at the national level. Activities of the HLP sub cluster feeds directly into the overall strategic objectives of the Protection Cluster, and indirectly contributes to the objectives set out in this program response. It is around this frame of understanding that support to enhance the functional capacity and visibility of the HLP sub cluster has become of unique programmatic relevance. Therefore, the project will contribute to the functioning of the HLP sub cluster through cost absorption for four coordination meetings, a training of the sub cluster members on advocacy and cluster coordination, and the production of advocacy materials.

**Activity 2.1.5**

**Standard Activity : Capacity building**

**Post-training follow-ups**

Trainings are intended to transfer services knowledge and skills to individuals in anticipation that they will use them to resolve real-life challenges. This sustainable training objectives will be achieved through the post-training follow-up component of this project. These follow-up missions will be used to advocate, facilitate or at the least to serve as positive compulsion, for the implementation of training action plans. Focal points will be identified and attributed specific responsibilities at the end of each training, which will then be specified in the training action plan. NRC project team will provide additional onsite technical support to the selected focal points to enable them implement the action points. At least two community ambassadors (focal points) will be identified per training for post-training follow-ups, and each focal point will receive two technical support visits from NRC project teams. A total of 32 post-training follow-up missions are planned and all visits will be systematically documented.

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Protection	Number of IEC materials produced and distributed during information and counselling sessions, and other group activities					750
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Procurement documentation, stock requests, attendance and other records of events during which IEC materials are distributed							
Indicator 2.1.10	Protection	Number of HLP sub-cluster coordination meetings supported					4
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Agenda, meeting minutes, other administrative records							
Indicator 2.1.11	Protection	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services					312
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Administrative records of sessions conducted							

Indicator 2.1.2	Protection	Number of males and females who received counselling services						200
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Administrative records of sessions conducted, case management files, ICLA database								
Indicator 2.1.3	Protection	Number of counselling services delivered						200
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Administrative records of sessions conducted, case management files, ICLA database								
Indicator 2.1.4	Protection	Number of males and females who received legal assistance services						100
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Administrative records of sessions conducted								
Indicator 2.1.5	Protection	Number of legal assistance cases opened						100
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Administrative records of sessions conducted								
Indicator 2.1.6	Protection	Number of legal assistance cases closed						70
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Administrative records of sessions conducted								
Indicator 2.1.7	Protection	Number of males and females who received HLP training services						60
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, photographs of the training event, administrative records								
Indicator 2.1.8	Protection	Number of HLP training services delivered						2
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, training agenda/program, photographs of the training event, training reports, post-training follow-up plans, administrative records								
Indicator 2.1.9	Protection	Number of post-training follow-ups conducted for all training services						32
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, training agenda/program, photographs of the training event, training reports, post-training follow-up plans, administrative records								
<b>Output 2.2</b>								
<b>Description</b>								
Improved local capacity among beneficiary communities to resolve HLP and other disputes through non-adversarial approaches.								
<p>Output Description</p> <p>Insecurity has left IDPs scattered in pockets of settlements across the districts of Dayniile and Kaxda in Mogadishu. One of the apparent consequences of displacement is the fact that IDPs continue to face myriad of challenges in terms of peacefully coexisting, not least because of the conditions in which they currently live, difficulty 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 potential degenerate into violence of far-reaching proportion and seriously undermine the reintegration 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.</p>								
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>								
<p>Assumptions and Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The security situation does not deteriorate further and project sites remain accessible</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Presence of local or customary authorities in the areas of intervention</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Duty bearers, both local and national, demonstrate willingness and are able to fulfill their obligations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> IDPs and local communities continue to have confidence in the customary system of justice administration as well as confidence in the land dispute committees.</li> </ul>								
<b>Activities</b>								
<b>Activity 2.2.1</b>								
<b>Standard Activity : Access to Justice</b>								
<p>Dispute resolution through socially legitimized community structures – Land Dispute Committees</p> <p>NRC will work with six community dispute resolution committees to strengthen dispute resolution approaches and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. Four new committees will be formed comprising seven members each, adding to two existing ones. Once established, committee members will be trained on Collaborative Dispute Resolution techniques and skills, IDP protection and forced eviction, and Housing, Land and Property. Each committee will be provided material support in the form of stationery to help them register cases and document decisions to which reference can be made subsequently if needed. Unlike post-training follow-ups, supplementary technical support to the committees will be unlimited. Community level disputes and the manner in which they are resolved can sometimes vary from community to community with both negative and positive aspects. Having prior knowledge of a negative approach to problem-solving would be of crucial importance for the credibility of the committees, while having replicable knowledge of best practices could prove extremely useful. To make this possible, NRC will organize four joint consultative meetings that will allow the different communities to converge and share experiences. The meetings will also serve as technical working sessions where NRC project team will use the opportunity of each meeting to provide additional skills and develop action plans for follow-up purposes.</p>								
<b>Activity 2.2.2</b>								
<b>Standard Activity : Capacity building</b>								

### Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training

The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall outcome 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 three CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target thirty participants. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in Dayniile and Kaxda combined will have increased by 90 persons.

#### Activity 2.2.3

##### Standard Activity : Not Selected

##### Community dialogue and peaceful co-existence

Through community dialogue processes, NRC will explore the possibility of addressing conflict triggers and conflict drivers that will be identified during the course of implementation. Dialogues will be led by community leaders and local authorities; NRC will only facilitate the process. Depending on need and the pertinence, two dialogues will be organized targeting 15 persons each. As a community driven process, the number of participants per dialogue could be higher depending on the nature, scale and scope of the issue to be resolved.

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.2.1	Protection	Number of new community dispute resolution committees formed and supported					4
<b>Means of Verification</b> : List of committee members							
Indicator 2.2.2	Protection	Number of joint meetings with community dispute resolution committees held to share experiences and best practices					4
<b>Means of Verification</b> : List of committee members, meeting minutes, attendance records, photographs of joint events							
Indicator 2.2.3	Protection	Number of male and female beneficiaries who received CDR training services					90
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, photographs of the training event, administrative records							
Indicator 2.2.4	Protection	Number of CDR training services delivered					3
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, training agenda/program, photographs of the training event, training reports, post-training follow-up plans, administrative records							
Indicator 2.2.5	Protection	Number of community dialogues organized					2
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheet, dialogue reports, program sheets, administrative records							
Indicator 2.2.6	Protection	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services					0
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Administrative records of sessions conducted							
Indicator 2.2.7	Protection	Number of training services on advocacy and cluster coordination delivered targeting the HLP sub-cluster members					1
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, training agenda/program, photographs of the training event, training reports, post-training follow-up plans, administrative records							
Indicator 2.2.8	Protection	Type of advocacy materials produced for the HLP sub-cluster					1
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Electronic and hard copies of the advocacy material							

#### Additional Targets :

#### M & R

#### Monitoring & Reporting plan

NRC attaches particular importance to program monitoring and reporting and strictly requires that clear scorecards are developed before the implementation of any given project officially begins. 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. In addition, an in-depth and detailed master plan will be elaborated during the meeting, covering procurement, work planning and Monitoring and Evaluation. Regular Grant Status Reviews (GSR) will be carried during the course of implementation and the project team will use the opportunity of the meetings to adjust approaches and fine-tune strategies such that the implementation process reflects and accommodates context realities.

