

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

Country (ies): Somalia	
Project Title: <i>Midnimo II (Unity)</i> - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 113980	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) The International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Federal Government of Somalia: Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation; Ministry of Planning Hirshabelle: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing; Ministry of Planning, Inter-ministerial Committee, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle Governor's Office, District Commissioner's Offices in target locations. Galmudug: Ministry of Interior, MoIFAR, Ministry of Public Works, and District Commissioners in each location.	
Expected project commencement date¹: 10 January 2019 Project duration in months:² 24 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Galmudug Hirshabelle	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	

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

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

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):**UNDP: \$ 1,012,500****IOM: \$ 1,012,500****UN-Habitat: \$ 675,000****Total: 2,700,000**

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

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

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

Project total budget: In discussion.

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

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

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

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

Consultations of a successor phase of Midnimo I were held with the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) and with focal points in the Federal Member States. This has included multiple meetings with MoIFAR DG and advisors, as well as concerted discussions on the Midnimo 2 project in the Midnimo Steering Committee on 5 Sept. 2018. The consultations in this state have included brief consultation with advisor to the President of Hirshabelle as well as the Minister of Interior. Galmudug has been the most difficult to substantively engage, but the DG of MoI (Galmudug State) has affirmed the project and target areas in the 5 Sept 2018 Steering Committee meeting. The challenges to implementation, prompted the request for extension that was presented to the Project Steering Committee by the Mid-term Evaluation team together with the Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOS) on February 2020.

Project Gender Marker score: 2³

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

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴

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

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

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

⁴ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

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

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

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

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

Type of submission:

New project

☒ **Project amendment**

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

Extension of duration: ☒ Additional duration in months: Six months until January 2021 (project start date 11 January 2019).

The Mid-term Evaluation of Midnimo-2 recommends extending the implementation of the project for six more months to complete the delivery of the project that was delayed due to natural disasters and major political event (for details of activities, please refer to page 12, section on Adjustments in response to shocks in 2019-2020).

Change of project outcome/ scope: ☒

The proposed activities to support peacebuilding in Galmudug State in line with the Peace and Reconciliation Roadmap of the Government of Somalia warrants a change in scope. The proposed activities are listed in page 17 (UNDP Priority Activities for Galmudug), page 28 (Section III. Project budget), Annex D (PBF project budget), and Annex B (Project Results Framework).

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

Refocusing of activities results in a reduction of budget of Outcome 2 by 38% and increase in the budget of Outcome 3 by 65%. There is no change of budget in Outcome one even with the introduction of new activities. For summary of adjustments, please refer to Change Request Summary table on page 28.

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
 (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
 (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
 (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	<p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization:</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment: <i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p> <p>While keeping with the time-sensitive delivery and adaptive character of the project, several key challenges emerged that delayed implementation including security, political unrest, flood, insecurity, and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Cognizant of the challenges, a six-month project extension, from July 2020 until January 2021 is proposed to complete the implementation of the project. The details of the proposed amendment are listed in page 17 (UNDP Priority Activities for Galmudug), page 28 (Section III. Project budget), Annex D (PBF project budget), and Annex B (Project Results Framework).</p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:



<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>Richard Dan Dyane Epstein Chief of Mission IOM Somalia</p> <p><i>[Redacted Signature]</i></p> <p>Date & Seal 26/7/20</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>[Redacted Signature]</i></p> <p>H.E. Abdi Mohamed Sabrie Minister of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation Federal Government of Somalia</p> <p>Date & Seal 28/08/2020</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p><i>[Redacted Signature]</i></p> <p>Gary Landes Director, (a.i) Management, Advisory and Compliance Services. UN-Habitat</p> <p>Date & Seal 16 August 2020</p>	<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>For</p> <p>Mr. Jocelyn Mason Resident Representative UNDP Somalia</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p><i>[Handwritten mark]</i></p> <p><small>Digitally signed by Jacqueline Olweya DN: cn=Jacqueline Olweya, o=UNDP Somalia, ou=Programme, email=jacqueline.olweya@undp.org, c=SD Date: 2020.08.18 12:47:26 +03:00</small></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>[Redacted Signature]</i></p> <p>Adam Abdelmoula Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary- General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia United Nations</p> <p>Date & Seal 6 Sept 2020</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>[Redacted Signature]</i></p> <p>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Peacebuilding Support Office United Nations</p> <p>Date & Seal September 17, 2020</p>



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

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

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

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

The relevance of peacebuilding within the framework of durable solutions is well outlined in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions which ensures displaced populations are

⁷ Henceforth UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the interest of this proposal this context analysis will look broadly at Galmudug and Hirshabelle states – the areas of Midnimo's expansion, with a focus on Abudwaq, Dhusamareeb, Hobyo and Galkayo towns in the former and Jowhar and Beledweyne in the latter (recognizing that continuity and context demands related to Midnimo I may require further action in areas covered within Midnimo I for example, Balcad (Hirshabelle) that has largely been affected by protracted displacement in the greater Mogadishu agglomeration.

Galmudug

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁶ UNHCR, Protection and Return Monitoring Network

high levels of displacement, death and damage to civilian and public property. It must be noted that conflict, at different stages, has been triggered by land issues or different policies in the infrastructure development of the city.¹⁷ Relations between Galmudug and the Puntland to its immediate north have historically been tense. However, the two federal member states gradually made strides toward strengthening relations. To this end, representatives of the two autonomous administrations signed an accord in February 2011 in Garowe, the capital of Puntland, wherein both governments officially agreed to cooperate on security, economic and social matters. This agreement was reiterated and reinstated after the conflicts of 2015 and 2016, resulting in a renewed effort by the Federal Government of Somalia to call for peace talks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ongoing insecurity and political deadlock emerged in Galmudug as several political parties were unable to settle in a compromise causing the disruption of the entire State leadership and displacement of people. Leading the electoral process and mitigation of conflict through a number of peace and reconciliation activities, MoIFAR requested support from Midnimo 2 partners and other projects operating in Galmudug State, wrote (in quote):¹⁸

- Ongoing consultation to establish peace, while achieving progress recognizes the need to broaden and deepen inclusion: there remains various important sectors across the region of Galmudug that aspire to be heard and engaged more deeply.
- The ongoing consultation appears to be inadequate if it must be felt with sincerity down to the grassroots which embodies the aspiration of the Federal Government.
- The voices of the Youth, IDPs, women and civil society across Galmudug should be further harnessed to contribute to peace and reconciliation.
- As a result of the political deadlock and insecurity communities were displaced; requiring support to get the IDPs voices heard. An estimated 400 families were displaced to Dhusamareeb since the political impasse began. Reports indicate the growing number of IDPs. This will further require follow on support for integration and social cohesion.
- The HRP of 2019 estimated 300,00 IDPs, 275% increase from 2018 figures. The quest for durable solutions must be an integral part of the peace process. The proposed activity builds from the National Durable Solutions Strategy and National Coordination Framework recently established under the Office of the Prime Minister.
- In support of the ongoing consultation for peace and reconciliation, a district-level forum for all district administrators in Galmudug is necessary. This forum will collect and consolidate community/local level voices and take it forward into policy and action in line with the government strategy, plans and programs for Galmudug.

Recent political developments in Galmudug State resulted in the election of new State President and the appointment of key members of the Cabinet. While much work remains to fill the gaps in the administrative machinery of the State Government, initial peace and reconciliation efforts have served as positive step towards achieving overall peace and social cohesion of the State, must be continued where Midnimo-2 partners worked with MoIFAR to start supporting peace and reconciliation initiatives under the peace and reconciliation roadmap of the Federal Government as shown in Somalia's National Development Plan-9.

Hirshabelle

Hirshabelle is the youngest of the federal member states of Somalia. It is strategically positioned between a border with Ethiopia and the capital Mogadishu and has been prone to the impact of natural disasters such as persistent risk of floods along the Shebelle river, droughts, locust plague and others. In addition to Al Shabaab, there are several armed groups within Hirshabelle that impact the overall stability, the presence of the ENDF, the Liyu Police, clan militias and the state armed forces means that the region is incredibly unstable.

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

¹⁸ The Official communication from MoIFAR-FGS can be shared upon request.

