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PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 1 January 2018 – 31 December 2018

Project Name	<i>Midnimo (Unity) - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle States</i>
Gateway ID	00103708
Start date	01/12/2016
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31/08/2019
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Participating UN Entities	IOM and UN Habitat
NDP Pillar	1 and 4
Priority	PSG 4: Economic Foundations Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development. Stabilization Priority 2: Support to establishment of local governance structures in newly recovered areas, linked to reconciliation. Priority 3: Coordination of governance and delivery activities at the local level.
Milestone	
Location	Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle States, Somalia
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	USD 4,500,000
MPTF:	USD 3,200,000
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF:
	Trac:
	Other: UNTFHS

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.		<i>Name of Head of Agency or designated official for each PUNO</i>		<i>Include electronic signature</i>
2.	IOM	Dyane EPSTEIN	Chief of Mission	
3.	UN HABITAT	Doudou MBYE	Senior Human Settlements Advisor & OIC Somalia	



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			Programme	
4.				
5.				

Total MPTF Funds Received				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
PUNO	Semi Annual 2018 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2018	Semi Annual 2018 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2018
	1 July - 31 Dec 2018	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2018	1 July - 31 Dec 2018	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2018
IOM	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$0			
UN HABITAT	\$0	\$1,080,000	\$0			
TOTAL	\$ 0	\$ 3,480,000	\$0			

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ^[1]				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
PUNO	Semi Annual 2018 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2018	Semi Annual 2018 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2018
	1 July - 31 Dec 2018	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2018	1 July - 31 Dec 2018	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2018
IOM	\$722,887.55	\$ 1,870,325.33	\$ 1,372,919.76	N/A	N/A	N/A
UN HABITAT	\$255,981	\$958,803.61	\$414,237	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$978,868.55	2,829,128.94	1,787,156.76	N/A	N/A	N/A

^[1] **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)



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ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. The Midnimo project scaled up the promotion of government led and community driven peacebuilding initiatives that prevent and resolve conflicts, address conflict dynamics as drivers of displacement, support sustainable peace, community integration and social cohesion into five new districts. Inclusive community-based planning, implementation of community-identified peace-dividends projects that improve access to basic services, establishment and training of Community Dispute Resolution Committees, facilitation of joint Community Action Plan reviews and the promotion of community wide arts, cultural and recreational events were among the key catalysts for peaceful coexistence between IDPs, returnees and host communities in the seven target districts.
2. The Midnimo project enhanced local government credibility and legitimacy with the citizens in the seven target districts through increased citizen engagement in decision-making, improved responsiveness to peacebuilding priorities identified in the Community Action Plans, creation of viable referral pathways that give communities access to support services by other humanitarian and development institutions. This was reinforced by coherent, consistent and timely messaging in support of Government efforts for improved service delivery through implementation of visibility initiatives utilizing radio, TV and SMS public information campaigns aimed at fortifying social cohesion, peaceful co-existence among diverse community groups and building community trust in their local governance system.
3. The *Midnimo* project facilitated an independent mid-term evaluation to review project performance, determine the extent of results achieved, generate lessons and recommendations on the implementation processes in order to provide greater insight into the operations, enable efficient and cost effective project delivery, adopt timely corrective action, upscale best practices as well as inform programme design for subsequent peacebuilding project. The evaluation concluded that the project cultivated an enabling environment for sustainable deliberative dialogue, conflict resolution, reconciliation, peaceful coexistence among divergent groups, reconstruction, improvement of service delivery and reinforcing attainment of durable solutions.
4. The *Midnimo* project directly provided short-term employment opportunities for 75 IDPs (40 F, 35 M); 59 returnees (37 F, 22 M) and 66 host community members (36 F, 30 M) who worked on the community-identified projects on a cash-for-work basis, concurrently enhancing their skills and access to income, and promoting peaceful coexistence.
5. The project successfully conducted one city planning process, two land law consultations as well as one housing, land and property (HLP) training in South West State. The consultations brought together key stakeholders to discuss the land law framework and contents of the draft law for South West State. Community Dispute Resolution Committees were established and trained in land laws and land dispute mediation in Kismayo.



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HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

IOM and UN Habitat worked with local authorities and successfully expanded the *Midnimo* project from the pilot districts of Kismayo and Baidoa into five additional districts in Jubaland State (Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey districts); South West State (Xudur district) and Hirshabelle State (Balcad district). The project received overwhelming buy-in from multiple stakeholders and was accepted as a government led intervention that ensures promotion of community owned solutions in areas with significant numbers of IDPs and returnees. The project provided technical and capacity building support to municipal authorities and relevant government departments to facilitate durable solutions through community based recovery and support to enhance peaceful co-existence. This was promoted through facilitation of community based planning; sharing of community action plans with multiple stakeholders; implementation of community priority projects that improve access to basic services; community wide arts, cultural and recreational activities; dispute resolution; development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements; and, participatory land and urban planning grounded in land legal frameworks. The project enabled effective representation of different socioeconomic groups through inclusive planning processes as a mechanism for catalyzing social cohesion and enhancing local leadership capacities to facilitate sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence amongst IDPs, returnees and host communities.

IOM provided training to local authorities to improve coordination and information management, particularly in support of data collection and analysis derived from the planning, mapping processes and, progression of IDPs, returnees and host communities towards achieving durable solutions. The support package included information technology equipment for improved information management (laptops, data storage devices, printer/scanner) that were donated to local authorities as part of institutional capacity building. UN-Habitat linked the efforts to develop urban profiles as toolkits for local and state decision to unlock additional funding for projects as outlined in the CAP to other relevant development partners as such as World Bank with an upcoming road construction project in Baidoa and Kismayo, and to the Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG). The World Urban Forum in February 2018 provided representatives from South West State a platform to present the IDP reintegration and resettlement strategy in conjunction with the urban development objectives to a wider audience. The project strengthened social cohesion through facilitation of community-wide arts, culture and recreational activities in target districts that stimulated positive social interactions and promoted common identity between IDPs, returnees and host communities across the clan divide. Media INK, a contracted private sector company, supported implementation of communication and visibility initiatives utilizing radio, TV and SMS public information campaigns aimed at reinforcing social cohesion, peaceful co-existence and highlighting the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision among diverse groups.

SITUATION UPDATE

2018 Context Analysis: Somalia is making significant progress towards stability and durable solutions after decades of conflict. However, progress is extremely fragile; formal governance structures are contested and community capability and resilience to deal with shocks is low. New and protracted armed conflicts, insecurity and erratic weather in 2018 have continued to push Somali civilians away from their homes and into already overpopulated towns and cities. Consequently, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has reached a record 2.6 million, one of the largest IDP populations in the world. The search for refuge and limited access to humanitarian assistance and basic social services in rural and hard-to-reach areas has spurred mass population



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movements toward urban and peri-urban areas, further straining the limited resources and absorption capacity of host communities. With increasing urban population density, inflated property rates and a lack of tenure security or regulatory frameworks, the rising trend of forced evictions presents one of the most severe and prevalent protection threats for IDPs and poor households, due to their exposure to power dynamics and exploitative relationships with land owners, through gatekeepers. The rate of forced evictions has surpassed that of 2017, with over 235,000 people evicted between January and September 2018 (Humanitarian Needs Overview, November 2018).