Project progress will be gauged through different means and methods. NRC has an active M and E department that oversees the implementation of projects including quality control. NRC will directly monitor all project activities through established Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks which define the process of, and provide tools for, data collection and reporting throughout the project cycle. Data will be collected through regular field visits, and reported on a bi-weekly basis, and the results of these will be reported through NRC's field visit, interim monitoring and annual reports both to SHF and internally within NRC.

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. By using Moberzi mobile data collection platform, NRC will be able to establish GPS of project locations hence real time data analysis and feedback. A Complaints Response and Feedback mechanism with a toll-free line is already available for use. The use of this system will be enhanced by making beneficiaries more aware of its existence in the proposed project locations.

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 Forced eviction in Mogadishu is widespread, taking place at an alarming rate, but the 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 across Dayniille and Kaxda districts and other parts of Mogadishu to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise, including eviction induced incident of protection nature. In an effort to attain the widest possible geographic coverage, the eviction monitoring network will also incorporate members of local land dispute committees with whom NRC is currently partnering. Being cognizant of the fact that other organizations might also be collecting data on evictions, and as part of broader strategic effort to minimize duplication and render eviction statistics more accurate, NRC, in collaboration with the national Protection Cluster, will upgrade and customize the current eviction tracker. Advanced automated features and safeguards to prevent duplication will be built into the Microsoft Excel platform, which will be shared with partners involved in eviction-type programming. This approach is also part of the project design to strengthen complementary and synergies with other organizations that are operational in the intervention areas.	2016												
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 1.1.2: Identification and mapping of potential eviction sites for preventive engagements NRC's programmatic approach to eviction prevention and response will transcend the traditional retroactive approach where action is taken only after the right violation has occurred. Prevention and response actions will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and mapped, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. The map of potential eviction sites will also serve as an advocacy tool for both the Protection and HLP sub-clusters, and will be updated and circulated on a regular basis.	2016												
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

<p>Activity 1.1.3: Facilitation of lawful eviction processes</p> <p>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, Mogadishu being a classic example. NRC will take special steps to protect the rights of IDPs that are threatened with forced evictions in Mogadishu by facilitating lawful eviction that would prevent violence and allow people to relocate with dignity and respect. Entities processing evictions, individuals or institutions, will be engaged constructively through consultations and meetings to explore options for a right-violation free process. But however lawful or dignified an eviction process might be, most especially in Mogadishu, Somalia, the impact on IDPs are invariably the same – they will be displaced, disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements will occur, they will be further exposed to other serious protection risks, and the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. Therefore, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the program design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction. The support assistance package consists of three key elements: i) Emergency physical security support ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction; and iii) Livelihood start-up grant. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 150 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 400. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and implemented in connection with counselling and legal assistance. But 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.</p>	2016																		
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Capacity building – IDP protection and lawful eviction</p> <p>Some of the eviction-related right violations that are carried out by landlords and officials of government are due purely to the lack of adequate awareness. And given that the two most common perpetrators of forced eviction in Mogadishu are (and will continue to be for a long time) landlords and the government, they will be targeted through a tailored 2-day training package on IDP protection and eviction that has been adapted to the Somalia context. The training events will serve two purposes – first to transfer knowledge, and second, as a platform to initiate a more robust discussion on the subject. Other specific categories of authorities that will be targeted through this training include IDP leaders, district court judges, and local administration officials. Two training seminars of 2 days each will be organized in Dayniile and Kaxda districts through the course of the project. Participants will be able to identify protection risks and right violations associated with forced evictions and will be more apt to find adequate solutions when such issues arise. They will have a better understanding of the international legal framework that forms the basis of protection from forced eviction and how that could be translated to the Somalia context in the absence of a formal national legal framework. Knowledge gain will be assessed at the end of each training and a follow-up action plan will be developed to ensure that knowledge acquired are used to contribute to the prevention or mitigation of forced eviction in Mogadishu. In addition to the trainings, NRC will hold two consultative forums on forced evictions. The events will target a combination of local administration officials, IDP leaders, clerics, and other influential community members.</p>	2016																		
	2017	X		X	X														
<p>Activity 1.1.5: Institutional capacity development for local administration and district offices with statutory competence on eviction</p> <p>Sustained and effective amelioration of the situation of forced eviction in Mogadishu will require enhanced coordination with and concrete involvement of national stakeholders. This is not only going to contribute to immediate improvement in the situation of forced eviction, which is becoming increasingly rife, but it will also contribute to the sustainability of the project. Institutional capacity development has been mainstreamed as an activity designed to advance this project objective. NRC has identified three state institutions of particular strategic partnership relevance in terms of eviction programming with which cooperation understanding will be established – the Banaadir Regional Administration, the district courts of Dayniile and Kaxda, and the Public Property Commission which is still in its formation stage. Through this planned partnership, NRC will second a consultant either to the Banaadir Regional Administration or the Public Property Commission for five months to advance eviction prevention and response efforts. The underpinning strategic objective is to ensure that the issue of forced eviction is given acceptable attention at the regional level while community-based initiatives are being implemented simultaneously. The Banaadir Regional Administration or the Public Property Commission (or both) will be provided in-kind support as entry point that would eventually lend impetus to a more sustained cooperation between NRC and regional institutions. In the same vein, similar in-kind support will be provided to the district courts of Dayniile and Kaxda. An institutional capacity development support in the tone of \$3,000 to a reputable national Civil Society Organization (CSO) currently involved in broad-based protection work is also envisioned, but the technical appropriateness and operational feasibility will be further assessed at the project inception phase.</p>	2016																		
	2017	X	X	X	X	X													