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

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

In Hirshabelle, ongoing insecurity and massive flood struck the areas of Beledweyne and Jowhar in late 2019. About 200,000 people were displaced due to this flood.¹⁹ Midnimo 2 responded by re-programming some of its activities to support the immediate needs of affected communities (refer to Mid-term report, beginning in page iv/ (Executive Summary).

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

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

In line with the National Development Plan objectives on durable solutions, this project intends to be a flexible tool to ensure that key interventions on durable solutions meaningfully support government and displaced households break the cycle of displacement. This project takes into particular account the needs of recently and protracted internally displaced persons and, in its effort to tackle internal displacement, the programme intends to prioritize the reduction of marginalization and displacement driven discrimination by strengthening the trust between displaced groups, host or resident communities, and government institutions at local level – thereby increasing the participation of IDPs in public affairs. Secondly, by including a spatial dimension centered on the security of land tenure rights, urban and territorial planning and the need for managing urbanization in a sustainable way, the project aims at anchoring displaced populations and at preventing those factors, like forced evictions, that contribute to maintain the cycle of displacement. The programme finally seeks to set up foundations for livelihood systems which will enable IDPs to become sustainably employed while (i) enhancing availability of basic services through their work and (ii) by enhancing their capacity to save and therefore purchase services that cannot currently be provided in the form of universal schemes.

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

1. Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug.

¹⁹ OCHA Somalia Flash Update #3 , November 2019

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

Furthermore, whereas the approach provides tangible support to gain traction on the national Durable Solutions Initiative (under the Office of the Prime Minister and Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General [DSRSG]), and will feed into the emerging coordination structures; as well as directly reflecting the priorities set forth in the Somalia National Development Plan.²⁰ In this regard, Midnimo II will be a trailblazer to initiate durable solutions interventions in the target locations. As such, it will contribute to the Second Generation Durable Solutions Joint Programme Framework, which features the partnerships for delivering the Midnimo II approach across main urban centres all over Somalia. The *programming principles* are aligned with the Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority (CRESTA/A) framework, under which the PPP priorities fall, being a. Community Recovery and b. Extension of State Authority – and will further be aligned with the S2S program, being implemented by the MoIFAR. In line with the methodology developed by Midnimo, this proposal is not a departure from CRESTA or a shift in strategy, but rather the application of CRESTA to a specific and rather acute challenge on the ground. In this regard the Midnimo approach aligns with the MoIFAR Stabilization Strategy. Midnimo II incorporates elements of Somali civilian leadership, ownership and oversight in the development of state level plans. It looks at strengthening links between social reconciliation interventions with rule of law, community recovery and local governance interventions, and it expands to areas and districts where fragility persists as well as supporting security efforts, in order to ensure appropriate and balanced support to areas newly recovered from Al-Shabaab control and neglected or under-developed areas.

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

Midnimo II will introduce a stronger component of livelihoods and employment and gender in order to enhance the sustainability of the intervention. Community based planning processes, piloted in Somalia under the first phase of the Midnimo project, took a holistic view of how people make their living and recognized the broad range of financial, natural, physical, human and social assets and activities required to survive. The need for building, supporting and strengthening individuals, households and communities' livelihoods was recognized by all socioeconomic groups, particularly the able-bodied youths in all districts. One of the key factor affecting peoples' ability to cope is the insecurity of their livelihoods. The seasonal livelihoods analyses of the community-based planning processes under the first phase of the Midnimo project revealed that people with strong, diverse and protected livelihoods will be able to ride through difficult times drawing on the range of resources and skills they have within their locality. Livelihoods secure individuals, particularly youths with decent employment and reliable sources of income, are also least likely to embark on negative coping mechanisms such as joining extremist groups like Al Shabaab. Diversified livelihoods strategies also contribute to food security and reduced poverty levels, which are some of the perennial challenges that Somalia is facing. UNDP will integrate gender elements into livelihood and employment activities that are aimed primarily at increasing equal access of men and women to basic services (through social entrepreneurship business training and start-up incubation in the area of social services), and generate household income opportunities that will enable families to purchase services distributed by private entities. The overall aim of the UNDP component is to promote rapid economic stabilization and retrieval in selected areas of Somalia with emphasis on communities experiencing significant inflows of refugees and IDPs and also to create immediate economic relive of the most vulnerable people and marginalized groups in terms of cash for work activities. The project

²⁰ Somalia National Development Plan, p. 152, 2017.

will contribute to reducing unemployment and underemployment, through a combination of short-term ‘cash for work’ and economic reintegration initiatives, and medium-term measures to promote employment demand in the private sector and ensure the supply of appropriate market-based skills. This new component is believed to be an asset to the package and the approach devised by Midnimo with the support of the PBF.

The basic spatial and social cohesion components will be carried out by UN-Habitat and IOM in line with the methodology for community engagement devised by the project in 2017. Midnimo II will be a trailblazer for a durable solutions joint project which has already received interest for funds commitment from the Swiss Government. Coherently with its needs and conflict analysis, Midnimo II has tentatively preselected districts based on three different variables. Firstly, we have considered the different conflict dynamics looking at underlying clan tensions, disputes over resources and access to resources and employment rates. These factors are associated with dynamics of marginalization, exclusion from social and political affairs, inequality in the access to resources (land and water notably, which are vital in agro-pastoral regions) and different risks associated with a growing unemployed youth population. Secondly, the project looks at displacement dynamics. Key districts in Hirshabelle and Galmudug have become more accessible and they are in the process of hosting families displaced by conflict and natural disasters. Finally, the project looks at mechanisms for sustainability. District council formation and the instatement of local care-taker administrations will ensure that these interventions will be replicated by local authorities guided and supervised by state line ministries and inter-ministerial committees and other mechanisms for coordinated policy action, which will receive initial package of capacity and which will be further assisted by dedicated governance projects (UN JPLG etc.).

Based on these criteria, on initial consultations with the Government, and on the analysis presented in section 1, Midnimo II will target Abudwaq, Dhusamareeb, Hobyo and Galkayo in Galmudug, and Jowhar, Balcad and Beledweyne in Hirshabelle, though adaptability and flexibility in the Somali context is important, and could lead to alternate districts being targeted through the program cycle. Geographical targeting will take into consideration the priority districts identified by the Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Reconciliation for stabilization support. These are localities that have not received to date substantive stabilization and durable solutions support from the UN and other actors, especially in community-based planning and coordinated interventions.

Adjustments in response to shocks in 2019-2020

Midnimo II has been designed to harness the momentum generated in Jubaland and South West States by Midnimo I to deliver an enhanced programmatic package for Hirshabelle and Galmudug States. It aims to expand local and state-level capacity and accountability in addressing the challenges of conflict, displacement, and community cohesion through government-led and community-driven solutions, with an added emphasis on improving livelihoods and investing in local economies; together with enhanced efforts to coordinate, bundle and unlock additional resources for local implementation and initiate catalytic effects in the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding nexus

Exporting the flexible and dynamic Midnimo model and programmatic package to the unique contexts of Hirshabelle and Galmudug involved confronting new challenges by leveraging the specific strengths each partner agency and government counterpart can bring to the table. Both target states have been neglected, in relative terms, by resource allocation channels from the international community, and both are experiencing several obstacles in consolidating coherent and streamlined government structures. Furthermore, throughout 2019 each State faced its own set of externally imposed crises in the form of floods, droughts and insecurity that aggravated existing complications. A third shock, triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, generated another set of international and domestic knock-on effects for Somalia. Specifically,

- Severe flooding in Hirshabelle that displaced at least 200,000 people disrupted travels to project location and onsite procurement,
- Galmudug’s political contestation mixed with insecurity and clan violence in which two rival camps competed for the control of legitimate authority structures, to the partial absorption of one camp by the other, and the onset of electoral brinkmanship and community disintegration. Small gains were achieved by the Project by pushing forward the ‘government-led’ dimension of the Midnimo process without

upsetting the delicate political balance or exacerbating the existing imbalance, and focusing efforts on community-based planning processes in smaller and less politicized target areas.

- On Hirshabelle and Galmudug, the increasing impact of COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the closure of airports for normal transport other than food and medicine, and government's restriction on organizing group activities in line with Covid-19 prevention beginning the first quarter of 2020.
- A new set of priority activities was recommended by MoIFAR to support the leadership of the new leadership of Galmudug in line with the Federal Government's peace and reconciliation roadmap. Eight priority activities were proposed by MoIFAR

The fundamental objective of this PBF-funded Action, as an instrument of first resort, is to rise to these specific challenges by flexibly and creatively tailoring an interactive approach to project implementation. The Midnimo II partners have shaped the project throughout the implementation period to tackle problems and capitalize on opportunities, and these adaptations manifested themselves in different ways in the two target States.