The repeated disruption of coping mechanisms among the displaced has eroded their ability to adapt to their challenging circumstances, and undermined efforts to facilitate a path to sustainable recovery and durable solutions. Structural protection issues and violations associated with housing, land and property are rampant and include land grabbing, encroachment, multiple land claims, insecure land tenure, boundary disputes, demolitions, illegal land claims, squatters, fraud, illegal occupations and land transactions. Poor land administration, a lack of land management systems, limited access to justice, and poor legal/policy frameworks remain structural impediments to tenure security, and contribute to the protracted nature of the displacement crisis. The combined impact increasingly exposes households to risks of violence, exploitation and abuse. The crisis impacts people in all regions in Somalia, but the IDPs and returnees bear the biggest burden. Along with humanitarian action, substantial investment in peacebuilding, durable solutions, resilience-building and sustainable development solutions will still be critical to ultimately reduce humanitarian needs in Somalia.

2018 Operational Environment Analysis: The increasing tensions between Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States (FMS) in 2018 negatively affected programming communication and coordination at these levels. On a positive note, there has been continued and increasing FGS commitment and leadership on durable solutions. For instance, the FGS signed the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). The FGS established a Durable Solution Unit (DSU) within the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development to deal with developing a comprehensive understanding of the IDP crisis and mapping out durable solutions for IDPs. Furthermore, the FGS, with the leadership of the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI), has also drafted a National IDP Policy that is undergoing its second review. With the support of the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), a draft National Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Protocol was developed in 2018. Jubaland State drafted an IDP Policy, with the leadership of the Jubaland Ministry of Interior. Hirshabelle Local Government Law and district council formation processes were passed by parliament in line with Wadajir National Framework on Local Governance, courtesy of Ministry of Interior and Local Government working effectively with stakeholders. Additionally, as part of the continuing federalization processes of Somalia and fostering local democracy, the South West State has successfully conducted presidential elections in December 2018. The positive developments create a conducive environment for catalytic attainment of durable solutions.

Staffing: During the reporting period, IOM recruited a Project Manager responsible for the management of *Midnimo* and other projects related to durable solutions. Given the delays in the production of architectural designs and Bill of Quantity (BOQ) for community-prioritized projects, IOM hired a qualified project engineer to support all the *Midnimo* project sites. With the expansion of the *Midnimo* project into Hirshabelle State, IOM recruited a Project Assistant to coordinate day-to-day project activities in Balcad district. The Durable Solutions Project Officer, supported by four Project Assistants, continued to oversee project implementation and facilitate the capacity building of government and community representatives in the seven target districts. There were no changes to the Annual Work Plan, outcomes or outputs.



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QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

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

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Government structures and institutions at federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to respond to the various needs of the population in Southern and Central Somalia.

Output 1.1: District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery.

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ¹	
		Reporting Period (Jan – Dec 2018)	CUMULATIVE
Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained and included in the core facilitation group for community consultations	24	20	30
Frequency of follow-up meetings held	Quarterly	6	20

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Output 1.2: Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes).

Number of district level government authorities coordinating through regular meetings with the community leadership, leading the implementation schedule and interacting with the community leadership to facilitate the participatory planning and recovery processes	24	16	28
Number of government staff trained on relevant subjects including data management, data analysis, and use of data	24	14	24
Number of information products (including assessments and data collection) developed in coordination with the government entities supported through this Project.	10	5	11

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Output 1.3: State level / local radio and TV programs are aired and SMS messages disseminated to enhance

¹ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements.			
Number of radio and TV programs broadcasted, SMS messages disseminated on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision	6 radio, 4 TV, 4 SMS messages	4 radio, 2 TV, 2 SMS messages	6 radio, 4 TV, 4 SMS messages
% of audience who participated in the feedback survey expressing their improved understanding of the benefit of joint planning and a common vision.	65%	85%	85%
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.4: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading.			
Number of bylaws, directives and regulations drafted and ready for approval by competent authorities	3	2	2
Number of Spatial Strategic Plans developed, validated by stakeholders and ready for approval by authorities	1	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.5: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading			
Number of toolkits developed for: Land use planning in IDP settlement, Spatial development plans, Land dispute resolution	3	2	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.6: A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is in place and used by relevant duty bearers			
Framework document agreed upon with the relevant authorities and stakeholders	1	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.7: Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at regional level are developed			
Number of final draft terms of reference aligned with the Regional Constitution ready for approval	1	2	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			



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Targeted communities in Southern and Central Somalia are able to define and drive their own recovery, durable solutions and community security.			
Output 2.1: Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.			
Number of individuals participating in community based planning process disaggregated by gender and socio-economic status	1,200	841 (455 male and 386 female)	1277 (712 male and 565 female) comprising youths, orphans, widows, disabled, livestock farmers, crop farmers, entrepreneurs, religious leaders, IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community members.
Number of core facilitation teams formed and trained	6	3	7
Number of community driven planning exercises completed	12	5	9
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: Drivers of instability and tensions as well as priority projects for conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence as well as durable solutions and recovery (e.g., basic needs and means to sustain a living) are identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in Community Action Plans.			
Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place	12	5	9
Number of Community Action Plans developed	12	5	9
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.3: Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E.			
Number of CAGs and CBM&Es formed and the number of participants disaggregated by gender	12	6	14
Number of community based monitoring plans developed	6	5	7
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.4: Target population and communities have improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living as well as to conflict resolution and community security, through the community driven and defined priority projects for peaceful co-existence, durable solutions and recovery			



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Number of beneficiaries with improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living	2,880	370,918	371,398
Percentage of returnees, IDPs and host community members who express improvement in their perceptions of their physical safety and security	50%	97% (analysis report attached on Annex 4)	97%
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.5: Selected communities in target locations are supported by technical (community) advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works and implementation of cash for work activities.			
Number of community advisors hired per pilot project site	1	1	1
Number of projects selected by communities are submitted to the advisors	24	20	28
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.6: Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC)			
Number of committees trained	6	2	2
Number of training sessions held	9	2	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.7: Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.			
Number of community meetings held per target site	18	2	2
Number of community selected projects are supported by technical advisors and finalized	4	0	0
Number of mixed use settlement areas identified by communities and authorities for small scale resettlement	2	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

NARRATIVE

IOM and UN HABITAT, under the *Midnimo* project, continue to provide technical and capacity building support to municipal authorities and relevant government departments to facilitate durable solutions in areas impacted by displacement and returns. To that end, IOM and UN HABITAT built government capacity to facilitate inclusive community based planning, create referral mechanisms for implementation of community action plans, participatory community action plan review processes, implementation of community-prioritized public works, land dispute mediation and development of land laws in target project sites. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and particularly local administrations in project areas took increasing ownership in leading social cohesion



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and durable solutions initiatives, including facilitating community consultations, allocating land for implementation of community-based projects and, coordinating community-wide culture, art and recreational events.

Overall, the *Midnimo* project is accepted as a government led intervention that ensures the promotion of locally identified and owned solutions to chronic vulnerability and insecurity in areas with significant numbers of IDPs and returnees.

