****

**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** SOMALIA

**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL**

**YEAR of report:** 2021

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Title: Midnimo II -** Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacements and Returns, in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:**  |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNDP (Convening Agency)** **IOM** **UN Habitat**  |
| **Date of first transfer:** 15/01/2019**Project end date:** 10/01/2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Ended  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** UNDP $ 1,012,500IOM $ 1,012,500UN Habitat $ 675,000**Total: $ 2,700,000.00** Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:      \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:      Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:       |
| **Project Gender Marker:** GM2**Project Risk Marker:** Low**Project PBF focus area:** 2.3 Conflict Prevention Management |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Nahla Mahmoud, UNDP Project Manager with inputs from UN Habitat and IOMProject report approved by:      Did PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

***COMPLETED***

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

***NA***

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: *summarize* ***the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to****. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500-character limit)*:

In Hirshabelle and Galmudug States, the Midnimo II project contributed to streamlining and expanding government authority and accountability at both state and district levels, particularly in the realm of peacebuilding and Durable Solutions for Displacement Affected Communities (DACs), while mainstreaming gender equality.

At state level, UNDP set up effective inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms and assigned dedicated Project Coordinators for oversight and efficient implementation of project activities. At district level, IOM has built the capacity of local authorities and civil society to design and implement inclusive initiatives for promoting peaceful and productive interaction between groups in Displacement Affected Communities (DACs). UN Habitat has expanded the technical capacities of relevant line ministries and community leaders to plan, develop, and manage urban space, reflecting the prioritized needs of the DAC through spatial and urban resilience planning and community infrastructure projects aligned to national and state priorities and complementary to the Community Action Planning processes led by IOM. Taken together, these mutually reinforcing initiatives pave the way for responsible government leadership, participatory civic engagement, and durable solutions to displacement.

Greater need for societal-level changes arose as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Social cohesion activities and awareness raising campaigns in [Abudwaq](https://www.dropbox.com/s/3bhjcphsevtwgvd/Midnimo%20II%20Update%20%28July%202020%29.pdf?dl=0), [Hobyo](https://www.dropbox.com/s/4cbwjph5vvmkddw/Midnimo%20II%20update_September%202020_FINAL.pdf?dl=0) and [Jowhar](https://www.dropbox.com/s/fz3ds647mkc65l7/Midnimo%20II%20update_August%202020_Final%20version.pdf?dl=0) enabled the government to take the lead on preventive measures against COVID-19. Activities were prepared in coordination with the government and, following the training components, were handed over fully. Communities acquired knowledge about the pandemic and increased hygiene practices while learning how to prevent stigmatization and social divides that can result from such a pandemic.

In Hirshabelle State, the government took the lead in launching the consolidated Community Action Plan (CAP) covering 8 districts. This provided an overview of the inclusive community-based planning process, and services delivered to the public. The launch also served as a platform for the government to advocate for more support and coordination from donors, partners, and key ministerial stakeholders.

*In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive* ***human impact****. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit)*:

By bridging humanitarian and development efforts, as well as contributing to peace and state building in the two states (see [HDPN document](https://www.dropbox.com/s/n7um13xq4ht8i25/HDPN%20Midnimo%202.pdf?dl=0)), Midnimo 2 was able to have a positive human impact on communities and the government as reflected in the [monthly situation-reports](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/nmitxatbghxzy9x/AAB3Jwph27xWb0KwfrNKTaRFa?dl=0), in a [video](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DwqTigAatMzk%26feature%3Dyoutu.be&data=02%7C01%7Crtupaz%40iom.int%7C1ad5a60a62504148198308d8608d4016%7C1588262d23fb43b4bd6ebce49c8e6186%7C1%7C0%7C637365507060218786&sdata=Qm6%2F%2BydLCOB%2BMDsBdu9JiJg1XRm6Lj2TyUSw%2FfDSfug%3D&reserved=0) on women facilitators during the covid-19 awareness raising campaign, and in the human interest story booklet on the rehabilitated borehole in [Abduwaq](https://www.dropbox.com/s/jvkvx5tt6at9i6e/Human-interest%20story_RDS%20COVID-19%20response_MIDNIMO%20II_Abudwaq%20Borehole%2C%20June%202020-2.pdf?dl=0), as well as in other stories included in this report. In Dhusamareb, a newly constructed public space facility provides an enabling environment for dialogue among local communities and duty bearers from the District Administration.

A case in point is through the awareness raising campaign against the spread of COVID-19 and stigmatization as a result of the disease. Noor Ahmed Ali, 26 years old with a wife and child was one of the facilitators and expressed his distressing situation with no source of reliable income and no way to provide for his family’s daily needs. “I was desperate and unable to earn a living for my family. Through the Cash-for-work component of the awareness campaign, Mr. Ali was able to have a short-term employment mentioning that “This was the highest-paid job I have ever had in my entire life," The most significant changes that he experienced from the project were restored hope in terms of his finances and emotions. The activity created short-term employment. He said, “the job gave me hope that good times will come.” He also expressed satisfaction that he contributed to the wellbeing of the community through sharing basic COVID-19 prevention techniques with his wider community. "It was a rewarding experience to interact with different people and make friends”. See [Human Interest Story](https://www.dropbox.com/s/saxy4yofxxd8f0i/HIS_M2_Jowhar_Covid%20Awareness%20Raising.pdf?dl=0).