In Hirshabelle, the partners followed a two-pronged approach to laying the groundwork for impactful implementation. While UNDP and UN Habitat concentrated efforts on bringing together and building the capacity of the state-level Inter-Ministerial Committee (the IMC) for integrated project coordination and providing spatial planning documents, IOM simultaneously facilitated local community-based planning exercises in Jowhar and Beletweyne. The partners convened the IMC in both locations, and IOM field staff were stationed in each city for the duration of the Community Action Planning (CAP) process. Also, UN-Habitat established field presence in Hirshabelle and has managed to start WASH related construction project for Balcad Community Hospital.

The Shabelle River began to flood heavily in autumn 2019. UNDP and UN Habitat responded to urgent requests from the IMC and the Mayor of Beletweyne to commence a cash-for-work program, while IOM leveraged in-house medical expertise to support medical outreach through mobile clinics and capacity building in health and sanitation. Both interventions are variations on the CAP priorities generated by the community-driven, government-led process in Beletweyne. In the aftermath of the floods, in both Jowhar and Beletweyne, the partners are concentrating on supporting community proposals for dynamic displacement solutions that incorporate flood preparedness, implementing flood-resilience structures for WASH in IDP settlements and spur local livelihoods. This approach is in-keeping with Midnimo's catalytic objectives, opening channels through which partner organizations, the private sector, and the government can navigate future funding streams. In addition to flood were spikes of security incidents that disrupted the implementation of the project including the encounters with AS following the drawdown of the BNDF in mid-2019.

While Hirshabelle fought against floods, Galmudug's politics entered a new phase of contestation, from a situation in which two rival camps competed for the control of legitimate authority structures, to the partial absorption of one camp by the other and the onset of electoral brinkmanship. Both political dispensations frustrated efforts to push forward the 'government-led' dimension of the Midnimo process without either upsetting a delicate balance or exacerbating an imbalance. Under these circumstances, Midnimo partners decided the best path forward was to focus efforts on community-based planning processes with legitimate local authorities in the two smaller and less politicized target areas, Abudwaq and Hobyo, while cautiously coordinating preliminary consultations in Dhusamareb and Galkayo.

On Galmudug, the inauguration of new State President and cabinet in April 2020 were positive steps for the state's rebuilding.

As politics in Galmudug evolves along a broadly positive trajectory (a new cabinet was inaugurated in April 2020), Midnimo partners are laying the groundwork for catalytic engagement by revitalizing latent multi-sectoral synergies with actors beyond the Midnimo fold. This approach is particularly important in both Dhusamareb and Galkayo, where political activities and structures have outgrown the pre-district council formation focus envisaged in the Midnimo design. In both locations, partners aim to galvanize efforts around advancing joint priorities proposed by MoIFAR and the emerging Galmudug state government, specifically in promoting peace and reconciliation, and durable solutions. To this end, MoIFAR organized peace dialogues with support of Midnimo 2- and will continue through 2020. Additionally, Midnimo led by IOM has broadcast

a series of call-in radio shows, concentrating on reconciliation and local dispute resolution mechanisms in Galmudug. The aim is to incorporate this valuable feedback into the design of Midnimo activities in Dhusamareb and Galkayo in the weeks and months to come.

The COVID-19 pandemic hit Somalia in the first quarter of 2020, immediately reorienting programmatic priorities and operational parameters. MoIFAR introduced a moratorium on non-critical interventions, and the inability to travel or congregate significantly narrowed the scope to deliver according implementation plans. Midnimo II partners are working with FGS and FMS partners to adapt activities to target the negative interplay between conflict and contagion, adding a COVID-19 prevention and control dimension to peacebuilding activities in Hirshabelle and Galmudug States.

The flexible Midnimo II model is designed to accommodate contextual shocks and adapt accordingly. During the implementation period, the combination of natural disaster, political upheaval, and the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has conspired to dramatically alter the socioeconomic and political landscape. While the Midnimo II partners will adapt and pivot the programming accordingly, the massive reduction in operational capabilities due to mandated COVID-19 prevention measures and restrictions will ultimately slow the rate of implementation. Within an extension period, Midnimo II partners will roll out the COVID-19 oriented output objectives in conjunction with strengthening resilience of communities and government authorities as discussed in greater detail below.

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

The overall objectives of the project are to:

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

Outcome Statement:

The objectives will be achieved through two outcomes as follows:

Outcome 1: Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug.

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

Theory of Change:

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

Expected Content of the Support:

Scope of support

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

facilitation team will need to ensure, during the self-selection process, that displacement affected groups are reflected.

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

Balcad has already benefitted from support to social cohesion activities, community action plans and dividends. For the purpose of Midnimo II, target groups in the districts will be enrolled in livelihood activities aimed at generating long-term employment opportunity or an initial cash-surge in order to better access basic services. Also, a long-time community project – Balcad Community Hospital – will be further supported to expand and improve primary health services for all communities. Furthermore, in the context of the displacement crises in the greater Mogadishu area, Balcad remains a focal area of developing durable solutions for returnees.

Focus of support

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

The project will also consider the physical space that populations are claiming back or are returning to. In this regard this project will focus on participatory mechanisms to support access to land, housing and property rights. This will be done in the form of trainings, consultations and inclusion of target groups in the dialogues with authorities during the formulation of roadmaps for land legislation and discussion town development and resilience strategies building on guidelines developed under Midnimo I. Exercises of community driven neighborhood planning and upgrading are intended to (i) strengthen the linkages between authorities and vulnerable groups, (ii) enhance social cohesion, particularly important in the dynamics of reintegration of internally displaced and refugee returnees with resident populations.

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

COVID-19 Refocusing: signs indicate that what has been a public health issue could turn into a larger national security and economic crisis that can worsen instability for the entire country, and reinforcing long-persisting patterns of exclusion.²¹ While continuing to concentrate on IDPs, Midnimo II aims to mitigate tensions and support WASH interventions and livelihoods by galvanizing inclusive awareness raising campaigns in target areas and incorporating IDPs in local socio-economic systems that are adapted to operate within the constraints imposed by COVID-19. Furthermore, the spreading epidemic threatens to erode public trust in government where health systems and public services are weakest. In areas of large-scale displacement, the capacity of authorities to deliver services is lacking. By emphasizing local-government leadership of the implemented activities, Midnimo II will shore up the credibility of authorities and bolster important relationships between displacement-affected communities and the authorities.

Galvanizing the Peace of Galmudug: Midnimo 2 is working with MoIFAR to strengthen the peace and reconciliation in Galmudug in line with the FGS-led peace and reconciliation roadmap. The installation of new President and appointment of new Minister of Interior and other members of the Cabinet in Galmudug are important avenues to restore of peace and stability in the newly established Federal Member State of Galmudug that will be supported.

Envisaged Activities (July-December 2020)

Midnimo 2 reviewed its priorities based on the evolving developments taking place in Hirshabelle and Galmudug with focus on supporting the response to COVID-19 and promoting the peace and reconciliation in Galmudug which is a priority of the new State government. Midnimo 2 will introduce new activities from July until December 2020, as follows:

In Hirshabelle State, IOM will implement following activities:

Jowhar District

- 1) **Awareness Raising and Radio Show (Jowhar)** through a) A radio drama about IDPs to be recorded and broadcasted three times a day for one month. The drama show will focus on the socio-economic situation of IDPs, the needs, and the problems they face, including lack of proper shelter, food, water, and livelihood sources. The radio show will be presented in a comic manner using famous comedians and commentators of local radios. b) A public service announcement on preventive measures against COVID-19 will follow the radio show to raise the public's awareness. c) An awareness-raising campaign on COVID-19 in five IDPs settlements in and around Jowhar town as well as four urban neighborhoods in Jowhar town through an in-situ campaign. This will be facilitated by a total of 50 members from the community (youth, women, and religious leaders, the IDPs, and returnees) to enlighten the community on the prevention and mitigation measures as per WHO, the Somali Ministry of Health, and the Hirshabelle State, as well as awareness raising on stigmatization.
- 2) **Peacebuilding and COVID-19.** The radio show intends to increase understanding of the needs and conditions of Internally Displaced People in Jowhar town to positively influence host community's attitudes towards the IDPs, and thus contributing to efforts in enhancing peaceful coexistence between IDPs and Host Communities. The public service announcement which will be aired after the show will serve to increase the public's awareness on preventive measures against COVID-19. The in-situ campaign also intends to raise awareness on preventive measures against COVID-19 and stigmatization. The campaign will also create social interactions among the different groups as IDPs, HC, and returnees will be involved in the information dissemination.