The following activities were carried out during this reporting period (January – December 2018):

Output 1.1: District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery

As part of the expansion of the *Midnimo* project into additional districts, twenty district and community level representatives selected as members of the Core Facilitation Teams (CFTs) for Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Xudur and Balcad districts were trained on community-based planning. The trained CFTs subsequently facilitated five-day community consultations in their respective areas of jurisdiction resulting in the production of Community Action Plans (CAPs) that analyze context specific issues in each district and highlight responsive community development priorities for community driven recovery, improved access to basic social services, and peaceful coexistence. The *Midnimo* project expanded beyond the targeted six districts of Jubaland and South West States into Balcad district of Hirshabelle State because of the PBF Costed Extension of the *Midnimo* project. Each of the seven districts has four CFT members except for Baidoa which has five members given the twin leadership structure of the *Midnimo* project by Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Planning. Kismayo, the Director General of Ministry of Interior was also trained community based planning (CBP). In total, 30 government and community level representatives were trained by the *Midnimo* project to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery. The *Midnimo* Project will continue to recognize the leadership and primary responsibility of the Government of Somalia at the Federal, State and local level, as well as to build its capacity for providing durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community-driven recovery.

Output 1.2: Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes).

IOM provided local authorities in target districts with the tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns. IOM provided training to additional 14 local authority staff (7M, 7F) on data collection and analysis. Data collected and analyzed was on contextual changes in districts, the planning, mapping and project implementation processes to periodically assess progression towards achieving durable solutions for IDPs, returnees and host communities. This encompasses data collection and processing to generate relevant information on IDPs and returnees, with particular regards to: (a) long-term safety, security and freedom of movement. (b) adequate standard of living including, at a minimum, access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education. (c) access to employment and livelihood opportunities.; and, (d) access to effective mechanisms that restore their housing, land and property or compensation. In line with their mandates, the training also enabled local authorities to ensure that internally displaced persons benefit, without discrimination, from the following to achieve a durable solution: (a) access to and replacement of personal and other documentation. (b) voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement. (c) participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident population and (d) effective



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remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations which is being coordinated with other services and projects such as the Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG), Access to Justice, etc. The support package also included information technology (IT) equipment needed for improved information management (laptops, data storage devices, and printer/scanner). The equipment was procured and donated to local authorities in the seven target districts as part of institutional capacity-building.

Furthermore, 16 district level government authorities, including CFT members are coordinating with the community leadership, community action groups and community based monitoring and evaluation committees through regular meetings and quarterly Community Action Plan review meetings to lead the implementation schedule and recovery processes.

Output 1.3: State level / local radio and TV programs are aired and SMS messages disseminated to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements.

The *Midnimo* project worked with Media INK on the implementation of radio, TV and SMS public information campaigns that were aimed at fortifying social cohesion and peaceful co-existence. Messages were generated through inclusive community consultation processes and were approved by the FGS and FMS. The approved messages were packaged into appropriate formats for dissemination through TV episodes, local radio series and SMS messages to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements. The following has been achieved:

- Design, recording and airing of four radio shows, each spanning 20 minutes and aired by KGS Radio and Radio Kismayo.
- Design, recording and airing of six TV episodes, each spanning 5 minutes and aired by KGS TV and Jubaland TV.
- Sending of four SMS messages to a total of 60,000 subscribers.

Furthermore, Media INK has finalized design and printing of promotional material that include 12 visibility banners, 90 t-shirts, 90 caps and 600 leaflets.

Perception surveys carried out during the mid-term evaluation process revealed that 85% of the interviewed households had a clear understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision because of the multi-layered community initiatives including public awareness campaigns through radio, TV and SMS campaigns. Host communities testified to having a better understanding of the plight of IDPs and returnees and became more willing to plan together with them and to coexist peacefully.

Output 1.4: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in legislative processes for the approval of land legislation in relation to the formulation of area/town plans

2018 was crucial for the advancement of the land law drafting process as well as facilitation of complementary city and land consultations that raised awareness and informed the process. UN-Habitat conducted city planning, land law consultations and housing, land and property (HLP) trainings in Baidoa, Xudur, Dolow and Kismayo districts. The consultations brought together key stakeholders of the project to discuss the land law framework



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and the contents of the draft law for South West State of Somalia. The consultation focused on the clear mandates of each Ministry and local office; the outline and chapters to be included; and, the types of regulation and land administration processes that would be appropriate. The Government of South West State endorsed the drafting of Land Legislation and established an inter-ministerial taskforce under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Works. As per the workplan, the drafted law was presented to the cabinet of South West State for a joint reading in October 2018 facilitated by two Somali lawyers of UN-Habitat's Midnimo team. In November 2018, the drafted law was finalized. Due to the presidential election campaign in South West State the drafted Law will be again discussed with the new government of South West in early 2019 with the view to submit it to the Regional Assembly. In addition, UN-Habitat's team made efforts to consult with the drafters of the federal legislation upon urban planning (Unified Urban Planning Bill / Building Codes and Land Management, 2018) to look for alignments wherever necessary. The drafted Law – available in Somali and English language – takes much into account a pragmatic approach. Rather than trying to solve each detail, the drafted law puts much emphasis on a clear definition of rules and responsibilities of local and state institutions when it comes to land management in urban settings. Having in mind that local authorities and the few district councils are still in an early stage to provide for basic urban services incl. town planning and sites and services schemes, the drafted law focusses on state institutions, for example the State Urban Planning Committee.

The drafted law also is characterized by streamlining the rule of law principle across the document (administrative appeals and judicial review) and consistency with the Local Governance Law for South West State

In Jubaland, the process of drafting the land legislation is at an advanced stage. Key content was shared with authorities and communities during the formation of the Community Dispute Resolution Committee (Output 1.7). The content of the law was discussed with regard to division of roles and responsibilities in relation to land administration. Participants repeatedly requested the law to be clear with respect to the functions of local governments on land and the functions of the Ministries. As the law is being finalized, land tenure policy frameworks will more explicitly address gender inclusive access to land. Without specific attention to gender inclusiveness, important segments of society may be excluded from the benefits of land administration, management, and development schemes. This is underscored by the findings of the Women's Summit that, in most of today's societies, there are great gender inequities in access to land, housing and basic infrastructure. Equitable access to land is a human rights issue and, as the UN Economic and Social Council Commission on the Status of Women states, "land rights discrimination is a violation of human rights."

A local legal consultant was recruited to support the legislative drafting process and facilitate creation of an enabling political environment for passing the law. However, changed dynamics and priority setting in the second half of 2019 delayed further work on the law drafting. The government put efforts in the formation of the Jubaland Lands Commission and its committees for Land Development, Land registration and issuing and land dispute (the latter one formally established on 15 September 2018). The government commissioned a private company for technical support in land legislation, urban planning and land registration and taxation with the objective to develop urban infrastructure. The company produced a Master Plan for Kismayo but so far only the concept plan has been published. UN-Habitat's team therefore directed its efforts in conducting several rounds with representatives from the Lands Commission and line ministries as such as the Ministry of Public Works to gain a better mutual understanding and identifying common goal to identify areas for cooperation, especially related to capacity trainings for the above-mentioned committees and awareness rising on sensitive issues of land administration. In addition, UN-Habitat's team coordinated with other humanitarian and development partners on land management and land conflict resolution tools. For example, the Kismayo team organized an area based planning workshop on 1 October 2018 (see Output 2.7). With this regard, the presentation of a study on land conflicts and their roots in Jubaland on 22 October 2018, conducted by UN-



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Habitat under the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) in 2017/2018, contributed to reach a better understanding of the land related complexities and its implication for drafting legislation in the specific context of Jubaland, but also for the government's policy approach.

Output 1.5: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading

UN-Habitat supported the participatory development of a toolkit to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements and site selection in Xudur District. Settlement and household assessments were conducted at IDP and host communities' settlements through 200 household and key informant interviews. The training of a data collection team (4 male, 2 female) by UN-Habitat in Xudur District on data collection techniques and the use of Kobo, mobile-based data collection, preceded the assessments.