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**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**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** Finalized

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

Strengthening and supporting government to be more transparent and responsive to the needs of the population, the project supported the Federal and Hirshabelle Ministries of Interior to launch the consolidated Hirshabelle Community Action Plans. This document, which is a result of an inclusive and participatory government-led and community-driven process in 8 districts, enables the government to both advocate and provide for the needs and priorities of its constituents.[[1]](#footnote-1) A similar process is underway in Galmudug, catalysed by initial interventions under Midnimo II.[[2]](#footnote-2) Galmudug currently has two CAPs finalized under Midnimo 2, and another three is currently ongoing from a different funding. A similar CAP launch will be held by the end of the year 2021 featuring a total of five CAPs, and a similar document in both English and Somali will also be published. UNPBF will be invited for this Galmudug CAP launch, and effects and impact will be documented and shared.

To further increase accountability and transparency of the Government and local authorities in Galmudug, the Common Social Accountability Platform (CSAP) interactive radio program was broadcast, which centered on listeners’ perspectives about how conflict is resolved within communities, and what steps could be taken to improve conflict resolution by informal and formal mechanisms. The CSAP created a space in which citizens’ views and questions could be responded to by key decision-makers. The radio show was also aired at a time when state elections were ongoing. This provided an opportune moment for both the Federal Government (through the Peace and Reconciliation Coordinator of MOIFAR), and the local authority (through the Youth Chairman) as well as Galmudug constituents to discuss topics pertinent to their region at a time when political changes were in progress.[[3]](#footnote-3)

Dialogue generated by the CSAP exercise was harnessed by UNDP-led peacebuilding workshops with IDP and host communities in Dhusamareb, aimed at different segments of youth population, including poets, artists, play-writers.[[4]](#footnote-4) Approaches to conflict prevention and resolution tailored towards their specific positions in the peace building process as well as practical tools to contribute in the conflict resolution process.

Much of the conflict witnessed in the two target states revolves around access to and competition over land, especially in the rapid growing urban centers. UN-Habitat’s specific contribution to the Community Action Planning process was to focus on urban profiling, spatial analysis, resilience and settlement planning in conjunction with a capacity building approach that can be continued and sustained beyond the project. The urban profiles of Beletweyne[[5]](#footnote-5), Jowhar[[6]](#footnote-6) and Balcad have been completed engaging the Core Facilitation Teams and District Offices directly. Additionally, urban base map sets for Galkayo, Hobyo, Abudwaq, and Dhusamareb have been completed. Additionally, urban base maps for Galkayo, Hobyo, Abudwaq, and Dhusamareb have been produced in preparation of trainings of the respective District Offices and staff from new State Administration.

A Land Dispute Management Working Paper was developed based on the results from the comprehensive Assessment of Land Administration in Hirshabelle and Galmudug. The paper also analyses 80 local dispute cases from Jowhar and Beledweyne and includes Terms of Reference (ToRs) for land dispute resolution commissions at both local and regional level and policies recommendations.[[7]](#footnote-7) Training manuals on Urban Profiling[[8]](#footnote-8), Data Gathering and Mapping were developed for future usage by the Ministries of Public Works for all new upcoming urban planning exercises to support district planning processes. Four working papers on [Risk Analysis and Urban Resilience of Beledweyne](https://unhabitat.org/an-analysis-of-flood-risk-and-urban-resilience-in-beledweyne), Jowhar, Hobyo and Dhusamareb have been developed.[[9]](#footnote-9)

To further the objective of urban resilience, UNDP organized a series of workshops to foster a common understanding of Durable Solutions (DS), increased knowledge on legal frameworks, development of a common strategy involving all relevant actors to achieve durable solutions for DACs. The main target groups were IDPs, youth, local community leaders, and women groups as well as Government Durable Solutions Focal Points. Recognizing that DS awareness must be supplemented by mechanisms, UNDP organized technical trainings on establishing Public Private Partnerships (PPP).[[10]](#footnote-10) The training covered basic business components, establishing a PPP, writing effective business plans, sourcing capital for investment, and marketing products and services. Training culminated with the formation of a PPP Taskforce.[[11]](#footnote-11) In parallel, a short documentary on conflict & Peace has been produced in partnership with PBF please find the [Link](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.transfernow.net%2Fdl%2F202105107kOhMJrB%2FYUOrQptq&data=04%7C01%7Cnahla.mahmoud%40undp.org%7Cf499b67526dc405f19ac08d9144bab47%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637563137521949162%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=3%2FCadui0OL%2F3kqwOy%2F18Vw7ZKLYVr8bmt3MsVUU%2BU8c%3D&reserved=0). The film has been aired on 4 local TV channels (Universal TV, Somali National, Dalsan TV & Five Somali) to be once a week for four weeks with an additional roundtable discussion on one channel (Universal TV).

The governments of the target states have taken ownership of all the processes outlined above and are working with partners to build on the gains made under Midnimo II.[[12]](#footnote-12)

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

The Peace Consultations and livelihoods activities have been primarily geared towards youth participation which has been significantly high where over 350 of participants aged between 18-35 years with 60% of women participation have been actively engaged. Multiple platforms have been dedicated for youth at local and across border to express their views and emphasize their participation and involvement in critical communities’ issues such as peace and conflict.

In response to government request, IOM supported Galmudug Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development to facilitate a three-day mediation workshop for 100 women from two political divides (pro-Ahlu Sunnah Waljama’a (ASWJ) and pro-government) in Dhuusamarreeb. This activity was aimed to foster social cohesion among women and to establish a unanimously agreed leadership structure and working platforms. As a result, 11 members from both groups were nominated to constitute a peace-steering committee. Sahara Adan, a 55 year old religious teacher and small business women, and is one of the women who attended the meeting expressed: “*We are all women and there are no winners if we are divided.”* See [Human Interest Stories](https://www.dropbox.com/s/5pmcuxbricq57e2/MIDNIMO%20II_Mediation%20Support%20to%20MoW.pdf?dl=0) on the reconciliation of two female friends who were initially divided by their political affiliation.