<p>Activity 1.1.6: Occupancy agreement and access to land negotiations  This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs in Mogadishu 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 through the legal clinics for 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 on tenure security. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period that will be carried through the operation of mobile legal clinics and regular onsite visitations by ICLA legal field teams. The activity will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable option.</p>	2016											
<p>Activity 1.1.7: Information sessions on IDP Protection (eviction) and HLP  Information sessions have similarities, but there is a particular fundamental and technical difference between information sessions under this activity and those provided as part of the legal clinic operations. The kind of information provided under both type of information services is identical, virtually covering the same topics and ICLA strategic themes – protection and promotion of HLP rights, forced eviction, women access to HLP rights. But unlike the legal clinics, which is basically a one-to-one approach (or small groups in rare cases) in a semi one-way communication format, the information sessions under this activity will target a select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed and the participants' unique local influence. The sessions will be delivered using a community dialogue layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions. In this format, participants will ask questions, share stories, opinions, and will even be allowed and encouraged to respond to questions asked by other participants. This is a unique approach that is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC ICLA, that fuses components of traditional sensitization, community outreach, and standard social dialogue.</p> <p>Cumulatively, NRC will organize and implement eight structured information sessions in IDP settlements situated in the two target districts. Lasting from a period one to three hours, each session will bring together 75 participants from diverse backgrounds and will involve the provision (by ICLA staff and paralegals) of information on HLP rights, remedies and entitlements. 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 youths, 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 will ultimately reach the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated through the distribution of IEC materials as well as restitution by individuals who participated in the sessions. Two sets of Information, Communication and Education (IEC) materials will be produced on IDP protection and forced eviction, and HLP. 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 600 booklets to cover the total number of individuals targeted by information services.</p> <p>IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and situation analysis of the target population. Issues identified will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate prevention messages and dissemination strategies. Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will allow target audiences to develop knowledge, understanding and coping strategies over time. NRC will seek to establish the credibility of the information services by providing practical, up-to-date and accurate information. The 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. Paralegals will be trained on the content of the IEC materials and appropriate dissemination methods. This will provide them the knowledge and skills required to facilitate the structured information sessions and other outreach activities.</p>	2016											
	2017	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
	2017	X		X	X		X					

<p>Activity 2.1.1: Operations of legal clinics and case management (counselling and legal assistance services)</p> <p>The provision of information, counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity traditional to NRC ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centers 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. Field missions will be planned alongside regular information activities such that a comprehensive package of project services will be available at any given time. For example, legal services will be readily available for beneficiaries who will identify problems as a result of information received or those who developed courage to take steps to resolve existing problems. If joint missions are not feasible for operational reasons, case management 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 in Dayniile and Kaxda districts 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 will be centred mainly on collaborative dispute resolution strategies and not in-court representation.</p>	2016																		
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training</p> <p>The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including regional administration officials, courts, 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 senior members of NRC ICLA project team 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 of promoting and protecting HLP rights. In addition, each training will address the concerns raised during the previous training. NRC will conduct 2 trainings that will target a total of 60 participants. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained. Through this process, beneficiaries will be requested to respond to the same set of questions twice – at the start and end of the training. 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.</p>	2016																		
	2017		X		X														
<p>Activity 2.1.3: Advocacy on HLP rights and forced evictions</p> <p>A plethora of reports have been produced on the scale and scope of HLP challenges in Somalia as well as effort that have been exerted to address them, but very little has been done in the area of video documentary on Housing, Land and Property issues. To begin addressing this gap, a video documentary will be produced as a core deliverables under this project. NRC will secure the service of an expert to produce the documentary that will highlight challenges, impact and success of HLP in Mogadishu. The product will be a property of the HLP sub cluster and will be used for both advocacy and training purposes. It will also serve to complement the documentary on forced eviction that has already been budgeted under NRC's SHF Baidoa and Kismayo response. The technical details and content specifications will be discussed as soon as a consultant has been identified.</p>	2016																		
	2017	X	X	X	X														
<p>Activity 2.1.4: HLP sub-cluster capacity enhancement and visibility</p> <p>The HLP sub cluster is an important coordination body with respect to advancing HLP objectives in Somalia, and NRC co-leads this sub cluster at the national level. Activities of the HLP sub cluster feeds directly into the overall strategic objectives of the Protection Cluster, and indirectly contributes to the objectives set out in this program response. It is around this frame of understanding that support to enhance the functional capacity and visibility of the HLP sub cluster has become of unique programmatic relevance. Therefore, the project will contribute to the functioning of the HLP sub cluster through cost absorption for four coordination meetings, a training of the sub cluster members on advocacy and cluster coordination, and the production of advocacy materials.</p>	2016																		
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
<p>Activity 2.1.5: Post-training follow-ups</p> <p>Trainings are intended to transfer services knowledge and skills to individuals in anticipation that they will use them to resolve real-life challenges. This sustainable training objectives will be achieved through the post-training follow-up component of this project. These follow-up missions will be used to advocate, facilitate or at the least to serve as positive compulsion, for the implementation of training action plans. Focal points will be identified and attributed specific responsibilities at the end of each training, which will then be specified in the training action plan. NRC project team will provide additional onsite technical support to the selected focal points to enable them implement the action points. At least two community ambassadors (focal points) will be identified per training for post-training follow-ups, and each focal point will receive two technical support visits from NRC project teams. A total of 32 post-training follow-up missions are planned and all visits will be systematically documented.</p>	2016																		
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							

<p>Activity 2.2.1: Dispute resolution through socially legitimized community structures – Land Dispute Committees</p> <p>NRC will work with six community dispute resolution committees to strengthen dispute resolution approaches and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. Four new committees will be formed comprising seven members each, adding to two existing ones. Once established, committee members will be trained on Collaborative Dispute Resolution techniques and skills, IDP protection and forced eviction, and Housing, Land and Property. Each committee will be provided material support in the form of stationery to help them register cases and document decisions to which reference can be made subsequently if needed. Unlike post-training follow-ups, supplementary technical support to the committees will be unlimited. Community level disputes and the manner in which they are resolved can sometimes vary from community to community with both negative and positive aspects. Having prior knowledge of a negative approach to problem-solving would be of crucial importance for the credibility of the committees, while having replicable knowledge of best practices could prove extremely useful. To make this possible, NRC will organize four joint consultative meetings that will allow the different communities to converge and share experiences. The meetings will also serve as technical working sessions where NRC project team will use the opportunity of each meeting to provide additional skills and develop action plans for follow-up purposes.</p>	2016																	
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
<p>Activity 2.2.2: Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training</p> <p>The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall outcome 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 three CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target thirty participants. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in Dayniile and Kaxda combined will have increased by 90 persons.</p>	2016																	
	2017	X	X			X												
<p>Activity 2.2.3: Community dialogue and peaceful co-existence</p> <p>Through community dialogue processes, NRC will explore the possibility of addressing conflict triggers and conflict drivers that will be identified during the course of implementation. Dialogues will be led by community leaders and local authorities; NRC will only facilitate the process. Depending on need and the pertinence, two dialogues will be organized targeting 15 persons each. As a community driven process, the number of participants per dialogue could be higher depending on the nature, scale and scope of the issue to be resolved.</p>	2016																	
	2017		X		X		X		X		X							

**OTHER INFO**

**Accountability to Affected Populations**

Several steps will be taken to guarantee full accountability to the affected population and this will encompass active beneficiary involvement at all levels. During the community consultation process for baseline survey and needs assessment, community members will serve as key informants during data collection processes. 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.