The overall aim of the exercise was to support the development of toolkits that enable the local government to lead the response to a displacement crisis. The assessment will also provide other local actors and stakeholders with information on the needs, challenges and priorities of the local and IDP communities. Generally, the assessment built the capacity and knowledge of the local authorities in Xudur district to understand the socioeconomics aspects and needs of the IDP and host communities.

A summary of the results was processed in the Urban profile for Xudur that was printed and disseminated during the launch of the Xudur Community Action Planning Process in June 2018.

Urban Profiles are another toolkit than can be applied by local authorities, community leaders, state governments and development partners for evidence based decision making. The profiles are considered working papers and can be reviewed from time to time. Their focus is upon the spatial component of protracted displacement and linking it to identify Durable Solutions for the local context with regard to livelihood opportunities, spatial and social integration of displaced communities, development opportunities and constraints. Each profile documents the Community Action Plan and maps the selected priority projects regarding to various urban development scenarios to point out possible impact for long-term development trends.

In 2018, Profiles were developed, validated locally and finalized for Dollow and Xudur adding to the existing ones for Baidoa and Kismayo. The profiles for Afmadow, Ghabaharey and Balcad are in drafting stage. It is envisaged for 2019 to guide the local Core facilitations team to take a stronger lead in the data collection and validation. In addition, UN-Habitat will jointly review with IOM and UNDP the profiles to align with the ongoing profiling exercise for District Profiles under the Fragility Index & Maturity Model (FIMM) as well as with preliminary findings of the ongoing World Bank Urbanization review Project.

The profiles can be uploaded as follows:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/g3yv58uxn7ny48l/AACHtHLJDExuuUeVYEDzczTKa?dl=0>

Output 1.6: A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is in place and used by relevant duty bearers

UN-Habitat conducted a field mission to Xudur and Dollow Districts to assess IDP sites, town centres, social facilities and other key areas in order to gather information relevant for compiling spatial data and socio-



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economic information for the respective urban profiles.

For Xudur where the town development plan has been identified as a priority project during the CAP process, a methodology has been developed and tested aligned with the ongoing drafting of the Urban Land Management Law for South West State. The single steps were discussed with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) as well as with the district council. In the first round, a town planning exercise was conducted at local level to draft a first scenario and concept plan. In September 2018, representatives of the council traveled for Baidao to present the consolidated plan to state ministry officials. At the same time, UN-Habitat's trainer used the Xudur plan as a model for introducing integrated urban planning principles and technical standards to the participants of the workshop. In doing so, participants could gain technical knowledge with first-hand information from local and state decision makers. On the other side, UN-Habitat's team could utilize the lessons learned from the workshop to better clarify upon mandate and responsibilities of local and state actors in urban development planning for the Land law drafting process.

Output 1.7: Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at regional level are developed

Following the development of a methodology for the creation of Community Dispute Resolution Committees (CDRCs) by UN Habitat, the project engaged the communities to draft the terms of reference for the local dispute resolution committees in Kismayo and Baidoa districts. The methodology for the selection of the dispute resolution committees is in line with the Guidance on Community Engagement drafted by the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation in accordance with the Wadajir Framework.

UN Habitat utilized community consultations to gather information on the features and functions that the CDRCs should have in major urban centers. Consultations took place in Kismayo and Baidoa and preceded the formation of CDRCs and related trainings. In Jubaland, a total of five CDRC members (1 female, 4 male) were nominated by the local administration on 29 January 2018. They were trained on land dispute mediation on 6-7 February 2018 in Kismayo and again on HLP Rights in April 2018. The methodology is based on three main tenets:

- a. Delivering through the government and restoring or building trust between communities of IDPs and institutions that were recently formed/legitimized/elected;
- b. Promoting participatory decision making on community priorities and facilitate their articulation into CAPs that can guide government, partners and private sector in the development of public works and/or services;
- c. Harnessing the social capital existing among communities to encourage activities aimed at achieving social cohesion.

Output 2.1: Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.

During the reporting period, the Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur communities identified and formed various socio economic groups comprising of widows, youth, orphans, the elderly, elders, people living with disabilities, herders and crop farmers, entrepreneurs and leaders from IDPs, returnees and host communities across the clan divide. These groups participated in inclusive and community driven consultations, dialogue, and planning processes that resulted in a common vision and common understanding of individual and community needs, capacity and aspirations, thereby reducing the risk of tensions.

IOM conducted CBP training for CFTs in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur CFTs between January and May 2018. Participants learned about the different stages and steps in facilitating CBP as well as tools and



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appropriate role-plays to use in conducting the five-day community consultations. The training built the confidence, competence and commitment of 20 CFT members (12M, 8F) from the five districts to effectively facilitate community consultations/planning at field level. The workshops were reported by all participants as informative and transformative for the promotion of social cohesion, responsive service provision and sustainable community development. The trained CFTs managed to facilitate CBP/community consultations in their respective districts culminating in the production of CAPs.

Output 2.2: Drivers of instability and tensions as well as priority projects for conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence as well as durable solutions and recovery (e.g., basic needs and means to sustain a living) are identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in Community Action Plans.

The project made tangible progress towards peaceful coexistence between IDPs, refugees and host communities and contributed towards the attainment of durable solutions. Five-day community consultations were facilitated in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts between February and June 2018. Trained CFTs co-facilitated the community based planning processes. Identified socio economic groups including representatives of IDPs, returnees and host communities participated in the planning processes. The five-day community consultation processes involved community and resource profiling, seasonal livelihoods analysis, analysis of drivers of conflict and options for resolutions, hazard mapping, community capacity assessment, service provision analysis, creating a shared vision for durable solutions, strategy development and, identification and prioritization of community based projects. As an outcome of the consultations, five CAPs were developed in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts. The CAPs highlighted and informed stakeholders of community needs, capacities, plans and priorities. Plans are underway to translate the CAPs into Somali language for enhanced ownership and user friendliness. IOM has developed architectural designs for the prioritized public works and related BOQs and engagement of service providers/contractors was/is being facilitated through competitive bidding processes.

The Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur communities and local authorities officially launched their CAPs. The local authorities in the respective areas mobilized various stakeholders for the presentation of the plan. The CAP outlines the current situation and community vision for peaceful co-existence, social cohesion and sustainable development as well as the prioritized strategies and projects to achieve this vision. The Ministry of Interior, District Commissioner's Office, IOM, UN Habitat and local/international NGOs including World Vision, COOPI, Danish Refugee Council, and Norwegian Refugee Council as well as community groups (e.g. local leadership, representatives of IDPs and returnees, women, youth and business community) actively participated in the launches. Partners with programmes in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur pledged to direct their resources to support different CAP priorities. The District Commissioners and Ministries of Interior took on the responsibility of referring CAPS to other potential supporters as well as link the CAPs to the district development planning processes as district council formation processes unfold to ensure resources at community, district, state and national levels are channeled towards addressing the needs and priorities of communities.