**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.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** On track

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

Community Action Plans (CAPs) initiated through the project and taken over by government authorities enabled communities to benefit from improved local governance and at the same time provided an opportunity for the different social groups to get together, assess their needs, and have a common vision on identifying their goals. The result of this process was the development of four CAPs across Hirshabelle and Galmudug, which enabled communities to generate and broadcast demand for and benefit from socioeconomic and governance solutions.[[13]](#footnote-13)

A market systems assessment and sector analysis identified systemic constraints and opportunities for developing market strategies (linked to small enterprise innovations) in the sectors of livestock, transport, and agriculture, with risk mitigation and response mechanisms. Government and the private sector collaborated on the assessment, and representatives from both groups have been trained on market systems and sector analysis.

A Conflict Resolution training workshop in Galmudug State has been done for 70 district administrators; ministers and local leaders (40 M, 30 F) from Local Government members and some community resources persons involving in conflict resolution and peace building. A comprehensive training on Conflict Resolution with developed manuals and Baseline data (including mapping, baselines assessment tools) have been developed to support future monitoring, measuring, and evaluating peacebuilding and reconciliation in Galmudug. 5 government staff (3 M, 2 F) received ToT training on the peace and conflict resolution training manual while 50 members from government and community resources persons participated on Peacebuilding and conflict resolution training manual validation workshop.

Five community infrastructure projects to support the implementation of the CAPs were successfully completed: Balcad Hospital Support Structures, four Water Kiosks in Beletweyne, Dhusamareb public facilities, water points in Abudwaq, and a community center in Hobyo. All the infrastructure projects (hardware) are complemented by visualized development briefs and capacity building tools designed to promote sustainable development strategies and to unlock additional resources for further investments in settlement upgrading and management of community infrastructure.[[14]](#footnote-14)

A credit facility is embedded to provide credit support to the existing enterprises and potential entrepreneurs. 20 potential/existing entrepreneurs of which 6 (30%) were women, have received Training of Entrepreneurs on business skills and enterprise development, 13 of which working in 4 different sectors, are receiving loan and monitoring support from International Bank of Somalia until end of 2022.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

Women participation has been sustained throughout conflict resolution activities while the economic activities such as market assessment and economic infrastructure sector assessments have been geared to explore the employment activities for young men and women in IDP camps.

During the CAP process in Abudwaq, Hobyo, Belet Weyne and Jowhar, inclusivity and gender balance was considered during formation of community committees including: Core Facilitation Teams (CFT) comprised of 21 individuals (33% female), Community Action Groups (CAG) comprised of 22 individuals (41% female), and Community Based M&E groups (CBM&E) comprised of 12 individuals (25% female). Furthermore, 40% of the community consultation participants are female.

The social cohesion activity through awareness raising of preventive measures against COVID-19 and stigmatization as a result of the disease also focused on recruiting women facilitators from different displacement groups: 66% (n=145) of facilitators from the total 220 were female. Women were trained to work in groups and to acquire skills in engaging with the public. One of participants, Sumaya, a 16-year-old youth from Jowhar, and one of the youngest campaigners shared her experience: “The training period was a great starting point that helped me to engage with people I did not know before, and I gained a lot of new information regarding coronavirus," said Sumaya describing her empowering experience. “I also gained experience in conducting public awareness sessions, which I am certain will be helpful in the future.” (See [Human Interest Story](https://www.dropbox.com/s/zn4xm4j503z1srl/HIS_M2_Jowhar_Covid_Awareness_Female.pdf?dl=0) and [video](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DwqTigAatMzk%26feature%3Dyoutu.be&data=02%7C01%7Crtupaz%40iom.int%7C1ad5a60a62504148198308d8608d4016%7C1588262d23fb43b4bd6ebce49c8e6186%7C1%7C0%7C637365507060218786&sdata=Qm6%2F%2BydLCOB%2BMDsBdu9JiJg1XRm6Lj2TyUSw%2FfDSfug%3D&reserved=0) of female campaigners in Abudwaq.