A Complaints, Response and Feedback mechanism with a toll-free line is already available at NRC. The effectiveness of the mechanism will be further enhanced at the various project locations to ensure timely response to needs as well as to guarantee that complaints and/or feedback from targeted and non-targeted populations are received and acted upon. NRC will also maintain an open-door policy to enable beneficiaries access timely response to their needs.

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. 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 it's operations does not, in any shape or form, compromise beneficiaries' capacity to protect themselves and others or consequently expose them to risks.

**Implementation Plan**

NRC has a robust operational presence in Somalia with a fully functioning Office in Mogadishu from which this project will be managed and supported. NRC's integrity and quality assurance 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. NRC will guarantee strict adherence to those requirements at every level of implementation, which will be led by a Project Manager who will be assisted by three substantive technical staff, three paralegals, and four support staff. The overall technical quality and strategic direction of the project will be spearheaded by an international Specialist who will be stationed in Mogadishu to provide onsite technical support to the project team. Implementation will follow a phased 5-pillar linear process of detailed operational planning; upgrade of existing tools and development of new ones; comprehensive roll-out 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, and specifying responsibilities and delivery time-frame, iii) an indicator tracking matrix that will feed into NRC's Global Output Reporting System, iv) an M&E 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.

NRC has developed global expertise and capacity on 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 tools have already been contextualized and are being used in Somalia, but they will be reviewed and revised to ensure that they are technically aligned to the deliverables under this project. For non-traditional ICLA activities, such as 'Peaceful Co-existence', new tools will be developed and NRC project teams, including paralegals, will be trained on the use before they are rolled out. With the relevant implementation, management and service delivery tools and guidance effectively in place, full scale service delivery will be initiated. The first priority will be identification and formation of the local land dispute committees as well as formalizing cooperation with relevant state institutions. Access to services that are aimed at promoting and protecting HLP rights, including tenure security, will be enhanced and expanded as a result of the cooperation with these institutions. Efforts to prevent forced evictions and facilitate lawful and dignified relocations will be particularly strengthened by their active involvement in the project. This approach will both increase access to HLP services and contribute significantly to the sustainability of the project as partner institutions will continue to utilize capacity and knowledge gained for effective service delivery long after the project ends.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Coordination Summary: INGOs and UN Agencies	Close coordination with all other NRC programs will be ensured throughout the project period. NRC is an active member of the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team and the Somalia NGO Consortium. NRC participates in the Cluster coordination structures at the Nairobi and field level. NRC's synergy with other organizations will include availing expertise for projects that require tenure security, i.e. WASH, Shelter. NRC has also 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 in Mogadishu where implementation and other operational updates will be provided.
INTERSOS	Information sharing, referrals, capacity building
Danish Refugee Council	Information sharing, referrals, capacity building, synergy on tenure security
Concern Worldwide	Information sharing, referrals, capacity building, synergy on tenure security
American Refugee Council	Information sharing, referrals, capacity building
UNICEF	Information sharing, peer assessment on civil documentation for children
UNHCR	Information sharing
UN Habitat	Information sharing, HLP sub-cluster administration
UNFPA	Information sharing
OCHA	Information sharing

**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

The project's needs assessments identify the different needs of men compared to women (girls compared to boys). These are articulated under the section 'Needs' which lead logically to responsive activities and related outcomes. Through gender mainstreaming, this project has the potential to contribute significantly to gender equality.

## Protection Mainstreaming

Several steps will be taken to guarantee full accountability to the affected population and this will encompass active beneficiary involvement at all levels. During the community consultation process for baseline survey and needs assessment, community members will serve as key informants during data collection processes. 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.

A Complaints, Response and Feedback mechanism with a toll-free line is already available at NRC. The effectiveness of the mechanism will be further enhanced at the various project locations to ensure timely response to needs as well as to guarantee that complaints and/or feedback from targeted and non-targeted populations are received and acted upon. NRC will also maintain an open-door policy to enable beneficiaries access timely response to their needs.

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. 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 Mogadishu is highly unpredictable and the situation is likely to persist for an extended period of time due to the entrenched complexities surrounding it. However, the situation is generally not 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 Mogadishu and other outlying districts and NRC project locations are largely accessible, including Dayniile and Kaxda districts. More besides, NRC recognizes that there are enormous safety and security issues associated with delivering humanitarian assistance in Somalia, the Mogadishu region in particular. And to this end, NRC has made safety and security a priority pillar of its operations in the region. 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 team responsible for the implementation of this action will benefit 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
1.9	Paralegals	D	3	400.00	10	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>Three paralegals will be contracted for 10 months to facilitate the operation of legal clinics and each paralegal will be paid \$400/month. Therefore, 3 paralegals x \$400/month x 10months = \$12,000. Paralegals will facilitate organization and mobilization for mobile clinic sessions and information activities, and will also be actively engaged in the registration of cases for subsequent follow-ups by NRC Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance staff.</i>						
1.8	Secondment at the Banaadir Regional Administration or Public Property Commission - Liaison Officer	D	1	1,200.00	5	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>A senior member of staff, hired under a consultancy arrangement, will be seconded to the Interior Ministry for five months [\$1,200 x 5 = \$6,000] to advance eviction prevention and response efforts. The underpinning strategic objective is to ensure that the issue of eviction is given acceptable attention at the level of the Ministry as community-based initiatives are being implemented simultaneously.</i>						
1.7	Administrative Assistant	S	1	850.00	12	25.00	2,550.00
	<i>The Administrative Assistant will be based at Mogadishu and will support the program with bookings and travel arrangements. The position will help in handling admin issues. Somalia Humanitarian Fund will contribute 25% to salary @ \$ 850 for 12 months.</i>						