Output 2.3: Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E



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The five CAGs established in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts were trained by IOM field staff between March and June 2018 to enhance their skills to facilitate active community participation in project planning and implementation; ensure equitable distribution of benefits among diverse socio economic groups; promote local resource mobilization; and ensure project sustainability. Similarly, the five CBM&Es in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts completed trainings aimed at strengthening monitoring and evaluation, enabling communities to establish progress milestones; measure progress; facilitate accountability from duty bearers; and, make informed decisions. Each CAG and CBM&E is composed of representatives from IDPs, returnees and host community who are openly selected by project beneficiaries from all the villages in each district. The CAGs and CBM&Es have less female representation from IDP, returnee and host communities, an issue for further interrogation and advocacy. CAGs and CBM&Es have also expressed need for more trainings and incentives to compensate for their time and efforts. The *Midnimo* project team will engage CFTs and communities to explore effective interventions on these concerns.

The CAGs and two CBM&Es in Kismayo and Baidoa participated in quarterly review meetings for their respective CAPs. They assessed progress; reviewed priorities for relevance and realigned as needed; and shared lessons with various support organizations.

Output 2.4: Target population and communities have improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living as well as to conflict resolution and community security, through the community driven and defined priority projects for peaceful co-existence, durable solutions and recovery

Private construction companies for upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of prioritized infrastructure were selected for all the seven project sites through an open bidding process. Implementation of community-driven priority public works projects is completed in Kismayo and ongoing in Baidoa, Garbaharey, Dollow, Afmadow and Balcad districts, utilizing the cash-for-work model (the breakdown of cash for work beneficiaries is reflected in Annex 4). Other projects that complement the *Midnimo* project like the United Nations Trust Fund on Human Security (UNTFHS), Japanese Supplementary Budget (JSB), EU FLASH² and the Reintegration Facility (RF) have also supported other community driven and defined priority projects that improve access to basic services and means to sustain a living as well as conflict resolution and community security. (See construction matrix on Annex 4 that outlines various community based projects, funding sources, costs, estimated beneficiaries and implementation status).

The engagement of target communities in public works offered opportunities for earning income and skills development as well as entrenching ownership of local development initiatives among IDPs, returnees and host communities.

Output 2.5: Community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations

Nine community-wide arts, culture and recreational events were held in the target districts in 2018. A total of 1,770 individuals (909 female, 861 male) participated in the soccer tournaments (mainly, male), traditional food and dressing competitions and the Somali traditional dance competitions (primarily, female). The shared art, cultural and recreational activities facilitated a common identity, leading to improved community social bonds. Individuals, families and communities that interacted through these activities reported increased social cohesion. Following one of the events in Dollow, Mr. Mohamed Hussein Abdi, the Head of Projects and Humanitarian Liaison Officer in the District Commissioner's Office shared the vision that they have as local

² European Union funded project on Facilitating Sustainable Return through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa



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government in promoting such events. He said, “As an administration, we recognize that sports help us to facilitate social mobilization as well as advocacy for IDPs and returnees acceptance within host communities. It is a means of communication and of building valuable social connection. Sports have a unique power to attract, mobilize, inspire and generate social inclusion and effective citizenship thus reduce youth violence, cultural differences, aggression, discrimination and marginalization.” To enhance visibility, branded banners were displayed during the events.

Output 2.6: Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC)

UN-Habitat facilitated two trainings on HLP dispute mediation for the CDRCs in Kismayo and Baidoa in March 2018. The trainings covered themes on the basic causes and consequences of land disputes, land mediation principles and objectives. The CDRCs consist of local elders, youth leaders and small business owners as well as religious leaders. It was agreed by key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Interior, that the CDRCs would be independent administrative bodies that apply evidence based decision-making processes. CDRCs would be guided by the available evidence, documented proof, witness submissions, site visits, necessary inspections and testimonies of the parties involved. The procedure for the CDRCs include negotiation, mediation and finally adjudication of the disputes. Committee decisions are appealable to the court for the final judgment.

Output 2.7: Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.

On 5 April 2018, UN-Habitat and IOM took part in an Inter-Agency Field Mission led by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster for the assessment of an area allocated by the government in North-East Baidoa for a possible relocation of IDPs. The joint survey assessed the appropriateness of the site in terms of access, distance to basic facilities such as markets, health facilities, and schools, size and location. Other parameters such as suitability of ground for construction and latrines; exposure to environmental risks such as flooding; sources of livelihoods; and, availability of grazing and arable land were considered.

An inter-ministerial, inter-agency and local Task force was established in July 2018 consisting of relevant line ministries such as Interior, Public Works, Humanitarian Affairs, Planning and International Cooperation, the governor and the District commissioner/Mayor of Baidoa, and representatives from the Clusters has been meeting regularly for information sharing, updating and consensual decision-making for the first large-scale resettling project in South West State in conjunction with a planned city extension and area planning approach. At its session on 18 September 2018 the task force endorsed the proposed town ship plan and the concept for planned city extension in Baidoa-North. Both plans were aligned by a planning team from IOM and UN-Habitat. The township plan outlines the designated the main land uses, the road network, the drainage system and the general provisions for water provision with a view to develop a mixed-use and integrated area for more than 4,000 households in phases based upon agreed parameter for land allocation to beneficiaries who voluntarily resettle. The concept is flexible and allows for different interventions ranging from contractor built social infrastructure and houses till areas where families can be assisted in constructing their own shelter. A geo-hydrological study has been carried out, and in late 2018 the road survey works under the project leadership of IOM-CCCM could be finalized. The official ground breaking for the site took place on 13 December 2018.

In Kismayo, UN-Habitat developed a specific area based planning approach for the future development of three new constructed IDP settlements in conjunction with the Kismayo Masterplan as directed by the Government of



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Jubaland. Three planning sessions were held for the so-called Midnimo Area in Kismayo-North that involved implementing partners as well as the core facilitation team and representatives from the District Commissioner Office, MoI, MoPW and the Interim Jubaland Land Authority as well as from two consultancy companies working on spatial plans in Kismayo. The approach and the preliminary area plan for Midnimo neighborhood were endorsed by the Ministry of Public Works in principle on 27 November 2018. The area plan is complementary to the existing site plans for the new IDP settlements. Following the assessment of the government and humanitarian actors, it is evident that the Midnimo village is not easily accessible due to lack of a proper road network; there is a lack of adequate services e.g. solid waste management and the services present are at risk of being overstretched with the rapid growth of the town due to natural factors, internal displacement and migration. Some interventions are ongoing already, but as the planning process indicates, there is need for further local coordination under government leadership. UN-Habitat team will align further planning and upgrading strategies for the areas planned for 2019 closely with all stakeholders.

Other Key Achievements

Midnimo and *Daldhis* projects conducted a joint monitoring visit to Kismayo on 27 February 2018. The trip assessed the planning, timeliness, coordination, and implementation of the two projects and reviewed its alignment with the UN's Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability (CRESTA/A) Approach and Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI). Visitors included PBF secretariat (PBF Coordinator and M&E Senior Advisor); UN participating organizations' project managers and agency technical advisors; the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs; the Ministry of Interior and Local Governance South West State; and, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation for South West State. The delegation also reviewed whether the implementation of Peacebuilding Priority Plan in respective agencies/joint programmes is in accordance with the approved work plans and budgets as well as supports the sequencing and coherence of PBF programme activities between participating UN organizations, counterparts and local governments.