In Galmudug State, IOM will carry out the following new activities:

Providing durable solutions to the basic water issues of these poor host communities and IDP camps will not only address a basic and vital need, it will also lessen the already stretched capacity of both host and IDP communities, and thus contributing to a more peaceful life and coexistence. Moreover, the activity capitalizes on a public private partnership which enables both the private sector to gain financial benefits, allows the communities to have more affordable water and in the case of one IDP camp – free water, and it allows the government to lead and be of service to their constituents as they identified the key locations and are leading

²¹ Ato Kwamena Onoma, "Xenophobia's Contours during an Ebola Epidemic: Proximity and the Targeting of Peul Migrants in Senegal," *African Studies Review* Cambridge University Press, 16 August 2019.

the process. Access to water is also vital in prevention of the spread of COVID-19 for personal hygiene and washing purposes, especially handwashing.

Abudwaq District

- 1) **Rehabilitation and Solarization of Borehole (Abudwaq).** Along with Hobyo, Dhusamareb and Galkayo, Abudwaq developed its community action plan that identified high price of water for the poor host community members and IDPs as a major problem. The cost of single meter cubic is currently at \$1.9 dollars. The District Authority of Abudwak together with Community Facilitation Team identified Cawagale borehole to be upgraded and equipped with solar power to serve 1,328 HHs and three IDP settlements. Additionally, the pipeline extension with water kiosk stretching from the Borehole to Kaxandale IDPs settlement, estimated to be 1½ kilometer to equally benefitting two more IDP settlements (Baligaras and Harqaboobe) will be constructed to benefit poor host communities.
- 2) **COVID-19 Awareness Raising and Skills Training.** Social Cohesion is ever more important during a pandemic when stigmatization can exacerbate pre-existing divides and create fissures in fragile societies. As Social Cohesion is part of the Midnimo 2 activities, IOM is finding creative solutions to hold and enhance social ties while being physically apart, while simultaneously raising awareness on COVID-19 preventive measures. IOM will train 100 women from different displacement groups (40 IDPs, 30 host communities, 30 returnees) and will be working in 25 groups of 4 women with mixed displacement groups. A potential 25 religious leaders will also be included (to be confirmed), as they are respected, and have leverage within the communities. More structured approach will be drawn from the preliminary meetings with the District actors. Specifically, the activity is comprised of awareness raising on safety measures and prevention of stigmatization, distribution of handwashing facilities and soap, distribution of posters, as well as soap-making or making of stands for handwashing facilities. The team on the ground are currently looking into carrying out these activities in 25 locations including IDP camps and host community neighborhoods (to be confirmed). It is to be noted that IOM will be coordinating with local authorities, relevant line ministries, women's groups, and will also include religious groups.
- 3) **Peacebuilding and COVID-19.** Abudwaq currently has no strong awareness campaigns on preventing the spread of COVID-19. It has several IDP camps and host community neighborhoods which are all at risk if safety precautions are not observed. Myths and fake news can also easily be spread hence, the strong need to debunk these claims and provide factual information to the community if we are to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The pandemic may also give rise to stigmatization and further alienate minority groups. In view of this, raising awareness on COVID-19 safety measures and prevention of stigmatization is crucial to counter the spread of the virus and deepening or creating divides between groups. The skills training is specifically geared towards hygiene and sustainable COVID-19 preventive measures. While observing social distancing, each group of women will be comprised of a mixed of host community, IDP, and returnee to conduct the on-site campaigns. For one whole month, these women will be together from the training until the end of the awareness raising. It is the hope of this project that it will foster bonds between these women belonging to different displacement groups to gain further understanding of each other. The component on prevention of stigmatization during the awareness raising, as well as the inclusive approach to establishing groups of women coming from different displacement groups is meant to enhance the social ties of communities in a time of social distancing, and intends to contribute to a more peaceful coexistence amongst the communities.

UNDP Priority Activities for Galmudug.

MoI/MoIFAR prioritizes the following activities to support the FGS-led state reform and galvanize peace and reconciliation in line with the new leadership of Galmudug, as follows:

1. **Organize consultations for literary artists.** Organize and facilitate the consultation of Galmudug's literary sector- poets, artists, play-writers, and others to discuss about their role and contribution to the peace of Galmudug. The literary sector will come up with positions and contributions to peace building for the upcoming peace and reconciliation dialogue. The event will be held in Dhusamareeb. An estimated 180 artists with at least 60% women will participate.
2. **Outreach to IDPs/host communities.** Conduct outreach to new (and old) IDPs and hosting communities in Galmudug and facilitate community forums to identify IDPs role in peace building, followed by IDP-host community forums that will be presented to the peace and reconciliation dialogue. At least 70 IDP and host community representatives with 60% women will participate in the activities.

3. **Peacebuilding workshop for the youth.** Youth representation in dialogue forums in Galmudug is largely absent. MoIFAR will organize and facilitate peace building workshop for youth leaders across Galmudug to discuss their role in peace and conflict resolution of Galmudug.
4. **Local consultation for DS platforms.** With the approval of the National Durable Solutions Strategy by the Federal Government of Somalia, there is now the need to initiate information-dissemination of the Strategy. MoIFAR as the appointed state-level lead ministry for the NDS rollout will organize a state-wide consultation with district administrators and Directorates of Galmudug institutions to inform about the NDS and identify the best way to roll out the strategy. At least 50 local dignitaries will participate.
5. **Conflict resolution workshop for government leaders.** In support to the goal of developing strong peace-oriented government leaders in Galmudug, MoIFAR will organize a District Commissioner workshop on conflict resolution for all district administrations of Galmudug. At least 70 district administrators will participate.
6. **Develop peace documentaries.** To build institutional memory that inspires peace for Galmudug, MoIFAR will produce documentaries about positive events and stories related to peace made by Somali people, past and present in order to counter negative narratives that sustain the conflict, and disseminating through radios throughout Galmudug.
7. **Develop peace and conflict resolution training materials.** MoIFAR will lead the development of reconciliation and conflict resolution training manuals/modules relevant to the Somali situation and based on the traditional, Islamic, past experiences and contemporary knowledge in the field. This knowledge product will be used by MoIFAR trainers.
8. **Develop baseline data.** MoIFAR will lead the development of conflict analysis, mapping and baseline tools used for monitoring, measuring, and evaluating peacebuilding and reconciliation in Galmudug.

Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach with justification

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

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

The independent mid-term project evaluation of the on-going Midnimo 1 project will generate additional lessons to strengthen Midnimo II to bring about convergence of visioning among all stakeholders on the peace building challenges and opportunities in each target district and mapping out of strategies on how to tackle or build on these.

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

- Addressing challenges resulting from displacement and returns in Somalia is a collective responsibility requiring a joint coherent strategy that is government led, community driven and Somali owned. Government, UN agencies, donors, communities and other humanitarian actors need to continue developing shared, integrated and transformative strategies as well as collectively leverage and pool

resources to address IDPs', returnees' and host communities' needs and priorities such as peaceful co-existence, access to basic services, food security and land tenure security.

- Given the pivotal role of the area based approach and more community engagement in decision-making, the project will continue to invest in building government capacity to facilitate community based planning/community consultations so as to enable local communities to make proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies as well as integration, reconciliation and peace building activities that improve common identity among diverse socio economic groups, enhance access to basic services and improve absorptive capacities of communities affected by displacement and return. This means that vulnerable Somali people including IDPs, returnees and host communities will be at the heart of decision making and implementation of peace building activities.
- Efforts that bring together displaced people, returnees and hosting communities around joint planning initiatives and community-wide arts, culture and recreational activities will stimulate dialogue and collaboration, reduce friction, improve the stature of IDPs/refugees in the eyes of the local community and create 'peace dividends' that can spur further investment in early recovery and sustainable development.
- Furthermore, lessons have been learnt from ongoing Midnimo project that livelihoods interventions and economic revitalization programmes can be key strategies in countering aid dependency and advancing individual, household and community self-sufficiency as a response to the impacts of the ongoing crisis. This makes the inclusion of UNDP in the second phase of Midnimo project critical. UNDP's leadership on interventions that diversify livelihoods, improve access to income-generating opportunities, employment and market systems through forging of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) will indeed be an additional ingredient for building the capacity of communities to withstand and recover from economic and social impacts resulting from prolonged and recurrent displacement. In formulating livelihood responses, the project takes guidance from the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF).