1.6	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	S	1	1,300.00	12	25.00	3,900.00
<p><i>The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer will be responsible for supporting monitoring for adherence to set results and goals. They will help in beneficiary data caption and analysis for this project. The Somalia Humanitarian Fund will contribute 25% to salary @ USD 1,300 for 12 months.</i></p>							
1.5	Logistics Assistant	S	2	850.00	12	21.08	4,300.32
<p><i>The Logistics Assistant will be based at Mogadishu and will support the program with procurement. The position will help in handling Procurement issues. The Somalia Humanitarian Fund will contribute 21% to salary @ USD 850 for 12 months.</i></p>							
1.4	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance Assistant	D	2	850.00	12	19.50	3,978.00
<p><i>Implementation of project plans, policies and solutions. The Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) assistants carries out leads day-to-day planning and implementation of project activities and provides onsite support to incentive staff 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 ICLA data management system as well as the administration and management of project filing systems.</i></p>							
1.3	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance Project Coordinator	D	1	2,200.00	12	25.00	6,600.00
<p><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, RFP's, 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></p>							
1.2	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance Project Manager	D	1	5,000.00	12	15.00	9,000.00
<p><i>The overall responsibility of the Project manager is to guarantee comprehensive realization 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 time-frames are part of the Project manager's responsibilities. The Project manager leads monthly grant status review and grant closure meetings.</i></p>							
1.1	Core Competency Specialist	D	1	7,500.00	12	13.00	11,700.00
<p><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.</i></p>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>60,028.32</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.19	Institutional support to a reputable civil society organization	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
<p><i>The amounts 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. For example, a laptop computer could cost approximately USD 1500, in which case the remaining funds will be used on stationery and other things. As for why the organization's amount is slight higher than the local administration institutions, the Norwegian Refugee Council has plan to provide additional support to state institutions through other funding streams.</i></p>							
2.18	In-kind support to Dayniile and Kaxda district courts	D	2	2,112.27	1	100.00	4,224.54
<p><i>The amounts 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. For example, a laptop computer could cost approximately USD 1500, in which case the remaining funds will be used on stationery and other things.</i></p>							
2.17	In-kind support to Banaadir Regional Administration or Public Property Commission	D	1	2,112.00	1	100.00	2,112.00
<p><i>The amounts 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. For example, a laptop computer could cost approximately USD 1500, in which case the remaining funds will be used on stationery and other things.</i></p>							
2.16	Printing of token cards	D	178	4.00	1	100.00	712.00
<p><i>Beneficiary registration cards will be produced to avoid double counting of beneficiaries. Each token card costs \$4, hence the total cost for 178pcs is \$712.</i></p>							
2.15	Mobile cash transfer changes - 3% of the total post-eviction assistance budget: 3% x 71,200 (Hormuud Telecom)	D	1	2,136.00	1	100.00	2,136.00
<p><i>This is a service charge for Hormuud Telecom, which is 3% of any amount transferred. For the cash transfer planned under this budget line, USD 71,200, the total service charge at 3% is USD 2,136.</i></p>							

2.14	Project visibility	D	1	1,040.00	1	100.00	1,040.00
	<p>Three types of visibility items are included - sign post, T-shirts, and baseball caps. Two sign posts will be fabricated @ USD 520 broken down into fabrication = US\$200/pc x 2pcs = \$400, painting = \$30/pc x 2pcs = \$60, and transportation and installation = \$30/pc x 2pcs = \$60. T-shirt is calculated @ \$15/pc x 26pcs = \$390; and baseball cap @ \$5/pc x 26pcs = \$130. The works of humanitarian organizations are sometimes unknown due to ineffective visibility strategy or inadequate visibility considerations during project implementation. The sign posts included in this project are intended to indicate the types of services that are available through the project. One sign post will be erected in each of the targeted districts in order to increase the project's visibility.</p>						
2.10	Advocacy on HLP rights and forced evictions	D	1	5,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<p>A consultancy is budgeted @ USD 5000 to secure the service of an expert to produce a documentary on the challenges, impact and success of Housing, Land and Property in Mogadishu. The daily rate is \$75.76 and the consultancy will last for 66 working days, virtually three months. The product will be a property of the Housing, Land and Property sub cluster and will be used for both advocacy and training purposes. It will also serve to complement the documentary on forced eviction budgeted under Norwegian Refugee Council's Somalia Humanitarian Fund Baidoa and Kismayo response.</p>						
2.9	HLP sub-cluster capacity enhancement and visibility	D	1	6,450.00	1	100.00	6,450.00
	<p>Capacity enhance and visibility of the HLP sub-cluster is estimated under this project at \$6,450. This lumpsum amount is further particularized as follows: Facilitation of HLP sub-cluster meetings = [Hall rental @ \$475/day x 4meeting = \$1900 - it is the actual cost of hiring restaurant facilities at the MIA; Refreshments for 15 persons at \$100 for 4 days = \$600]; Production of advocacy materials = [100 copies of training materials totaling \$2450 @ \$24.50/copy]; and Capacity building for the sub-cluster members on on advocacy and sub-cluster coordination = [refreshments for 25 persons @ \$30/day x 2 days = \$1500]. The USD 475 for hall rental is the actual cost of venue rental at MIA that has been used historically. It has also been indicated in other NRC budgets, including SHF Baidoa.</p>						
2.8	Training type 2: Housing, Land and Property (HLP)	D	2	2,700.00	1	100.00	5,400.00
	<p>This training consists of three main cost categories: meal, rental for the training facility, transportation allowance for participants. As a two-day training event targeting 30 participants per training, the cost per training (\$ 2,700) is calculated as follows: Meal - refreshment and lunch [\$20/participant x 30 participants x 2 days = \$1,200]; Rent for training facility [\$150/day x 2 days = \$300]; Transport allowance [ \$20/participant x 30participant x 2days = \$1,200]. With two HLP trainings planned, the total is \$5,400. The BOQ is attached for further reference.</p>						
2.7	Operations of legal clinics and case management (counselling and legal assistance services)	D	1	6,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<p>The two costs categories associated with the operation of mobile clinics are also taken into account under this budget line: relocation allowance for spontaneous evictees and other eligible vulnerable clients, and legal fees. USD 20 is allocated each for relocation allowance and legal fees per case, hence translating to: Relocation allowance [USD 20 x 200 planned beneficiaries = USD 4,000; Legal fees [USD 20 x 100 beneficiaries = USD 2,000]. These breakdown are also particularized in the BoQ for additional reference.</p>						
2.6	Design and production of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials	D	750	16.00	1	100.00	12,000.00
	<p>Intended for the development of three sets of Information, Education and Communication materials in the form of simple booklets with limited text and more visuals: Protection and Eviction = 375pcs totaling \$6,000 @ \$16/pc; and Housing, Land and Property (HLP) = 375pcs @ \$16/pc equaling similar amount - \$6,000.</p>						
2.5	Provision of information services focusing on IDP protection, eviction and HLP	D	8	1,875.00	1	100.00	15,000.00
	<p>Eight structured information sessions targeting 600 individuals (75 per session) are planned under this expense line. Light refreshment consisting ordinary snacks and bottled water during sessions and participants are also provided a basic allowance to cover transportation cost associated with their participation in the sessions. In total each session is budgeted at \$1,875 and it is based on the following calculation: Refreshment [\$5/participant/session x 75 participants x 8 sessions = \$ 3000]; Transportation Allowance [\$20/participant/session x 75 participants x 8 sessions = \$12,000]. The total amount budgeted for the provision of information services is thus \$15,000. Please refer to the Bill of Quantity.</p>						
2.4	Eviction consultation forums	D	2	950.00	1	100.00	1,900.00
	<p>The eviction forums have the same three cost categories as trainings, except unlike the trainings, the forums shall target 20 participants for a single day. Therefore 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 \$1,900 for the two planed fora. The BOQ is attached for further reference.</p>						
2.3	Training type 1: IDP Protection and Eviction	D	2	2,700.00	1	100.00	5,400.00
	<p>This training consists of three main cost categories: meal, rental for the training facility, transportation allowance for participants. As a two-day training event targeting 30 participants per training, the cost per training (\$ 2,700) is calculated as follows: Meal - refreshment and lunch [\$20/participant x 30 participants x 2 days = \$1,200]; Rent for training facility [\$150/day x 2 days = \$300]; Transport allowance [ \$20/participant x 30participant x 2days = \$1,200]. With three IDP Protection and eviction trainings planned, the total is \$ 8,100. The bill of quantity is attached for further reference.</p>						
2.2	Post-eviction support assistance	D	178	400.00	1	100.00	71,200.00