The *Midnimo* project facilitated an independent mid-term evaluation to review project performance, determine the extent of results achieved, generate lessons and recommendations on the implementation processes in order to provide greater insight into the operations, enable efficient and cost effective project delivery, adopt timely corrective action, upscale best practices as well as inform programme design for subsequent peacebuilding project. The evaluation concluded that the project cultivated an enabling environment for sustainable deliberative dialogue, conflict resolution, reconciliation, peaceful coexistence among divergent groups, reconstruction, improvement of service delivery and reinforcing attainment of durable solutions. There is overwhelming evidence effective community engagement and government leadership on the project. This cultivates ownership that is critical for entrenching project sustainability. The mid-term evaluation report is attached on Annex 4.

UN Habitat supported four delegates including Ministers, Governor and the Mayor from South West State of Somalia to participate in the world urban forum held between 7 and 13 February 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The forum focused on supporting durable solutions in displacement crises. The delegates organized discussions on Durable Solutions in Displacement Crises with other participants during the forum. Discussion participants gained a new perspective on Somalia and insight into the efforts being made towards a more sustainable urban future. Other discussion topics included the impact of migration, conflict and climate change. The organized event provided a networking platform to build synergies, improve current approaches, share best



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practices with city leaders, and humanitarian and development practitioners as well as examine possible ways to catalyse the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

Challenge 1: Logistical challenges in Xudur and Dollow as there are no regular and reliable flights.

Mitigation: Combine travel with other UN and Government Missions to these districts and liaise with UNSOS for seats and schedules. Reserve seat on commercial flights in a timely manner so that once the plane is fully booked, the travel dates can be confirmed.

Challenge 2: UN Habitat internal procurement procedures are delaying the implementation of missions and sometimes activities.

Mitigation: Improve UN Habitat internal communication and procedures.

Challenge 3: Delay on implementation of community-based public works due to limited staff capacity.

Mitigation: IOM hired an engineer and also contracted engineering company (Geo Consult) to clear the backlog of architectural designs and BOQs.

Lessons Learnt:

- Addressing challenges resulting from displacement and returns in Somalia is a collective responsibility requiring a joint coherent strategy. Government, UN agencies, donors, communities and other humanitarian actors need to develop a shared, integrated and transformative vision and collectively leverage and pool resources to address IDPs', returnees' and host communities' needs and priorities highlighted in the CAPs. Of particular importance are the priorities related to propagating peaceful coexistence; promoting adequate standard of living, including access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education; increasing access to employment and livelihood opportunities; improving access to mechanisms to restore housing, land and property as well as effective remedies for displacement-related rights violations, including access to security and justice.
- Government led CBP/community consultations catalyze integration of community identified durable solutions strategies and priorities into Federal Member State (FMS) and national peacebuilding, conflict resolution, anti-poverty and other transitional and development plans such as the recently presented FMS Stabilization Priority Plans in Somalia.
- CBP is a gender-inclusive and rights-based approach that advances IDPs and returnees participation in public affairs, at all levels, on an equal basis with the resident population. At the same time CBP meets obligations of relevant legal standards including in particular: international human rights, international humanitarian law, the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- The *Midnimo* approach contributes to government capacity building, government led and community driven efforts through existing planning and development frameworks including Somalia's National Development Plan, Peacebuilding Priority Plan, Wadajir Framework and the Durable Solutions Initiative, instills national ownership and entrenches sustainability of peacebuilding and durable solutions



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initiatives.

- Key stakeholders for durable solutions (Government, communities, UN agencies, NGOs, donors, private sector, etc.) must be an integral part of the CBP process, CAP launch and periodic review processes. Their insight, views, and recommendations are essential to inform the development and implementation of the CAPs. Engaging these stakeholders is important not only for the quality of the plan but also for the sense of ownership and legitimacy that stakeholders attach to it.
- Training stakeholders on the core concepts, principles and methodologies for CBP and Durable Solutions Information Management for IDPs and returnees is not only instrumental to raising awareness but also builds consensus and stakeholder buy-in for addressing priority needs as well as reinforces government accountability. Training workshops are an opportunity to identify issues of particular concern, and thus strategically tailored the data collection and consultation processes to context specific issues that uphold do-no-harm principles.
- Establishment of Community Dispute Resolution Committees (CDRCs) is a sustainable means to improve access to justice at the local level and establish a culture of conflict resolution within communities.
- Kobo digital platform is a promising innovation for data collection for large sample sizes within a limited time, though improvements and other adjustments are required from time to time.

Peacebuilding impact

Establishment of Community Dispute Resolution Committees (CDRCs) by the *Midnimo* project has proven to be an effective alternative dispute resolution mechanism for citizens that face both a weak and inaccessible formal justice system and inadequate means of resolving local disputes, particularly those related to land and clannism. Community based mediation through CDRCs was able to fill this void in judicial assistance by providing immediate, affordable, and locally accessible dispute resolution services. Mediation by CDRCs in Kismayo and Baidoa offered a space to resolve interpersonal and collective disputes, which transformed adversarial tensions into cordial relationships based on mutual respect that is a key ingredient for social cohesion. This approach built in local level problem-solving skills and strengthened peoples' capacity to analyze situations, consider the perspectives of others, and make effective decisions independently. A significant outcome of the community based mediation program has been active participation of women and members of marginalized groups e.g. IDPs, both as beneficiaries and providers of mediation services. As a result, they are now well respected in their communities and actively participate in the communities public affairs including taking leadership roles in other local development activities.

Inclusive community events, such as CBP, CAP reviews, community – wide art, culture and recreational events, entrench a unified sense of working together and belonging among divergent community groups. This has been pivotal in building an environment of harmony, co-existence and rebuilding confidence and trust among IDPs, returnees and host communities.

The project enabled effective representation of different socioeconomic groups from IDPs, returnees and host communities in Dollow, Garbaharey, Afmadow, Xudur and Balcad districts through inclusive planning processes as a mechanism for catalyzing social cohesion and enhancing local leadership capacities to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence amongst IDPs, returnees and host communities.

The participation of the South West State administration in the Durable Solutions Workshop in Kuala Lumpur,



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Malaysia provided a platform for the delegation to advocate globally about the importance of urban and spatial approaches in fostering social cohesion to accelerate the recovery in areas impacted by conflict and high levels of displacement in Somalia.

The *Midnimo* approach was found relevant to support reconciliation efforts in Balcad district and the project was successfully introduced in Balcad. In the pilot districts, the *Midnimo* advanced reconciliation efforts across clan divides as well as between communities and local authorities by addressing root causes of fragility, establishment and training of CDRCs, promotion of community – wide arts, culture and recreational activities. Governance was also improved through engagement of citizens in decision making processes, enabling service delivery (e.g. rehabilitation of government infrastructure), improving access to basic services and creation of employment for women, men and youth.

Periodic CAP review and learning events facilitated by the project in the project sites showed that efforts that brought together displaced people, returnees and host communities around joint planning initiatives stimulated dialogue and collaboration, reduced friction, improved perception of IDPs/refugees in the eyes of the local community and created “peace dividends”, spurring further investment in peacebuilding.

Catalytic effects

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) project is co-funding the current PBF *Midnimo* Project. This joint project with IOM, UN HABITAT and UNOPS/Risk Management Unit has three objectives. The objectives are as follows: (1) Participatory and inclusive community-driven activities enhance social cohesion and trust among diverse population groups and with local authorities (IOM component). (2) Spatial approaches are streamlined in functioning systems and processes to support enhancement of human security (UN HABITAT component). (3) Future programmes on durable solutions are evidence-based and build on learning (IOM, UN HABITAT, and Risk Management Unit of UNOPS). UNTFHS focuses only on Jubaland State. This additional support allows additional funding to be allocated for implementation of the priority community-based projects identified in the community action plans.