Lastly, the Hobyo Youth Centre was rehabilitated last January 2021 primarily for both male and female youth members. The project is designed to addressing specific needs of the youth groups and to provide a place for their meetings, leisure and livelihood activities across clan and displacement group divisions. The center is comprised of a mini sport field (football pitch), four rehabilitated rooms for office and skills training use, and toilet facilities. Equipment is provided to be used by male and female youth including for office, hair dressing, tailoring, boat making as well as freezers mainly to store fish as Hobyo is by the sea and fisheries is one of the main livelihood activities.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)1 - Post Intervention Monitoring Report for Abudwaq Borehole- August 2020 2 - Baseline Report for Community Awareness in Jowhar and Abudwaq -August 2020 3 - Registration & Baseline Report for Community awareness facilitators in Jowhar & Abudwaq- August 2020 4 - End line Assessment for community awareness session \_ Abudwaq- September 2020 5 - Baseline Report for Hobyo youth Centre- October 20206 – Local Reintegration Index (LORI) in Jowhar, which is a research activity meant to have a better understanding of local reintegration and durable solutions in Jowhar and at large. April to September 2020 | Do outcome indicators have baselines? YesHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?YesThe mid-term evaluation carried out by a competitively selected third party did not meet the expectations to provide the necessary information to evaluate the Midnimo 2 project. To mitigate this, IOM, as the lead partner responsible for the mid-term evaluation, used additional internal resources and closely engaged UN partners to address the weaknesses of the report, to the extent possible. | Evaluation budget (response required): 50,000If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*: A different International consultancy Firm has been recruited by UNDP and the evaluation has started and will end by 15 of April 2021.  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:MPTF-JPLG III USD 148,600SDC Saameynta USD 500,000 (project inception phase currently running)SDC, Dutch-Saameynta USD 10.5 M (donor endorsed, currently in government endorsement process)Following the frequent devastating floods in Hirshabelle and to improve Disaster Preparedness and Response, Midnimo II project partners jointed the Inter-agency and inter-governmental Water Taskforce, an initiative by the RCO and the Federal Government. Midnimo II contribution was focused on the Risk Mapping and Urban Resilience Planning and linking partners such as FAO, WFP, UNEP and others with the Midnimo approach.  |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* |       |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:
* Construction of four water kiosks in Beledweyne to provide safe and affordable water to the most vulnerable communities both IDP and host communities. Amount: 18,345 USD
* Social cash transfer to 141 vulnerable households in Jowhar selected and confirmed by the District Office to mitigate economic hardship. Amount; 4,984 USD
* Donation of facemasks, hand sanitizer and disinfectant to Balcad community hospital during the handover ceremony of Balcad Hospital Support Structures. Amount: 1,651 USD
1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:
* Given the serious risk that COVID19 represents in the IDP settlements, the Manual/toolkit on facilitation management of IDP settlements, site selection and settlement upgrading (Output Indicator 1.5.1) has been adjusted to “Decongestion of IDP settlements as a prevention and control measure for COVID-19 pandemic in Somalia” with a great impact (See catalytic effect section above):