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

- Support for the (self-) selection of socio-economic groups to ensure all community members in areas impacted by displacement and returns, including those facing social exclusion are able to represent their interests, challenges, threats and aspirations with one voice.
- Participatory risk / conflict / population movement mapping following the Do No Harm Principles (identifying dividers, drivers of displacement, sources of tension, capacities for violence, and connectors and local capacities for peace), implemented using a consultative dialogue inclusive of representation from the entire community (as defined above).
- Participatory visioning, planning and prioritization process to identify basic needs and the means to sustain a living. The process will apply methods that ensure the voices, needs and motivations of representatives from the entire community and its constituent groups are fully considered both through plenary sessions with all socioeconomic groups represented and through separate consultation with different segments of the community (long term residents, IDPs, migrant, returnee, youth and other self-defined socio-economic groups and reflected in CAP and further documents such as urban profiles, market development concepts and settlement upgrading plans.
- Formation of community action groups (CAGs) for community based public works, micro-entrepreneurships and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&E) for establishing progress milestones and providing periodic additional input throughout the project cycle. The Project will ensure at least 40 % of the CAG and CBM&E members to be female.
- Implementation of community driven and defined priority projects for recovery, making use of conditional cash transfer support. The underlying intention is to encourage members of different groups within the community to firstly be proactive in addressing their own priorities (which will also counter the risk of dependence on humanitarian aid) and secondly, to do so as a whole community.

Communities will be in addition supported by technical advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works and implementation of cash for work activities.

- Support to the local government (combining the appointed commissions / departments for the coordination of refugees and IDPS, and local authorities) for improved coordination and information management, particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes. Public information will reinforce and apply multiplier effects through public messaging around social cohesion, peaceful co-existence and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision.
- Liaison and capacity building of regional durable solutions focal points and line ministries in the FGS is enhanced and strengthened. These will support a whole of government approach in discussion durable solutions issues. If it is true that the Government has made strides in handling different aspects of displacement – from the response to catastrophes to the development of frameworks, it is true that linkages across the different tiers of governance could be much strengthened, leading to a stronger ability of the government to devise strategies and actions for the different portfolios at district, state and federal level.
- Ensuring systems and mechanisms already in existence for community security and dispute resolution are functioning (or the creation of new systems as appropriate). These will address a wide range of issues and they will include preparation for trainings of community-based local dispute resolution committees on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC). This activity will work closely and align with outputs articulated in PBF Dhulka Nabadaa. Notably, it will develop linkages between the LBC and land dispute resolution mechanisms in the common target locations to ensure a consistency of the approach to land dispute resolution.
- Support to regional and municipal legislative /executive bodies in legislative processes for road map development of land legislation in relation to the formulation of area/town plans and closely aligned with the drafted legislation at federal level (FGS, MoPWRH). Unclear or non-existent legislation for land administration and governance is at the heart of lack of land tenure security. The legislation will set the foundations for the creation of transparent systems for land management and governance as well as arbitration mechanisms to protect access to housing land and property rights. In sum, setting in place legal provisions on land tenure is a fundamental step to manage and reduce disputes (or violent conflict) around land issues. This will complement project activities from Dhulka Nabadaa as it does not directly work with the development of legal frameworks but will support coordination between the Hirshabelle State and the federal Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing.
- Support to regional and municipal legislative /executive bodies in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading. Authorities taking leadership for the reintegration of displacement affected communities lie at the heart of a sound Durable Solutions Approach and serve as a multiplier for social cohesion. Spatial planning provides technical solutions related to the management of displaced populations within urban centres and municipalities. Toolkits are an effective tool to enable the local government to take the driving seat of this process.
- Creation of a strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods becomes a compact for relevant duty bearers, communities and practitioners to prioritize interventions (urban resilience framework).
- Creation of terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions or committees at regional level, its approval and implementation as a complement to the activities aimed at reinforcing land tenure security. This activity has a strong conflict prevention linkage in that it aims at addressing directly disputes and grievances related to land dispossession or HLP rights violations. These activities are complemented at community level by the establishment of community local dispute resolution committees.

- Communities' reinforcement of social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.
- Setting up Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and company mentorship schemes for IDP-led start-ups. The United Nations through some successful pilots has developed methodologies for selection of business ideas oriented at resolving issues affecting vulnerable populations. Successful "solutions" ideas receiving positive evaluation, will be included as part of a business development programme for business incubation. Thanks to the creation of PPP agreements between government authorities and large-scale companies, IDPs will receive capacity building trainings to develop their own start-ups and initial grants to start the business. Major companies will mentor these small start-ups and the local authorities will host the training centres in designated buildings which will be given in concession to the Midnimo II partners and rehabilitated if need be.
- Livelihood needs assessments, analytics, detailed studies on non-extractive sectors that will support the economy and horizontal knowledge exchange programmes. For the success of durable solutions and peacebuilding interventions it is critical to understand which economic sectors are leading the economic recovery of the country in the different localities. Understanding for instance if the local economies are led by oligopolies and monopolies, if emerging economies are competitive will not only allow Midnimo II to better target its investment, but also to anticipate trajectories of inequality – which may become prominent if the prevailing industries in the country are extractive and do not redistribute opportunities and wealth.

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

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

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

Support to COVID-19 Response- Modifying Modalities: The mixed-methods approach embodied by Midnimo II enables partners to develop innovative modes for delivering peacebuilding and livelihoods activities. Midnimo II partners are adapting programs to focus on the intersection between three crucial dimensions of society that are threatened by the COVID-19 pandemic: public health, the economy, and peaceful coexistence. The primary challenge in targeting these dynamics, which are firmly rooted in human interaction, is how to simultaneously promote social cohesion and social distancing.

Several models can be leveraged to maximize impact while minimizing contact: Cash-based interventions using Electronic Virtual Cash (EVC) transfers come to prominence under the circumstances, and several Midnimo II outputs that already rely on cash-for-work provide insights about how to incorporate mandated prevention and control measures; network-oriented skills-transfer interventions provide channels for disseminating knowledge and skills via ‘bridging ties’ that connect two or more network segments (outlined in Annex B: Project Results Framework); enhancing government capacity in public awareness and strategic communications offers a modality for raising awareness and increasing trust in government; extending WASH and health services to IDP settlements prevents the spread of disease while reducing competition over crucial resources; mobilizing public and private media on multiple platforms to deliver public awareness and peacebuilding messages to counter xenophobia. The key objective is to deliver the project outcomes through innovative modalities that reduce the risk of viral transmission. The peace and reconciliation dialogues will be implemented directly with the MoI/MoIFAR.

III. Project management and coordination

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

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

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

The Project Steering Committee will be primarily responsible for:

- Meeting bi-annually to make decisions regarding amendments to budget and workplan for the Project. The project Steering Committee in particular is responsible for making strategic decisions related to the project implementation in relation with changes in the political and peacebuilding context of the country.
- Provide informal advice and briefing to relevant SDRF SC members on PBF progress and activities, thereby facilitating PBF progress;

- Ensure that the implementation of the project contributes to the achievement of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan at Federal and Federal Member State level;
- Supporting inter-project coordination and providing guidance to Recipient UN Organizations on common methodology for project design, monitoring and evaluation and related issues.
- Identifying problems in relation to project delivery and management and advising the Project Steering Committee and any other government led aid architecture bodies (SDRF, Pillar WGs etc.) on appropriate action, with follow up and reporting back on progress or lack thereof;
- Reviewing reports and status updates from projects and providing quality assurance of reports and advice to RUNOs;
- Under the guidance of the SDRF SC and with the support of the Project Steering Committee and RUNOs, drafting the annual SDRF SC report on Priority Plan implementation, to be submitted to PBSO on 1 December every year;
- Any other PBF related tasks as directed by the Project Steering Committee Co-Chairs.