The *Midnimo* Project complements the UNHCR-led PBF project on voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable reintegration of refugee returnees from Kenya implemented in Baidoa as well as the European Union-funded REINTEG project on facilitating sustainable returns. Both of these projects provided financial support to the priority public works projects.

Other partners in the target districts are supporting and/or have pledged to realign their programmes to provide responsive support to CAP projects as shown in the table below:

Name of CAP Project	Partner Supporting the Project	Status (pledge/on-going/completed)
KISMAYO		
Construction of Slaughter house	UN-Habitat (Under Midnimo)	Pledged
Upgrading of Kismayo livestock market	UN-Habitat (Under Midnimo)	Pledged
Constructed 79 shalters in MIDNIMO	UN-Habitat (Shelter unit)	Completed



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site in Kismayo		
Gravelling of roads	UN-Habitat (Innovative solution unit)	Pledged
Construction of community center	UN-Habitat (Innovative solution unit)	Completed
Rehabilitation of DC's office	GIZ	Pledged
Rehabilitation of Alanley fish market	GIZ	Pledged
AFMADOW		
Construction of slaughter house	UN-Habitat (Under Midnimo)	Pledged
Upgrading of livestock market	UN-Habitat (Under Midnimo)	Pledged
Rehabilitation of the existing Main Hospital	SAVE the Children	Pledged
Construction of technical training center for youth empowerment.	ARC	On-going
Construction of two latrines, rehabilitation of 6 Classes and an elevated tank for Wamo high school.	Juba foundation	Completed
Upgrading/rehabilitation of Dhobale Primary school.	Juba foundation	Completed
Rehabilitation of Afmadow Airstrip.	Tis+	Pledged
Education grants for children from Dadaab refugee camps through mercy corps.	ARC	On-going
Cash based transfer for IDPs, Returnees and poor VHC through WRRS.	ARC	Completed.
DOLLOW		
Expansion of Kabasa Primary school	UN-Habitat (Under Midnimo)	Pledged
Construction of Market at Kabasa IDP settlement.	UN-Habitat (Under Midnimo)	Pledged



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Construction of Departure hall and fencing of Dollow airport terminal	DRC	Completed
GARBAHAREY		
Expansion/rehabilitation of Anwar Primary and Secondary School	DRC	Pledged
Rehabilitation of Public library	TIS+	Pledged

Additional funding has been secured to scale up the Midnimo Project within existing and new geographical locations. The Peacebuilding Support Office has allocated an additional USD 500,000 for the Midnimo project to expand into Balcad district, Hirshabelle State. Furthermore, the Midnimo program has become an important instrument of government to address challenges of mass displacement and returns in urban and peri-urban settings in Somalia. Demand for the program has led to geographical and thematic expansion to include UNDP with a youth-focused livelihoods component (*Midnimo II*). Funding from the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and the Japan Supplementary Budget provides additional resources to support community prioritized public works that are outside the funding scope of the *Midnimo* project (shown in the construction matrix attached on Annex 4).

Gender

The *Midnimo* project mainstreams gender through the following activities: It ensures representation and participation of men, women, boys and girls in the review of community action plans as well as arts, culture and recreational activities/events. The project collects gender-disaggregated data for review and analysis. Men and women participate in the community action groups and community-based monitoring and evaluation committees. The agreed modality for public work projects through cash for work have considered the vulnerabilities, needs and opportunities for men and women. Location and timing of community-based activities consider gender to facilitate equitable participation and access.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ³	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	14	7
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (<i>as of end of 2018</i>) ⁴	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	25	25

Human Rights

The *Midnimo* project was designed to transform the negative ramifications of displacement in areas where state formation and stabilization have occurred in the span of the last two to four years. The project implementation strategy was crafted in support of the Wadajir Framework and has embedded the principles of do no harm, inclusion and accountability. It adopts a human rights based approach and the principles enshrined in the Inter-

³ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁴ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on durable solutions.

Participatory multi-stakeholder review of the project and evidence on the ground reveal that the project fulfills IASC's rights-based criteria to support attainment of durable solutions. The project brought together national and local authorities, humanitarian and development actors to effectively support IDPs, returnees, host communities and set up a rights-based community based driven approach that ensures:

- IDPs and returnees are in a position to make an informed and voluntary decision on the durable solutions they would like to pursue (through participation in CBP, reviews and reprioritization processes);
- IDPs and returnees participate in the planning and management of the durable solutions so that their needs and rights are considered in recovery and development strategies (IDPs and returnees are involved in the development of CAPs which have evolved into District Referral Plans that are shared with various actors to inform district and multiple stakeholder programming strategies);
- IDPs and returnees have safe, unimpeded and timely access to all actors supporting the achievement of durable solutions including non-governmental and international humanitarian or development actors (the CBP and CAP launch events have enable creation of dialogue and referral mechanisms that enable humanitarian and development actors to interact with IDP, returnees and host communities to understand local context and needs as well as catalyze mobilization additional resources for implementation of community identified development priorities);
- IDPs and returnees have access to effective mechanisms that monitor the process and the conditions on the ground (establishment and training of CAGs and CBMEC); and,
- In situations of displacement resulting from conflict or violence, IDPs and returnees are at least indirectly involved in peace processes (through participation in Community Dispute Resolution Committees)

Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)
	Yes
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	14
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
	8
Other	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No)
	No
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes

Describe nature of cost sharing:



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N/A

Communications & Visibility

IOM and UN HABITAT worked with Media INK to facilitate the implementation of the project communication and visibility strategy. The strategy aimed at providing information about the project and its progress to the beneficiaries; helping the target communities to better understand the needs of different population groups; and promoting their peaceful coexistence. It embraced programmes and messages that were being disseminated through state level / local radio and TV programmes and SMS messages to enhance public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision. The strategy also promoted public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements. The strategy was developed jointly with target communities who suggested themes and messages for peaceful coexistence during community consultation processes as well as with the implementing partners and the government, who coined messages to enhance public understanding of the dynamics and aspirations of different population groups. The final strategy was shared with the government for approval. Furthermore, fliers, posters/banners, t-shirts and hats with clear *Midnimo* project theme, donor, government and partners' logos were been designed, printed and distributed. Project visibility banners were also displayed during *Midnimo* trainings, community based planning processes as well as during the arts, cultural and recreational events.

IOM and UN Habitat also developed Press Briefing Notes (PBNs) and newsletters to enhance *Midnimo* project visibility.

A *Midnimo* project brief was also updated and shared with government and key partners in September 2018.



Midnimo

Briefer_Sept 2018.pdf

In addition, UN Habitat produced a video featuring the achievements of *Midnimo* project in South West State. This video opened the side event led by the South West State Administration on Durable Solutions in Displacement Crises.

Looking ahead

- Implementation of community-driven and defined priority public works projects in target districts.
- Engagement of private construction companies for upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of prioritized infrastructure in target districts.
- Facilitation of community-wide arts, culture and recreational activities to facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations.
- Formation and training of Community Dispute Resolution Committees in new districts.
- Finalization of Land Law for Jubaland and South West State.
- Facilitation of second round of HLP trainings and land consultations in Kismayo.