Link to the guidelines: <https://unhabitat.org/decongestion-of-idp-settlements>

* In place of implementing social cohesion activities through sports, art and cultural activities, IOM team focused on awareness raising against the spread of COVID-19 and stigmatization as a result of the disease. Facilitators were drawn from different displacement groups and worked as a team to foster understanding amongst them, and also to increase not only awareness of the public about the disease but also on the importance of solidarity and social understanding amidst a time of physical distancing.
1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[x]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[x]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[x]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[x]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[ ]  Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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. | Indicator 1.1Priority durable solutions needs, and priorities effectively responded to by government institutions |  | **70%** | **In progress** | **62%** | **Hobyo:** Current indicator progress reflects perception survey findings prior to Hobyo community centre implementation. The next indicator progress will be assessed during end-term evaluation. Hobyo:62%**Abudwak and Jowhar:** Two baseline monitoring activities were also conducted on effectiveness of response of the government in addressing COVID-19. Endline values will be measured during end-term evaluation. Below are results of community members saying ‘yes’ the government is effective in responding to the pandemic:Abudwaq: 33%Jowhar: 32%An endline monitoring activity was also conducted in Abudwaq on effectiveness of response of the government in addressing COVID-19. Below are results of community members saying ‘yes’ the government is effective in responding to the pandemic: Abudwaq: 62%**There is a 31% increase in perception of government effectiveness in addressing COVID-19 in Abudwaq prior and after awareness raising campaign.** **Abudwak:** During a post intervention monitoring (after rehabilitation, solarization and extension of Cawagle borehole), 52% of community members reported that government services improved in the past 6 months.  |
| Indicator 1.2Percentage of the government institutions and structures report that they are better able to respond to their constituents | **0** | **60%** | **In progress** | **57%** | The next indicator progress will be assessed during end-term evaluation.  |
| Indicator 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.1District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery. | Indicator 1.1.1Number of district and/or community level government representatives included in the core facilitation team for community consultations | **4** | **24** | **Achieved** | **27** | CFTs have been increased to enhance clan inclusivity. Target for this indicator has been achieved at 113% |
| Indicator 1.1.2Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained | **4** | **24** | **Achieved** | **27** | CFTs have been increased to enhance clan inclusivity. Target for this indicator has been achieved at 113% |
| Output 1.2Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of Durable Solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns. | Indicator 1.2.1Number of district level government authorities coordinating through regular meetings with the community leadership, leading the implementation schedule and interacting with the community leadership | **4** | **24** | **Achieved** | **28** | In addition to indicator progress of ‘20’ from last report, the additional meetings took place:* - 3 in Jowhar, Hirshabelle during the social cohesion activity (1 district level and 2 community)
* - 5 in Galmudug ( 2 District level and 1 community-both during social cohesion activities and Cawagale handover ceremony at Abudwak District; 1 at District level and 1 community interaction in Hobyo during social cohesion and PPP endorsement ceremony). This indicator is in progress at 116%
 |
| Indicator 1.2.2Number of government staff trained on relevant subjects including data management, data analysis and use of data | **2** | **12** | **Achieved** | **16** | This indicator takes into account and refers to the twelve Ministry of Health staff who have been trained on responding to flood affected populations in Beletweyne, as well as the four core facilitation team members who were provided with basic knowledge on qualitative data collection, photography and drafting human interest stories through a 3-day training.  |
|  | Indicator 1.2.3 Number of information products (including urban profiles, assessments and data collection) developed in coordination with the government entities supported through this Project. | **0** | **12** | **Achieved** | 9 UN-Habitat + 5 IOM-Beledweyne Urban Profile-Jowhar Urban Profile-Balcad Urban Profile- Galkayo urban map set-Dhusamareb urban map set-Hobyo urban map set-Abudwaq map set-Mapping Somalis cities-Data Gathering Manual | Detailed data compilation from the field was a challenge due to persistent security matters and accessibility during floods. Therefore, it was agreed to develop a set of spatial basemaps of each of the project location in Galmudug: Galkayo, Dhusamareb, Hobyo and Abudwaq. Each mapset consists of 9 detailed thematic maps. IOM: **4 Community Action Plans (Abudwaq, Hobyo, Jowhar, Belet Wyene) and M&E report by CBM&E** |
| Output 1.3State 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. | Indicator 1.3.1Number of radio and TV programs broadcasted, SMS messages disseminated on social cohesion, peaceful coexistance, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision | **0** | **12** | **Achieved** | **15** | The overall result of 15 refers to 2 radio shows and 1 public service announcement that were broadcast in five radio stations in Galmudug.  |
| 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 | **0** | **65%** | **Achieved** | **99%** | A survey was conducted amongst community members who attended community consultations during the CAP process in Abudwaq, Hobyo, Jowhar, Beledweyne. |
| Output 1.4Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in legislative processes for the drafting and approval of land legislation in relation to the formulation of area/town plans. | Indicator 1.4.1No. of Regional and municipal legislative and executive staff trained on land legislative process (Disaggregated by Gender and region) | **0** | **120** | **Partially achieved** | Total: 84 Female:28Male:56-Jowhar training October 2020-Dhusamareb training January 2021 | The COVID 19 official protocols required limitations for number of participants in the trainings conducted as well as number of training days. |
| Indicator 1.4.2No. of land dispute claims reported and resolved | **0** | **80** | **Achieved** | 80Land Dispute Management working paper analyzing 40 cases in Jowhar and 40 cases in Beledweyne. |  |
| Indicator 1.4.3No. of ICE campaigns held (including ICE material produced and distributed) | **0** | **4** | **Partially achieved** | 1ICE campaign at Dhusamareb to raise awareness on land conflicts and resolution tools | Delay in finalization of land conflict study in Hirshabelle and Galmudug. |
| 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. | Indicator 1.5.1 Manual/toolkit on facilitation management of IDP settlements, site selection and settlement upgrading in place | **0** | **2** | **Achieved** | 2-Decongestion of IDP settlements guidelines- Urban profiling manual, Hirshabelle State. |  |
| Output Indicator 1.5.2: Number of Regional and local municipal legislative and executive bodies that adopt the toolkit | **0** | **4** | **Achieved** | **5****-** Agreement of Cooperation (AoC) with federal Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (JPLG-Midnimo II), includes drafting of road maps for land and urbanization policies and coordination among federal and states levels incl. high-level technical dialogues upon land and urbanization. -AoC with MoPWRH Hirshabelle (JPLG), application of the developed training manuals on urban profiling-AoC with MoPWRHGalmudug (JPLG)-Urban planning training Jowhar-Urban planning training Dhusamareb |  |
| Output 1.6 A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use and livelihood opportunities, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is developed for use by relevant duty bearers. | 1.6.1Strategic framework in place | **0** | **1** | **Not Achieved** | **0** | Government priorities in Hirshabelle are focusing on humanitarian response to floods, locust and droughts in collaboration with other UN entities. Therefore, the project initiated a joint initiative with JPLG to foster high-level dialogue upon land and urbanization between federal and state line ministries (See indicator 1.5.2) |