	<p>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 = \$ 100; ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction = \$ 100; and iii) Livelihood start-up grant = \$ 200. Each eligible beneficiary will receive the one-off assistance package totalling \$ 400. Calculation of total fund allocated: \$400/beneficiary x 178 beneficiaries = \$ 71,200.</p>						
2.1	Refreshment for community consultations	D	20	75.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<p>Light refreshment during community consultations as part of actions to facilitate lawful evictions. 20 meetings are planned and each meeting will consist of maximum 15 persons, 'to-be-evictees' representatives, state officials and NRC staff combined, and each participant is budgeted at USD 5/day. Therefore: 15participants/meeting x \$5/participant x 20meetings = \$1,500. Refer to the bill of quantity.</p>						
2.13	Community dialogues to promote peaceful co-existence	D	2	750.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<p>Two community dialogues are planned and refreshment will be provided during each dialogue. Rerefreshments for both dialogues have been budgeted at Meal - refreshment and lunch [\$20/participant x 15 participants x 1 day = \$300]; Rent for training facility [\$150/day x 1 day = \$150]; Transport allowance [ \$20/participant x 15participant x 1day = \$300]. With two dialogues anticipated, the total is \$1,500. The BOQ is attached for further reference.</p>						
2.12	Training type 3: Collaborative Dispute Resolution	D	3	2,700.00	1	100.00	8,100.00
	<p>This training consists of three main cost categories: meal, rental for the training facility, transportation allowance for participants. As a two-day training event targeting 30 participants per training, the cost per training (\$ 2,700) is calculated as follows: Meal - refreshment and lunch [\$20/participant x 30 participants x 2 days = \$1,200]; Rent for training facility [\$150/day x 2 days = \$300]; Transport allowance [ \$20/participant x 30participant x 2days = \$1,200]. With three CDR trainings planned, the total is \$8,100. The BOQ is attached for further reference.</p>						
2.11	Strengthening community-based dispute resolution mechanisms	D	1	1,940.00	1	100.00	1,940.00
	<p>The Norwegian Refugee Council will work with six 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 two 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 = [7 prts/mtgs x \$5/prts x 4meetings = \$140]; material support to the committees = [\$300/committee x 6cmtees = \$1,800].</p>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>154,614.54</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.2	Vehicle rental for project activities	S	1	2,000.00	12	14.80	3,552.00
	<p>The vehicle will be used by the project team for project implementation and monitoring for the entire duration of the project. Comprehensive implementation will require frequent movements between the various project communities and NRC Area office. Vehicles are hired from within the project locations at the rate of \$2000 per month. 14.80% of the total vehicle movement requirement cost is allocated to this project.</p>						
5.1	Travel expenses	S	4	300.00	4	100.00	4,800.00
	<p>Return flight travel cost for staff over the project period at USD 300per travel. A number of project related technical meetings and coordination fora are held in Nairobi due, in part, to insecurity and the fact that the regional offices of most organizations are based in Nairobi, Kenya. Potentially, there could also be in-country flights that are directly linked to the action during the course of the 12 months. The amount allocated for travel is intended to cover the costs that will be associated to such travels.</p> <p>Three internal technical review meetings are planned in 2017 – one in Puntland and the other in Hargeisa. The sessions will bring together members of the Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) senior project team to reflect on achievements and challenges, and to formulate plans to improve the quality of project services. A portion of the funds budgeted under this line is intended to facilitate return flights for the ICLA Specialist, ICLA Manager and ICLA project coordinator. The remaining portion has been budgeted to facilitate travels to attend coordination meetings in Nairobi. A plan for anticipated air travels has been inserted into the bill of quantity.</p>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>8,352.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.3	Office supplies	S	1	3,000.00	1	25.00	750.00
	<p>The total office supplies and stationery requirements for the Protection project is USD 3000. SHF is contributing 25% of the amount, which is equivalent to USD \$750.</p>						
7.2	Internet	S	1	1,050.00	12	50.00	6,300.00
	<p>This is 50% communication costs contribution to NRC Mogadishu Area Office @ USD 1050 for 12 months</p>						
7.1	Electricity	S	1	5,000.00	12	5.00	3,000.00
	<p>This cost line constitutes contribution to power (electricity) at NRC Mogadishu Area office from which the project will be run, and it is allocated at 5% of the total annual cost: 5% x (5000 x 12mths) = 3000.</p>						

7.4	Bank Transfer Charges	S	1	3,000.00	1	20.00	600.00
<p><i>This is 20% other financial expenses in Mogadishu at USD 250 month for 12 months. The percentage has been revised accordingly = 20%. The \$250 lumpsum amount for bank charges was derived based on an extrapolation of historical average cost. It is an average of USD 3000 and SHF is contributing 20%. Project funds are transferred from Nairobi, and due to the maximum float limit in relation to the scale of NRC operations, transfers are made bi-monthly. The average \$3000 per annum refers only to bank transfers for the Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance program which this project seeks to complement, and not NRC entire operation. Therefore, the 20% budget allocation is intended to be used exclusively on bank transfers that are directly related to this project.</i></p>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>10,650.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			1,177.00				<b>233,644.86</b>
Direct							203,892.54
Support							29,752.32
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							16,355.14
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>250,000.00</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Banadir -> Mogadishu-Daynile -> Mogadishu/Daynile	100	3,816	5,016	75	381	9,288	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Monitoring, documentation and reporting of forced evictions  Forced eviction in Mogadishu is widespread, taking place at an alarming rate, but the 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 across Daynille and Kaxda districts and other parts of Mogadishu to systematically monitor, document and report incidents of evictions – forced or otherwise, including eviction induced incident of protection nature. In an effort to attain the widest possible geographic coverage, the eviction monitoring network will also incorporate members of local land dispute committees with whom NRC is currently partnering. Being cognizant of the fact that other organizations might also be collecting data on evictions, and as part of broader strategic effort to minimize duplication and render eviction statistics more accurate, NRC, in collaboration with the national Protection Cluster, will upgrade and customize the current eviction tracker. Advanced automated features and safeguards to prevent duplication will be built into the Microsoft Excel platform, which will be shared with partners involved in eviction-type programming. This approach is also part of the project design to strengthen complementary and synergies with other organizations that are operational in the intervention areas.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Identification and mapping of potential eviction sites for preventive engagements  NRC's programmatic approach to eviction</p>

prevention and response will transcend the traditional retroactive approach where action is taken only after the right violation has occurred. Prevention and response actions will be combined simultaneously to prevent or at least minimize situations where IDPs undergo traumatic experiences before being granted the opportunity to access assistance. Potential eviction sites will be identified and mapped, and preventive engagements will be initiated well before a planned eviction is carried out. The map of potential eviction sites will also 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