At the State level, Midnimo 2 adopted a project coordination structure to suit the evolving state leadership, facilitate support of day to day-to-day implementation and ensure general coherence in the management and the approaches to implement project activities. In Hirshabelle State, overall coordination was led by the Inter-ministerial Committee (IMC) established by the State President with sectorial or component delivered by the three RUNOs coordinated directly with a mandated ministry: IOM- MoI; UN-Habitat- MoPWHR; and UNDP- MoPIIC. On Galmudug, MoIFAR took the central coordination lead for UNDP component to align with the peace and reconciliation roadmap led by the Federal Government.

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

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

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

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

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

UN-Habitat also supports the humanitarian coordination system in the Housing Land and Property Working Group (Protection Cluster) and co-chairing the Shelter Cluster and actively supports planned activities of the UNCT for drafting the country common analyses and the new cooperate framework .

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

a) **Risk management**

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Deteriorating security conditions hindering access to project sites and implementation of the planned activities as well as jeopardizing staff's physical safety	High	High	On the staff security and access fronts, all actions will be carried out within the parameters of the security guidelines set forth by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) of which IOM, UNDP and UN-Habitat are members. UNDSS has established local field structures as well as tailored protocols for Somalia and oversight at the country level by the Security Management Team (SMT). IOM and UN-Habitat are permanent member of the

			SMT which provides recommendations and consultations on security policy and criteria in coordination with the designated security representatives of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Somalia and the UN in New York. Further, IOM works with staff on a third-party contract in areas with access restrictions by UNDSS. The project team will also monitor the security situations constantly. Should any project areas become inaccessible to IOM or UN-Habitat, the donor and the Government entities will be consulted on possible revisions in the target locations.
Political instability and reshuffling of key government officials following the planned parliamentary selection process	Medium	High	To mitigate the impact of political reshuffling and to contribute to the sustained impact of the knowledge and skills to be transferred at the institutional level, the project will target government entities/offices and institutions rather than particular higher-ranking government officials.
Natural disasters such as floods and droughts and disease (Covid-19) result in mass humanitarian emergencies	High	High	To mitigate the impact of possible mass displacement and mass humanitarian crises, the group will coordinate its efforts with OCHA and the Clusters ensuring that the intervention remains relevant and complementary to the endorsed humanitarian response strategy. Reprogramming budget to respond to emergencies.
Clan conflict and dynamics superseding the influence of local authorities over the project	Medium	High	UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat will carry out a series of sensitizations prior to and at the onset of the programme launch with clan leaders on the benefits of the programme for their clan and involve them in the implementation process as members of the community action groups or community-based monitoring and evaluation groups whenever possible. Mobilization of the IMC and partner ministry in each State.
Lack of labour market's longer-term absorptive capacity	Medium	Low	The project will provide short-term income generating opportunities through cash for work involved in executing prioritized community public works. Working in close coordination with active partners and linking the target populations to existing projects that provide employment opportunities where possible, UNDP and IOM will contribute to ensuring medium to longer-term employment needs of the target population.
Decline in the political will of the government	Low	High	UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat have been consulting relevant government stakeholders to ensure their commitment through bilateral

counterparts to participate in and support the planned activities			meetings. UNDP, IOM and HABITAT will continue to discuss with the government counterparts in all phases of the project cycle and will jointly implement the proposed activities to strengthen their ownership.
Turnover of senior officials and staff among Somali partner institutions may impede implementation of programme activities	High	Medium	IOM, UNDP and UN-Habitat plan to establish collegial working relationship with the Somali partners in order to receive early warnings regarding reshuffles and reconfigurations among the authorities. UNDP, UN-Habitat and IOM will prioritize capacity development of departments and units of partner institutions rather than individuals.
Changes in the composition and configuration of community committees	Medium	Low	At community level, UNDP, UN-Habitat and IOM have embedded community advisors to follow up on community led activities. In addition UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat will invest in building the capacity of groups and networks of leaders, rather than individuals.
Corruption and weak quality delivery	Medium	High	UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat have adopted competitive bidding to select competent contractors. Field staff, together with local authority staff, will undertake regular monitoring and evaluation of services provided to take corrective action. In cases where the performance of third party providers is unsatisfactory, the provider will be given further training to meet agreed standards of service and performance. If performance remains sub-standard, the provider will be replaced.
Authorities, members of the communities and local religious leaders are reluctant to facilitate the participation of girls and women into the activities	High	Medium	UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat will devote time to inform and consult with local and religious leaders in order to build consensus regarding women's participation in the planned activities.

b) **Monitoring and evaluation**

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

To achieve this, mixed M&E methods will be applied at the inception, mid-project and end of project phases, including key informant interviews, focus group discussions with different socioeconomic groups and

qualitative surveys. Mid-term and final evaluation will be commissioned and managed by UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat.

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

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

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

III. Project budget

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

Change Request Summary

Outcomes	Original Budget (US\$) (FROM)	2020 Budget (US\$) (TO)	Per cent Change
Outcome 1	170,000	170,000	0%
Outcome 2	417,250	259,560	-38%
Outcome 3	243,111	400,801	65%

Notes:

- Efforts were made to keep the original budget intact.
- Change of budget was necessary to re-prioritize activities in support of Galmudug’s peace and reconciliation upon the recommendation of MoIFAR, and personnel cost.

Activities Proposed and estimated budget by MoIFAR-FGS:

- The following proposed activities are distributed across the two outcomes which mirrors the crosscutting role of peacebuilding.
- Distribution was based on the availability of budget in each outcome keeping the original budget intact as possible.
- Please refer to Annex D (PBF project budget) and Annex B (Project Results Framework) to see the integration of new activities in the budget and results.

OUTCOME 1:	Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug.	Proposed activity budget (US\$)
	Local consultation for DS platforms.	14,000
	Outreach to IDPs/host communities.	23,000
	Peacebuilding workshop for the youth.	18,000
	Outcome 1 Total (US\$)	55,000

OUTCOME 2:	Communities in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions.	Proposed activity budget (US\$)
	Conflict resolution workshop for government leaders.	20,000
	Organize consultations for literary artists.	19,000
	Develop peace documentaries.	15,000
	Develop peace and conflict resolution training materials.	20,000
	Develop baseline data.	21,000
	Outcome 2 Total (US\$)	95,000

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15n15-Jun	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15-Nov	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1-Dec	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)

30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration

of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)

- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project²²
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

²² Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug.		Outcome Indicator 1 a Priority durable solutions needs and priorities effectively responded to by government institutions. Baseline: 0% Target: 70%	Community service provision satisfaction surveys bi-annually	Milestones Year 1: 40% Year 2: 70%
		Outcome Indicator 1 b Percentage of the government institutions and structures report that they are better able to respond to their constituents Baseline: 0 Target: 60%	Service provision scorecards completed bi-annually.	Milestones Year 1: 30% Year 2: 60%
	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. List of activities under this Output: 1. Identify government and community representatives to be part of the core facilitation team. 2. Conduct training of core facilitation teams in inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery. 3. Conduct quarterly community action plan review meetings in each district.	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of district and/or community level government representatives included in the core facilitation team for community consultations Baseline: 4 Target: 24	Field activity reports on a monthly basis	Milestones Year 1: 10 government representatives Year 2: 24 government representatives
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained Baseline: 4 Target: 24	Training reports and participant lists after training sessions	Milestones Year 1: 10 government representatives Year 2: 24 government representatives
		Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of community action plan review meetings held Baseline: 0 Target: 48	Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists	Milestones Year 1: 24 review meetings Year 2: 48 review meetings
	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. List of activities under this Output: 1. Support government authorities to conduct regular meetings with the community leadership to facilitate the participatory recovery processes. 2. Train government representatives in information management. 3. COVID-19 Awareness Activities led by Government in Target areas: Training of Trainers on COVID-19 Preventive Measures and Stigmatization	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of district level government authorities coordinating through regular meetings with the community leadership, leading the implementation schedule and interacting with the community leadership to facilitate the participatory planning and recovery processes Baseline: 4 Target: 24	Meeting reports and participant lists	Milestones Year 1: 10 government authorities Year 2: 24 government authorities
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of government staff trained on relevant subjects including data management, data analysis and use of data. Baseline: 2 Target: 12	Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists after training.	Milestones Year 1: 5 government staff Year 2: 12 government staff

		Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of information products (including assessments and data collection) developed in coordination with the government entities supported through this Project. Baseline: 0 Target: 12	Assessment reports, profiles and knowledge products	Milestones Year 1: 4 information products Year 2: 12 information products
	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. List of activities under this Output: 1. Broadcast 4 TV and 4 radio programs and disseminate 4 SMS messages on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision 2. Facilitate feedback survey to assess beneficiary understanding of the benefits of joint planning and a common vision. 3. COVID-19 Public Awareness Radio Broadcasts aired throughout Hirshabelle and Galmudug States	Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number of radio and TV programs broadcasted, SMS messages disseminated on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision Baseline: 0 Target: 12 Output Indicator 1.3.2 % of audience who participated in the feedback survey expressing their improved understanding of the benefit of joint planning and a common vision. Baseline: 0 Target: 65%	Radio and television scripts developed; radio and TV sessions at prescribed periods; service provider record sheets for SMS.	Milestones Year 1: 6 messages TV programs Year 2: 12 messages
	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. List of activities under this Output: 1. Conduct planning workshops (1 for state capitals; Jowhar 1 and Dhusamareeb 1, Abudwaq 2 and Beledweyne 2) 2. Conduct missions per work shop (pre-and during) 3. ICE Materials production and printing.	Output Indicator 1.4.1: No. of Regional and municipal legislative and executive staff trained on land legislative process (Disaggregated by Gender and region) Baseline: 0 Target: 120; 60 in Hirshabelle, 60 Galmudug 40% women Output Indicator 1.4.2: No. of land dispute claims reported and resolved Baseline: 0 Target: 80 Output Indicator 1.4.3: No. of ICE campaigns held (including ICE material produced and distributed) Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (1 ICE campaign per district, including production of leaflets and radio campaigns)	Training reports Attendance lists Progress reports Drafted legislation Land dispute records Activity/progress reports	Milestones Year 1: 60 legislative and executive staff Year 2: 120 legislative and executive staff Milestones Year 1: 1 initiative Year 2: 1 initiative Milestones Year 1: 2 (1 per district) Year 2: 4 (1 ICE per district)
	Output 1.5 Regional and local municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading List of activities under this Output: 1. Development of the 2 manuals of information gathered from the 4 base maps for Galmudug and three profiles from Hirshabelle.	Output Indicator 1.5.1: Manual/toolkit on facilitation management of IDP settlements, site selection and settlement upgrading in place Baseline: None Target: 2 (one per FMS with specifics for target locations) Output Indicator 1.5.2: Number of Regional and local municipal legislative and executive bodies that adopt and implement the toolkit developed	Manual Activity/progress reports Project Activity/progress reports	Milestones Year 1: Draft manual/toolkit in place Year 2: Manual/toolkit in place Milestones Year 1: 2 legislative and executive staff

	2.Translation of manuals and alignment with Government.	Baseline:0 Target:4		Year 2: 4 legislative and executive staff
	Output 1.6 (Output 1.6 and 1.7 were revised by UN-Habitat) A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention and urban resilience in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards incl. COVID-19 that may impact on livelihoods is developed for use by relevant duty bearers	Output Indicator 1.6.1: Strategic framework in place Baseline:0 Target:1 (One per FMS)	Strategic framework Progress reports	Milestones Year 1: Consultation process & draft Strategic framework Year 2: 1 strategic frameworks (Hirshabelle) per FMS)
	List of activities under this Output: 1.Production of local regional settlement maps – for the hinterlands of Jowhar, Beledweyne, Balcad and Dhusamareeb in collaboration with FAO, WFP and others. 2.Consultation workshop with crucial line ministries (MoPIC, MOI, MoPW and MoAgri), community leaders and local authorities 3. 4 Dissemination of relevant information and knowledge tools among community leaders and local decision makers	Output Indicator 1.6.2: Number of settlement maps produced (by district/FMS) Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (FMS)	Progress reports Settlement maps Validation workshops minutes	Milestones Year 1: 1 settlement map produced Year 2: 3 settlement maps produced
		Output Indicator 1.6.3 Number of urban resilience campaigns on HLP at community level Baseline: 0 Target: 4	HLP events logs Campaign materials	Milestones Year 1: 2 campaigns (1 per district) Year 2: 4 campaigns (1 per district)
	Output 1.7 Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at local and regional level are developed.	Output Indicator 1.7.1: Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions/committee at local and regional level in place Baseline: 0 Target:2 (1 Local, 1 Regional)	Term of reference, Progress reports	Milestones Year 1: At least 1 ToR in place (Either Local & Regional) Year 2: 2 ToRs in place (1 Local & 1 Regional)
	List of activities under this Output: 1.Conduct consultation forums for the development of the TORs 2. Validation workshop of the ToR developed 3.Translation and printing of the TORs			
	Note: Output Indicator 1.7.2 and 1.7.3 deleted. Not feasible to implement. Re-budgeting for 2.6			
	Output 1.8 Liaison and capacity building of regional durable solutions focal points and line ministries in the FGS is enhanced and strengthened.	Output Indicator 1.8.1: No. of regional durable solutions focal points and line ministries in the FGS trained (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 10 (2 per ministry)	Attendance lists, Training reports Gender-disaggregated baseline	Milestones Y Year 2: 5 Focal points
	List of activities under this Output: 1. Stakeholders consultative workshops to operationalize areas of intervention 2. Identify areas of Cash for Work (CFW), linking to outcome 1 (CAP) 3. Development and implementation of potential sectors including infrastructure and renewable energy 4. Local consultation for DS platforms (Galmudug).	Output Indicator 1.8.2: Number of stakeholder's consultative forums held Baseline: 0 Target: 10 (two per district) Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number of participants Baseline: 0 Target: 1 consultation (representatives from all parts of Galmudug), 50 key local leaders (40% female)	Field monitoring reports Report of meeting	Milestones Year 2: 2 consultative forums per district Year 2: 1 consultative workshop

	Output 1.9 Setting up Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and company mentorship schemes for IDP-led start-ups.	Output Indicator 1.9.1: Number of IDPs mentored through the PP initiatives (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 50 (50% F)	Mentorship reports, field monitoring reports	Milestones Year 2: 50 (50% M; 50% F)
	List of activities under this Output: 1. Setting up Public Private Partnership (PPP) dialogue forums 2. Stakeholders consultative workshops to operationalize areas of intervention	Output Indicator 1.9.2: Number of dialogue forums held on PPs Baseline: 0 Target: 7 (1 per state)	Dialogue forum reports, Attendance lists, field monitoring reports	Milestones Year 2: 7
	3. Outreach to IDPs/host communities (Galmudug)	Output Indicator 1.9.3: Number of participants Baseline: 0 Target: 1 consultation (representing 5 key districts), 70 IDP and host community leaders	Report of meeting	Year 2: 1 consultative workshop
	Output 1.10 Livelihood needs assessments, analytics, detailed studies on non-extractive sectors that will support the economy and horizontal knowledge exchange programmes.			
Outcome 2: Communities are proactively engaging with the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, and benefitting from enhanced services	List of activities under this Output: 1. Horizontal knowledge and capacity exchange and capacity with neighboring countries / South-South cooperation 2. Analytics, detailed studies on non-extractive sectors that will support local economy and create employment opportunities for host and refugee communities. 3. Peacebuilding workshop for the youth (Galmudug).	Output Indicator 1.10.1: Number of persons employed through opportunities identified in non-extractive sectors. Baseline: 0 Target: 25 (50%M, 50%F)	Project activity reports, employment records	Milestones Year 1: 25 (50% M, 50% F)
		Output Indicator 1.10.3: Number of participants Baseline: 0 Target: 1 consultation (representatives from all parts of Galmudug), 100 youth (50% female)	Report of meeting	Year 2: 1 consultative workshop
		Outcome Indicator 2 a: % of community members reporting satisfaction of services provided by local authorities Baseline: 0 Target: 60	Service provision satisfaction surveys on an annual basis	Milestones Year 1: 30% Year 2: 60%
		Outcome Indicator 2 b: # of community-led initiatives facilitated by target communities to demand services from duty bearers. Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Advocacy initiatives reports after each initiative	Milestones Year 1: 3 community led initiatives Year 2: 6 community led initiatives
		Outcome Indicator 2 c: % of the project beneficiaries who observed/experienced enhanced social cohesion and trust among the communities as a result of the project	Perception surveys related to improvements in social cohesion and trust between communities. ²³	Milestones Year 1: 25% Year 2: 50%

²³ IOM is negotiating a contract with Africa Voices Foundation (an independent research organization) to conduct perception survey to gauge improvement in social cohesion and trust among communities benefitting from the Project's services.