| Output Indicator 1.6.2: Number of settlement maps produced (by district/FMS) | **0** | **4** | **Achieved** | **4**-Beledweyne Resilience Pan-Jowhar Resilience Plan-Hobyo resilience Plan-Dhusamareb Resilience Plan |  |
| Output Indicator 1.6.3Number of urban resilience campaigns on HLP at community level | **0** | **4** | **Partially achieved** | **1*** -Dissemination of Beledweyne Resilience Plan
 | -Implementation affected by Covid-19  |
|  | 1.7.1 Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions/committee at local and regional level in place | **0** | **2** | **Achieved** | **2** Land Dispute Management working paper |  |
|  | 1.7.2 No. of land dispute resolution commissions setup and adhering to the Terms of reference developed |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Output Indicator 1.7.3: No. of land disputes resolved by the land dispute resolution commission |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.8 Liaison and capacity building of peace building and regional DS focal points and line ministries in the FGS | Indicator 1.8.1# of regional durable solutions focal points and line ministries in the FGS trained (Disaggregated by gender) | 0 | 10 (2 per ministry) | Completed  | * 10 Durable Solutions Ministries focal points trained
* Durable Solutions Implementation Plan Workplan developed
 | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
 |
| Indicator 1.8.2# of local dignitaries participated | 0 | 50 local dignitaries | Completed  | * 52 local dignitaries from (IDPs, Youth, local community leaders, women groups) communities in Dhusamareb participated in Durable Solutions consultative training workshop
 | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
* Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug
* The implementation to be started
 |
| Output 1.9: Setting up Public Private Partnerships and company mentorship schemes for IDP-led start ups | Indicator 1.9.1# of dialogue forums held on PPs | 0 | 6 (3 per state) | Completed  | * 40 participants (30 M, 10 F), from 9 districts participated in Public Private Partnership (PPP) dialogue & consultative workshop
* PPP Taskforce function and Institutional Design is in place
 | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
 |
| Indicator 1.9.2# of IDP and host community participated  | 0 | 70 IDP and host community representatives (60% female)  | Completed  | * 70 IDP and host community members (40 M, 30 F) trained on conflict management, peace building skills and reconciliation methods.
 | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
* Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug
 |
| Output 1.10: Livelihood needs assessments, analytics, detailed studies on non-extractive sectors that will support the economy and horizontal knowledge exchange programmes  | Indicator 1.10.1# of reports/ studies Aon non-extractive livelihoods reviewed/ undertaken | 0 | * Assessment Study/ report on non-extractive livelihoods
 | Completed  | * Assessment Study on non-extractive livelihoods produced
* 4 days’ Non-extractive livelihoods workshop for 25 community stakeholders and representatives from the Line Ministries conducted (15 F, 10 M)
 | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
 |
| Indicator 1.10.2# of persons participating in south-south | 0 | * Virtual peer’s discussion on livelihoods activities with participation of 45-50 (50% F)
 | Completed  | * 48 Youth (27 M, 21 F) from 4 countries participated in Virtual peer’s discussion on livelihoods activities
 | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
 |
| Indicator 1.10.3# of youth participants | 0 | 70 youth (50% female)  | Completed  | * 70 youth (40 M, 30 F) trained on conflict management, peace building skills and reconciliation methods
 | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
* Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug
 |
| **Outcome 2**Communities are proactively engaging with the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, and benefitting from enhanced services  | Indicator 2.1% of community members reporting satisfaction of services provided by local authorities | **0** | **60%** | **In progress** | **41%** | The progress indicator includes baseline satisfaction rate of government provision of services in Hobyo prior to reconstruction of community centre, as well as Abudwaq after rehabilitation, extension and solarization of Cawagle borehole in Abudwaq. For purposes of baseline, we will consider Hobyo at 41%, and the end-line value can be assessed during end-term evaluation.Hobyo = 41%Abudwaq = 93%  |
| Indicator 2.2# of community-led initiatives facilitated by target communities to demand services from duty bearers | **0** | **6** | **Achieved** | **6** | This includes the rehabilitation of Abduwaq borehole, the Beletweyne flood health response, the reconstruction of Hobyo community centre, and three awareness raising campaigns against COVID-19 and stigmatization in Abudwaq, Hobyo and Jowhar.  |
| Indicator 2.3% of the project beneficiaries who observed/experienced enhanced social cohesion and trust among the communities as a result of the project | **0** | **50%** | **In progress**  | **48%** | The progress indicator includes an average of perception amongst campaigners during social cohesion activities in Jowhar and Abudwaq through awareness raising on safety measures against COVID-19. These are baseline results prior to the campaign. Endline values will be measured during end-term evaluation. Below shows frequency of interaction of facilitators with IDPs and Host communities.Abudwaq = 67%Jowhar = 29%A baseline was also conducted on perception amongst community members during social cohesion activities in Jowhar and Abudwaq through awareness raising on safety measures against COVID-19. These are baseline results prior to the campaign. Endline values will be measured during end-term evaluation. Below shows perception of community members who think that interaction between IDPs and host communities will improve: Abudwaq: 52%Jowhar: 21% |
| Output 2.1Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes. | Indicator 2.1.1Number and perception of individuals participating in CBP process disaggregated by gender and socio-economic status | **100** | **600** | **Achieved** | **Total: 746****Female: 342****Male: 404** | Jowhar: 44 Female / 69 Male = 113Beletweyne: 32 Female / 24 Male = 56Hobyo: 22 Female / 35 Male = 57Abudwaq: 14 Female / 44 Male = 58Social cohesion and awareness facilitators in all locations: 145 Female / 75 Male = 220= 504 (257 Female / 247 Male)+ the estimate from multiple activities and collaborations with partners in Galkayo = 120 (50 Female / 70 Male)**Total** = 624 (307 Female / 317 Male)**NB**: In addition, the baseline from Balad CAP = 122 (35 Female / 87 Male) |
| Indicator 2.1.2Number of community driven planning exercises completed | **1** | **6** | **Achieved** | **5** | These are the final results for this indicator. Dhusamareeb will not undergo community driven planning exercises, as similar activities have already been carried out by other actors linked to the District Council Formation Process.  |
| Output 2.2Drivers 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  | Indicator 2.2.1Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place | **1** | **6** | **Achieved** | **5** | These are the final results for this indicator. Dhusamareeb will not undergo community driven planning exercises, as similar activities have already been carried out by other actors linked to the District Council Formation Process.  |
| Indicator 2.2.2Number of CAPs developed. | **1** | **6** | **Achieved** | **4** | These are final results for this indicator. The CAPs have been endorsed by the Government. The reason for the distinction between this indicator and 2.1.2 (*Number of community driven planning exercises completed*) is that Community-Based Planning exercises took place in Galkayo in coordination between Midnimo II partners and JPLG. The outputs informed the District Council Formation process but were not designed to produce a CAP.  |
| Output 2.3Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBMECs) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E. | Indicator 2.3.1Number of CAGs and CBM&Es formed | 2 | **12** | **Achieved** | **8** | 4 CAGs (22 CAG members) 4 CBM&Es (12 CBM&E members). Out of 34 CAGs and CBM&E members, 12 are female. These are the final results. Galkayo and Dhusamareeb do not have CAGs or CBM&Es and target locations have been revised to 4 instead of 6. |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of CAGs and CBM&Es trained | **0** | **12** | **Achieved** | **8** | 4 CAGs (22 CAG members) 4 CBM&Es (12 CBM&E members). Out of 34 CAGs and CBM&E members, 12 are female. Galkayo and Dhusamareeb do not have CAGs or CBM&Es and target locations have been revised to 4 instead of 6 |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1Number of community driven projects developed | **0** | **4** | **Achieved** | **3** | This corresponds to rehabilitation, solarization and expansion of Abudwaq borehole, and construction of community cetnre. In Beletweyne, a health flood response was provided in lieu of an infrastructure priority.  |