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- Pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.
- Finalization of the urban profiles, land legislation and additional urban planning tools



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁵	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political/Operational (YES prodoc)	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Programme.	Relevant government ministries and institutions will acquire institutional and technical capacity development on methods of collection, analysis and storage of labour market and skills data. The national statistics centre (Minister of Planning and International Cooperation) along with the Ministry statistical units will receive technical assistance from a technical expert who will be seconded to the line ministries. This assistance will improve labour market information analysis processes and institutional capacity at the national and regional level. The Programme will also train ministries and institutions for better collection and analysis of data relevant to developing appropriate skills training programmes for youth employment.
Security (YES prodoc)	That AMISOM Close Protection Units are not available or unwilling to support Missions	Coordinate closely with UN Security Focal points.
Political (YES prodoc)	Changes in the Ministries due to the recent elections and Cabinet reshuffles generate friction and delay implementation of activities as new stakeholders enter consultations.	The project teams will work with UNSOM regional heads of office and planning officers to maintain a consistent and constant dialogue with authorities, leveraging the SWS/Jubaland President’s office if need be, to ensure business continuity through administration changes.
Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)	Prodoc: In south and central Somalia, the legal basis for local governance remains unclear.	JPLG is supporting the drafting of options papers for relationships between Federal level of emerging states and their local governments. These are now being used to review local

⁵ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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	<p>Update:</p> <p>The Programme facilitates dialogue between the Federal and States governments on local governance and decentralization legislation. The current political processes allow LG legal reforms to continue in 2017 creating a strong foundation for LG at the state and district level.</p>	<p>governance laws.</p> <p>The formation of Federal Member States, and their improved abilities to work is changing the political context. This is further complemented by the approval of the Wadajir framework and close partnerships between the Ministers of Interior from all states (except Somaliland and to a lesser degree Puntland). It is against this backdrop that JPLG has agreed to play a more active role in creating a more enabling environment, working with Ministries of Interior and starting to assist in district council formation.</p>
<p>Political risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>Prodoc: The adoption of the new Constitution and the establishment of a new government in Mogadishu, and upcoming local elections may lead to increased political uncertainty.</p> <p>Update:</p> <p>Elections scheduled for Somaliland have been postponed until October 2017. Upcoming Cabinets reshuffle in South West and Galmudug may disrupt programme interventions in new federal member states due to increased political uncertainty.</p>	<p>Project teams are monitoring political developments and adjusting the implementation schedule accordingly.</p> <p>JPLG has committed to conduct regular and systematic monitoring to inform programming, identifying opportunities, threats and challenges. Appropriate risk mitigation measures are discussed with other international actors, including JPLG donors, embassies, the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).</p> <p>JPLG is also looking to develop common operational basis in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo to enable more coherent service delivery from UN agencies. New service delivery models are also being discussed.</p>
<p>Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>The lack of political will and institutional commitment among government partners in all zones may result in failure to follow through on agreements, jeopardizing progress towards</p>	<p>JPLG staff will have opportunities to monitor and report on these risks through their constant interactions with government officials in central ministries and local authorities.</p>



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	<p>achieving JPLG goals and milestones.</p> <p>The Federal Government is not a primary target partner for JPLG and yet has an essential role to ensure enabling policy, legislation and environments are created. The reduced support to federal systems does, to a degree, undermine JPLG's influence.</p>	<p>As preventive measures, JPLG seeks to build strong commitment at the highest levels of government, and strong ownership of Programme activities among government staff, elected representatives, and other institutional stakeholders. This will be achieved by maintaining frequent communication to ensure they are fully informed of Programme activities and closely involved in the planning and design of them.</p> <p>This is clearly demonstrated by the steering committee meetings and the functionality of the Inter Ministerial Committees on Local Governance in Somaliland and Puntland.</p> <p>JPLG has also worked with partners to create a Strategic Steering Committee meeting to help guide and protect the work and its implementation. Demand is high and there is a concern that needs cannot be fully met in the current Somali context. Additionally, the governments of the north are fearful that expansion in the south will be detrimental to their needs.</p> <p>These challenges where possible can be overcome by working with others closely (e.g. World Bank) and regular liaison.</p> <p>Work at a policy level in the new states of Somalia is done in a coordinated manner building on the strong links the Ministries of Interior have built under the Wadajir framework.</p>
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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Monitoring, training and implementation support for Dollow and Kismayo CFTs	21 – 25 January 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained Dollow CFT in community based planning - Agreed on the community consultation roll out plan for Dollow district - Shared updates on project activities with the Kismayo CFT - Updated work plan for implementation of activities - Refined expansion strategy into other districts 	Increase frequency of monitoring and support visits to project locations
Monitoring and activity support mission to Xudur District	21 - 25 February 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitated the CAP process for Xudur District - Supported the training of enumerators and kobo data collection activities in Xudur District - Held briefing meeting with the Community Development Advisor and CFT in Xudur District. 	Review the CAP for Xudur District Recruit Community Development Advisor for Xudur District Implement prioritized activities in the CAP
Activity and progress review visit	26 March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted progress review with CFT, government stakeholders and <i>Midnimo</i> project staff on the adoption of the legislation on land laws 	There is commitment from local authorities to develop and implement land laws as well as provide land to IDPs and facilitate integration with the host communities.
Project completion in Kismayo	07 March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Habitat and IOM conducted a joint monitoring mission with Ministry of Interior Jubaland and SWS to assess the completed projects in Kismayo. Projects included a Multipurpose Hall, Taxation Office, and water tank and latrine in Kismayo livestock market. 	



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Engineering site visit	January, April and May	- Development of architectural designs and BOQs for community prioritized public works	There is need to have dedicated Engineer(s) for infrastructure intensive projects to ensure a quick turnaround time between planning and implementation.
Stakeholder reviews and ongoing consultation meetings	02 - 11/2018	- Facilitated CAP quarterly review meetings	CBM&Es are now empowered to facilitate multiple stakeholder project progress review including identification of challenges and taking timely corrective action. The CAP is a useful tool for mobilizing additional resources for project implementation.
Independent Mid-Term Evaluation	01/10/2018 – 15/11/2018	- Axiom Monitoring and Evaluation Company facilitated an independent mid-term evaluation of the <i>Midnimo</i> project.	Interim evaluation provides an opportunity to get unbiased feedback on project strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats. Project management gets evidence based information that enable them make modifications to ensure the achievement of project objectives within the lifetime of the project. In addition, the evaluation provides an opportunity to ascertain whether the intervention is still relevant and useful to the key stakeholders and is being conducted in an efficient manner according to agreed standards and the project document.
Monitoring, training and activity support mission to Baidoa District	15/07/2018 – 19/07/2018	- Midnimo/UNHCR PBF Support & Supervision; introduce & train on project components; CCCM led IDP resettlement coordination meeting	Coordination is needed to minimize overlaps and gaps, and ensure that response is targeted to the most needy as quickly as possible.



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
2.	Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation Committee		21/03/2018 – 14/06/2018	29	7	36	Training on Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation	Baidoa, Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur	IOM
3.	Community Action Groups		21/03/2018 – 14/06/2018	36	9	45	Training on community social mobilization techniques and inclusive development principles	Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur	IOM
4.	Core Facilitation Teams and Project Staff		08/05/2018 – 10/05/2018	13	3	16	Training in information management, particularly in support of data collection and analysis derived from the planning, mapping processes and, progression of IDPs, returnees and host communities towards achieving durable solutions.	Kismayo, Baidoa, Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur	IOM
5.	Community Dispute Resolution Committees		03/2018	13	2	15	Training on land dispute mediation and resolution.	Kismayo and Baidoa	UN Habitat



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
Totals:									