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, Mogadishu being a classic example. NRC will take special steps to protect the rights of IDPs that are threatened with forced evictions in Mogadishu by facilitating lawful eviction that would prevent violence and allow people to relocate with dignity and respect. Entities processing evictions, individuals or institutions, will be engaged constructively through consultations and meetings to explore options for a right-violation free process. But however lawful or dignified an eviction process might be, most especially in Mogadishu, Somalia, the impact on IDPs are invariably the same – they will be displaced, disruption to normal life and established livelihood arrangements will occur, they will be further exposed to other serious protection risks, and the evictors will normally not cover any cost associated with relocation and resettlement. Therefore, a minimum financial assistance package has been incorporated into the program design to provide emergency and immediate relief assistance to evictees or persons at imminent risk of forced eviction. The support assistance package consists of three key elements: i) Emergency physical security support ii) Emergency solution to critical needs caused by the eviction; and iii) Livelihood start-up grant. Each eligible beneficiary, of the 150 planned under this action, will receive a one-off assistance package totaling USD 400. To the extent technically appropriate and contextually realistic, this activity will be linked to and implemented in connection with counselling and legal assistance. But 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.

#### Activity 1.1.4 : Capacity building – IDP protection and lawful eviction

Some of the eviction-related right violations that are carried out by landlords and officials of government are due purely to the lack of adequate awareness. And given that the two most common perpetrators of forced eviction in Mogadishu are (and will continue to be for a long time) landlords and the government, they will be targeted through a tailored 2-day training package on IDP protection and eviction that has been adapted to the Somalia context. The training events will serve two purposes – first to transfer knowledge, and second, as a platform to

initiate a more robust discussion on the subject. Other specific categories of authorities that will be targeted through this training include IDP leaders, district court judges, and local administration officials. Two training seminars of 2 days each will be organized in Dayniile and Kaxda districts through the course of the project. Participants will be able to identify protection risks and right violations associated with forced evictions and will be more apt to find adequate solutions when such issues arise. They will have a better understanding of the international legal framework that forms the basis of protection from forced eviction and how that could be translated to the Somalia context in the absence of a formal national legal framework. Knowledge gain will be assessed at the end of each training and a follow-up action plan will be developed to ensure that knowledge acquired are used to contribute to the prevention or mitigation of forced eviction in Mogadishu. In addition to the trainings, NRC will hold two consultative forums on forced evictions. The events will target a combination of local administration officials, IDP leaders, clerics, and other influential community members.

Activity 1.1.5 : Institutional capacity development for local administration and district offices with statutory competence on eviction

Sustained and effective amelioration of the situation of forced eviction in Mogadishu will require enhanced coordination with and concrete involvement of national stakeholders. This is not only going to contribute to immediate improvement in the situation of forced eviction, which is becoming increasingly rife, but it will also contribute to the sustainability of the project. Institutional capacity development has been mainstreamed as an activity designed to advance this project objective. NRC has identified three state institutions of particular strategic partnership relevance in terms of eviction programming with which cooperation understanding will be established – the Banaadir Regional Administration, the district courts of Dayniile and Kaxda, and the Public Property Commission which is still in its formation stage. Through this planned partnership, NRC will second a consultant either to the Banaadir Regional Administration or the Public Property Commission for five months to advance eviction prevention and response efforts. The underpinning strategic objective is to ensure that the issue of forced eviction is given acceptable attention at the regional level while community-based initiatives are being implemented simultaneously. The Banaadir Regional Administration or the Public Property Commission (or both) will be provided in-kind support as entry point that would eventually lend impetus to a more sustained cooperation between NRC and regional institutions. In the same vein, similar in-kind support will be provided to the district courts of Dayniile and Kaxda. An institutional capacity development support in the tone of \$3,000 to a reputable national Civil Society Organization (CSO) currently involved in broad-based protection work is also envisioned, but the technical appropriateness and operational feasibility will be further assessed at the project inception phase.

Activity 1.1.6 : Occupancy agreement and access to land negotiations

This activity is part of broader concerted efforts to improve tenure security for IDPs in Mogadishu 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 through the legal clinics for 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 on tenure security. This will be a rolling activities throughout the project period that will be carried through the operation of mobile legal clinics and regular onsite visitations by ICLA legal field teams. The activity will also include access to land negotiation in situations or cases where access to land is a viable option.

Activity 1.1.7 : Information sessions on IDP Protection (eviction) and HLP

Information sessions have similarities, but there is a particular fundamental and technical difference between information sessions under this activity and those provided as part of the legal clinic operations. The kind of information provided under both type of information services is identical, virtually covering the same topics and ICLA strategic themes – protection and promotion of HLP rights, forced eviction, women access to HLP rights. But unlike the legal clinics, which is basically a one-to-one approach (or small groups in rare cases) in a semi one-way communication format, the information sessions under this activity will target a select group of participants who will be carefully chosen based on the topic(s) to be discussed and the participants' unique local influence. The sessions will be delivered using a community dialogue layout that promotes and encourages in-depth cross-discussions. In this format, participants will ask questions, share stories, opinions, and will even be allowed and encouraged to respond to questions asked by other participants. This is a unique approach that is slightly different from traditional sensitization. It is a humanitarian programming hybrid, unique to NRC ICLA, that fuses components of traditional sensitization, community outreach, and standard social dialogue.

Cumulatively, NRC will organize and implement eight structured information sessions in IDP settlements situated in the two target districts. Lasting from a period one to three hours, each session will bring together 75 participants from diverse backgrounds and will involve the provision (by ICLA staff and paralegals) of information on HLP rights, remedies and entitlements. 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 youths, 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 will ultimately reach the larger community through a rolling crossover effect. Realization of this crossover effect will be facilitated through the distribution of IEC materials as well as restitution by individuals who participated in the sessions. Two sets of Information, Communication and Education (IEC) materials will be produced on IDP protection and forced eviction, and HLP. 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 600 booklets to cover the total number of individuals targeted by information services.

IEC materials will be developed through evidence-based research and situation analysis of the target population. Issues identified will be used to determine target audiences, and to formulate appropriate prevention messages and dissemination strategies. Informative images, graphic illustration of prevailing issues, pre-defined messages and professional branding of IEC materials will allow target audiences to develop knowledge, understanding and coping

strategies over time. NRC will seek to establish the credibility of the information services by providing practical, up-to-date and accurate information. The 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. Paralegals will be trained on the content of the IEC materials and appropriate dissemination methods. This will provide them the knowledge and skills required to facilitate the structured information sessions and other outreach activities.