| Indicator 2.4.2Number of persons benefitting from community driven projects | **0** | **120** | **Achieved** | **235** | The beneficiaries initially only accounted for community members benefitting from short term employment (cash-for-work) for the implementation of community priorities. However, as IOM team are engaging community members in social cohesion activities through CfW modalities, these beneficiaries are also accounted for under this indicator. 185 beneficiaries (Jowhar = 50; Abudwaq = 135; Hobyo = 50) (Community Priorities + Social Cohesion) |
| 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 and implementation of cash for work activities. | Indicator 2.6.1: Number of direct beneficiarieswho have improved access to safe water through theproject. (Disaggregated by gender) | **0** | **800** | **Partially achieved** | **0** | Four water kiosks have been completed and temporary water trucking is secured for June 2021 (20,000 l/daily). A community-based management model for running the water kiosks in the longer term has been developed; DRC WASH programme follows up. Reason for delay: internal administration procedures to start construction of the water kiosks; after floods in 2020 the locations were assessed to avoid locations at risk of flooding.Funds were changed from previously cash for work for market and street cleaning that could not be implemented due to outbreak of Corona pandemic to subsidized water. |
| Output 2.6.2 Number of community assets rehabilitated/newly built through the project | **0** | **4** | **Partially achieved** | **3** **-**Balcad Hospital Support Structures-Dhusamareb Public Facilities-Beledweyne Water Kiosks | The Jowhar market rehabilitation project has been stopped after kick-off in presence of government authorities due to following government interference into technical matters compromising the safety of the market vendors and beneficiaries). However, the marked development brief has been completed. |
| Outcome 2.7 Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC). | Indicator 2.7.1:Community-based local dispute resolution committees trained (Disaggregated by gender) | **0** | **40** | Indicator deleted with NCE 2020 |  | Following the project document review as part of NCE application, Output 2.7.1 for the following reasons: 1) Primary focus upon finalization of ToR for Land dispute resolution commissions and endorsement by government before training (see 1.7); 2) COVID-19 restrictions – contradictory to required intensive one week face to face interaction for members from various communities-some of them without internet access. |
| Indicator 2.7.2:Number of radio awareness campaigns conducted, and estimates persons reached (disaggregated by gender) | **0** | **4** | **Achieved** | **2 shows aired in 5 radio stations = 10**1,286  individuals participated (F = 40.3% (n=353); M = 59.7% n= 523) in the radio discussions hosted over two weeks |  |
| Output 2.8 Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighborhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements. | Indicator 2.8.1: Number of settlements upgraded through neighborhood-led initiatives. | **0** | **4** | **Achieved** | **4****-** BeledweyneWater Kiosk Development Plan- Dhusamareb Public Facilities Development Plan- Jowhar Market Development Plan- Balcad Community Hospital Development Plan |  |
| Output Indicator 2.8.2:Number of householdssupported in neighborhood-led initiatives throughsocial cash transfers | **0** | **400** | **Partially achieved** | **141** | Reason for delay: internal administration and clearance procedures (beneficiaries selection). |
| Output 2.9Participatory Market System Development (PMSD). | Indicator 2.9.1: Vision/strategy for market systems in place* # of persons participated in Participatory Market System Development
 | 0 | 1 market system/strategy (linked to small business/ enterprise innovations)* 30 (50% M, 50% F) participants
 | Completed  | * 1 market assessment and sector analysis undertaken
* Recommended Market strategy linked to small business produced
* 30 from government representatives and Businessmen trained on in Market Systems Assessment and Sector Analysis in different sectors
 | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
 |
| Output 2.10Business Incubation and establishment of revolving funds and loans provisions for start-ups and business ideas developed through the innovation camps process. | Indicator 2.10.1* #of persons benefitting from the revolving funds and loans for startups (Disaggregated by gender)
* #of start-ups and business ideas supported through revolving funds and loans
 | 0 | * 100 (50% F)
* 200 (50% F)
 | Completed  | * 20 potential/existing SMEs projects of which (30%) are SMEs projects belong to women, have been received Training of Entrepreneurs on business skills and enterprise development.
* 13 SMEs projects working in 4 different sectors, are receiving loan and monitoring support from International Bank of Somalia until end of 2022.
 | Delays due to limited movement as part of Covid-19 prevention. |
| Indicator 2.10.2# of participants | 0 | 1 consultation (representing 5 key districts), 180 participants (60% women | Completed  | 180 young artists, play writers and poets (101 M, 79 F) trained on conflict management, peace building skills and reconciliation methods through art | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
* Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug
 |
| Indicator 2.10.3# of interviews/ stories pre-screened/ done | 0 | One short documentary on conflict & Peace | Completed  | A short documentary on conflict & Peace is produced, [Link](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.transfernow.net%2Fdl%2F202105107kOhMJrB%2FYUOrQptq&data=04%7C01%7Cnahla.mahmoud%40undp.org%7Cf499b67526dc405f19ac08d9144bab47%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637563137521949162%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=3%2FCadui0OL%2F3kqwOy%2F18Vw7ZKLYVr8bmt3MsVUU%2BU8c%3D&reserved=0). The film has been aired on 4 local TV channels (Universal TV, Somali National, Dalsan TV & Five Somali) to be once a week for four weeks with an additional roundtable discussion on one channel (Universal TV).  | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
* Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug
 |
| Output 2.11Cash for Work and capacity business activities in target economic sectors. | Indicator 2.11.1: Number of targeted households with improved net income due to cash for work. | 0 | * Identification list of areas of Cash for Work
* List of proposed economic infrastructure projects (Cash for Work)
* Manual/ Guidelines about the appropriate
 | Completed  | * Economic infrastructure sector (cash for work) for Identification of areas of Cash for Work Report produced
* Manuel/ Guidelines about the appropriate procurement, implementation, monitoring and reporting mechanisms developed
 | * Implementation affected by Covid-19
* In light of the inauguration of new State President and cabinet in Galmudug in April 2020, Galmudug State Government has prioritized the activities under output 2.11 to support the FGS-led state reform and galvanize peace and reconciliation in line with the new leadership of Galmudug, hence the activities has been reorientated in the revised prodoc in Aug 2020
 |
|  | Indicator 2.11.2# of participants | 0 | 1 Consultation (representatives from all parts of Galmudug), a total of 70 administrators; ministers and local leaders (30% female) | Completed  | * 70 district administrators; ministers and local leaders (40 M, 30 F) participated in Conflict resolution workshop
 |
|  | Indicator 2.11.3# of facilitators trained | 0 | 5 trainers (ToT-level) | Completed  | * Reconciliation and conflict resolution training manuals/modules developed
* 5 government staff (3 M, 2 F) received ToT training on the peace and conflict resolution training manual
 |
|  | Indicator 2.11.4peace-building and durable solutions data set  | 0 | * 1 data set
* 5 ministry representatives trained/ oriented
 | Completed  | * Conflict analysis, mapping and baseline tools used for monitoring, measuring, and evaluating peacebuilding and reconciliation developed
* 50 members from government and community resources persons participated on Peacebuilding and conflict resolution manual validation workshop
 |