		Baseline: 0 Target: 50		
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. List of activities under this Output: 1. Form socio economic groups that will participate in community driven planning processes. 2. Facilitate five-day community based planning sessions	Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number and perception of individuals participating in community based planning process disaggregated by gender and socio-economic status Baseline: 100 Target: 600	Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists; and KII with IDP leaders and marginal clans (and others) regarding their perspectives on the planning processes as a tool for social cohesion	Milestones Year 1: 300 Year 2: 600	
	Output Indicator 2.1.2: Number of community driven planning exercises completed. Baseline: 1 Target: 6	Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists	Milestones Year 1: 3 Year 2: 6	
	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. List of activities under this Output: 1. Planing and Prioritization Processes 2. Community Action Plans	Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place Baseline: 1 Target: 6	Analysis, visioning and planning reports, project activity reports Milestones Year 1: 3 visioning, planning and prioritization processes. Year 2: 6 visioning, planning and prioritization processes.	
	Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of Community Action Plans developed Baseline: 1 Target: 6	Community Action Plans	Milestones Year 1: 3 Community Action Plans Year 2: 6 Community Action Plans	
Output 2.3 Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBMECs) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E. List of activities under this Output: 1.Establish CAGs and CBMECs in all target districts. 2. Train CAGs and CBMECs on their roles.	Output Indicator 2.3.1: Number of CAGs and CBMECs formed and the number of participants (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 2 Target: 12	Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists	Milestones Year 1: 6 CAGs Year 2: 12 CAGs	
	Output Indicator 2.3.2: Number of CAGs and CBMECs members trained (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Workshop reports, sign in sheets and participant lists	Milestones Year 1: 6 CAGs Year 2: 12 CAGs	
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 he community driven and defined priority projects for peaceful co-existence, durable solutions and recovery.	Output Indicator 2.4.1: Number of community driven projects developed Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Field monitoring reports; Activity reports	Milestones Year 1: 2 community driven projects Year 2: 4 community driven projects	

	<p>List of activities under this Output: 1) implementation of community priorities for physical/material safety (integrated basic services)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.4.2: Number of persons benefitting from community driven projects</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 120 (20 per community project)</p>	<p>Referral records; Field monitoring reports;</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 50 community members Year 2: 100 community members</p>
	<p>Output 2.5 Community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1) Community-cohesion activities developed to enhance inter-communal solidarity and public awareness in response to the spread of COVID-19</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.5.1 Number of community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities held.</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:4</p>	<p>Field monitoring reports; activity reports; attendance lists</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 0 activities Year 2: 4 activities</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.5.2 Number of persons impacted by positive social interactions</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:2400 (at least 100 persons per each COVID-oriented Social Cohesions activity) NB: Each of the 4 COVID-19-oriented activities will mobilize 100 direct beneficiaries to reach approximately 5000 indirect beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Field monitoring reports; activity reports; attendance lists</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 0 Year 2: 2400</p>
	<p>Output 2.6 Selected communities in target locations are supported by technical (community) advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Community workshops for project sites selection 2. Construction of community infrastructure 3 . Support for subsidized water</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.6. 1: Number of direct beneficiaries who have improved access to safe water through the project. (Disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 800 (at least 40% women)</p>	<p>Project progress reports, Cash for work reports</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 400 Year 2: 800</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.6.2 Number of community assets rehabilitated / newly built through the project.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target 4(3 Hirshabelle , 1 Galmudug)</p>	<p>Construction reports</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 1 Year2: 4</p>
	(deleted by Sophos)			
	<p>Output 2.8 Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on COVID-19 related settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1. Organization of capacity building forums 2. Settlements upgrading plan/strategies developed 3. Social cash transfer during COVID-19 pandemic</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.8.1: Number of settlements upgraded through neighborhood-led initiatives.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target:4 (one settlement per district)</p>	<p>Project activity reports, filed monitoring reports</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 12 settlements upgraded Year 2: 3 settlements upgraded</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.8.2: Number of households supported in neighborhood-led initiatives through social cash transfers</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 400</p>	<p>Project activity reports, field monitoring reports</p>	<p>Milestones Year 1: 100 Households Year 2: 400 Households</p>

	<p>Output 2.9 Participatory Market System Development (PMSD).</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education and training, with a focus on literacy. 2. Identifying and prioritizing market systems for analysis 3. Studying the specific market system and analyzing systemic constraints and opportunities 4. Consultation on a vision and strategy for market systems development 	<p>Output Indicator 2.9.1: Vision/strategy for market systems in place</p> <p>Baseline: None Target: 1 market system/strategy (linked to small business/ enterprise innovations)</p>	<p>Consultation forum repots, field monitoring reports, market/value chain assessment report, Strategy documents</p>	<p>Milestones Year 2: Draft strategy developed</p> <p>Year 2: Market system strategy in place</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Conflict resolution workshop for government leaders (Galmudug). 	<p>Output Indicator 2.9.2: Number of persons trained on Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 30 (50% M, 50% F) trained</p>	<p>Training report, attendance lists</p>	<p>Milestones:</p> <p>Year 2: 30 trained (50%F)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.10.3: Number of participants Baseline: 0 Target: 1 consultation (representatives from all parts of Galmudug), a total of 70 administrators; ministers and local leaders (30% female)</p>	<p>Report of meeting</p>	<p>Year 2: 1 consultative workshop</p>
	<p>Output 2.10 Business Incubation and establishment of revolving funds and loans provisions for start-ups and business ideas developed through the innovation camps process.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revolving funds and loans provisions for start-ups and business ideas developed through the innovation camps process. 2. Create synergies with the existing incubation and business development support (BDS) 3. Scalable project development -for pre-existing ventures and those created through innovation and incubation processes. 4. Organize consultations for literary artists (Galmudug) 	<p>Output Indicator 2.10.1: Number of persons benefitting from the revolving funds and loans for startups (Disaggregated by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 50 (50% F)</p>	<p>Revolving funds/loan records, Field monitoring reports</p>	<p>Milestones:</p> <p>Year 2: 50 (50%M, 50%F)</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Develop peace documentaries. 	<p>Output Indicator 2.10.2: Number of start-ups and business ideas supported through revolving funds and loans Baseline: 0 Target: 25 (50% F)</p>	<p>Field monitoring reports, project activity reports</p>	<p>Milestones:</p> <p>Year 2: 25 (50%M, 50%F)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.8.3: Number of participants Baseline: 0 Target: 1 consultation (representing 5 key districts), 180 participants (60% women)</p>	<p>Report of meeting</p>	<p>Year 2: 1 consultative workshop</p>
	<p>Output 2.11 Cash for Work and capacity business activities in target economic sectors</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify areas of Cash for Work (CFW), linking to outcome 1 (CAP) 2. Development and implementation of potential sectors including infrastructure and renewable energy 	<p>Output Indicator 2.11.1: Number of targeted households with improved net income due to cash for work. Baseline: 0 Target: 200 households</p>	<p>Field monitoring reports, project activity reports</p>	<p>Milestones:</p> <p>Year 2: 200 hh</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.11.2: Number of persons engaged in cash for work initiatives (Disaggregated by gender).</p>	<p>Cash for work records, project activity reports</p>	<p>Milestones:</p>

	<p>3. Develop peace and conflict resolution training materials.</p> <p>4. Develop baseline data.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 persons</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.11.3: Number of facilitators trained Baseline: 0 Target: 5 trainers (ToT-level)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.11.4: peacebuilding and durable solutions data set Baseline: 0 Target: 1 data set</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5 ministry representatives trained/oriented</p>	<p>Report of training Training pack approved by government</p> <p>Baseline data set (for PB and DS)</p>	<p>Year 2: 200 (50%M, 50%F)</p> <p>Year 2: 2 training workshops</p> <p>Year 2: 1 presentation to DS group</p>
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

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