Activity 2.1.1 : Operations of legal clinics and case management (counselling and legal assistance services)

The provision of information, counselling and legal assistance services, or case management, is an activity traditional to NRC ICLA programming modalities. It is provided either through fixed centers 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. Field missions will be planned alongside regular information activities such that a comprehensive package of project services will be available at any given time. For example, legal services will be readily available for beneficiaries who will identify problems as a result of information received or those who developed courage to take steps to resolve existing problems. If joint missions are not feasible for operational reasons, case management 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 in Dayniile and Kaxda districts 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 will be centred mainly on collaborative dispute resolution strategies and not in-court representation.

Activity 2.1.2 : Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Training

The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) trainings will target national and local authorities, including regional administration officials, courts, 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 senior members of NRC ICLA project team 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 of promoting and protecting HLP rights. In addition, each training will address the concerns raised during the previous training. NRC will conduct 2 trainings that will target a total of 60 participants. As a quality standard, pre and post tests will be administered to assess the level of knowledge gained. Through this process, beneficiaries will be requested to respond to the same set of questions twice – at the start and end of the training. 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.

Activity 2.1.3 : Advocacy on HLP rights and

forced evictions

A plethora of reports have been produced on the scale and scope of HLP challenges in Somalia as well as effort that have been exerted to address them, but very little has been done in the area of video documentary on Housing, Land and Property issues. To begin addressing this gap, a video documentary will be produced as a core deliverables under this project. NRC will secure the service of an expert to produce the documentary that will highlight challenges, impact and success of HLP in Mogadishu. The product will be a property of the HLP sub cluster and will be used for both advocacy and training purposes. It will also serve to complement the documentary on forced eviction that has already been budgeted under NRC's SHF Baidoa and Kismayo response. The technical details and content specifications will be discussed as soon as a consultant has been identified.

Activity 2.1.4 : HLP sub-cluster capacity enhancement and visibility

The HLP sub cluster is an important coordination body with respect to advancing HLP objectives in Somalia, and NRC co-leads this sub cluster at the national level. Activities of the HLP sub cluster feeds directly into the overall strategic objectives of the Protection Cluster, and indirectly contributes to the objectives set out in this program response. It is around this frame of understanding that support to enhance the functional capacity and visibility of the HLP sub cluster has become of unique programmatic relevance. Therefore, the project will contribute to the functioning of the HLP sub cluster through cost absorption for four coordination meetings, a training of the sub cluster members on advocacy and cluster coordination, and the production of advocacy materials.

Activity 2.1.5 : Post-training follow-ups

Trainings are intended to transfer services knowledge and skills to individuals in anticipation that they will use them to resolve real-life challenges. This sustainable training objectives will be achieved through the post-training follow-up component of this project. These follow-up missions will be used to advocate, facilitate or at the least to serve as positive compulsion, for the implementation of training action plans. Focal points will be identified and attributed specific responsibilities at the end of each training, which will then be specified in the training action plan. NRC project team will provide additional onsite technical support to the selected focal points to enable them implement the action points. At least two community ambassadors (focal points) will be identified per training for post-training follow-ups, and each focal point will receive two technical support visits from NRC project teams. A total of 32 post-training follow-up missions are planned and all visits will be systematically documented.

Activity 2.2.1 : Dispute resolution through socially legitimized community structures – Land Dispute Committees

NRC will work with six community dispute resolution committees to strengthen dispute resolution approaches and promote peaceful co-existence at the community level. Four new committees will be formed comprising seven members each, adding to two existing ones. Once established, committee members will be trained on Collaborative Dispute Resolution techniques and skills, IDP protection and forced eviction, and Housing, Land and Property. Each committee will be provided material support in the form of stationery to help them register cases and document decisions to which reference can be made subsequently if needed. Unlike post-training follow-ups, supplementary technical support to the committees will be unlimited. Community level disputes and the manner in which they are resolved can sometimes vary

from community to community with both negative and positive aspects. Having prior knowledge of a negative approach to problem-solving would be of crucial importance for the credibility of the committees, while having replicable knowledge of best practices could prove extremely useful. To make this possible, NRC will organize four joint consultative meetings that will allow the different communities to converge and share experiences. The meetings will also serve as technical working sessions where NRC project team will use the opportunity of each meeting to provide additional skills and develop action plans for follow-up purposes.

**Activity 2.2.2 : Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) Training**

The Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training is a critical component of the overall outcome 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 three CDR trainings during the course of the project and each training event will target thirty participants. At the end of the project, local dispute resolution capacity in Dayniile and Kaxda combined will have increased by 90 persons.

**Activity 2.2.3 : Community dialogue and peaceful co-existence**

Through community dialogue processes, NRC will explore the possibility of addressing conflict triggers and conflict drivers that will be identified during the course of implementation. Dialogues will be led by community leaders and local authorities; NRC will only facilitate the process. Depending on need and the pertinence, two dialogues will be organized targeting 15 persons each. As a community driven process, the number of participants per dialogue could be higher depending on the nature, scale and scope of the issue to be resolved.

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Signed Project documents	SOM-16-3485-R-Prot-INGO-3948 NRC CASH MEMO.pdf
Budget Documents	SHF 2016-2017_Mogadishu_FINAL.xlsx
Budget Documents	NRC SHF Mogadishu_2016-2017 (REVISED 07OCT2016).xlsx
Budget Documents	SOM-16-3485-R-Prot-INGO-3948 SHF Mogadishu_2016-2017 (REVISED 07OCT2016)_NRC Revised 29OCT2016.xlsx
Budget Documents	SOM-16-3485-R-Prot-INGO-3948 SHF Mogadishu_2016-2017 (REVISED 07OCT2016)_NRC Revised 01NOV2016.xlsx
Budget Documents	SOM-16-3485-R-Prot-INGO-3948 SHF Mogadishu_2016-2017 (REVISED 07OCT2016)_NRC Revised 02NOV2016.xlsx
Budget Documents	SOM-16-3485-R-Prot-INGO-3948 SHF Mogadishu_2016-2017 (REVISED 07OCT2016)_NRC Revised 03NOV2016.xlsx
Budget Documents	SOM-16-3485-R-Prot-INGO-3948 SHF Mogadishu_2016-2017 (REVISED 07OCT2016)_NRC Revised 04NOV2016.xlsx
Budget Documents	SOM-16-3485-R-Prot-INGO-3948 SHF Mogadishu_2016-2017 (REVISED 07OCT2016)_NRC Revised 21NOV2016 (2).xlsx
Budget Documents	Final revised BOQ -3948.xls
Revision related Documents	Protection comments 19-10-2016 (NRC Revised 29OCT2016).docx