1. For example, as a result of the CAP priorities and the flood response in Beletweyne, the government now has a standing team of qualified, well-trained health workers who can rapidly respond to emergencies, enhancing the resilience of district/regional/state government and increasing capacity that can be mobilized to focus on the pandemic. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Pre-District Council Formation (Pre-DCF) and DCF processes are building on Midnimo activities in at least five districts of Galmudug. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. A total of 1,286 individuals participated (F = 40.3% (n=353); M = 59.7% n= 523) in the radio discussions hosted over two weeks. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. With high participation of women (60%) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/12/beletweyne\_urban\_profile.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/12/jowhar\_urban\_profile\_1.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 84 people (28 female / 56 male) from Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, Jowhar District Office, Dhusmarabed District Office, local NGO, youth groups, women groups and Core Facilitation Team members were trained on Land Management and Urban Planning in Jowhar, Hirshabelle State (October 2020) and Dhusamareb Galmudug State (January 2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/12/urban\_profiling\_manual\_hs.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. These documents are facilitating a productive dialogue with regional and local government counterparts, UN agencies and other stakeholders for integrated settlement upgrading and management. This study is the first step toward long-term solutions to make the city of Beledweyne more resilient to natural disasters and to link with more coordinated efforts (see Water Taskforce under Catalytic Effect section) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. with 40 participants (30 M, 10 F) from 9 districts in Hirshabele State including Bala’d, Mahaday, Jowhar, Warsheikh and Adale, Beletweyne, Buulaburte, Maxaas, and Jalalqsi and 5 representatives from the Government. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Assessment on non-extractive livelihoods to support local economy and create employment opportunities for host and refugee communities has been undertaken in Hirshabelle State by UNDP. The assessment explored non-extractive livelihoods and looked at the availability of business opportunities both domestically and throughout the region, with a virtual discussion on with peers from Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya. The assessment identified beekeeping, poultry farming, leather work, biogas, and soap as the non-extractive livelihoods sectors with business opportunities. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. On the World Habitat Day 2020 (5 October). UN-Habitat invited for an [online dialogue on Flood Risk and Urban Resilience](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zgBekP3syuw&t=545s), bringing together the Minister of Interior and Local Government of Hirshabelle, the Governor of Hiran Region, the Mayor of Beledweyne, the UNSOM Hirshabelle Head of Office, researchers from the Polytechnic University of Madrid. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. The CAP enabled the identification of the need for the Cawagle borehole in Abudwaq to be rehabilitated, extended and solarized, as well as the rehabilitation of a Community Centre in Hobyo. the Abudwaq borehole was rehabilitated through a cash-for-work approach enabling local communities to benefit from economic and social solutions. Dhaleweyne Catoosh Dhoore, 49 years old and a father of 14 was one of the beneficiaries of short term employement and expressed: “*It was more than happiness when the local elders and the authority informed me that I was selected because I am a disabled, unemployed IDP person with large family members. This short employment means a better living condition than before. It enabled me and my wife sustain our young ones without worries and as well boosted our confidence of borrowing household materials from local shops because we are waiting to receive payments and the best of all is that local shops started trusting us with debts.” On the other hand, sufficient water supplies has been priority No.1 and this borehole helps our community easier accessing to water for not only drinking and washing up but general sanitary enhancement to prevent the spread of the coronavirus as well.”* [See Human Interest Stories on Cawagle Borehole in Abudwaq](https://www.dropbox.com/s/jvkvx5tt6at9i6e/Human-interest%20story_RDS%20COVID-19%20response_MIDNIMO%20II_Abudwaq%20Borehole%2C%20June%202020-2.pdf?dl=0). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Economic infrastructure sector assessments were conducted and guidelines developed for the appropriate procurement, implementation, monitoring and reporting mechanisms in Hirshabelle State. During a Consultative workshop with the stakeholders in Hirshabelle State, feeder roads, rehabilitation of irrigation canals, constructing flood retention walls, river embankment, rehabilitation of water catchments, and cleaning streets in Jowhar town are the identified economic infrastructure projects in the selected districts which can restore community assets and infrastructure and keep affected populations engaged in recovery. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)